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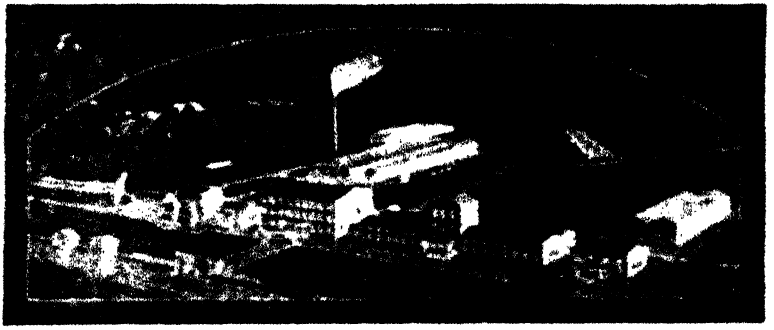
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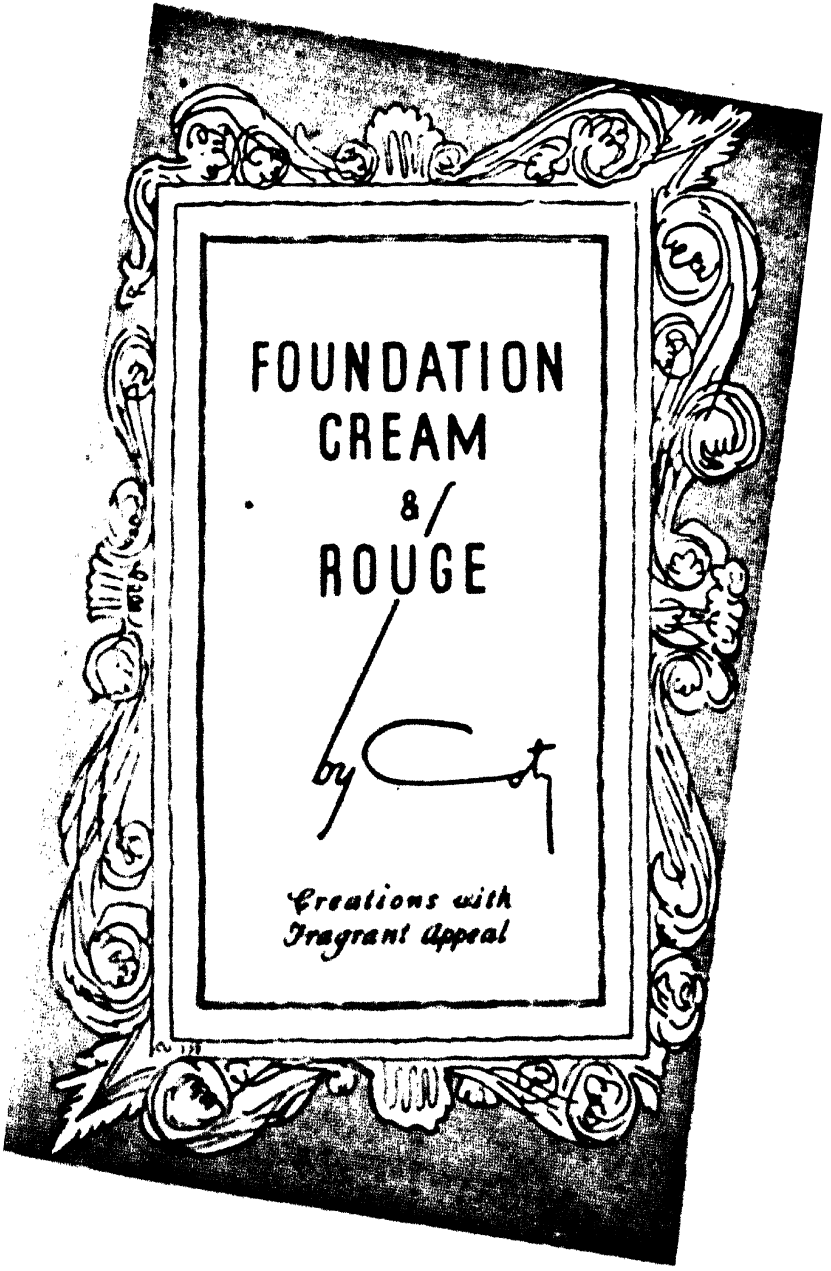
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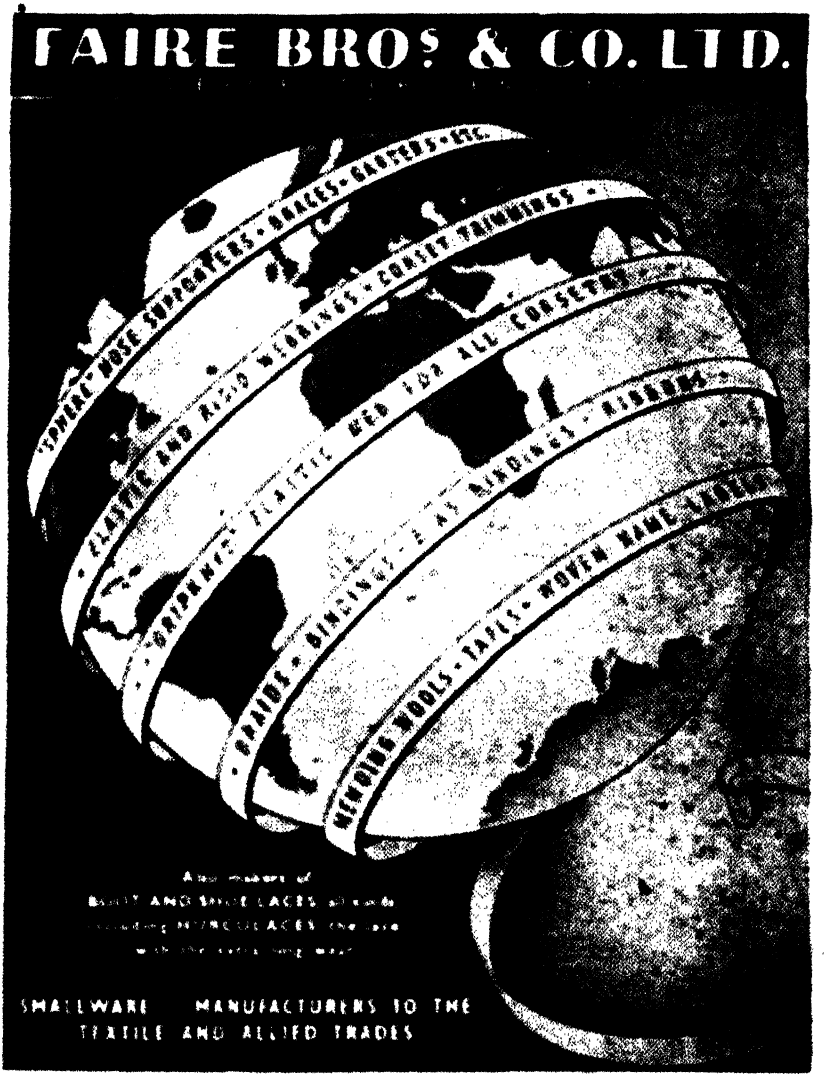
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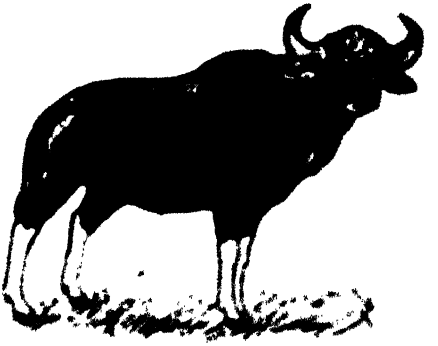
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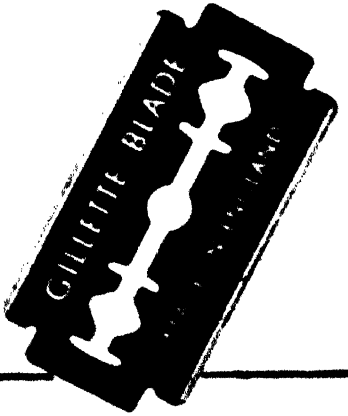
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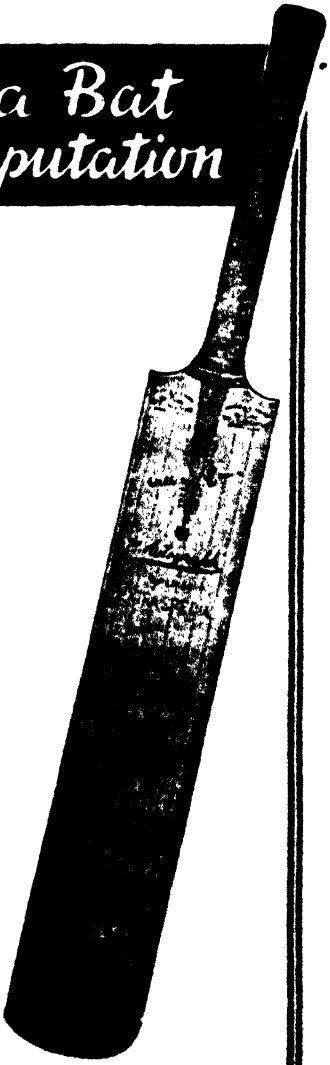
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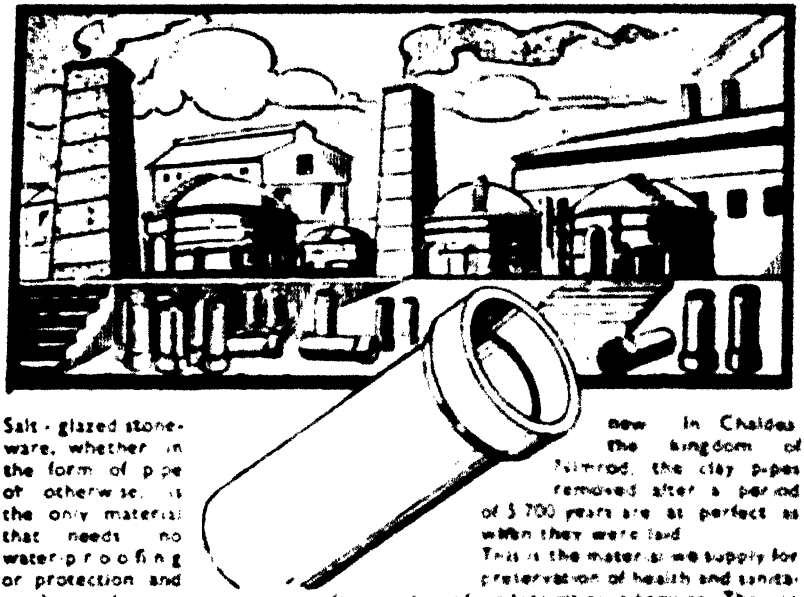
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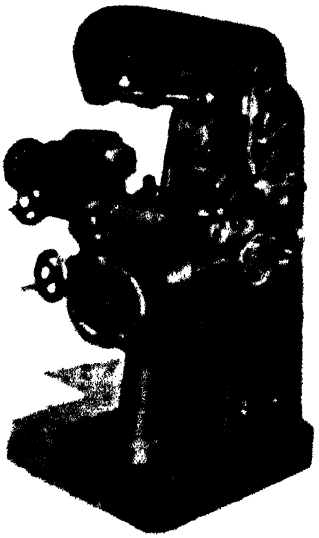
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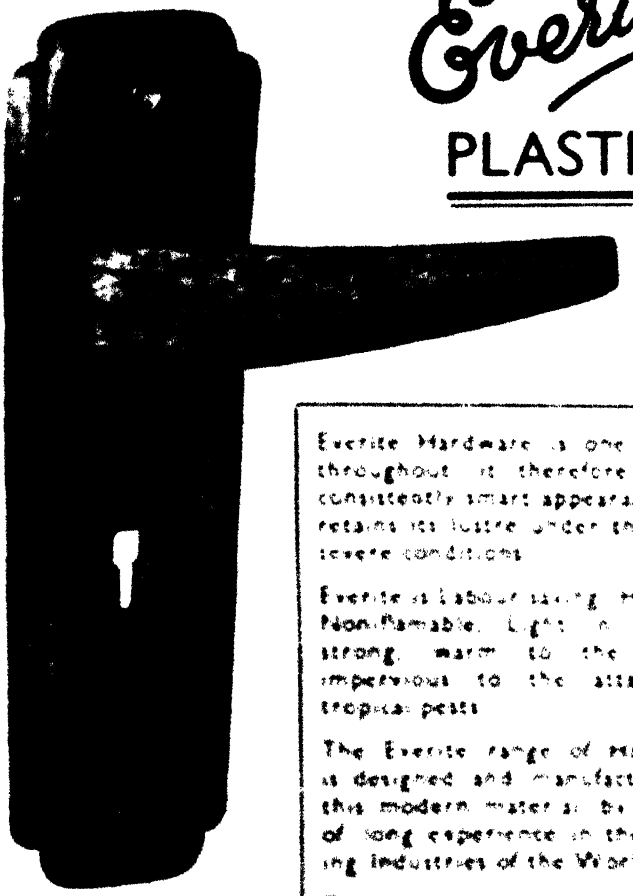
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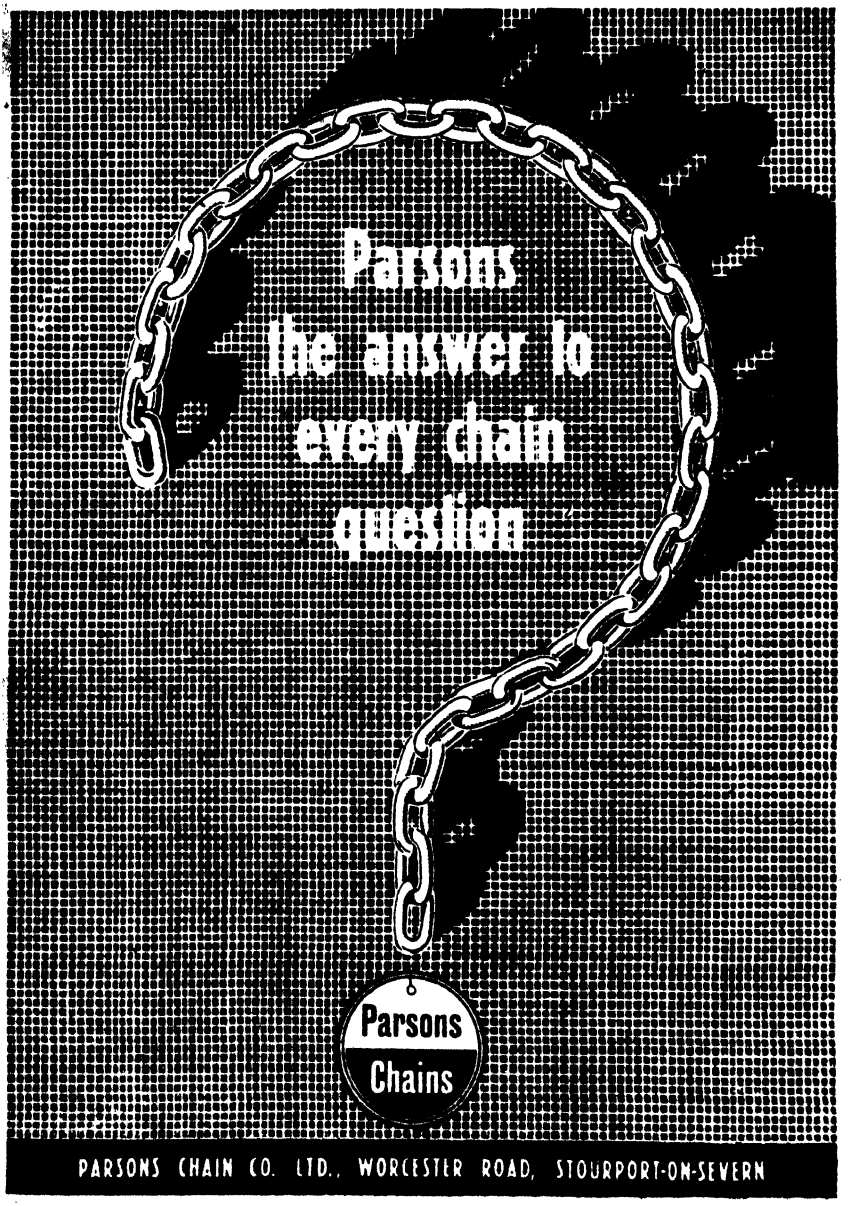
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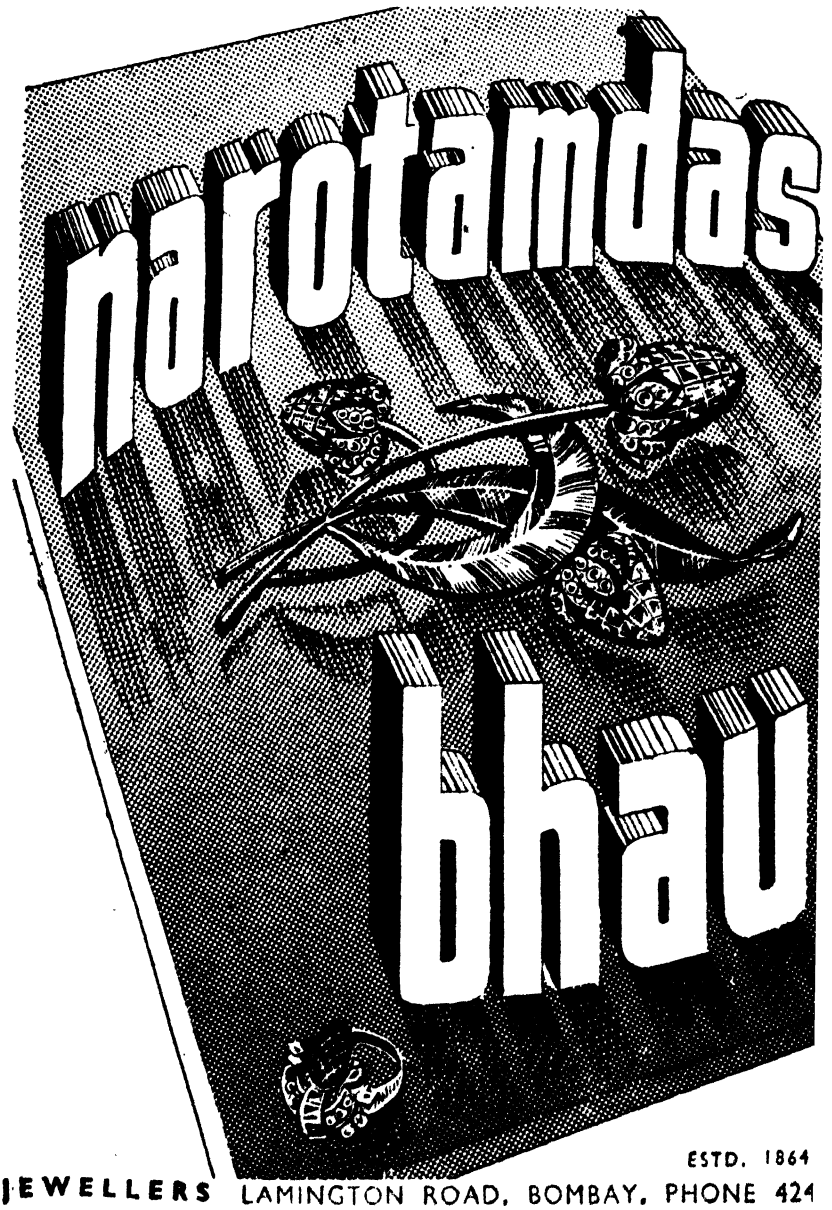
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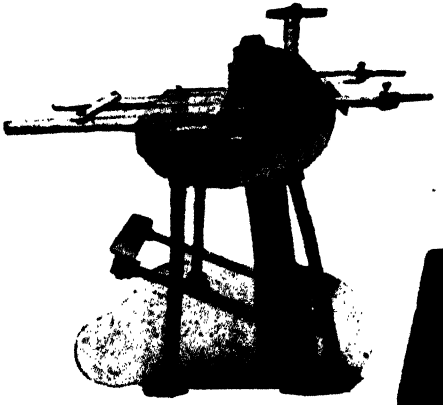
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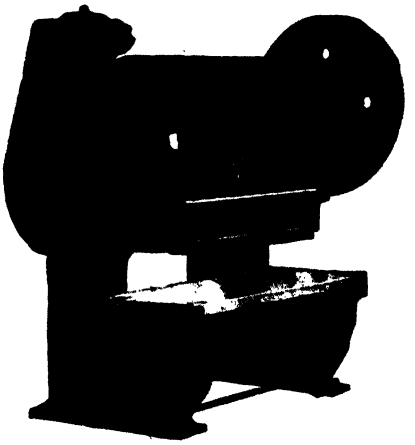
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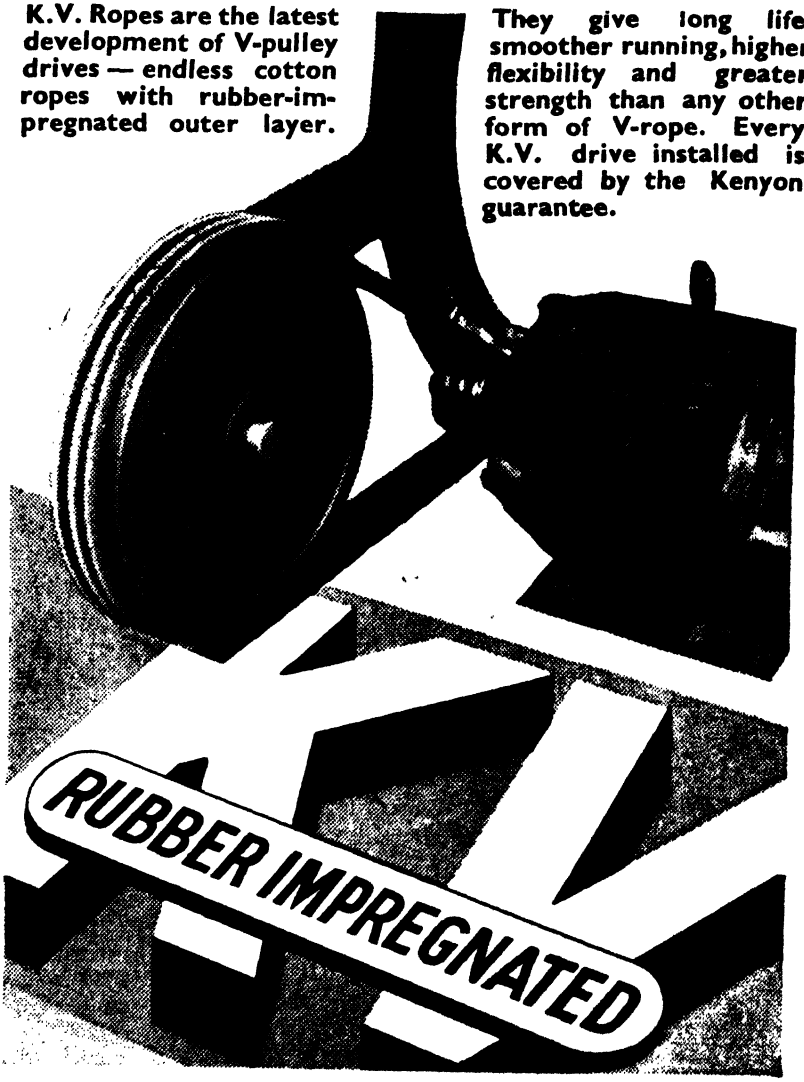
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An Indian Glossary.

ABKARI.—Excise of liquors and drugs; the business of a wine-merchant or distiller.

ADHIRAJ.—Over lord, added to "Maharaja," it makes a higher title for a landlord or a Chief.

AFSAR.—Officer, Commander, Leader.

AHIMSA.—Non-violence (pron. Ahingsa

AKALI.—A Sikh devotee, of a specially faithful band founded by Guru Govind Singh (who died 1708); now, a member of the politico-religious *dal* or community of Sikhs; a strictly orthodox community of Sikhs.

AKBAR.—Comp. of Kabir, greater, very great, greatest.

AKHAND HINDUSTAN.—A militant Hindu slogan recently raised, meaning "Indivisible India," in opposition to the Muslim League's demand for Pakistan which contemplates the division of India.

AKHBAR.—Newspaper, news.

AL-HAMDU-LILLAH.—God be praised.

ALIJAH.—Of exalted rank.

ALLAH.—God (Muslim), also Khuda.

ALLAHHU AKBAR.—God is great.

AMIR.—(corruptly EMIR).—A nobleman, also a chief; often a personal name.

ANJUMAN.—A gathering. The term is commonly used by Muslims.

ARZ, ARZI.—Written or oral petition, representation.

ARZI, ARZ-DASHT.—Written petition.

ATTAR.—The fragrant essential oil of Roses, Jasmine and other flowers.

AVATAR.—An incarnation.

AYURVEDA.—Hindu science of Medicine.

AZAN.—Summons to prayer (Muslim).

BABA.—Lit. "Father," in style of address to father, religious men, ascetics, etc. The descendants of Nanak, founder of Sikhism, are addressed as Baba.

BABU.—A title equivalent to Mr. or Esq., specially used in Bengal, akin to 'ji' in North India, corresponding to Pant in the Deccan and Konkan, used by Anglo-Indians of a clerk or accountant. Strictly a 5th or still younger son of a Raja but often used of any son younger than the heir.

BAD-MASH.—A bad character, a rascal.

BAG, BAGICHA.—(uttered with deep compression in the throat). Garden.

BAGH.—Tiger or panther.

BAHADUR.—Lit. "brave" or "champion" or "hero," a title used by both Hindus and Muhammadans, often bestowed by Government.

BAI.—Mistress, lady (title added to names) Dancing girl.

BAIRAGI.—A Hindu religious mendicant.

BAJRA OR BAJRI.—The bulrush millet, a common food-grain, *pennisetum typhoideum* syn. cambu, Madras.

BAKHSHI.—A paymaster or minor revenue officer.

BAKHSHISH.—Cheri-meri (or Chiri-miri) Tip.

BAND, BUND.—A dam or embankment.

BANDAR.—Monkey; Port, harbour, a landing place or quay.

BANDE MATARAM.—Lit. I bow to or adore my motherland (term of acclamation of national sentiment.)

BANIA.—A petty shop-keeper, money-lender, broker. A term variously spelled and often applied by early writers to Hindus in general.

BARA WAFAT.—Annual observance of the death of Muhammad.

BATTA.—Lit. 'discount' and hence allowances by way of compensation.

BAZAR.—Market, a street lined with shops, a covered market, Burma.

BEGAM OR BEGUM.—The feminine of "Nawab"; combined in Bhopal as "Nawab Begum" in case of a female ruler; common title for Muslim ladies.

BEGAR.—Forced paid or free labour.

BHANG.—The dried leaves of the hemp plant, *cannabis sativa*, an intoxicant, a narcotic.

BHARAT, BHARATA-VARSHA, HINDUSTHAN.—India.

BIBI.—A lady; a European lady.

BIDRI.—A class of ornamental metalwork in which pewter alloyed with copper is inlaid with patterns in silver, named from the town of Bidar, Deccan.

BIGHA.—A measure of land varying widely; the more accepted bigha is one-third of an acre.

BHISHTI.—Commonly pronounced "Bhishti." Water-carrier, lit. "heavenly" or "man of heaven."

BILI, BILI.—Country made cigarettes.

BISMILLAH.—In the name of God.

BUDDHA.—(DDHA dental) Enlightened one, the surname of the founder of Buddhism.

CATAMARAN.—"To bind a tree", a log-raft on which the natives of Madras paddle through surf.

CHADAR. (Chaddar).—A thin sheet worn as a shawl by men and sometimes by women; bed-sheet; cloth spread over a Muhammadan tomb.

CHAMAR.—Cobbler, shoe-maker. Cobbler-caste.

CHAMPAK.—A tree with fragrant blossoms, *Michelia champaca*, a kind of magnolia.

CHANA.—Gram.

CHANDI.—(Pron. with long a and dental d) Silver; (with lingual d and short a)—Goddess Durga, the Goddess of primordial energy.

CHANDNI.—An awning; moonbeams.

CHANDNI-CHAUK.—A wide street (generally with a market).

CHAPATI.—A thin flat cake of unleavened bread.

CHAPRASI.—An orderly or bearer, Northern India; Syn. pattawala, Bombay; peon, Madras.

CHARAS.—The resin of the hemp plant, it is smoked, an intoxicant, *cannabis sativa*.

CHARKHA.—A spinning wheel.

CHARPAI (charpoy).—A bedstead with tape stretched across the frame for a mattress.

CHAUDHURI.—Under Muslim rule, a hereditary title of honour; at present the term is applied to the headman of a trade guild.

CHAUK (CHOWK).—A place where four roads meet, market, square, courtyard.

CHAUKIDAR.—Watchman.

CHEETA, CHITA.—Leopard.

CHOKRA.—A boy, especially a boy employed about a household or, in South India, in a regiment.

CHUNAM.—Anglicised form of Chuna, lime, a plaster or mortar sometimes made of powdered shells of a remarkable whiteness and brilliance.

CONGRESS (INDIAN NATIONAL).—The largest nationalist party in India.

COOLY.—Porter; labourer.

COPRA.—The dried kernel of the coconut.

CRORE, karor.—Ten million.

DADA.—Grandfather (paternal); elder brother; venerable person. Bombay slang—hooligan boss.

DAFTAR.—Book, record, register.—Khana.—Office.

DAFTARI.—Record-keeper, book-binder, a man who looks to the stationery of the office.

DAK.—Post, postal service;—Ghar or Khana, P. O.;—Bungalow.—Rest houses.

DAL.—(Pron. with dental d and short a) company, any disciplined body, *e.g.*, Akali Dal, Seva Dal.

DAL.—Pulses.

DALLAL.—Broker.

DARBAR.—A ceremonial court presided over by a Chief, Viceroy, Governor, etc.; a court, a hall of audience; the holding of a court; the Government of an Indian State.

DARGAH.—A tomb of a Muslim saint. A shrine, mosque.

DARI, DHURRIE.—A rug or carpet, usually of cotton, but sometimes of wool.

DAROGA, DAROGHA.—Minor officials in various departments, especially subordinate Police Officers.

DARSHAN.—Sight, to get a sight of the image. Also used in case of great or holy personages.

DARWAN.—A door-keeper.

DASHAHARA.—Day of the advent of Ganga (the river Ganges, held holy by the Hindus).

DASHERA, DASSERA.—All-India name for the ten days festival of Durga-puja; the day of immersion of the image of Durga is specially called Dashera.

DASTUR.—Custom, usage.

DASTURI.—Customary perquisite, commission.

DAULAT-KHANA.—Palace, (your) house.

DESH-BHAKT.—Patriot.

DESH-SEVIKA.—Servant (Fem.) of the country; woman volunteer in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

DESHI.—Indigenous. Bideshi—foreign.

DEO, DEOTA, DEVA.—A deity.

DEVADASI.—Temple girl dedicated to God.

DHARAM, Dharma.—Religion.

DHARMSALA.—Free resting-houses to be found in all places of pilgrimage and important places.

DHOBI.—A washerman.

DHOTI.—A cloth worn by men round the waist and between the legs (only round the legs in Madras).

DHOW.—A vessel used on the Arabian Sea, generally with a single mast and lateen rig and of 150 to 200 tons burden.

DIWALI.—Lamp festival of Hindus on the new moon of Kartika (Oct.-Nov.) in honour of Lakshmi, goddess of prosperity.

DIWAN.—Minister, secretary, Tribunal. A book of poems, the rhymes ending successively with every letter of the alphabet.

DIWAN.—Religious sitting of the Sikhs.

DIWANI.—Civil.

DIWAN-I-AM.—Hall of public audience.

DIWAN-I-KHAS.—Hall of private audience.

DOAB.—The tract between two rivers, especially that between the Ganges and the Jumna.

DURGA.—Goddess, personifying primordial energy and divine beneficence.

DUSHMAN.—Enemy.

EKKA.—A pony cart.

FAQIR, FAKIR.—A Muslim mendicant.

FARANGI.—A European.

FARMAN, FIRMAN.—Mandate, order, Royal patent.

FASLI.—An era (the agricultural year).

FATWA.—Judicial decree or written opinion of a doctor of Muslim law.

GADDI.—A cushion, a throne.

GAEKWAR (GUICOWAR).—Surname or title of Maharaja of Baroda. Once a caste name, meaning, "Cowherd," *i.e.*, the protector of the sacred animal; but later on, in common with "Holkar" and "Sindhia," or Scindia it came to be a dynastic appellation and regarded as a title. Thus, a prince becomes "Gaekwar" on succeeding to the State of Baroda, "Holkar," to that of Indore and "Sindhia," to that of Gwalior.

GANESH.—Elephant-faced god of success, son of Siva.

GANJ.—Market, mart.

GANJA.—The unfertilised flowers of the cultivated hemp plant, *cannabis sativa*, used for smoking.

GARI, GHARRIE.—A carriage, cart.

GHAT, GHAUT.—(1) A landing-place or the bathing steps on the bank of a river or tank; (2) a pass up a mountain; (3) in European usage, a mountain range. In the last sense especially applied to the Eastern and Western Ghats.

GHAZI.—Conqueror, hero; one who fights against infidels.

GHI, Ghee.—Clarified butter, used for lard.

GODAM, Godown.—A store room or a warehouse. An Anglo-Indian word derived from the Malay "gadang."

GOLD MOHUR or GUL MOHUR.—A flowering tree, (*poinciana Regia*), and a shrub, (*poinciana casalpinia pulcherrima*).

GOSAIN.—Hindu monk or devotee.

GŌSHA.—Name in Southern India for 'parda women'; lit. "Gosha" means corner or seclusion. "One who sits in" is the meaning of the word "Nashin" which is usually added to "Gosha" and "Parda"; Goshanashin or Pardanashin means a woman not open to the sight of strangers.

GRANTHA-SAHEB.—The Sikh's Bible or Book of Prophets.

GURDWARA.—A Sikh place of worship.

GURU.—A Hindu religious preceptor; a schoolmaster.

HADIS.—(Short 'a').—The traditional sayings of Muhammad, history, tradition.

HAFIZ.—Guardian; one who has the Quran by heart.

HAJ.—(correctly, Hajj) Pilgrimage to Mecca. It is an incumbent religious duty founded upon express injunctions in the Quran.

HAJI.—A Mahomedan who has performed the hajj.

HAKIM (short a, long i).—Practitioner of Muslim system of medicine.

HAKIM (with long a, short i).—Governor, ruler, judge, sage, philosopher.

HALAL.—Lawful (from Islamic point of view). Used of meat of animal ceremoniously slaughtered with a sawing motion of the knife. cf. "Jhatka."

HALALKHOR.—A sweeper or scavenger; lit. one who earns his bread by lawful means (i.e. one who works hard for his bread.)

HAMMAL.—A bearer.

HANUMAN.—Monkey-god who was the keenest devotee of Ram, the incarnation of Vishnu. Hence it stands as the image of service to God.

HARIJAN.—Untouchables. The term literally means "the people of God." According to Mr. Gandhi the term was suggested by certain of the class themselves who disliked the appellation of "untouchable." The term was borrowed from a poet of Gujrat.

HAVILDAR.—"One holding an office of Trust"; officer in Indian regiments corresponding to a Sergeant.

HAZRAT.—Dignity, Majesty, Highness: a title addressed to the great also used respectfully instead of a name or pronoun; H.—zell-l-subhani.—H. M. the shadow of God, the king.

HEJIRA (HIJRAH).—The era dating from the flight of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina, July 16th, 622 A.D.

HIND.—India (Hindusthan).

HOLI.—A Hindu festival celebrated at the Vernal equinox.

HOLKAR.—See "Gackwar."

HOONDI, HUNDI.—A draft, a bill of exchange.

HUKM (commonly spelled Hookum).—An order.

HUQQA, HOOKAH.—The Indian tobacco pipe for smoking through water, and hence, because of the gurgling sound, a hubble-bubble.

HUZUR, JANAB.—Sir, terms of respectful address.

ID.—(1) Muslim festival in commemoration of Abraham's offering to sacrifice his son Ismail (not Ishaq, according to Muslims). Muslim festival of the Passover; (2) festival or the breaking of the fast after the Muslim Lent (Ramasan).

IDGAH.—An enclosed place outside a town where Muslim services are held on festivals of Id., etc.

IMAM.—The leader in Muslim prayer.—bara.—The house of Imam, Taziya is deposited here on the occasion of the Muharram. (S. V. Taziya).

INQILAB.—Revolution.—Zindabad.—Long live the revolution.

INSHA-ALLAHU-TAALA (INSHA-TAALA).—D. V. By the grace of God.

ISHWAR OR ISWAR.—God, Lord, attribute of a Hindu diety.

ITTIHAD.—Union, concord.

IZZAT.—Honour, respect, prestige.

JAGIR.—Land given by Government as reward.—dar.—holder of jagir.

JAI.—Victory.

JAM.—A title borne by certain rulers in Kathiawar (*e.g.*, The Jam Sahib of Nawanakar) and in Sind and its borders (*e.g.*, the Jam of Las Bela).

JAMAAT.—Crowd, assembly, meeting, society.

JAMADAR.—The lowest Indian officer in the army or police. The term is also used in the customs and other civil departments, and in large households, to designate a superintendent.

JANAB.—Your or His Majesty or Excellency.

JAT, JATI.—Caste, sect, tribe, class, race.

JATHA.—A company, party, association.

JHATKA.—"Stroke," used in slaughtering of animal, whose head is cut off with a straight stroke as opposed to "Halal" S. V.

JI.—Yes, Sir, Madam; life, soul, mind; added to names it serves for Mr., Mrs., Babu, Esq.

JIHAD.—A religious war, especially waged by Muslims against infidels.

JIRGA.—A council of tribal elders (North-West Frontier).

JOGI (Yogi).—A Hindu ascetic.

JOSHI, JYOTISHI, JUTSI.—Astrologer.

JOWAR.—The large millet, a very common food-grain, *andropogon sorbhum* or *sorghum vulgare*; Syn. cholam and jola, in Southern India.

JUMA MUSJID.—A mosque, where large numbers gather on Friday (Juma) for prayer.

KAABA.—The cube-like building (containing the Hajaru't-Aswad, or black stone) in the centre of the mosque of Mecca.

KACHAHRI.—An office or office building; court.

KAFIR.—Literally, "the coverer." One who covers up the truth. Infidel, non-Muslims.

KALI-YUGA, KALI (short a).—The Iron age; a bud.

KALI (long a).—Goddess of primordial energy and consort of Shiva.

KALIMA, KALMA.—The Muslim confession of faith. ("There is no God but God: Muhammad is the Prophet of God.")

KARBALA.—Name of the place in Iraq where Hussin, the son of Ali, was martyred and buried.

KARBARI.—Trader.

KARM, KARMA.—Act; business; fate, the doctrine that the condition of existence rests on the good and evil actions in past and present existences.

KASTURI.—Musk.

KAZI.—Correctly *Qazi*—Formerly a judge administering Muhammadan law. Under British rule, the kazi registers marriages between Muslims and performs other functions but has no powers conferred by law.

KHADI, Khaddar.—Hand-loom cloth from hand-spun yarn.

KHAK-SAR.—Humble, mean, base. The term Khaksars is now applied to a semi-military organisation of Muslims, disciplined and drilled but armed only with spades. Their activities have mainly been in the U. P. and the Punjab.

KHALASI.—An Indian fireman, sailor, artillery-man, or tentpitcher. Release.

KHALIFAH.—The successor of Muhammad who is vested with absolute authority in *all* matters of State as long as he rules in conformity with the law of the Quran and the Hadis.

KHALSA.—Lit. 'pure,' 'society of the pure,' founded by Guru Govind Singh, is now equivalent to the Sikh community.

KHA(N).—A Pathan title.

KHAND, KHANDI.—Candy. A weight especially used for cotton bales in Bombay, equivalent to 20 maunds.

KHANSAMA.—A butler, a cook.

KHARITA.—Letters between an Indian Prince and the Governor-General. Bag, mail.

KHAS-KHAS, Kus-Kus.—A grass with scented roots, used for making screens, known as Tatty, which are placed in doorways and kept wet to cool a house by evaporation, *andropogon squarrosus*.

KHAS.—Personal; private; State-owned.

KHEDDA, KHEDA.—A stockade into which wild elephants are driven; also applied to the operations for catching elephants.

KHILAFAT.—Being successor to Muhammad. Deputyship, Majesty, office of Caliph.

KHILAT.—A robe of honour, by the gift of which princes confer dignity on subjects.

KHUDA.—God (Muslim);—e taala—the Most High God;—Hafiz.—Good-bye, adieu.

KHUTBA.—A sermon delivered after divine service every Friday, in which the preacher blesses Muhammad, his successors, Muslims in general and the reigning sovereign in particular.

KISAN, RYOT.—Agriculturist, peasant, ploughman.

KISMAT (correctly Qismat).—Fate, fortune.

KOT.—A fort, rampart.

KOTHI.—A house.

KOTWAL.—The head of the police in a town.

KOTWALI.—The chief police station.

KRISHNA, KRISHAN, KISHN.—Incarnation of the God Vishnu, the loving aspect of God.

KUMAR, Rajkumar.—Son of a Raja.

KUMBHAMELA.—A great religious gathering held every 12th year when Jupiter and Sun are in the sign Kumbha (Aquarius).

KUND, KUNDA.—Spring.

LADDU.—Sweetmeat.

LAKH, LAC, LAK.—A hundred thousand.

LAKSHMI.—Goddess of wealth, abundance and grace. Vishnu's wife, worshipped during the Diwali festival.

LALA.—Mode of respectful address (Hindu).

LAMBAR.—Number.—dar.—A minor village official.

LASCAR, correct lashkar.—(1) an army, (2) *In English usage an Indian sailor.*

LATHI (th lingual).—Stick, staff.

LINGAM.—The phallic emblem of the order of creation, worshipped as an emblem of Siva.

LITCHI.—A kind of plum fruit. (*Litchi chinensis*).

LONGYI.—A waistcloth.

MADRASA.—A Muslim school for higher education.

MAHADEV.—See Shiva. Lit. great god.

MAHAJAN.—Money-lender, merchant.

MAHAL.—Place, house, seraglio; estate for which a separate agreement is taken for the payment of land revenue; palace, street, district, department.

MAHALLA.—A quarter or part.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA.—A (Hindu) title denoting great learning in Sanskrit lore.

MAHANT.—The head of a Hindu conventual establishment.

MAHARAJA.—The hereditary or personal title of Princes and big landlords, commonly among the Hindus. Lower in rank is the title of Raja. Equivalent Maharana (among Rajputs). Its feminine is MAHARANI. (MAHA=great, RAJA=King; RANI=Queen).

MAHARAJ-KUMAR.—Son of a Maharaja.

MAHATMA.—(lit.) A great soul; applied to men who have transcended the limitations of the flesh and the world.

MAHAVIR.—See Hanuman. Lit. great hero.

MAHR.—A marriage portion or gift settled upon the wife before marriage, contracting by writing for such a settlement (Muslim).

MAHURAT.—The propitious moment fixed by astrologers for an important undertakings. The word in Sanskrit and Marathi is "Muhurta" in Gujarati "Murrat" or "Mhurat."

MAIDAN.—An open space of level ground.

MAJLIS.—Convivial conversation. Assembly.

MAKTAB.—A Muslim elementary school.

MAMLATDAR.—(Marathi "Mamledar").—The officer in charge of a taluka, Bombay, whose duties are executive: syn. tahasildar.

MAMULL.—Customary, practised.

MANDAP, or mandapam.—A porch or pillared hall, especially of a temple.

MANTRA, Mantar.—Sacred words to propitiate gods; degenerated to incantation, spell, charm, philter.

MANZIL.—Storey, floor of a house, mansion.

MAQBARA.—Burying place, tomb, sepulchre.

MASJID.—A mosque. Jama or Jamal Masjid, the principal mosque in a town.

MASNAD.—Seat of state or throne; syn. gaddi.

MATH.—A Hindu conventual establishment.

MAULANA.—A man of erudition (Muslim).

MAULVI.—A learned person (Muslim).

MAUND, ver. Man.—A weight varying in different localities. The Bengal or Railway maund is 82 2/7 lbs. Standard 82.28 lbs.

MAYA.—Sanskrit term for "Cosmic illusion."
MELA.—A fair.
MINAR.—A pillar or tower.
MISTRI.—A foreman, a cook.
MITHAI.—Sweetmeat.

MOFUSSIL.—The interior of a district or province as distinguished from the headquarters.

MONSOON.—(Anglicised from the Arabic word mausim, meaning a season); periodical rain-bearing winds, applied to the two rainy seasons in India: the South West Monsoon, from June to September, and the North East Monsoon which prevails on the Coromandel Coast from October to December.

MOULVI.—A learned person (Muslim).

MUAZZIN.—The caller of the *azan* on Muslim Summons to prayer. The call is usually from the top of a minaret in a mosque.

MUBARAK.—Happy, blessed, fortunate, sacred welcome, auspicious.

MUHARRAM.—First Muslim month, held sacred on account of the death of Husain, son of Fatimah, daughter of the Prophet, by Ali. The first ten days of the month are observed as days of lamentation by Shiah Muhammadans.

MUJAWIR.—Custodian of Musalman sacred place, especially saint's tomb.

MUKADAM.—Chief, leader; in Bombay, leader of coolie gang; also one employed by a merchant to superintend landing or shipment of goods.

MUKHTAR (corruptly mukhtiar).—(1) a legal practitioner who appears in District or subordinate Criminal Courts; (2) any person holding a power of attorney on behalf of another person. —nama.—Power of attorney.

MUKTI, 'release.'—Death, final reunion of individual soul with world soul; passing into heaven for ever; syn. MOKSHA.

MULLAH.—Doctor, learned.

MUNSHI.—A teacher of Hindustani or any Perso-Arabian language. Secretary or writer.

MUNSIF.—Judge of the lowest court with Civil jurisdiction.

NACH.—Dance.

NAGAR.—City, town.

NAIK.—An officer in Indian armies corresponding to a Corporal: an ancient title.

NAMASTE, NAMASKAR (Bengal).—I salute you.
NAMAZ.—Prayer.

NAUROZ.—New Year's day, being that on which the Sun enters the Arics.

NAWAB.—A title borne by Musalmans, corresponding to that of Raja or Maharaja among Hindus.

NAWABZADA.—Son of a Nawab.

NAZAR, NAZARANA.—Presents and offers made on the occasion of visit to or of the landlord or any superior.

NIKAH.—The Muslim marriage contract.

NIM, neem.—A tree, *melia azadirachta*, margosa.—Prefix, indicating half, *e.g.*, Nimhakim, quack.

NIRVANA.—(Buddhist) Final release or salvation.

NIZAM.—The title of the ruler of Hyderabad.

NULLAH, NALA.—A narrow watercourse, or drain.

PADDY.—Rice in the husk.

PAEJAMA, PAJAMA, PAYJAMA.—Long drawers or loose trousers.

PAG, PAGRI, PAGIYA.—A turban, a headdress.

PAISA, PICE.—A copper coin worth one farthing; also used as a generic term for money.—*Wallah*—Moneyed.

PAKISTAN.—Literally, land of the pure; Name proposed for the envisaged Muslim State after the partitioning of India into Muslim & Hindu States.

PAKKA, PUCCA.—Ripe, mature, complete, cooked, strong, adept.

PALKI.—A palanquin or litter.

PAN.—The betel vine, PIPE BETEL. The leaf is chewed with the dried areca nut which is thence incorrectly called betel-nut. *See* SUPARI.

PANCHAMA.—Low caste (south in India).

PANCHAYAT.—A committee for management of the affairs of a caste or village; arbitrators. Theoretically the panchayat has five (panch) members.

PANDIT.—A Hindu title, applied to a person versed in the Hindu scriptures. Also commonly used by Brahmans.

PANKHA, more commonly PUNKAH.—Fan.

PANSUPARI.—Distribution of PAN (leaf of betel vine) and SUPARI (fruit of betel palm) (*q. v.*) as a form of ceremonial hospitality.

PARDA, purdah.—A veil or curtain; the practice of keeping women secluded; syn. gosha.

PARDANASHIN.—Women who observe purdah.

PARGANA.—A subdivision; *see* Thasil.

PASHTO, PASHTU.—Language of the N. W. F. tribes and Pathans.

PATEL.—The headman of a village, invested with some magisterial and revenue functions.

PATWARI.—A village accountant, a land steward; syn. karnam, Madras; kulkarni, Bombay, Deccan; talati, Gujarat; Shanbhog, Mysore, Kanara and Coorg; Mandal, Assam; Tapedar, Sind.

PEON, CHAPRASI.—Bearer, orderly.

PESHKAR.—One who brings forward, submits papers, etc., personal clerk.

PILAO (pulao).—A dish of rice cooked with ghee and other ingredients, and by Anglo-Indians specifically used of chicken or meat cooked with rice and spices.

PINJRAPOL.—(*Pinjra*, a cage), an animal hospital, mostly maintained by the Jains; an animal infirmary.

PIPAL.—Sacred fig-tree. *Ficus Religiosa.*

PIR.—A Mahomedan saint or religious teacher.

PONGYI.—A Buddhist monk or priest, Burma.

PRABHAT PHEEL.—Lit. "Morning round," parties going round early in the morning singing political songs.

PUCCA.—An Urdu word meaning good, correct, substantial, of standard quality or measurement, as contrasted with *Kutcha*.

PUJA.—Worship (Hindu).
PUJARI.—The priest.
PUNDIT.—See PANDIT.

PURANA.—Old, also applied to certain Hindu religious books.

PURDAH.—A veil or curtain; the practice of keeping women in seclusion.

PURNA SWARAJ.—Complete independence, pure and simple.

PUROHIT.—A domestic chaplain, Hindu.

QUAID-E-AZAM.—A great leader.

RADHA.—Consort of Krishna.

RAG, Ragni.—Mode in Indian music, tune.

RAIS.—Wealthy, a chief citizen.

RAIYAT OR RYOT.—Farmer.

RAJ.—Government, Sovereignty, reign; mason.

RAJA.—A Hindu chief or landlord, exceptionally used by Muslims; inferior to "Maharaja." The feminine is *Rani* (Queen).

RAJA MANTRAPRAVINA.—An eminent administrator (a title conferred by Rulers of certain Indian States).

RAMAYANA.—National epic of Hindus. Rama, one of the nine incarnations of Vishnu, is the hero of the poem.

RAMAZAN.—Ninth month of the Muhammadan year which is observed as a strict fast from dawn to sunset of each day in the month.

RANA.—A title borne by some Rajput chiefs equivalent to that of Raja.

RANG MAHAL.—The palace of pleasure.

RANI.—The wife or widow of a Raja.

RAO.—A title borne by Hindus, either equivalent to, or ranking below, that of Raja. Also a common surname.

RASHTRAPATHI.—President of the Indian National Congress.

RASUL.—Prophet, Muhammad.

RATH.—A chariot formerly, now refers to car used for Hindu gods on ceremonial occasions.

RICKSHAW.—A one or two seated vehicle on two wheels, drawn by man.

RISALDAR.—Commander of a troop of horses.

RIYASAT.—*Government*, state (applied to an Indian State).

ROTI.—Bread, unleavened thin flat bread.

ROZA.—Muslim fast during Ramazan.

RYOT.—A corruption of the Arabic word *ra'iyyat*, a subject, a peasant.

RYOTWARI.—The system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on the actual occupants of holdings.

SABHA.—Assembly, meeting, congress.

SACHIVOTTAMA.—A most distinguished minister (a title conferred by Rulers of certain Indian States).

SADAR.—The headquarters of a district.

SADHU.—A Hindu ascetic, a religious man.

SAHIB, SAHAB, SAHEB.—A term of respectful address. Often added to names. A term used to or of a European. A European.

SAHUKAR, SAUKAR, SOWKAR.—Money-lender, banker, dealer in money, exchanger, etc.

SAID, SAIYAD, SAYED, SAYID, SAIYID, SIDI, SYED, SYUD.—Various forms for a title adopted by those who claim direct descent from Muhammad. A descendant of Husain, grandson of Muhammad.

SALAM.—Formed from the abbreviation of Salla-allah allahiwa Sallam, the blessing and peace of God be with him. Usual term of salutation. Peace, safety.

SAMITI.—Association, union, assembly.

SANAD.—A charter or grant; any kind of deed of grants. Diploma. Signature.

SANDAL.—The fragrant wood of a tree, the *Santalum Album*.

SANGATHAN.—Literally tying together, proper development. A movement which aims at unity and the growth of knowledge of the art of self-defence among Hindus. The Hindu counterpart of the Musalman "Tanzim."

SANGRAM SAMITI.—War Council in Civil Disobedience movement.

SANNYASI.—Hindu ascetic.

SARAI, SARAE.—Caravansary.

SARASVATI.—The wife of Brahma: Goddess of all arts and sciences.

SARDAR (corrupted to SIRDAR).—Lit. A leader. A title. In practice all Sikhs bear the title. Government titles—Sardar Bahadur and Sardar Sahab.

SARI.—Cloth worn by women.

SARKAR.—The Government, state.

SATEE.—Suicide by widow on funeral pyre of her husband.

SATYAGRAHA.—(lit. Insistence on or acceptance of truth), passive resistance.

SATYAGRAHI.—A passive resister, one who will follow the truth wherever it may lead.

SEER.—A weight or measure varying in size in different parts of the country.

SETH, SHETH.—Merchant, banker, rich man

SHABASH.—Bravo! Excellent!

SHAHID.—A (Muslim) martyr.

SHAHZADA.—Son of a King.

SHAIKH OR SHEIKH (Arabic).—Lit. a chief.

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA.—Lit. "A Sun among the Learned." A title conferred by the Govt. of writers or religious heads.

SHAMSHER-JANG.—"Sword of Battle" (a title of the Maharaja of Travancore, the royal and the prime minister's families of Nepal).

SHARBAT, SHERBET.—Beverage, cold drink of syrup, etc.

SHARIYAT.—Laws of Mohammed, justice equity.

SHASTRAS.—The religious law-books of the Hindus.

SHER, Ser, seer.—A weight, or measure varying in different parts of the country. The standard seer is 2.057 lbs., or 2 lbs. 0 oz. 13.853 drs.

SHIAS.—Muslims who accept Ali as the first lawful Khalifa and successor of the prophet and who therefore reject Abu Bakr, Umar and Usman, the first three Khalifas of the Sunni Muslims, as usurpers.

SHIKAR.—Hunting.

SHIVA.—God of destruction.

SHRADDHA, SARADH.—Hindu ceremony offering oblations to departed ones.

SHRI.—Lit. fortune, beauty; Goddess Fortune, another name for Lakshmi. A Sanskrit term used by Hindus to denote "Mr." "Esquire"; this term is common before Hindu names.

SHRIJUT, SHRIYUT.—Same as the honorific Shri. Shortened form Srijut.

SHRIYUTA, SHRIYUKTA (long a).—Fem. Sriyut, shortened form Sja.

SHROFF, SARRAF.—Banker, money-changer.

SHRUTI.—Literally "heard." The Veda revealed to inspired sages.

SHUDDHI.—Literally purification. A movement of conversion among Hindus particularly of those whose ancestors were Hindus and who have retained many Hindu practices.

SIKH.—Disciple. A sect of the Punjab, the disciples of Nanak, established in the early part of the 16th century.

SINDHIA.—See under "GAEKWAR."

SINGH, SINGHA.—Lion. A title used by all Sikhs and some Hindus.

SIPAHI, SEPOY, SEPAL.—An Indian soldier.

SITAR.—A kind of guitar with three strings.

SMRITI.—Unrevealed Laws, as opposed to Shruti, the revealed Vedas. Books of Hindu Law.

SOWAR.—A mounted soldier or constable.

SOWKAR.—See SAHUKAR.

SRADDH.—Funeral obsequies, consisting in offering rice, fruits, etc., to the departed ones.

STUPA (tope).—A Buddhist or Jain tumulus, usually of brick or stone, hemispherical, containing relics or marking sacred spots.

SULTAN.—A King.

SUNNI.—The sect of Muslims who accept the first four Khalifas as lawful successors of the Prophet and who receive the "six authentic" books of tradition. They embrace by far the greater part of the Muhammadan world.

SUPARI.—The seed or nut of the palm, ARECA.

SWADESI.—Of one's own country; made in India.

SURAJ, SURYA.—Sun.

SWAMI.—A Hindu religious ascetic; husband, lord.

TABLIGH.—The Muslim conversion movement of Suddhi.

TABUT.—Coffin.

TAHSIL.—A revenue sub-division of a district.

TAHSILDAR.—The officer in charge of a tahsil; syn. Mamlatdar, Bombay.

TAKLI.—Small distaff for spinning yarn revived by Mr. Gandhi.

TAL.—Lake. Musical time.

TALAK.—Muslim term for divorce. Utterance of this term thrice by the husband in presence of the wife dissolves the marriage.

TALUK, taluka.—The estate of a talukdar. A revenue sub-division of a District, in Bombay, Madras and Mysore; syn. tahsil.

TALUKDAR.—A landholder with peculiar tenures in different parts of India. An official in the Hyderabad State, corresponding to the Magistrate and Collector (First Talukdar) or Deputy Magistrates and Collectors (Second and Third Talukdars).

TAMASHA.—Entertainment, gala. In sarcastic sense, exhibition.

TAMTAM, tumtum.—A North Indian name for a light trap or cart.

TANGA, TONGA.—A one or two-horsed, two-wheeled, vehicle with a covered top; syn. SHIGHRAM.

TANZIM.—Literally "organization." A movement among the Muslims which aims at securing a closer approach to unity of Muslims. *See* SANGATHAN.

TAPPAL.—The Post.

TARI, TODDY.—The sap of the date, palmyra, or coconut palm, used as a drink, after fermentation. Also made from rice.

TATTY.—*See* KHAS-KHAS.

TAZIA.—Lath and paper models of the tombs of Hasan and Husain, carried in procession at the Muharram festival; syn. tabut; Marathi, dola.

TAZIAT-NAMA.—Letter of condolence.

THAKUR.—A title of respect applied to Brahmans or a petty chief.

THUGGEE or THAGI.—Robbery after strangulation of the victim, practised by Thugs who formed an association of professional murderers and robbers.

THANA.—Police-station, hence, its jurisdiction.

TIKA.—Ceremonial anointing on the forehead.

TIKA SAHEB.—Heir-apparent.

TILAK.—A streak on the fore-head or elsewhere on the upper part of the body; sect (at some places caste) mark on the forehead among Hindus.

TINDAL, tandel.—A foreman, subordinate officer of a ship.

TOLA.—A weight equivalent to 180 grains (troy), 179.666 exactly.

TONGA.—A two-wheeled vehicle drawn by a pony.

ULEMA (Plural of Alim).—Muslim learned men. The term usually includes all religious teachers, such as Imams, Muftis, Qazis and Moulvis.

USTAD.—Master, teacher, one skilled in any art or science.

UTHAMNA.—Among Hindus, visit to console, paid on second or third day after the death of a person. Among Parsis a religious ceremony held on the third day after death.

VAID OR VAIDYA.—Practitioner of Hindu system of medicine; also a caste.

VAKIL.—A class of legal practitioners, entitled to practice in High Courts.

VEDA.—Revealed sacred books of Hindus.

VEDANTA.—System of Hindu philosoph It professes that only Brahma (God) exis and all else is Maya or cosmic illusion.

VIHARA.—A Buddhist monastery.

VISHNU.—God of protection.

WALA, WALLA.—A suffix, indicating owner, dealer, agent, keeper.

WAQF.—A Muslim religious or charitable endowment.

WATAN.—Native country. Country. In Bombay Presidency used mostly of the land or cash allowance enjoyed by the person who performs some service useful to Government or to the village community.

WAZIR.—Chief minister, a Muhammadan term which is anglicised as Vizier.

WILAYAT.—England, Europe.

YAMA.—Hindu god of death.

YOGA.—(1) A system of Hindu philosophy leading to Yoga or union with God. (2) Practice of control of breath, senses, sensations, etc., said to give supernatural powers of body and mind. Ultimate aim is Mukti.

YOGI.—A Hindu ascetic who practises Yoga.

YUNANI, UNANI.—Lit. Greek; the system of medicine practised by Muslims.

ZADA.—Born. Nawab-Zada.—Son of a Nawab.

ZAMINDAR.—A landholder.

ZAMINDARI.—An estate; the system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on an individual for a Mahal as opposed to Ryotari or farmer's tenure system.

ZANANA.—Female, feminine. Hence women's apartment, harem.

ZARI.—Gold thread, anything woven with gold thread.

ZILA.—A District.

ZINDABAD.—Long live.

ZULM, ZULUM, ZALUM.—Tyranny, oppression.

Manners and Customs.

Next to the complexion of the people, which varies from fair to black, the tourist's attention in India is drawn by their dress and personal decoration. In its simplest form a Hindu's dress consists of a piece of cloth round the loins. Many an ascetic, who regards dress as a luxury, wears nothing more, and he would dispense with even so much if the police allowed him to. The Mahomedan always covers his legs, generally with trousers, sometimes with a piece of cloth tied round the waist and reaching to the ankles. Hill men and women, who at one time were a few leaves before and behind and were totally innocent of clothing, do not appear to-day within the precincts of civilisation and will not meet the tourist's eye. Children, either absolutely nude or with a piece of metal hanging from the waist in front, may be seen in the streets in the most advanced cities, and in the homes of the rich. The child Krishna, with all the jewels on his person, is nude in his pictures and images.

Dress.—The next stage in the evolution of the Hindu dress brings the loincloth nearly down to the feet. On the Malabar coast, as in Burma, the ends are left loose in front. In the greater part of India, they are tucked up behind—a fashion which is supposed to befit the warrior, or one end is gathered up in folds before and the other tucked up behind. The simplest dress for the trunk is a scarf thrown over the left shoulder, or round both the shoulders like a Roman toga. Under this garment is often worn a coat or a shirt. When an Indian appears in his full indigenous dress, he wears a long robe, reaching at least down to the calves: the sleeves may be wide, or long and sometimes puckered from the wrist to the elbow. Before Europeans introduced buttons, a coat was fastened by ribbons, and the fashion is not obsolete. The Mahomedan prefers to button his coat to the left, the Hindu to the right. A shawl is tied round the waist over the long coat, and serves as a belt, in which one may carry money or a weapon, if allowed. The greatest variety is shown in the head-dress. More than seventy shapes of caps, hats, and turbans, may be seen in the city of Bombay. In the Punjab and the United Provinces, in Bengal, in Burma and in Madras other varieties prevail. Cones and cylinders, domes and truncated pyramids, high and low, with sides at different angles: folded brims, projecting brims: long strips of cloth wound round the head or the cap in all possible ways, ingenuity culminating perhaps in the "parrot's beak" of the Maratha turban—all these fashions have been evolved by different communities and in different places, so that a trained eye can tell from the head-covering whether the wearer is a Hindu, Mahomedan or Parsi, and whether he hails from Poona or Dharwar, Ahmedabad or Bhavnagar.

Fashion Variations.—Fashions often vary with climate and occupation. The Bombay fisherman may wear a short coat and a cap, and may carry a watch in his pocket; yet, as he must work for long hours in water, he does not cover his legs, but suspends only a coloured kerchief from his waist in front. The Puthan of the cold north-west wears loose baggy trousers, a tall head-dress befitting his stature and covers his ears with its folds as if to keep off cold. The poorer people in Bengal and Madras do not cover their heads, except when they work in the sun or must appear respectable. Many well-to-do Indians wear European dress at the present day, or a compromise between the Indian and European costumes; notably the Christians and Parsis. Most Parsis however have retained their own head-dress, and many have not borrowed the European collar and cuffs. The majority of the people do not use shoes: those who can afford them wear sandals, slippers and shoes, and a few cover their feet with stockings and boots after the European fashion in public.

Women's Costumes.—The usual dress of a woman consists of a long piece of cloth tied round the waist, with folds in front, and one end brought over the shoulder or the head. The folds are sometimes drawn in and tucked up behind. In the greater part of India women wear a bodice: on the Malabar coast many do not, but merely throw a piece of cloth over the breast. In some communities petticoats, or drawers, or both are worn. Many Mussalman ladies wear gowns and scarfs over them. The vast majority of Mahomedan women are *goshá* and their dress and persons are hidden by a veil when they appear in public: a few converts from Hinduism have not borrowed the custom. In Northern India Hindu women have generally adopted the Mussalman practice of seclusion. In the Deccan and in Southern India they have not.

As a rule the hair is daily oiled, combed, parted in the middle of the head, plaited and rolled into a chignon, by most women. Among high caste Hindus, widows sometimes shave their heads in imitation of certain ascetics, or monks and nuns. Hindu men do not, as a rule, completely shave their heads, Mahomedans in most cases do. The former generally remove the hair from a part of the head in front, over the temples, and near the neck, and grow it in the centre, the quantity grown depending upon the fancy of the individual. Nowadays many keep the hair cropped in the European fashion, which is also followed by Parsis and Christians. Most Mussalmans grow beards, most Hindus do not, except in Bengal and elsewhere, where the Mahomedan influence was paramount in the past. Parsis and Christians follow their individual inclinations. Hindu ascetics, known as Sadhus or Bairagis as distinguished from Sanyasis, do not clip their hair, and generally coil the uncombed hair of the head into a crest, in imitation of the god Shiva.

Hindu women wear more ornaments than others of the corresponding grade in society. Ornaments bedeck the head, the ears, the nose, the neck, the arms, wrists, fingers, the waist until motherhood is attained, and by some even later—and the toes. Children wear anklets. Each community affects its peculiar ornaments, though imitation is not uncommon. Serpents with several heads, and flowers, like

the lotus, the rose, and the champaka, are among the most popular object of representation in gold or silver.

Caste Marks.—Caste marks constitute a mode of personal decoration peculiar to Hindus, especially of the higher castes. The simplest mark is a round spot on the forehead. It represents prosperity or joy, and is omitted in mourning and on fast-days. It may be red, or yellowish as when it is made with ground sandalwood paste. The worshippers of Vishnu draw a vertical line across the spot, and as Lakshmi is the goddess of prosperity, it is said to represent her. A more elaborate mark on the forehead has the shape of U or V, generally with the central line, sometimes without it, and represents Vishnu's foot. The worshippers of Shiva adopt horizontal lines, made with sandalwood paste or ashes. Some Vaishnavas stamp their temples, near the corners of the eyes, with figures of Vishnu's conch and disc. Other parts of the body are also similarly marked. The material used is a kind of yellowish clay. To smear the arms and the chest with sandalwood paste is a favourite kind of toilet, especially in the hot season. Beads of Tulsi or sacred Basil, and berries of Rudraksha *elaeocarpus ganitrus*, strung together are worn round their necks by Vaishnavas and Shaivas respectively. The Lingayats, a Shaiva sect, suspend from their necks a metallic casket containing the Linga or phallus of their god. Bairagis, ascetics, besides wearing Rudraksha rosaries round their necks and matted hair, smear their bodies with ashes. Religious mendicants suspend from their necks figures of the gods in whose name they beg. Strings of cowries may also be seen round their necks. Muslim dervishes sometimes carry peacock's feathers.

Hindu women mark their foreheads with a red spot or horizontal line. High caste widows are forbidden to exhibit this sign of happiness, nor may they deck themselves with flowers or ornaments. Flowers are worn in the chignon. Hindu women smear their faces, arms, and feet sometimes with a paste of turmeric, so that they may shine like gold. The choice of the same colour for different purposes cannot always be explained in the same way. The red liquid with which the evil eye is averted may be a substitute for the blood of the animal slaughtered for the purpose in former times. In many other cases this colour has no such associations. The Muslim dervish affects green, the Sikh Akali is fond of blue, the Sanyasi adopts orange for his robe, and no reason can be assigned with any degree of certainty.

Indian Names.

The personal name of most Hindus denotes a material object, colour, or quality, an animal, a relationship, or a deity. The uneducated man, who cannot correctly pronounce long Sanskrit words, is content to call his child, father, brother, uncle, or mother, or sister, as the case may be. This practice survives among the higher classes as well. Appa Saheb, Anna Rao, Babaji, Bapu Lal, Bhai Shankar, Tatacharya, Jijibhai, are names of this description, with honorific titles added. It is possible that in early society the belief in the re-birth of departed kinsmen lent popularity to this practice. Nothing could be more natural than to call a man white, black, or red: gold or silver: gem, diamond, ruby, pearl, or merely a stone: small or tall, weak or strong: a lion, a snake, a parrot, or a dog: and to name a woman after a flower or a creeper. Thus, to take a few names from the epics, Pandu means white, and so does Arjuna: Krishna black: Bhima terrible: Nakula a mongoose: Shunaka a dog: Shuka a parrot: Shringa a horn. Among the names prevalent at the present day Hira is a diamond: Ratna or Ratan a jewel: Sonu or Chinna gold: Velli or Belli, in the Dravidian languages, means white metal or silver. Men are often called after the days of the week on which they were born, and hence they bear the names of the seven heavenly bodies concerned. When they begin to assume the names of the Hindu deities, they practically enter upon a new stage of civilisation. It is doubtful whether the Animists ever venture to assume the names of the dreaded spirits worshipped by them. To pronounce the name of a devil is to invite him to do harm. If the spirits sometimes bear the names of human beings the reason seems to be that they were originally human.

High-caste practices.—The high caste Hindu, on the other hand, believes that the more often the name of a deity is on his lips, the more merit he earns. Therefore he deliberately names his children after his gods and goddesses, so that he may have the opportunity of pronouncing the holy names as frequently as possible. These are also sonorous and picturesque. Shiva is happy: Vishnu is a pervader: Govinda is the cowherd Krishna: Keshava has fine hair: Rama is a delighter: Lakshmana is lucky: Narayana produced the first living being on the primeval waters: Ganesha is the Lord of Shiva's hosts: Dinakara is the luminary that makes the day: Subrahmanya is a brother of Ganesha. Sita is a furrow: Savitri a ray of light: Tara a star: Radha prosperity: Rukmini is she of golden ornaments: Dharma of the glowing heart. Shiva and Vishnu has each got at least a thousand names, and they may be freely drawn upon and paraphrased in naming one's children, and the whole Hindu pantheon is as crowded as it is large.

Family names.—When a person rises in importance, he adds to his personal name a family or caste name. It was once the rule, that the title Sharma might be added to a Brahman's name, Varma to a Kshatriya's, Gupta to a Vaishya's, and Dasa to a Shudra's. This rule is fairly well observed in the case of

the first two titles, but the meaning of the other two has changed. Dasa means a slave or servant, and the proudest Brahman cannot disdain to call himself the servant of some god. Thus, although Kalidas, the famous poet, was a Shudra, Ramadas, the famous guru of Shivaji, was a Brahmin. The Vaishnavas have made this fashion of calling oneself a servant of some god exceedingly popular, and in Western India high caste Hindus of this sect very commonly add Das to their names. The Brahmans of Southern India add Aiyer or Aiyangar to their names. Shastri, Acharya, Bhat, Bhattacharya, Upadhyaya, Mukhopadhyaya, changed in Bengal into Mukerji, are among the titles indicative of the Brahmanical profession of studying and teaching the sacred books. Among warlike classes, like the Rajputs and Sikhs, the title Singh (lion) has become more popular than the ancient Varma. The Sindhi Mal, as in Gidumal, means brave and has the same force. Raja changed into Raya, Rao and Rai was a political title, and is not confined to any caste. The Bengali family names, like Bose and Ghose, Dutt and Mitra, Sen and Guha, enable one to identify the caste of their bearers, because the caste of a family or clan cannot be changed. Shet, chief of a guild or a town, becomes Chetty, a Vaishya title, in Southern India. Mudaliyar and Nayudu, meaning leaders, are titles which were assumed by castes of political importance under native rulers. Nayar and Menon are the titles of important castes in Malabar. Ram, Lal, Nand, Chand, are among the additions made to personal names in Northern India. Suffixes like Ji, as in Ramji or Jamshedji, the Kanarese Appa, the Telugu Garu, the feminine Bai or Devi, are honorific. Prefixes like Babu, Baba, Lala, Sobhi, Pandit, Raja, and the Burmese Maung are also honorific.

Professional names.—Family names sometimes denote a profession: in some cases they might have been conferred by the old rulers. Mehta, Kulkarni, Deshpande, Chitnavis, Mahalnavis are the names of offices held in former times. One family name may mean a flour seller, another a cane-seller, and a third a liquor-seller. To insert the father's name between one's personal and the family name is a common practice in Western India. It is rare elsewhere. When a family comes from a certain place, the suffix 'kar' or 'wallah' is added to the name of the place and it makes a family surname in Western India. Thus we may have Chiplunkars and Suratwallahs, or without these affixes we may have Bhavnagris, Malabaris and Bilimorias, as among Parsis. Thus Vasudev, Pandurang, Chiplunkar would be a Hindu, whose personal name is Vasudev, his father's name Pandurang, and family name derived from the village of Chiplun, is Chiplunkar. In Southern India the village name precedes the personal name. The evolution of Musalman names follows the same lines as Hindu names. But Muslims have no god or goddesses, and their names are derived from their religious and secular history. These names and titles are often as long and picturesque as Hindu appellations. The agnomens Baksh, Din, Ghulam, Khwaje, Fakir, Kazi, Munshi, Sheikh, Syed, Begum, Bibi and others, as well as honorific additions like Khan have meanings which throw light on Muslim customs and institutions. The Parsis also have no gods and goddesses, and their personal names are generally borrowed from their sacred and secular history. Their surnames frequently indicate a profession or a place, as in the cases of Hindus in Western India. Batliwallah, Readymoney, Contractor, Saklatwallah Adenwallah and others like them are tell-tale names.

Indian Art.

Sculpture & Painting.

Geographical Limits.—Indian Art, like the art of any other country, is an organically grown part of the life of the country and must be viewed in its historical development. Strictly speaking, Indian Art comprises only the artistic creations of the Indian Peninsula and the plains and foothills of the North. To these must be added the arts of Ceylon and Nepal because of their close affinities to the art of India proper. In a wider sense Indian Art embraces also Burma, Siam, Indo-China, Java, Bali and the Malayan Archipelagos which, colonised by Indians, bore for centuries the imprint of the motherland on their arts. Influences of Indian Art are also felt in Central Asia, China and even Japan.

Characteristics of Indian Art.—Indian Art is almost completely a religious art. Creation as well as contemplation of a work of art is a devotional act. From this it follows that Indian Art is predominantly spiritual and contemplative and not concerned with the representation of appearances. In that it is akin to the arts of most Asiatic people and to the arts of medieval Europe before the Renaissance. Form in Indian Art achieves symbolical meaning. Without the help of correct anatomy and perspective, Indian artists fill their works with life from within. Naturalistic to a degree, they give expression to the internal forces of nature through its visible form. The essential qualities of Indian Art are its inherent rhythm and vitality and its plastic power which, in painting and sculpture alike, reaches a perfection hardly ever matched in World Art.

Indian Artists.—Indian Art, up to very recent times, was anonymous, *i.e.*, hardly any names of individual artists were known or connected with any particular work of Art. The arts of ancient and medieval India sprung from the co-operative effort of craftsmen guilds who worked in the employ of rulers or religious institutions. In the course of time a collection of scriptures came into being, the *shilpa shastra*, which laid down certain rules to be followed in the creation of religious images, buildings, etc. While these manuals were originally meant to guide design without interference in the creative work of the artist, they had, in the long run, a sterilizing effect on the artists' imagination and may have contributed to the decline of Indian Art.

History of Indian Sculpture and Painting.—Art in India is always Indian regardless of the religions or dynastic powers which it happened to serve at different times. The formerly accepted division of Indian Art into Buddhist, Jain and Hindu should, for this reason, be given up. Religion could give nothing more than themes to the artist. The idiom of expression was always Indian. Racial and provincial peculiarities can be traced in all Indian styles, but "what separates the provinces of Indian Art is subsidiary to what they have in common" (S. Kramrisch). Indian art in all times and in all parts of India has a flavour of its own. The inherent strength of this art enabled it to absorb and overcome numerous foreign influences (such as Greek, Persian, Scythian, etc. without being altered in its course.

Chronology.—The chronology of Indian Art is a difficult problem because of the so often uncertain historical background and because of the diversity and complexity of contemporary styles in a large sub-continent. For instance, elements of the classical and medieval styles survived in South India up to the 18th century A.D. while in the North, owing to Muslim and other influences, totally new forms developed. The classification of periods given here tries to do justice to the development of styles and is based on a broad dynastic framework.

Beginnings :—The art of the Indus Valley (appron. 3,000 B.C.).

Archaic :—Maurya Art (3rd Century B.C.).

Early Classic :—Post Maurya Art (2nd and 1st Century B.C.).

Kushan and Andhra Art (1st - 3rd Century A.D.).

Classic : Gupta Art (4th—6th Century A.D.).

Post Gupta Art (7th - 9th Century A.D.).

Medieval Art (9th - 18th Century A.D.).

Modern Art (from 1900 A.D.).

Early Art.—The excavations of Sir John Marshall and others in the Indus valley at Mohenjodaro and in Harrappa in the Punjab discovered an ancient Indian civilisation which in about 3000 B.C. had already reached a considerable degree of refinement. The high standards of culture and art in the Indus valley indicate a long development during times in which the rest of India persisted in various stages of the younger stone-age. Trade connections between the Indus valley and Sumeria in Mesopotamia and cultural affinities are documented also in the arts. But in many forms and symbols Mohenjodaro heralds the beginning of Indian art with a strong Dravidian flavour. Outstanding are animal engravings on seals and little statuettes in terracotta, stone or bronze, amongst which a bronze girl in a dancing pose anticipates later qualities of Indian plastic art.

From Mohenjodaro to about 300 B.C. hardly any traces of artistic activities in India survive. Yet we know from the description of houses and palaces in the great epics that painting, image making and the minor arts existed. The intervening time saw the arrival of the Aryans in India and the coming into being of the three great Indian religions, Brahmanism, Buddhism and Jainism. The archaic sculptures, made under the patronage of the Buddhist Maurya rulers, retain vestiges of earlier and more primitive cults in the large "*yaksha*" stone statues of Besnagar and Mathura (Muttra). Soberly naturalistic animal sculpture adorns the capitals of Asokan edict pillars. Persian and Greek influences, if present, are only superficial.

Beginnings of Classic Art.—After the fall of the Maurya Empire, the Sungas ruled in the North, the Andhras in the South (2nd—1st century B.C.). The robust sculpture of earlier stages is made pliable by a penetrating flowing rhythm. The characteristic voluptuous forms of Indian art, through which pulsates the sap of life, make their appearance in the Yakshi figures of the Bharhut stupa rails. A certain angularity and flatness of modelling are gradually being overcome. The art of the period is almost exclusively Buddhist. Its famous centres are Bharhut, Sanchi, Buth Gaya, Mathura and Pataliputra (Patna), Bhaja in the Western Ghats and Veraz in South India. Sculpture and relief (and most probably not surviving painting) were used to illustrate religious teaching on the rails, gates and walls of *stupas* (relic mounds) which had become the centres of worship and in the monasteries and chapels attached to them. In the reliefs depicting Buddha's life or that of his previous incarnations (*jatakas*) Buddha is never presented in human form, but his presence is shown by symbols such as the tree of enlightenment, his footprints, the throne on which he sat or the platform on which he used to walk. This fundamentally Indian principle indicates the Aryan component of Indian art, while the lovesome, passionate figures of "*yakshis*" on the sacred gates are pre-Buddhist in spirit and in the true Indian tradition. The wealth of form and movement, the inventiveness of composition and the controlled dynamism of this early art ushers in the classic era.

Kushan and Andhra Art.—The first and second centuries A.D. saw the power of the Kushan empire establishing itself in the North-West and North of India, while the Andhras ruled the South. The classic progress shows itself in increased plastic penetration of large-size sculptures and in great vitality. The centre of artistic creation is Mathura (Mattra). Buddhism is still the predominant theme. Mathura creates the Indian Buddha image in direct continuation of the Maurvan tradition of large-size stone figures, overcoming bulk and crudeness in spirited modelling. Frankly sensuous but in a different way from the nudes of the Greek school, are the female figures of Mathura and other centres. Most probably originating from aboriginal symbols of fertility, these graceful if voluptuous nymphs, for centuries to come, the round-breasted, narrow-waisted, full-hipped ideal of female beauty for the Indian artist. In the South, the *stupa* of Amaravati has yielded a wealth of magnificent sculpture. More fluid, mellow and exuberant than the North, it comes nearest to classic perfection.

Early Fresco Paintings.—Belonging to the first century B.C., the fresco paintings in cave 9 and 10 in Ajanta (Nizam's Dominion) are the earliest well-preserved Indian paintings though still earlier work survives in several other localities. The high level of competence in Ajanta proves a long but lost, history of this art. Akin to reliefs in Barhut and Sanchi, these early paintings have already the graceful outlines of later work.

Graeco-Indian Art—From the first century A. D. onwards a peculiar hybrid art develops in the North-West of India, the Gandhara country. Through the direct contact with Graeco-Scythian and Parthian neighbours, Hellenistic forms were applied to Indian Buddhist themes. It is possible that the human presentation of Buddha was tried here first but in a different spirit from that of Mathura. The Gandhara school is famous for the quantity of its output and for fine workmanship. From an artistic point it is inferior and derivative. Its chief interest is archaeological. A later school of the 3rd and 4th century, produced sculpture of baroque quality mainly in stucco.

Classic Art of the Gupta Age.

(1) *Sculpture.*—In 320 A. D. Chandragupta founded the Gupta dynasty from Patna, which was to be the dominant power in India for about 250 years. The main centres of Buddhist sculpture are Mathura, Sarnath, Ajanta, Aurangabad and others. Paurande Hinduism came to the forefront during this period and the most powerful Brahmanical art was produced all over India, especially in Deogarh, Badami and Aihole (Deccan), Udaygirl (near Sanchi), Gwalior and many other places. Stylistic differences of Western and Eastern schools become more pronounced, although the homogeneity of Indian Art is not broken. The art of the Gupta period can best be characterised by the word spiritual. The latent naturalism of earlier periods is now overcome or harnessed to the spiritual representations of superhuman, elementary or cosmical powers. The human figure is only the vehicle of transcendental forces. The artist masters every mood from the lyrical to the terrible. The Buddha images of Mathura and Sarnath are in their classic simplification and perfection of modelling, in their serene spirituality and dignity amongst the world's supreme religious images. The boar incarnation of Vishnu in Udaygirl is of impressive power which changes primitive terror to a deep experience of divine force. The iconography of the Hindu'c pantheon is developed during this age.

(2) *Painting.*—During the sixth and seventh century the Gupta spirit survives in Indian art in spite of the decline and overthrow of the Gupta empire; therefore, in our classification of styles they are included in Gupta Art. The art of fresco painting had then reached its zenith. Ajanta Bagh (Buddhist) and Badami (Brahmanical) are the chief centres of this art as it survives today, but the Jain paintings of Sittanavasal (South India), the Brahmanical paintings of Tirumalaipuram and the Singhalese rock pictures of Sigiriya (Ceylon) testify to an All-India distribution.

End of 5th century	..	Sigiriya, Ceylon.
6th century	..	Ajanta Caves 16 and 17 Bagh, Badami.
7th century	..	Ajanta Caves 1 and 2 Sittanavasal, Tirumalaipuram.

All these paintings are mostly narrative in character. The painters depict religious legends in easily understandable form, making use of the costume, scenery and manners of their own time. The colours, made from minerals, are bright green, red, brown, yellow, black and

blue (Ajanta). The greatest artistic merit of these paintings lies in their rhythmical, flowing outline which indicates the plastic volume of a body. Light and shade are unknown, but forms are modelled with colour shading. Perspective in the western sense was not known but compositions achieve a surprising degree of depth. Indian fresco paintings are not only examples of overflowing artistic talent and imagination but also an invaluable source of information about life in the past.

Climax of Indian Art.—During the seventh and eighth centuries Indian art reaches its high water mark. The surging power of Brahmanism fills Indian sculpture with unheard-of virility. Sweeping movement becomes an expression of force; the swelling, rounded forms of human or animal bodies become signs of pent up energies. The rock-hewn sculptures of Elephanta (near Bombay), Ellora (Deccan) and Mahavalipuram (seven pagodas, near Madras) are the finest representatives of this period. In Ellora, the close union between sculpture and architecture, so typical for Indian art, is carried to an extreme in the Kailasanatha temple which, an enormous building, was carved out of solid rock as a whole.

Medieval Art.—From the 9th and 10th centuries onwards Hindu art conquered every corner of India. With wider distribution, local schools and styles developed in the course of time, without, however, breaking the unity of Indian art. Medieval sculpture was called upon to decorate with stone carvings the innumerable temples, that were being built, and to provide images for worship in temples and private chapels in stone, bronze or wood.

While much of the grandeur of the classical age survives in medieval sculpture its simplicity and force are gradually lost in an over-elaboration of decorative by-work such as jewellery and the iconographical attributes of deities. The tendency towards spiritualism is accentuated especially under the influence of *tantric* Symbolism. In the end, the demands of iconographical correctness, made on the artist by the priests, suppressed his own imagination and sensitivity and produced an enormous volume of indifferent and mediocre work. Yet it must be said that art of a high order was created right up to the 18th century.

The main schools of medieval sculpture are the following: Candela School (Khajuraho) in Central India, the Pala School of Bihar and Bengal (partly Buddhist), the Orissa School (Bhuvanesvara, Puri and Konarak), known for its erotic sculptures, the Western School (Gujerat and Rajputana) with the famous Jain art of Mt. Abu and Patan; the Gujarat School excelled in finely detailed carving in stone and wood and applied its work also to the decoration of private houses (Ahmedabad); the Deccan School and the Mysore (Hoysala) School with the profuse carvings of Belur, Halebid and Somnathpura; the Chola School of South India which decorated the famous Tanjore temple and gave Indian art its finest bronze images; the late Vijayanagar school of the 16th century which produced very lively work and the Madura School of the 17th century.

Medieval Paintings.—It was, not so long ago, a widely accepted belief that the art of painting died out in India after the 7th century and was not revived till the 16th century by the miniature paintings of the Moghul Court. But there is enough evidence now to show that mural painting was practised in India throughout the medieval period even if, owing to large scale destruction (especially in the North) and to neglect, little of it survives. Medieval painting is of varying vigour and excellence and tends, like sculpture, towards an overemphasis of decorative detail and to a hardening of accepted forms. In Ellora paintings of the 8th-10th century are preserved, in Tanjore frescoes of the 11th century, in Polonnaruva in Ceylon Buddhist work of the 12th century. Later work of the Vijayanagar period is known and a large volume of murals survives in Jain temples and monasteries of Gujerat and in the palaces of Rajputana, all dating from a much later time. In Cochin and Travancore many examples of elaborate Kerala painting can be found belonging to the 16th-19th century. Jain paintings in Conjeevaram of the 17th and 18th century illustrate the close affinity between medieval mural art and miniature book illustrations.

Indian Miniature Paintings.—The illuminating and illustrating of religious scriptures was a widespread art in India even if little of it escaped destruction with the exception of a large number of Jain manuscripts from Gujerat. The earliest, painted on palm leaves, date from the 12th and 13th centuries. They have highly conventionalized figures with sharp noses and protruding eyes. The background is first red, later blue. Manuscript illustrations of the Pala period (Bengal 12th century) are also known.

Rajasthani and Pahari Paintings.—The middle of the sixteenth century sees the beginning of an Indian School of miniature painting in Rajputana of great vitality, charm and artistic merit. The early Rajasthani paintings are known as *ragmalas*, pictorial representations of musical moods (*Ragas*). These paintings have an intimate, lyrical flavour and are full of the loving devotion which the Vaishnava revival brought with its intense cult of Krishna. Rajasthani Painting, like the *pahari* Schools of the North, is strictly formalised *i.e.* human figures, animals and trees are represented in a simplified, conceptual manner but are, nevertheless, very alive and expressive. The plastic quality of the great frescoes is absent, the line very gentle and sensitive. The colours are flat, yet brilliant and colour schemes vary in the different schools (*kalams*). Perspective is attempted but not in the western, scientific manner. Rajasthani paintings existed up to the 19th century with a sharp decline after the end of the 18th century. The *pahari* (Hill) Schools of the Hill States in the North, are similar in type to Rajasthani painting. They flourished in several *kalams* (Kangra, Basholi, Jammu, etc.) from the 17th to 19th century and seem to have absorbed a number of artists who became unemployed with the decline of Moghul painting under Aurangzeb. Rajasthani and Pahari paintings were influenced to a degree by Moghul painting in technical detail without ever giving themselves to the external naturalism of the latter.

Moghul Painting.—Derived from the Timurid School of miniature painting in Persia and beginning under strong Persian influence in the middle of the 16th century, Moghul painting developed into an Indian art, if that term can be accepted with reservations. Already Akbar employed Indian artists who under the guidance of Persian masters were put to the task of illustrating manuscripts. Under Jehangir and Shajahan Moghul painting reached its climax. Moghul art is a court art, limited in its scope, and overshadowed by the demand for extreme technical perfection. It is individualistic with a clear development of personal styles of different artists which are known by name, (a thing rarely heard of in popular Indian art). It is illustrative, and mainly concerned with the representation of court scenes, portraits, historical events, or the skilful rendering of flowers or animals. That means it is concerned with appearances and not with moods or poetical feelings as the contemporary Indian work. But Indian painters did not only introduce Indian, i.e. Hindu themes into Moghul art, but gradually flavoured it with an Indian spirit. In technical excellence, accurate and delicate drawing, observance and taste Moghul art is unsurpassed. The wrong notion that the Moghul court art was responsible for the revival of painting in India must be given up though a strong influence on Rajasthani and Pahari painting is obvious. Under Mohamedan rulers offshoots of Moghul art developed in different parts of India such as Bijapur, Hyderabad, Ahmednagar, Lucknow, etc.

Modern Art in India.—With the eclipse of medieval powers in India and the arrival of European civilisation, the indigenous arts experienced a rapid decline. While folk art and crafts survived during the 19th century, the higher forms of indigenous art died out and were replaced by imported western art, rarely of more than mediocre quality. Art schools were initiated in India on British models in the 19th century and attached to the educational system. In these the arts of drawing, painting and modelling and certain arts and crafts were taught on the lines of western academic tradition. At the beginning of this century a revival of traditional and indigenous art was propagated by Mr. Havell, then principal of the Calcutta Art School, and by Abanindranath Tagore and his followers. By a reorientation on the lines of Ajanta and medieval miniature painting these men began a powerful and successful art movement, which, known as the Bengal School, very soon influenced artists throughout India. Unfortunately, succeeding generations have not been able to widen and deepen the flow of this new stream but exhausted themselves in an imitative mannerism. An outstanding figure of this school is Nandalal Bose whose imaginative force is great. The present principal of the Government School of Art in Calcutta is Mr. Atul Bose. The School teaches fine (western) art, Indian Art, commercial art, modelling and certain crafts.

Under its successive principals Messrs. Lockwood Kipling, Griffiths, Greenwood, Cecil Burns and Gladstone-Solomon the Sir J. J. School of Arts in Bombay has grown into a large and many-sided institution. The School favoured thorough training on European lines. Under Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon a class of mural painting was added in which western art was fused with Indian decorative principles. The School teaches a variety of crafts and industrial arts, such as stone carving, metal work, leather work, textile design, etc. It has a large commercial art and photographic section which was added by its present principal, Mr. C. R. Gerrard, A.R.C.A., R.B.A., R.O.I., F.A.S.A., J.P. Under Mr. Gerrard interesting modern tendencies developed in painting which seem to indicate a union of contemporary European work with sound Indian traditions.

Many art schools flourish in India in different centres such as Lahore, Delhi, Lucknow, Benares, Shantiniketan, Madras, Mysore, Travancore, Patna, etc., under the patronage of provincial governments, State governments or as private institutions. Indian artists of today strive for new forms of expression which would be in tune with present day life without breaking with the ancient traditions of their country. A most impressive solution for this problem was found in the moving paintings of Miss Amrita Sher Gil who died prematurely in 1941.

Indian Architecture.

Indian architecture, like Indian sculpture and painting, is the visible expression of spiritual conditions in successive phases. While the requirements of various religious creeds decree and modify the forms of Indian buildings, the historical development of the architectural art in India is indicated by a gradual progress of constructional types and by the successive usage of different building material, such as wood, brick or stone, which is primarily independent of religious domination. The former division of Indian architecture into Buddhist, Jain and Hindu styles is for these reasons not satisfactory and should be replaced by a division based on stylistic evidence. The first comprehensive work, accessible to lay readers, to give a history of styles in Indian architecture is Mr. Percy Brown's *Indian Architecture* in two volumes which marks a definite advance in the treatment of the subject over Fergusson's *Indian and Eastern Architecture* which, for many years, was considered to be the standard work.

The chief characteristics of Indian architecture, especially in its later stone phase, are (*a*) its use of heavy masses; (*b*) construction based on vertical not lateral pressure, i.e. without true arches or true domes; (*c*) its plastic treatment and close relationship with sculpture, (*d*) its undeveloped treatment of space and (*e*) its spiritual significance and symbolism. These features distinguish Indian building from most Western types of architecture and from Islamic architecture in India, though the latter naturally contains many Indian elements.

History of Styles.—A history of styles in Indian architecture must be based on historical

development and geographical distribution. The overlapping of types in time and space make a clear division impossible but the following crude classification may be suggested.

Brick Architecture of the Indus Valley ..	c. 3000 B.C.
Vedic Wood Architecture	from 1500 B.C.
Mauryan Architecture.	300 to 200 B.C.
Sunga and Andhra Architecture ..	200 B.C. to 200 A.D.
Gupta Architecture ..	350 to 650 A.D.
Early Medieval:	
Northern	600 to 800 A.D.
Chalukya	
Rastrakuta	
Pallava	
Medieval Architecture:	
Northern (Indo-Aryan) Style ..	750 to 1800 A.D.
Southern (Dravidian) Style ..	
Western (Chalukyan) Style ..	
Indo-Saracenic Architecture	1250 to 1300 A.D.

The Indus Valley Cities.— In Harappa and Mohenjodaro and other sites of the Indus valley extensive cities have been discovered under the mud and sand of the river. These cities were built from c. 3000—2000 B.C. by a people whose chief occupation was trading. The buildings, which are carried out in brick in "English bond", are plain, functional and without great artistic merit. They are mainly houses, store houses, baths and wells and no certain traces of temples or palaces have yet been found. The city drainage system was perfect. The corbelled arch was used, the true arch being unknown.

The Vedic Village.—After the extinction of the Indus cities, which may have spread their influence to the Ganges valley, and with the invasion of the Aryan tribes a new architecture came into existence which, originating from the village, developed into the city and palace architecture of the epic period. Wood being the only building material, hardly any visible traces of this period exist; but the scriptures and the Buddhist art of later times give us a faint idea of the forms used. The main forms were the long house with a vaulted roof constructed with bamboo or reed and with horse-shoe shaped "sun windows" on either end; circular village huts (and perhaps shrines) and the wooden fence with wooden "cowgates". In the South are found "dolmens" covered with a single slab of stone, and in Rajgriha, the ancient capital of Maghada, cyclopean fortifications in stone were carried to a height of 12 feet.

Mauryan Architecture.—With the establishment of a large political power under Asoka the use of a more permanent stone architecture was gradually introduced. Monuments of this period include (*a*) 13 monolithic edict pillars, some with beautifully carved animal figures on bell shaped capitals (Persian influence); (*b*) remains of a large, three storied wooden palace near Patna supported on stone pillars; (*c*) several *stupas* or Buddhist relic mounds built largely in brick and (*d*) a group of rock-cut caves in the Barabar Hills in Bihar. *Stupas* are circular mounts inclosing some relic casket and surmounted by a ceremonial umbrella. They were the chief object of Buddhist worship. The rock caves are an imitation of wooden buildings and indicate the existence of small circular shrines with a hall in front, quite probably of vedic origin.

The Great Stupas.—During almost four centuries, from 200 B.C. to 200 A.D., under two great dynasties, the Sungas of the North and the Andhras of the South, Buddhist zeal gave India some of the most remarkable monuments. The *stupas*, which were founded in Mauryan times, were now enlarged and beautified. In this period they are stonefaced, with a stone casket and umbrella on top, surrounded by stone railings in which are set four doorways or *toranas*. All forms, though carried out in stone, betray their wooden origin. Sculpture and relief are used profusely to decorate the sacred shrines. Here also the conversion to stone from other materials is indicated by an inscription which says that the southern gateway of the great *stupa* of Sanchi was made by the ivory carvers of Besnagar. The most famous *stupas* are those of Sanchi (Bhopal State), Barhut (C.I.), Budh Gaya, Sarnath, and Amaravati in Madras Presidency which is the latest and most elaborate one.

Rock Temples.—To serve priests, monks and lay worshippers, temples and monasteries were built, mainly in brick and wood. Little of these has survived but their exact replicas have come to us, carved from solid rock in the shape of cave temples and monasteries. The practice of hewing shrines out of solid rock had begun under Asoka, but in the centuries just before and after the Christian era it was widely practised and the largest caves (Karli, 124 ft. long, 46½ ft. wide and 45 ft. high) reach considerable proportions.

Buddhist caves are generally of two types—*chaityas* or chapels, and *viharas* or monasteries. The *chaityas* are long apsidal buildings with a vaulted roof and a horse-shoe window over the entrance. The interior is divided into a nave for the priests and aisles for the lay worshippers by means of a double row of pillars. At the apsidal end is a *stupa*. *Chaityas* are thus remarkably similar to Christian basilicas. *Viharas* are rectangular halls surrounded by cells and having (in a later development) a sanctum in the centre of the backwall containing a Buddha image. Some *viharas* are double-storied. In both *vihara* and *chaitya*, the structural features of wood architecture have been imitated to the last detail. The most important groups of caves of this period are those of Bhaja, Koudane, Pitalkhora, Bedsa, Nasik, Ajanta, Ellora, Junnar and Kanheri, all in Western India. Jain caves of a different type, dating from the second to the first century B.C. are situated near Cuttack in Orissa. Buddhist rock architecture continued with variations of style up to 650 A.D. In the Gandhara country of N.-W. India another style of Buddhist architecture developed under mixed Greek, Scythian, Persian and Indian influence.

The Gupta Temple.—During the Gupta age (c. 350—650 A.D.) a flood of creative energy swept over India. It is during this period that the later Hindu temple begins to take shape. Wood architecture is gradually replaced by stone masonry. Indian builders used the simple construction of pillar and bracket supporting beams. Arches, except corbelled arches, were not used. Pillars and beams are, preferably, monolithic *i.e.*, made from single large slabs of stone. Masonry consists of large, very well worked stones bonded without mortar.

The reawakening of Brahmin culture soon developed its own forms for houses of worship suited to its ritual requirements and expressive of its own religious spirit. Buddhist *chaitya* halls were designed for congregational worship, while Hindu ritual demanded a house for the image and enough room for individual worship (*puja*). First, the apsidal temple of Buddhist usage is adapted by the Hindus. In Ter and Gherzala (S. India) are found brick and plaster *chaitya* temples of the 4th century, dedicated to Hindu worship. The Durga temple of Aihole in the Bijapur district is an apsidal stone structure dating from the 5th or 6th century, though its *shikhara* or spire may be of a later period. Typical of the Gupta age are flat roofed temples consisting of a square sanctum with a pillared porch. They are found in Udayagiri (Bhopal), Sanchi, Tigowa, Bhumara and Nachna Kuthara (C.I.) and in Aihole (Lad Khan Temple). They belong to the 4th and 5th centuries. Some have another cell on the roof which may mark the beginning development of the *shikhara*. In the Ganges valley originates a form of brick temple consisting of a square shrine with a pyramidal roof which is made up by duplicating the roof twice or repeatedly (Bhitargaon near Cawnpore). The principle of double shrines or elevated shrines with repeated stories was known in the North of India for a long time, and is recorded in several relief carvings or plaquettes from Mathura (2nd century A.D.). The large temple of Bodh Gaya in its original form may have been a similar structure. The earliest temple with a true *shikhara* seems to be the Dasavatara temple in Deogarh near Jhansi belonging perhaps to the middle of the 6th century. The northern temples have pillars with bell-shaped capitals or with "vase and flower" capitals, the Deccan temples use square pilasters with heavy brackets.

Development of Indian Temple Styles.—During the 200 years from 600 to 800 A.D. the medieval Indian temple is established in its main forms and styles. The typical temple consists of a cell which houses the image (*Garbha Griha*—womb-house), and a pillared hall (*mandap*). Originally not connected, these two parts were joined by an intermediate chamber (*antarala*). Leading into the main hall are one or several porches (*ardhi-mandap*). The cell is surmounted by a *shikhara* (spire or pyramidal roof) which is the main distinguishing mark of temple styles. The whole temple may be raised on a platform and be surrounded by an enclosure through which leads a gateway (*gopuram*).

The origin of the *shikhara* is still obscure. Many theories have been put forward deducing its form from the bamboo tower of processional cars, from multiple ceremonial umbrellas over Buddhist shrines, etc. It seems that the principle of duplicated and repeated roofs of diminishing size gives the most satisfactory answer to the problem.

In the seventh and eighth century, the two main forms of *shikharas*, the northern curvilinear spire and the southern pyramid, are found side by side in Aihole and Pattakadal, old capitals of the Chalukyan dynasties. At Bhuvaneshvar in Orissa, the northern style unfolds in many beautiful temples (from 750 A.D.). The rock cut temples of the "seven pagodas" at Mahavalipuram near Madras, excavated by the Pallavas of the 7th century, show how the earliest southern temples grow out of common forms of preceding times: the house, the village shrine, the Buddhist *chaitya* and the many-storied Buddhist monastery. It is the latter with its ascending stories, decorated with many little *chaitya* cells, that leads to the pyramidal roof or *vimana* of the southern temple. Under the Rashtrakuta family which overwhelmed the Chalukyans in Western India during the 8th century, rock-cut caves and temples, Shaiva in character, were excavated in Elephanta and Ellora (Deccan). The Kailasanath temple of Ellora is a complete Dravidian structural temple carved in solid rock.

Medieval Temples.—The time from the 8th to the 13th century is the great age of temple-building in India, comparable in its achievement only to the age of Gothic cathedral building in Europe. The three main styles are now clearly differentiated, the northern or Indo-Aryan style emphasising the perpendicular, the southern or Dravidian style stressing the horizontal, while the Chalukyan or western style combines elements of both the other. Apart from Bhuvaneshvar in Orissa, the northern style comes into full flower in Khajuraho in Bundelkhand, in Rajputana (Mount Abu), Gujerat (Modhera), Osia in Marwar, in the Deccan (Ambarnath) and many other places.

The Dravidian Temple.—In the south, temple architecture develops independently through its successive phases, nominated after the leading dynasties: Pallava (600—900), Chola (900—1150), Pandya (1100—1350), Vijayanagar (1350—1565), Madura (1600—and after). Typical of the southern temple is the addition of spreading pillared halls and long covered corridors. The temple compound expands into a whole complex of buildings surrounded by large walls. The entrance gates are marked by impressive pyramidal towers (*gopurams*) which grow larger in time and far exceed the *vimana* in size. Famous Dravidian temples, in their order of origin, are the Kailasanath of Conjeeveram, the great temple of Tanjore, the Vithala temple of Vijayanagar and the Meenakshi temple of Madura.

The Chalukyan temples, combining North and South in their structures, are noteworthy for their star-shaped plan and their lavish use of decorative carving. Beginning with the imposing temples of Pattakadal the style reaches its climax in the countless temples of Darwar and the profusely carved temples of Mysore (Belur, Halebid, Somnathpura) of the 12th century which belong to the finest in India.

Other Styles.—Local developments of temple-building include the temples of Kashmir, the temples with multiple roofs of Malabar and Nepal, and the later temples of Bengal with the

"thatched hut" type roof. Civilian architecture, though of equal importance as sacred architecture, has left fewer traces. The palaces of Rajputana give an indication of its type. With the Mohammedan conquests in the north, Indian architecture declined in the 13th century. In the south it survived till the 18th century though, while growing in size and pretension, declining in taste and artistic feeling.

Indo-Saracenic Architecture.—This begins in India with the 13th century after the permanent occupation of the Mohammedans. Their first mosques were constructed of the materials of Hindu and Jaina temples, and sometimes with comparatively slight alterations. The *Quwwat-ul-Islam* mosque near the Qutb Minar in Delhi and the *Arhai-din-ka-jhompra* mosque in Ajmer are the best examples of this kind. Gradually new methods and principles of construction were introduced from Persia and other Islamic countries of the West. The Mohammedans brought the arch and the true dome, they used mortar (which became necessary because of the lateral pressure exercised by arches and they introduced novel types of buildings (the mosque and the tomb). They had greater emphasis on the perfection and the proportions of interior spaces than the Indian temple builders who did not require lofty spaces. The Mohammedan architecture of India varied at different periods and under the various dynasties, imperial and local. The early Pathan architecture of Delhi was massive and at the same time characterised by elaborate richness of ornamentation. The Qutb Minar and the tombs of Iltitmish and Ala-ud-din Khilji are typical examples. The tomb of Ghiasuddin Tughlak at Tughlakabad, the Lodi tombs, and lastly the tomb of Sher Shah at Sasseram in Bihar clearly illustrate the subsequent progress of Pathan architecture. Of the Sharqi style we have three mosques in Jaunpur, besides several tombs. At Mandu in the Dhar State, a third form of Saracenic architecture sprang up, and we have here the Jami Masjid, Hoshang's Tomb, Jahaz Mahal and Hindola Mahal as the most notable instances of the secular and ecclesiastical styles of the Malwa Pathans. The Mohammedans of Bengal again developed their style, somewhat feeble and ornate, and Gaur and Pandua teem with the ruins of buildings of this type, the most important of which are the Adina Masjid of Sikandar Shah, the Eklakhi Mosque, Baradwari Masjid, Lattan Masjid, a small golden mosque and so forth. The Rulers of the Bahmani dynasty of Gulbarga and Bidar were also great builders, and adorned their capitals with important buildings. The most striking of these is the great mosque of Gulbarga, which differs from all mosques in India in having the whole central area covered over so that what in others would be an open court is here roofed by sixty-three small domes. "Of the various forms which the Saracenic architecture assumed," says Fergusson, "that of Ahmedabad may probably be considered to be the most elegant." It is notable for its carved stone work; and the work of the perforated stone windows in Sidi Sayyid's mosque, the carved niches of the minars of many other mosques, the sculptured *Mihrabs* and domed and panelled roofs is so exquisite that it will rival anything of the sort executed elsewhere at any period. No other style is so essentially Hindu. In complete contrast with this was the form of architecture employed by the Adil Shahi dynasty of Bijapur. There is here relatively little trace of Hindu forms or details. The principal buildings now left at Bijapur are the Jami Masjid, Gagan Mahal, Mihtari Mahal, Ibrahim Rauza and Mosque and the Gol Gumbaz. The latter is supposed to have the largest dome in existence. Like their predecessors, the Pathans of Delhi, the Moghuls were a great building race. Their style first began to evolve itself during the reign of Akbar in a combination of Hindu and Mohammedan features. Noteworthy among the Emperor's buildings are the tomb of Humayun, and the palaces at Fatehpur Sikri and Agra. Of Jehangir's time his tomb at Lahore and the tomb of Itimad-ud-daula at Agra are the most typical structures. The force and originality of the style gave way under Shah Jahan to a delicate elegance and refinement of detail and it was during his reign that the luxurious buildings in the forts at Delhi and Agra and the most splendid of the Moghul tombs, the Taj Mahal at Agra, the tomb of his wife Mumtaz Mahal, were constructed. The Moti Masjid in Agra Fort is another surpassingly pure and elegant monument of his time.

Modern Architecture in India.—With the arrival of Europeans in India, western styles of architecture were soon introduced. The Portuguese built churches and palaces in an agreeable baroque style. The early British colonial style of which many pleasant examples survive, especially in South India, was appealing in its simplicity and its clever adaptation to the Indian climate. During the 19th century public buildings were erected in a hybrid style composed of classic, romanesque, Gothic and Indian elements comparable with the derivative styles of the Victorian epoch in Europe. In more recent times, two schools of thought have fought for supremacy in India; the one propagating a revival of indigenous Indian art as still practised by the Indian "master builders" surviving in Rajputana and other parts of the country; the other proclaiming the development of a modern architecture on western lines. The "master builder" has undoubtedly inherited a great deal of the craft, the taste and the sensitive artistic feeling of his forefathers, but his structural knowledge is totally inadequate for modern requirements. The western school has found more widespread acceptance. The work of building the new capital in Delhi was entrusted to Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker. This most ambitious scheme, incorporating the design and planning of a whole new city, has led to a new style of official architecture, the merit of which is still a controversial question. The contemporary use of reinforced concrete structures, though indubitably cheaper, safer and faster, emphasises the dangers of standardisation and suppression of national character. The solution to the problem will have to be found by a young generation of Indian architects who, while fully trained in modern methods of construction, are yet conscious of the glorious artistic heritage of their country.

Schools of Architecture.—A School of Architecture, recognised by the R.I.B.A., is part of the Sir J. J. School of Arts in Bombay. Its professors of Architecture since 1913 were R. W. Cable, H. Foster King and Claude Batley; the present Professor of Architecture is Mr. C. M.

Master, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., F.I.I.A. The Indian Institute of Architects, affiliated to the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1925, co-operate with the R.I.B.A. in conducting the Final R.I.B.A. Examinations in Bombay. Other schools preparing students for government examinations in architecture are (1) the Kala Bhuvan, Baroda; (2) the Architectural Academy, Bombay; (3) the Calcutta University; (4) the Polytechnic Institute, New Delhi.

Indian Arts and Crafts.

It is in the arts and crafts of a people that its heritage of artistic feeling, design and religious belief remain alive over many hundreds, if not thousands, of years. India absorbed throughout her long history innumerable foreign influences into her arts. Beginning with the fusion of Aryan and indigenous Indian (Dravidian) art during the first millenium B.C., over the influx of Greek, Persian, Hellenistic, central Asiatic or far-eastern elements in pre-Gupta and Gupta times, to the blending of Islamic with Indian forms of design after the Mohammedan conquest and even to the absorption of European features, the arts and crafts of India have adopted new designs, fused them with old ones and infused them with the spirit and the sensitiveness of this country. Two main elements can be discerned in Indian design: on the one hand we have the geometrical element of the northern nomads in which all natural forms are reduced to decorative patterns. This element came into India in successive waves with the Aryans, the Scythians, the White Huns, the Mongols and the Muslims. The other element, which might be taken as belonging to the indigenous Indian South, is more exuberant and uses natural forms such as human or animal figures with greater freedom. The desire to decorate even the humblest articles of daily use and to introduce beauty into every feature of life has been inherent in India from time immemorial and has even survived, sadly weakened, the industrial revolution of our age. The gay and tasteful dresses of Indian village folk of today testify to the indestructible artistic sense of this ancient race.

Pottery.—In the excavations of Mohenjodaro and other Indus valley sites pottery of the 4th and 3rd millenium B.C. has been found, of pleasing shape and with very decorative paintings in black or red in which animal forms feature prominently. Up to the present time, the potter's wares are usually of good functional design and quite often painted. Well known is the glazed ware from Agra. Terracotta work has found manifold adaptations in India throughout the ages, a particularly beautiful one in the terracotta reliefs on 17th century temples in Bengal. Glazed tiles were used by the Mohammedans for architectural decoration. The many coloured tile mosaics of Lahore Fort are famous.

Stone Work.—Carved stone work is the principal form of decoration on Hindu or Mohammedan buildings. Ranging from fully sculptured figure friezes to the finest trellis work it is found on buildings of every epoch. Well known for the skill and the imagination displayed, are the Jain marble temples of Dilwara in Mount Abu and the Hoysala temples of Mysore. Muslim buildings are soberer in their ornamentation. The stone carvers of Ahmedabad excelled in delicate "*jali*" (stone tracery) work for windows (Sidi Sayyid's mosque). On buildings of the Pathan dynasty of Delhi wonderful decorative use has been made of carved Persian or Arabic lettering (Qutb Minar). The use of marble inlay and mosaic work became fashionable under the Moghuls and led to mastership in the costly art of "pietra dura" in which precious stones are inlaid in marble in most delicate and delightful flower patterns. The stone masons of modern Jaipur are highly skilled in architectural carving.

Wood Work.—Wood carving was in India, as in most other countries, the mother of the art of stone carving. With a fine range of precious timbers suitable for the purpose, wood has always played an important part in Indian building and decoration. Typical are the carved house front in Ahmedabad and other Gujerat cities, in Nasik, in the Punjab, etc. 16th and 17th century Jain temples in Ahmedabad are carved in wood and painted right up to their domes teeming with multitudes of figures. They are the prototype of the stone carved temple ceilings of Mount Abu. Richly carved furniture is made today in Kashmir (walnut) and in South India (rose wood and black wood). Decorative carving in sandalwood for domestic or religious purposes is at home in South India.

Ivory.—An inscription in Sanchi (1st century B.C.) says that part of the stone relief work of the Southgate was done by the ivory carvers of Besnagar. This alone proves the close interrelation of all the arts and crafts in India. Still a flourishing art in South India (Mysore, Travancore) and in Delhi, ivory articles find a ready market in India and overseas. Though of perfect finish, modern work lacks the sensitive sculpturing of earlier work.

Metal Work.—With the exception of weaving the metal industry employed and still employs the greatest number of craftsmen in India and the greatest variety of methods and techniques. There is hardly a place in India where metal objects are not made in one form or other. Iron and steel, known from early times, were mainly used in weapons. The best damascened blades come from South India and Rajputana. Brass and copper go to make the plain but beautiful utensils of domestic use (*lota, huqqa*, etc.) and ceremonial lamps, images, vessels, etc., for religious worship. These articles are cast, hammered, chased, inlaid, encrusted or otherwise worked. The South Indian image maker's (*sthapati*) bronze or brass castings are marvels of this craft. Well known is *bidri* ware (from Bidar in Hyderabad), in which silver is inlaid in a dark metal alloy of *koftgari* ware, best from Muradabad, Punjab, in which gold and silver are inlaid in steel. Gold and silver, in repoussé or filigree, are worked into fine articles in Kashmir, Lucknow and other places.

Jewellery.—From time immemorial jewellery of rich design was made in India, and worn by both sexes. Simple beads of polished precious stones have been found in many prehistoric and early historic sites. Classic and medieval sculptures and paintings tell us about the endless variety of jewellery, to describe which would require a large treatise. Flowers being the most primitive form of adornment, many forms of jewellery, up to the present day, derive name and shape from floral prototypes. Perhaps the finest jewellery work is done in gold enamelling, Lahore and Jaipur giving the choicest pieces. Typical of India is the incrustration of gold and silver with gems which are always *cabochon* cut (never facetted as modern European jewellery) for a fuller colour effect. Another very ancient technique is gold and silver filigree applied to ornaments. Nothing can compare with the exuberant splendour of Indian jewellery, though the skill in stone-cutting and also in setting has not always reached the level of western craftsmen.

Lacquer work and papier mache.—Lac being an indigenous Indian product, lacquer work in various techniques has assumed industrial proportions in many parts of the country. Best known perhaps are the products of the Kashmiri craftsmen, especially in connection with papier maché painting. Lac turnery for furniture, toys and other objects is a widespread art in western India, especially in Kathiawar and Gujerat. In Sawantwadi (Konkan Coast) a small lacquer industry produces artificial fruits, playing cards, toys, etc.

Textiles.—No other country, East or West has ever excelled India in the weaving of cotton and silken fabrics. Since ancient times, Indian textiles were in great demand in all world markets. There is hardly a technique or art in fabric making that was or is not known in India. A very short enumeration must suffice: *Patola* silks of Gujerat, in which the threads are variously dyed before weaving; fine silks and brocades from Benares, Murshidabad, Hyderabad, Madras, Tanjore and other places; finely woven woollen Kashmir shawls; delicate muslins from Dacca; tie-dyed fabrics from Rajputana; various forms of dye-painting on cotton (*qalmdar*, similar to Javanese batic) from South India; printed silks and cottons from all parts of the country, some of the finest cotton prints coming from Sanganir near Jaipur. As there is no limit to the styles of embroidery, mention may be made only of the *phulkari* work of the Punjab, the colourful embroideries of Kathiawar and the world-famous Kashmir shawls. Carpet making is at home in Northern India. Especially under Akbar in the 16th century, gorgeous rugs and carpets were made, exquisite in colour and fabric; yet the finest work from Persia was never equalled.

It has been estimated that there are still 2½ million handlooms in India, and the industry though depressed by the competition of the power loom, is surviving with part of its wealth of artistic sense and skill.

Rangolis.—Worth mentioning are the artistic designs made by the women of India with coloured powders on the floor or on the doorstep of their houses as festival decoration. Preserving the age-old designs of religious symbolism, they are known in all parts of the country in a great variety of patterns (*rangoli* in Gujerat, *alpona* in Bengal, *kolam* in South India, etc.).

There can be no doubt that the skill and artistic sense of the Indian craftsman is still alive, perhaps slumbering. As Mr. Fred H. Andrews said, "deterioration is not the fault of the craftsman but of his employer." Well directed official and private patronage can do much to save the cultural heritage of the arts and crafts in India which may, otherwise fall victim to progressing industrialisation.

Archaeology.

Although India is one of the most ancient lands in the world and the cradle of an ancient civilization, it has long remained in the background owing to the absence of written histories going back to the earliest period as in the case of other ancient lands such as Egypt and Mesopotamia. Just over a hundred years ago the foundation of Indian Archaeology was laid by Prinsep, who first deciphered the ancient Brahmi script and thus opened the way to the knowledge of the edicts of the Emperor Asoka and other ancient documents, which till then were a sealed book to the natives of the soil. Since then a large number of scholars both Indian and European have helped in building up the edifice of Indian Archaeology which though fairly comprehensive is still incomplete in several respects.

The story of Indian Archaeology commences with the beginnings of human existence in the vast sub-continent. The rough and chipped stone implements discovered in various parts of the country, particularly in the eastern districts of the Madras Presidency, and the valleys of the Sabarmati, Narmada and the Godavari have yielded hundreds of implements which show the first attempts made by man to work his tools with which to master his surroundings. Two of these palaeolithic implements were found in association with the bones of extinct animals, one from Bhutra in Narsingpur district, C.P. on the banks of the Narmada and the other from Mungi on the upper Godavari. The age of the palaeoliths determined mostly by geological considerations may be anywhere from 50,000 to 200,000 years, and the great interval of time between the microlithic and the palaeolithic periods is shown by nearly a hundred feet of alluvial and wind-blown loss deposits in the valley of the Sabarmati river.

The whole field of prehistory is gradually receiving much attention, which is expected to systematise our knowledge of the earliest inhabitants of India and systematic work has been recently attempted at several sites in Madras, Mayurbhanj, Rajpipla and Baroda State. Neolithic man, who used a large variety of polished stone implements, was more widely distributed

throughout the country, particularly in the Peninsula and the Vindhyan regions and his skeletal remains have for the first time been unearthed in Gujerat. To this period may also be dated some of the earliest megalithic tombs which occur in a great variety of forms in the central and southern parts of the Peninsula although a vast majority belong to the iron age and some even persist to our age. The knowledge of metals supervened at a later stage but its development has been different in northern and southern India. Thus in northern India the copper implements of the Gangetic Valley and the copper and bronze antiquities of the Indus culture exclude any knowledge of iron. In the south, however, though certain recent finds in Raichur Dt do not exclude the knowledge of copper smelting in the Peninsula the neolithic settlements of the Bellary district seem to have been immediately followed by the knowledge of the smelting of iron as evidenced by the large scale furnaces which stand in the shape of cinder mounds notably those at Kudatini. It is clear, however, that while copper and bronze were known in the north in the fourth millennium B.C. the south may have been generally content with the use of stone implements right up to the first millennium B.C. until stone was supplanted by iron. It is remarkable that in some of the localities in the ancient Deccan, comprising the Bombay Karnatic, the Ceded Districts of Madras, south Hyderabad and North Mysore, stone implements and painted pottery are followed by antiquities of the regular historic period. This gives the hope that a regular sequence can be established and links forged between the history and prehistory of the Deccan.

The most interesting and well developed phase of the prehistoric civilization of India is, however, that represented by the recent excavations at Harappa in the Punjab and Mohenjo-daro in Sind. These have completely revolutionized ideas on this subject and proved that as far back as the 3rd millennium B.C India was in possession of a highly developed civilization with well planned and populous cities, well built houses, temples and public buildings of brick carefully constructed wells and a system of drains and many other amenities not always enjoyed at that period by the peoples of Mesopotamia and Egypt. Both at Mohenjo-daro and Harappa there are the remains of some 5 or 6 cities super-imposed one upon the ruins of another.

The structures that have so far been exposed at Mohenjo-daro belong to the three latest cities on the site which do not appear to be far removed from each other in date, style of architecture or other cultural elements. Most of the structures are dwelling houses, but there are others which appear to have been temples and one of particularly massive proportions is a large bath, surrounded by fenestrated galleries and halls. Another massive and extensive building found at Harappa appears to have been a public granary. All were built of well burnt brick and most of them were of two or more storeys with staircases giving access to the upper rooms. In and around the ruins have been found many minor antiquities ,including gold and silver jewellery, some remarkable statuary in stone and copper, engraved seals of stone, ivory and paste, some of them exquisite specimens of glyptic art copper implements and vessels, terracotta figurines and toys, shell ornaments, pottery, both painted and plain, and polished stone weights, practically accurate in a regular scale as well as a well developed artistic sense and numerous like habits.

These discoveries establish the existence in Sind and the Punjab during the 3rd millennium B.C of a highly developed city life; and the presence, in many of the houses, of wells and bathrooms as well as an elaborate drainage system betoken a social condition of the citizens at least equal to that found in Sumer and superior to that prevailing in contemporary Babylonia and Egypt. The inhabitants of these cities lived largely no doubt by agriculture and it is a point of interest that the specimens of wheat found at Mohenjo daro and Harappa resemble the common variety grown in the Punjab today. Besides bread, their food appears to have included beef, mutton, and pork, the flesh of tortoises, turtles and ghatial, fresh fish from the Indus and dried fish from the sea coast. Among their domesticated animals were the humped Indian bull, the buffalo, a short horned bull, the sheep, pig, dog and elephant. Besides gold and silver they used copper, tin, bronze and lead; they were familiar with the arts of spinning and weaving and with cultivation of cotton and had attained a high degree of proficiency in the jeweller's and potter's arts.

That they possessed a well developed system of writing is evidenced by the discovery of over a thousand tablets engraved with well executed animal devices and pictographic legends in an unknown script. The method of the disposal of the dead during the Indus Valley period, as revealed by the excavations at Harappa during 1946, was that of inhumation. The body usually oriented from north to south and laid supine, was buried in a grave together with funerary pottery, sometimes a few ornaments and toilet objects were also placed. A unique example was that of a "coffin burial" with post-shroud, the only one of its kind so far known in the Indus Valley but of a type common in contemporary Mesopotamia.

Previous excavations revealed "pot-burials" which contained the skull and some other human bones. These are seemingly post-exposure burials, and are later in point of time than the proper Harappa burials.

The 1946 excavations also discovered fortifications in the western part of the city of Harappa around an area of 450 yards by 250 yards. The main wall, built of mud-bricks, is 40 feet wide and now stands to a height of over 30 feet. It is battered both internally and externally and has a baked-brick facing on the outside. The wall is reinforced at intervals on the outside by rectangular bastions. The discovery of defence points to a "citadel-rule" under whose shadow was carried on the highly centralised life of the Indus people.

The late Sir Aurel Stein's survey of the whole of Baluchistan and his last journey in Bahawalpur and Las Bela States have added to our know-

ledge a number of ancient sites of the prehistoric epoch. Among the 20 or more sites in Sind, discovered mostly by the efforts of the late Mr. Majumdar, at least three are now recognised representing distinct phases, some earlier and some later than the main culture of Harappa and Mohen jo-daro.

The Indus Valley culture has now been traced in the North east as far as Rupar in the Ambala District, relatively close to the watershed of the Sutlej and Jumna and it is therefore highly improbable that this civilization was confined to the Indus Valley. There can hardly be any reasonable doubt that future researches will trace it or its successors into the valley of the Ganges where already painted pottery has been traced in the earliest levels. On the south-east, this prehistoric culture has been traced in Lothal in Kathiawar. Of the long period of more than 2,000 years that separates the pre-historic monuments referred to above from the historic period of India, little is yet known except some painted pottery but there is every hope that this gap in our knowledge may be filled in by further finds in the western U.P. and Punjab. From the time of the Mauryas, i.e. the 4th cent. B.C. the history of art in India and the forms of the arts of India are clear and can be traced with relative precision. Time, circumstances and difficulties have caused by the world war of 1939-45 to slow the programme of excavation to be extended as might be wished but efforts are being made by earnest workers to extend the bounds of knowledge.

Mauryan Monuments.—The earliest monuments of the historical period that have come down to us relate to the Mauryan period from which time onwards the main currents of Indian Archæology are pretty clear, thanks to the systematic research of the last half a century and in particular the bold work of the last four decades. The Mauryan monuments include certain caves in the Barabar hills near Gaya the remains of a palace at Patna, ancient Pataliputra, remains of the wooden palisade near Patna, a number of stupas of different places, built of large sized bricks traditionally attributed to Asoka, and a wealth of minor antiquities such as sculptures, terracottas, beads, etc., recovered in the excavations at Patna, Taxila (Bhir mound), Benares and Sarnath and in course of the sewage operations at Patna.

The rock and pillar edicts of Asoka (*circa* 250 B.C.), deserve special mention. His major rock edicts are engraved in seven places, ranging from Shahbazgarhi in the Peshawar District to Jonnagiri in the Karnul District in the south. Amongst the thirteen pillars of Asoka (besides the Elephant capital of a 14th at Sankisa and a fragment of a 15th at Benares) ten bear his inscriptions. Of these the Lauriya-Nandangarh column in the Champaran District, Tirhut, is practically uninjured. Special mention must be made here of the *stupa* at Piprahwa opened by Peppe in 1898, which yielded a large stone box containing an inscribed steatite or soap-stone reliquary with a number of relics and beautiful precious stones now preserved at the Indian Museum, Calcutta. The inscription written in characters of the 4th-3rd century B.C., speaks of the relics being of the Buddha himself and enshrined by his kinsmen, the Sakyas.

Sunga Art.—The Mauryas were followed in the second century B.C. by the Sungas in the east, while in north-west India Graeco-Bactrian rulers were gradually extending their sway. The Buddhist stupa at Bharhut (Nagaud State, Central India) is the most typical and remarkable monument of this period illustrating the simple but expressive character of the art. Besides dedicatory inscriptions the labels inscribed on the Bharhut panels are of unique importance. Antiquities of this period particularly terracotta figurines with exquisite ornamentation have been found in the excavations of city sites all over North India, notably Kosam and Bhita near Allahabad, Ahichchhatra near Bareilly, Benares and Patna.

Sanchi Monuments.—The best preserved in the series of early Buddhist monuments in India are the magnificent Buddhist remains at Sanchi in Bhopal State. Here the main stupa of which the core probably belongs to the time of Asoka, was later faced with stone and surrounded by a stone railing with four great gateways, one at each cardinal point, sometime about the first century B.C. Besides the stupas, a number of other buildings temples, apsidal halls and monasteries of different periods form a splendid galaxy, illustrating the principal phases of the religion of the Buddha, from its early days to its decline.

Taxila.—The extensive remains of the ancient city of Taxila, near Rawalpindi, are among the most important in the country, constituting three different cities that flourished in succession in successive epochs and a number of monastic establishments centred around stupas, scattered in the surrounding hills on the tops of hills in the vicinity. For over a quarter of a century, Sir John Marshall's labours here have served to elucidate the splendid history of this city of the ages, the meeting-place of the three great civilizations of India, Greece and Persia. The most prosperous city was the Indo-Scythian city, now known as Sirkap, dating from a century on either side of the Christian era with regularly planned streets, houses and palaces, the many fine stone which including exquisite jewellery, beads, coins all kinds of household objects and pottery, etc., form the bulk of the exhibits of the fine Museum on the spot.

Mathura.—Mathura, one of the most important religious and art centres in northern India, from ancient times was galvanised into activity from the second century A.D. onwards. Here the abundance of red sandstone in the neighbourhood was availed of by the followers of all the religions and some of the earliest Brahmanical and Jain images were manufactured here in a peculiarly attractive and playful though sensuous art. From Mathura the Buddha image and some of the Hellenistic motifs travelled further to the east and south and even to the distant Buddhist school of the lower Krishna valley as at Amravati, Nagarjunikonda and other places. By the fourth century A.D. the Hellenistic element in Indian art was, however, completely absorbed when under the stimulus of the Gupta Empire Indian art reached its golden age.

The Gupta Age.—The rise of the Gupta dynasty in northern India early in the fourth century was a signal for the high water mark of Indian achievement in literature, art and

sculpture. A thoughtful synthesis of the best impulses of Indian art and the foreign influences were brought about in this period of which the keynote was a broad intellectualism and a balance between spiritual thought and material expression. The best sculpture of this period has been found in Sarnath, Muttra, Deogarh and Garhwa in the United Provinces, while examples of terracotta and minor arts have been found in all north Indian excavations. Sarnath, where Buddhism first saw the light of the day, was the most prosperous centre of Buddhism at this time and, significantly enough, is the centre of a Buddhist revival in India, the Mulagandhakuti vihara founded here by the Mahabodhi Society, having received from the Government of India three Buddhist relics recovered from excavations at Nagarjunikonda in Madras, Mirpurkhas in Sind and Taxila in the Punjab. In the field of religion the Brahmanical faith was steadily in the ascendency while Buddhism still held its own, the intellectualism of the age finding expression in a broad spirit of tolerance. Simplicity of conception and restrained ornament is the keynote of the architecture of this period, examples of which are found at Sanchi, Bhumara, and Deogarh in stone and Bhitargaon, Ahichchhatra and other places in brick. A well known monument of the Gupta period is the iron pillar standing in the middle of the open court of the mosque near the Qutb Minar near Delhi, which has an inscription referring to king Chandra (identified with Chandragupta II) circa A.D. 379-413. It is wonderful to find that a bar of wrought iron of such dimension should have been made in India at this early period and still more surprising that not a speck of rust appears anywhere on it inspite of the weather action of 15 centuries. Other interesting examples of wrought iron are the beams from Konarak, 12th century, and the iron pillar at Dhar, C.I., dating back to the time of the Paramara king Bhoja early 11th century.

The art and architecture of the medieval period have been dealt with in the preceding chapters.

Inscriptions.—We now come to inscriptions, of which vast numbers have been brought to light in India and are particularly numerous in South India. They have been engraved on varieties of materials, but principally on stone and copper. The former are mostly associated with temples of which they record the construction or donations, while the copper plate records are usually grants of land made by kings on special occasions. In either case, the mention of the exploits of the donor and his ancestors and the dates (where specified) give the student of history, valuable contemporary material, which has made it possible to reconstruct India's history, from century to century and dynasty by dynasty. The earliest of these are found incised in two distinct kinds of alphabet, known as Brahmi and Kharoshthi, the latter being confined to the north-west of India. Brahmi was read from left to right, and from it have been evolved all the modern vernacular scripts of India. The Kharoshthi script was written from right to left, and was a modified form of the ancient Aramaic alphabet introduced into the Punjab during the period of the Persian domination in the 5th century B.C. It was prevalent up to the 4th century A.D., and was supplanted by the Brahmi. The earliest dateable inscriptions are the celebrated edicts of Asoka to which a reference has been made above. One group of these has been engraved on rocks, and another on pillars. They have been found from Shahbazgarhi 40 miles north-east of Peshawar to Nigliva in the Nepal Tarai, from Girnar in Kathiawar to Dhauli in Orissa, from Kalsi in the Lower Himalayas to Jonnagiri in Madras showing by the way the vast extent of territory held by him. The reference in his Rock Edicts to the five contemporary Greek Princes, Antiochus II of Syria, Ptolemy Philadelphus, and so forth is exceedingly interesting, and fixes B.C. 260 as the date of his coronation. His Rummindei pillar inscription, again, discovered in Nepal Tarai, now settles beyond all doubt, the birth-place of Buddha which was for long disputed. Another noteworthy record is the inscription of the Besnagar pillar at Besnagar, near Bhilsa, C.I., which records the erection of this column, which was a Garuda Pillar, in honour of the god Vasudeva by one Heliodoros, son of Dion, an envoy of King Antialkidas of Taxila. Heliodoros is herein called a *Bhagavata* which shows that though a Greek he had become a Hindu and a Vaishnava. Another inscription worth noticing in this connection is that of Cave No. 10 at Nasik, in which Ushavadata, who calls himself a Saka or an Indo-scythian, granted three hundred thousand kine and sixteen villages to gods and Brahmans and annually fed one hundred thousand Brahmans. Here is another instance of a foreigner having embraced Hinduism. Thus for the political, social, economical and religious history of India at the different periods the inscriptions are invaluable records, and are the only light but for which we are 'forlorn and blind.'

Numismatics.—The part played by Numismatics in reconstructing India's ancient history may also here be mentioned in brief. The earliest coins are those of the silver punch-marked series, going back at least to the 4th century B.C., and found all over the country in large hoards, which are still being systematically studied. Next come at the cast coins issued by almost all the tribes and rulers of North India. For the Indo Greek, Indo-Scythian and Indo Parthian periods, coins are our almost exclusive source of information, having revealed the names of scores of rulers, otherwise unknown. The entire genealogy, succession and regnal years of the kings of Kathiawar and surrounding territories, known as the Western Kshatrapas (2nd to 4th centuries A.D.) has been built up on their numerous coins. The history of various tribes, families and rulers in different regions of northern India is made up of information pieced together from their numismatic issues and the chronology of most of the historical excavations has been fixed by the finds of coins in the different strata.

Archaeological Department.—As the archaeological monuments of India must attract the attention of all intelligent visitors, they would naturally feel desirous to know something of the Archaeological Department. The work of this Department is primarily twofold, conservation, and research and exploration. None but spasmodic efforts appear to have been made by Government in these directions till 1870 when they established the Archaeological Survey of India and entrusted it to General (afterwards Sir) Alexander Cunningham, who was also the first

Director-General of Archaeology. The first systematic step towards recognising official responsibility in conservation matters was taken by Lord Curzon's Government who established most of the Archaeological Circles that now obtain placed them on a permanent footing and united them together under the control of a Director-General, provision being also made for subsidising local Governments out of imperial funds, when necessary. The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act was passed for the protection of historic monuments and relics especially in private possession and also for State control over the excavation of ancient sites and traffic in antiquities. Under the direction of Sir John Marshall, Kt., C.I.E., late Director-General of Archaeology, a comprehensive and systematic campaign of repair and excavation was prosecuted and at present the Central Government bears all expenditure in connection with the preservation and maintenance of monuments, as well as with excavation and research. Under later Directors-General it was continued with equal vigour and the result of it is manifest in the present altered conditions of many old and historic buildings and in the scientific excavation of buried sites such as Taxila, Pataliputra, Sanchi in the Bhopal State, Sarnath near Benares, Nalanda in Bihar, Paharpur in Bengal and Nagarjunikonda in Madras and in the Indus Valley at Harappa in the Punjab and Mohenjo daro in Sind. The last systematic excavations were those at Ramnagar (ancient Ahichchhatra) in Bareilly District, U.P., where an extensive walled town inhabited from before the fourth century B.C. to the ninth century A.D. has been unearthed stratum by stratum with far reaching results for the study of archaeology throughout the periods of India's age long history. The present Director-General, Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, opened an excavation training centre at Taxila in 1944, where a large number of students were trained in the latest methods of archeological excavation. He has also carried out excavations at the ancient port of Arikamadu near Pondicherry, which have yielded vestiges of Roman intercourse and have thus helped in the dating of an associated Indian culture of the 1st and 2nd centuries A. D.

The Archaeological Survey has devoted considerable attention to the organization and development of museums as centres of research and education. It maintains the archaeological section of the Indian Museum at Calcutta, small museums at the Forts at Delhi and Lahore, and at the Taj, the Central Asian Antiquities Museum at New Delhi. Local museums have also been established at the excavated sites of Taxila, Sarnath, Nalanda, Mohen-jo-daro and Harappa with the object of keeping the principal movable antiquities recovered at these sites in close association with the structural remains to which they belong, so that they may be studied amid their natural surroundings and not lose focus and meaning by being transported to some distant place. Duplicates of antiquities from Mohen-jo-daro and Harappa have, however, been widely distributed among other Museums.

The epigraphical material dealt with by the Archaeological Survey has enabled the history and chronology of the various dynasties of India to be established on a firmer basis and in greater detail. The "Epigraphia Indica" is now in the 26th volume, a revised edition of the Asoka inscriptions has been recently published, while the companion volume of post Asokan Brahmi inscriptions is under preparation along with two others devoted to the records of the Gupta and Kalachuri epochs. The volume of work done in South India, which is particularly rich in lithic records, will be apparent from the fact that over 20,000 inscriptions have been copied and noticed in the Annual Reports on South Indian epigraphy and a large number published *in extenso*. For the time the entire programme of publication of the Department has been suspended owing to the paper position in the country.

The example of British India has stimulated several among the progressive Indian States to create their own Archaeological Departments. Prominent among these must be mentioned Hyderabad, Mysore, Gwalior, Baroda and Jaipur. In Hyderabad the systematic and scientific treatment of the frescoes at Ajanta is an outstanding achievement of the Archaeological Department, created in 1914 under the distinguished guidance of Mr. Ghulam Yazdani. Besides this, attention has been devoted to the rock cut temples at Ellora and many other structural temples. Among the Islamic monuments the great mosque of Gulbarga and the Bahamani mosque at Bidar have been fully conserved. Of late, systematic excavation of ancient sites as at Maski and Paithan has been a regular feature of the Department's work the latest excavations at the Andhra city site of Kondapur and at Kallur in Raichur being brought with results of immense importance. The Mysore Archaeological Department has nearly completed half a century of its existence. The first Director, Mr. B. L. Rice, published some 10,000 inscriptions in 12 volumes of the Epigraphia Karnatica. This progress has been well maintained, and the conservation work has rescued many famous temples, such as the Kesava temple at Somanathpur, and the temples at Belur and Halebid. Excavations conducted at Chandravalli and Brahmagiri have been very fruitful. In Gwalior the Department established in 1913 has done excellent work in exploration of ancient sites, such as Pawaya, Ujjain, Besnagar and Mandasor. The conservation of the Bagh caves and other ancient monuments and the maintenance of a good museum are among the other achievements of the Department. In Jaipur excavations initiated by the late Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni have revealed the existence of a unique Buddhist establishment at Bairat and a city site near the Sambhar lake. The excavations at Rairh, an ancient commercial and industrial mart, have brought to light large hoards of punch-marked and other coins of early date and the work now started at the great site of Karkotanagar bids fair to assume great importance. The recently started Archaeological Department of the Baroda State has done a valuable work in the listing of monuments and the exploration of several sites including Amreli in Kathiawad and Pattan in Gujarat. Indore, Mayurbhanj, Travancore, Jodhpur, Kashmir, Pudukkottai, Patna, Rewah, Cochin and Rajpipla are among the States that maintain Archaeological Departments of their own.

The recently amended Ancient Monuments Preservation Act has established a system of licenses for scientific excavations to non-official

bodies. The first Society to take part in this work was the American School of India and Iranian Studies which, co-operating with the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, organized an expedition for work in Chanhudaro in Sind in 1936. Here, several phases of the prehistoric culture of the Indus Valley represented by Harappa were unearthed. Unfortunately the work was discontinued after the first season. The University of Calcutta have conducted excavations at Bangarh in North Bengal for a number of years, with success and the Punjab Exploration Fund have done work at the site of Bhera in the District of Punjab.

Indian Time.

For many years Indian time was in a state of chaotic confusion. What was called Madras or Railway time was kept on all the railways: and each great centre of population kept its own local time, which was not based on any common scientific principle and was divorced from the standards of all other countries. It was with a view to remedying this confusion that the Government of India took the matter up in 1904, and addressed the Provincial Governments and through them all local bodies, a long letter which reviewed the situation and made suggestions for the future. The essential points in this letter were:—

"In India we have already a standard time which is very generally, though by no means universally, recognised. It is the Madras local time, which is kept on all railway and telegraph lines throughout India and which is 5h. 21m. 10s. in advance of Greenwich. Similarly Rangoon local time is used upon the railway- and telegraphs of Burma, and is 6h. 24m. 47s. ahead of Greenwich. But neither of these standards bears a simple and easily remembered relation to Greenwich time.

"The Government of India have several times been addressed by Scientific Societies, both in India and in England, and urged to fall into line with the rest of the civilised world. And now the Royal Society has once more returned to the attack. The Committee of that Society which advises the Government of India upon matters connected with its observatories, writes:—'The Committee think that a change from Madras time to that corresponding to a longitude exactly 5½ hours east of Greenwich would be an improvement upon the existing arrangements: but that for international scientific purposes the hourly zone system, making the time 5 hours in advance of Greenwich in the west, and 6 hours in advance in the east of India would be preferable.'

"Now if India were connected with Europe by a continuous series of civilised nations with their continuous railway systems all of which had adopted the European hour-zone system, it would be imperative upon India to conform and to adopt the second suggestion. But as she is not, and as she is as much isolated by uncivilised States as Cape Colony is by the ocean, it is open to her to follow the example of that and some other similarly situated colonies and to adopt the first suggestion.

"It is believed that this will be the better solution. There are obvious objections to drawing an arbitrary line right across the richest and most populous portions of India, and so as to bisect all the main lines of communication, and keeping times differing by an hour on opposite sides of that line. India has become accustomed to a uniform standard in the Madras time of the railways; and the substitution for it of a double standard would appear to be a retrograde step; while it would, in all probability, be strongly opposed by the railway authorities. Moreover, it is very desirable that whatever system is adopted should be followed by all Europeans and Indians alike; and it is certain that the double standard would puzzle the latter greatly; while by emphasising the fact that railway differed from local time, it might postpone or even altogether prevent the acceptance of the former instead of the latter by people generally over a large part of India. The one great advantage which the second possesses over the first alternative is, that under the former, the difference between local and standard time can never exceed half an hour: whereas under the latter it will even exceed an hour in the extreme cases of Karachi and Quetta. But this inconvenience is believed to be smaller than that of keeping two different times on the Indian system of railways and telegraphs.

"It is proposed, therefore, to put on all the railway and telegraph clocks in India by 8m. 50s. They would then represent a time 5½ hours faster than that of Greenwich, which would be known as **Indian Standard Time**: and the difference between standard and local time at the places mentioned below would be approximately as follows, the figures representing minutes, and F. and S. meaning that the standard time is in advance of or behind local time respectively.—Dibrugarh 51 S., Shillong 38 S., Calcutta 24 S., Allahabad 2 F., Madras 9 F., Lahore 33 F., Bombay 39 F., Peshawar 44 F., Karachi 62 F., Quetta 62 F.

"This standard time would be as much as 54 and 55 minutes behind local time at Mandalay and Rangoon, respectively; and since the railway system of Burma is not connected with that of India, and already keeps a time of its own, namely, Rangoon local time, it is not suggested that Indian Standard Time should be adopted in Burma. It is proposed, however, that instead of using Rangoon Standard Time as at present, which is 6h. 24m. 47s. in advance of Greenwich, a Burma Standard Time should be adopted on all the Burmese railways and telegraphs, which would be one hour in advance of Indian Standard Time, or 6½ hours ahead of Greenwich time, and would correspond with 97° 30' E. longitude. The change would bring Burma time into simple relation both with European and with Indian time, and would (among other things) simplify telegraphic communication with other countries.

"Standard time will thus have been fixed for railways and telegraphs for the whole of the Indian Empire. Its general adoption for all purposes, while eminently advisable, is a matter which must be left to the local community in each case."

The Government scheme left local bodies to decide whether or not they would adopt it.

Calcutta decided to retain its own local time. In Bombay the first reception of the proposal was hostile; but on reconsideration the Chamber of Commerce decided in favour of it and so did the Municipality. Subsequently the opposing element in the Municipality brought in a side resolution, by which the Municipal clocks were put at Bombay time which was thirty-nine minutes behind Standard Time. On the 1st January 1906 all the railway and telegraph clocks in India were put at Indian Standard Time. Bombay localtime is retained only in the clocks which are maintained by the Municipality and in the establishments of some orthodox Hindus. Elsewhere Standard Time is universal.

The Bengal Government decided from October 1, 1941, to move forward their clocks by 30 minutes; Bengal time therefore became an hour ahead of Indian Standard Time and 36 minutes ahead of Calcutta local time. This was followed by the Indian Standard Time also being advanced by one hour with effect from September 1, 1942, making it 6½ hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time.

The measure was introduced to ensure the continuance of sufficient daylight in the eastern provinces of India, where it was essential to avoid any electricity overload due to overlap of factory demands with those of domestic, office and street lighting and where extra daylight is needed to mitigate the effect of obscuration of lights necessary as a war measure. With the cessation of hostilities the old Indian standard time was restored with effect from 2 a.m. on October 15, 1945.

Coinage, Weights and Measures.

As the currency of India is based upon the rupee, statements with regard to money are generally expressed in rupees. Down to about 1873 the gold value of the rupee (containing 165 grains of pure silver) was approximately equal to 2s., or one-tenth of a £, and for that period it is easy to convert rupees into sterling by striking off the final cipher (Rs. 1,000 = £100). But after 1873, owing to the depreciation of silver as compared with gold throughout the world there came a serious and progressive fall in the exchange, until at one time the gold value of the rupee dropped as low as 1s. In order to provide a remedy for the heavy loss caused to the Government of India in respect of its gold payments to be made in England, and also to relieve foreign trade and finance from the inconvenience due to constant and unforeseen fluctuations in exchange, it was resolved in 1893 to close the mints to the free coinage of silver, and thus force up the value of the rupee by restricting the circulation. The intention was to raise the exchange value of the rupee to 1s. 4d., and then introduce a gold standard at the rate of Rs. 15 = £1. From 1899 onwards the value of the rupee was maintained, with insignificant fluctuations, at the proposed rate of 1s. 4d. until February 1920 when the recommendation of the Committee appointed in the previous year that the rupee should be linked with gold and not with sterling at 2s. instead of 1s. 4d. was adopted. This was followed by great fluctuations. (See article on Currency System.)

Decimal Coinage.—In June 1915 the Government of India issued a communique suggesting a decimal coinage for India in which the rupee would be divided into 100 cents instead of 192 pies, and invited public opinion on the proposal. Government's reasons were that the decimal currency had displaced other forms in most countries, the chief exceptions being India, Great Britain, and certain empire countries. Public reaction to the proposal being favourable, the Government of India introduced a bill in the Central Assembly on February 18, 1946. At the time of going to press this has not been passed and become law.

The new coinage, if and when introduced, will have the rupee coin as the standard coin. Smaller coins will be of 50 cents and 25 cents, equivalent to the present half-rupee and quarter-rupee, 10 cents, 5 cents, 1 cent and ½ cent. The ten, five and one cent coins will be made of cupro-nickel, the alloy of which the present two and one anna coins are made. Decimal coins of higher denominations will consist of the same alloy of which the rupee, half-rupee and quarter-rupee are now made.

Weight.—The maund is the denomination of weight common all over India, but we shall find that in a given city there are nearly as many maunds as there are articles to weigh. If we consider the maund as between district and district the state of affairs is worse. Thus in the United Provinces alone, the maund of sugar weighs 48½ seers in Cawnpore, 40 in Muttra, 72½ in Gorakhpur, 40 in Agra, 50 in Moradabad, 43¾ in Saharanpur, 50 in Bareilly, 46 in Fyzabad, 48½ in Shahjehanpur, 51 in Goshangunge. The maund varies throughout all India from the Bengal or railway maund of 82-2/7 lbs. to the Factory maund of 74 lbs. 10 oz. 11 drs., the Bombay maund of 28 lbs., which apparently answers to the Forest Department maund in use at the Fuel Depot, and the Madras maund, which some authorities estimate at 25 lbs. and others at 24 lbs. and so on.

Committees of Inquiry.—These are merely typical instances which are multiplied indefinitely. There are variations of every detail of weights and measures in every part of India. The losses to trade arising from the confusion and the trouble which this state of things causes are heavy. Municipal and commercial bodies are continually returning to the problem with a view to devising a practical scheme of reform. The Supreme and Provincial Governments have made various attempts during 40 years past to solve the problem of universal units of weights and measures and commerce and trade have agitated about the question for the past century. The Indian railways and Government departments adopted a standard tola (180 grains), seer (80 tolas) and maund (40 seers) and it was hoped that this would act as a successful "lead" which would gradually be followed by trade throughout the empire, but the expectation has not

been realised.

The Government of India considered the whole question in consultation with the provincial Governments in 1890-1894 and various special steps have at different times been taken in different parts of India. The Government of Bombay appointed a committee in 1911 to make proposals for reform for the Bombay Presidency. Their final report has not been published, but they presented in 1912 an *ad interim* report which has been issued for public discussion. In brief, it points out the practical impossibility of proceeding by compulsory measures affecting the whole of India. The Committee stated that over the greater part of the Bombay Presidency a standard of weights and measures would be heartily welcome by the people. They thought that legislation compulsorily applied over large areas subject to many diverse conditions of trade and social life would not result in bringing about the desired reform so successfully as a "lead" supplied by local legislation based on practical experience. The want of coherence, *savoir faire*, or the means of co-operation among the people at large pointed to this conclusion. The Committee pointed out that at a good example of the results that in hundreds of thousands and millions, but in lakhs and crores. A **lakh** is one hundred thousand (written out as 1,00,000), and a **crore** is one hundred lakhs or ten millions (written out as 1,00,00,000). Consequently, according to the exchange value of the rupee, a lakh of rupees (Rs. 1,00,000) may be read as the equivalent of £10,000 before 1873, and as the equivalent of (about) £6,667 after 1899, while a crore of rupees (Rs. 1,00,00,000) may similarly be read as the equivalent of £1,000,000 before 1873, and as the equivalent of (about) £666,667 after 1899. With the rupee at 1s. 6d. a lakh is equivalent to £7,500 and a crore is equivalent to £750,000.

Coinage.—Finally, it should be mentioned that the rupee is divided into 16 annas, a fraction commonly used for many purposes by both Indians and Europeans. The anna was formerly reckoned as 1½d., it may now be considered as exactly corresponding to 1d. The anna is again sub-divided into 12 pies.

Weights.—The various systems of weights used in India combine uniformity of scales with immense variations in the weights of units. The scales used generally throughout Northern India and less commonly in Madras and standardized in Bombay Presidency under the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932, may be thus expressed as one maund = 40 seers, one seer = 80 tolas. The actual weight of seer varies greatly from district to district and even from village to village in India except in Bombay Presidency. In the standard system the tola is of 180 grains, and seer thus weighs 2.057 lbs. and the maund 82.28 lbs. This standard is also used in official reports.

Retail.—For calculating retail prices, the universal custom in India is to express them in terms of seers to the rupee. Thus, when prices change what varies is not the amount of money to be paid for the same quantity, but the quantity to be obtained for the same amount of money. In other words, prices in India are quantity prices, not money prices. When the figure of quantity goes up, this of course means that the price has gone down, which is at first sight perplexing to an English reader. It may, however, be mentioned that quantity prices are not altogether unknown in England, especially at small shops, where pennyworths of many groceries can be bought. Eggs, likewise, are commonly sold at a varying number for the shilling. If it be desired to convert quantity prices from Indian into English denominations without having recourse to money prices (which would often be misleading), the following scale may be adopted—based upon the assumption that a seer is exactly 2 lb., and that the value of the rupee remains constant at 1s. 4d., 1 seer per rupee=(about) 3 lb. for 2s., 2 seers per rupee=(about) 6 lb. for 2s., and so on.

The name of the unit for square measurement in India generally is the *bigha*, which varies greatly in different parts of the country. But areas have been expressed in this work either in square miles or in acres.

Proposed Reforms.—Indian weights and measures have never been settled upon an organised basis suitable for commerce and trade characteristic of the modern age. They vary from town to town and village to village will follow a good lead is apparent in the East Khandesh District of the Presidency, where the District Officer, Mr. Simcox, gradually during the course of three years, induced the people to adopt throughout the district uniform weights and measures, the unit of weight in this case being a tola of 180 grains. But the committee abstained from recommending that the same weights and measures should be adopted over the whole Presidency, preferring that a new system started in any area should be as nearly as possible similar to the best system already prevailing there.

Committee of 1913.—The whole problem was again brought under special consideration by the Government of India in October, 1913, when the following committee was appointed to inquire into the entire subject anew:—

C. A. Silberrad (*President*).
A. Y. G. Campbell.
Rustomji Pardoonji.

This Committee reported, in August 1915, in favour of a uniform system of weights to be adopted in India based on the 180 grain tola viz.:—

8 khaskhas	= 1 chawal
8 chawals	= 1 ratti
8 rattis	= 1 masha
12 mashes or 4 tanks	= 1 tola
5 tolas	= 1 chatak
16 chataks	= 1 seer
40 seers	= 1 maund

The tola is the tola of 180 grains, equal to the rupee weight. The viss has recently been fixed at 3·60 lbs. or 140 tolas.

Government Action.—The Government of India at first approved the principles of the Report and left the Provincial Governments to take action, but they passed more detailed orders in January, 1922. In these they again, for the present and subject to the restrictions imposed by the Government of India Act and the devolution rules, left it entirely to local Governments to take such action as they think advisable to standardise dry and liquid measures of capacity within their provinces. Similarly,

they announced their decision not to adopt all-India standards of length or area.

As regards weights they decided in favour of the standard mentioned under the heading "Weights", earlier in this article, this having been recommended by a majority of the Weights and Measures Committee and having received the unanimous support of the Local Governments. At the same time they provisionally undertook to assist provincial legislation or standardisation and stated that if subsequently, opinion developed strongly in favour of the Imperial standardisation of weights, the Government of India would be prepared to undertake such legislation, but for the time being they considered that any such step would be premature.

By 1939 opinion in favour of legislation by the Government of India for the standardisation of weights crystallised to the extent that the Indian Legislature passed the Standards of Weight Act (Act No. IX of 1939) applicable to the whole of British India. The Act received the assent of the Governor-General of India on the 28th March, 1939, and was published in Part IV of the Gazette of India of the 1st April, 1939. The Act laid down the following standard weights :—

(*a*) the standard tola, being a weight of 180 standard grains ;

(*b*) the standard seer, being a weight of 80 standard tolas or 14,400 standard grains ;

(*c*) the standard maund, being a weight of 40 standard seers ;

(*d*) the standard pound, being a weight of 7,000 standard grains ;

(*e*) the standard ounce, being one-sixteenth part of the weight of a standard pound ;

(*f*) the standard hundred-weight, being a weight of 112 standard pounds ;

(*g*) the standard ton, being a weight of 2,240 standard pounds.

Under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Act, the Central Government undertook to supply to each Provincial Government a complete set of duly authenticated standard weights. Accordingly in October, 1941, Government of India supplied to the Provincial Government of Bihar a complete set of Reference Standard Weights, which was placed under the charge of the Senior Marketing Officer, Bihar.

The enforcement of standard weights throughout the Province of Bihar, as laid down in Act IX of 1939 of the Central Government, was awaiting a supplementary provincial legislation which may be possible under normal conditions. But Government of Bihar in their notification No. 185 D.R. dated the 7th May, 1942, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, have directed that the Standards of Weight Act, 1939 (IX of 1939), shall apply to the Chota Nagpur Division and to the Santal Parganas District, as a special measure. In Bihar it was felt that it may be convenient to start with the enforcement of standard weights alone in the first instance, and the measures of capacity may be left alone for some time to allow the buyers and sellers to adjust the measures on the basis of the standard weights."

The following are the Standard Weights and Measures according to the Bombay Weights and Measures Act of 1932 :—

Weights—

The Bombay Tola of 180 grains.
The Bombay Seer of 80 tolas.
The Bombay Maund of 40 seers.

The sub-multiples ¼, ½, ¾ 1/16 and 1 32 and the multiples 2, 4 and 8 of the tola, seer and maund.

The pound avoirdupois equal to 7,000 grains and the sub-multiples ¼, ½, ¾, 1, 2, 4 and 8 ounces, the multiples 1, 2, 4, 7, 14, 28 lbs. (a quarter), 56 lbs., 112 lbs. (1 cwt.) and 2,240 lbs. (1 ton).

Dry measures—

The Bombay seer.
The sub-multiples ¼, ½ and ¾ seer.
The Bombay Chatak = 1.16 seer.
The Adpao = ¼ seer.
The Adholi = 2 seers.
The Bombay Payali of 4 seers.
The Bombay Maund of 16 payalis.
The Bombay Map of 2 maunds.

Liquid measure—

The Bombay seer.
The sub-multiples ¼, ½, ¾ and ¼ seer.
The multiples 2, 4 and 8 seers.
The Imperial gallon.
The Pint = ⅛ gallon.

Length—

The Inch = 1 36th yard, and
The Foot = ⅓rd yard.
The Furlong of 220 yards.
The Mile of 1,760 yards.
The yard is that unit of length which is exactly equal to the certified yard kept in the custody of the Mint Master, Bombay.

Area and Volume—

The Square Yard, Square Foot and Square Inch.

The Cubic Yard, Cubic Foot and Cubic Inch and sub-multiples of a Cubic Inch.

The anna of ¼ of the guntha.

The Guntha of 121 square yards and the acre of 4,840 square yards for land measurement.

The Square of 100 square feet.

The Brass of 100 cubic feet.

The Peoples of India.

It is essential to bear in mind, when dealing with the people of India, that it is a continent rather than a country. Nowhere is the complex character of Indians more clearly exemplified than in the physical type of its inhabitants. No one would confuse the main types, such as Gurkhas, Pathans, Sikhs, Rajputs, Burmans, Nagas, Tamils, etc., nor does it take long to carry the differentiation much farther. The typical inhabitants of India—the Dravidians—differ altogether from those of Northern Asia, and more nearly resemble the tribes of Malaya, Sumatra and Madagascar. Whatever may be their origin, it is certain that they have settled in the country for countless ages and that their present physical characteristics have been evolved locally. They have been displaced in the North-West by successive hordes of invaders, including Aryans, Scythians, Pathans and Moghals, and in the North-East by Mongoloid tribes allied to those of Burma, which is India only in a modern political sense. Between these foreign elements and the pure Dravidians is borderland where the contiguous races have intermingled.

The people of the Indian Empire are divided by Sir Henry Risley (Caste, Tribe and Race, Indian Census Report, 1901; the Gazetteer of India, Ethnology and Caste, Volume I, Chapter 6) into seven main physical types. There would be eight if the Andamanese were included, but this tiny group of Negritos may be disregarded.

The Turko-Iranian, represented by the Baloch, Brahui and Afghans of Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province. Probably formed by a fusion of Turki and Persian elements, in which the former predominate. Stature above mean; complexion fair; eyes mostly dark but occasionally grey; hair on face plentiful; head broad, nose moderately narrow, prominent, and very long. The feature in these people that strikes one most prominently is the portentous length of their noses, and it is probably this peculiarity that has given rise to the tradition of the Jewish origin of the Afghans.

The Indo-Aryan occupying the Punjab, Rajputana, and Kashmir, and having as its characteristic members the Rajputs, Khattris, and Jats. This type, which is readily distinguishable from the Turko-Iranian, approaches most closely to that ascribed to the traditional Aryan colonists of India. The stature is mostly tall; complexion fair; eyes dark; hair on face plentiful, head long; nose narrow, and prominent but not specially long.

The Scytho-Dravidian, comprising the Maratha Brahmans, the Kunbis, and the Coorgs of Western India. Probably formed by a mixture of Scythian and Dravidian elements. This type is clearly distinguished from the Turko-Iranian by a lower stature, a greater length of head, a higher nasal index, a shorter nose, and a lower orbito-nasal index. All of these characters, except perhaps the last, may be due to a varying degree of intermixture with the Dravidians. In the higher groups the amount of crossing seems to have been slight; in the lower Dravidian elements are more pronounced.

The Aryo-Dravidian or Hindustani, found in the United Provinces, in parts of Rajputana and in Bihar and represented in its upper strata by the Hindustani Brahman and in its lower by the Chamar. Probably the result of the intermixture, in varying proportions, of the Indo-Aryan and Dravidian types. The head-form is long with a tendency to medium; the complexion varies from lightish brown to black; the nose ranges from medium to broad, being always broader than among the Indo-Aryans; the stature is lower than in the latter group and usually below the average according to the scale. The higher representatives of this type approach the Indo-Aryans while the lower members are in many respects not very far removed from the Dravidians. The type is essentially a mixed one, yet its characteristics are readily definable, and no one would take even an upper class Hindustani for a pure Indo-Aryan or a Chamar for a genuine Dravidian. The distinctive feature of the type, the character which gives the real clue to its origin and stamps the Aryo-Dravidian as racially different from the Indo-Aryan is to be found in the proportion of the nose.

The Mongolo-Dravidian, or Bengali type of Lower Bengal and Orissa, comprising the Bengal Brahmans and Kayasthas, the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, and other groups peculiar to this part of India. Probably a blend of Dravidian and Mongoloid elements, with a strain of Indo-Aryan blood in the higher groups. The head is broad; complexion dark; hair on face usually plentiful; stature medium; nose medium, with a tendency to broad. This is one of the most distinctive types in India, and its members may be recognised at a glance throughout the wide area where their remarkable aptitude for clerical pursuits has procured them employment. Within its own habitat the type extends to the Himalayas on the north and to Assam on the east, and probably includes the bulk of the population of Orissa; the western limit coincides approximately with the hilly country of Chota Nagpur and Western Bengal.

The Mongoloid type of the Himalayas, Nepal, Assam, and Burma, represented by the Kanets of Lahul and Kulu; the Lepchas of Darjeeling and Sikkim; the Limbus, Murmis and Gurungs of Nepal; the Bodo of Assam; and the Burmese. The head is broad; complexion dark, with a yellow tinge; hair on face scanty; stature short or below average; nose fine to broad, face characteristically flat; eyelids often oblique.

The Dravidian type extending from Ceylon to the valley of the Ganges, and pervading Madras, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, most of Central India and Chota Nagpur. Its most characteristic representatives are the Paniyans of Malabar and the Santals of Chota Nagpur. Probably the original type of the population of India, now modified to a varying extent by the admixture of Aryan, Scythian, and Mongoloid elements. In typical specimens the stature is short or below mean; the complexion very dark, approaching black; hair plentiful, with an

occasional tendency to curl; eyes dark; head long; nose very broad, sometimes depressed at the root, but not so as to make the face appear flat. This race, the most primitive of the Indian types, occupies the oldest geological formation in India, the medley of forest clad ranges, terraced plateau, and undulating plains which stretch roughly speaking, from the Vindhyas to Cape Comorin. On the east and the west of the peninsular area the domain of the Dravidian is conterminous with the Ghats, while further north it reaches on one side to the Aravallis, and on the other to the Rajmahal Hills. Where the original characteristics have been unchanged by contact with Indo-Aryan or Mongoloid people, the type is remarkably uniform and distinctive. Labour is the birthright of the pure Dravidian whether hoeing tea in Assam, the Duars, of Ceylon, cutting rice in the swamps of Eastern Bengal or doing scavenger's work in the streets of Calcutta, Rangoon and Singapore, he is recognizable at a glance by his black skin, his squat figure, and the negro-like proportion of his nose. In the upper strata of the vast social deposit which is here treated as Dravidian these typical characteristics tend to thin and disappear, but even among them traces of the original stock survive in varying degrees.

The areas occupied by these various types do not admit of being defined as sharply as they must be shown on an ethnographic map. They melt into each other insensibly; and although at the close of a day's journey from one ethnic tract to another, an observer whose attention had been directed to the subject would realise clearly enough that the physical characteristics of the people had undergone an appreciable change, he would certainly be unable to say at what particular stage in his progress the transformation had taken place.

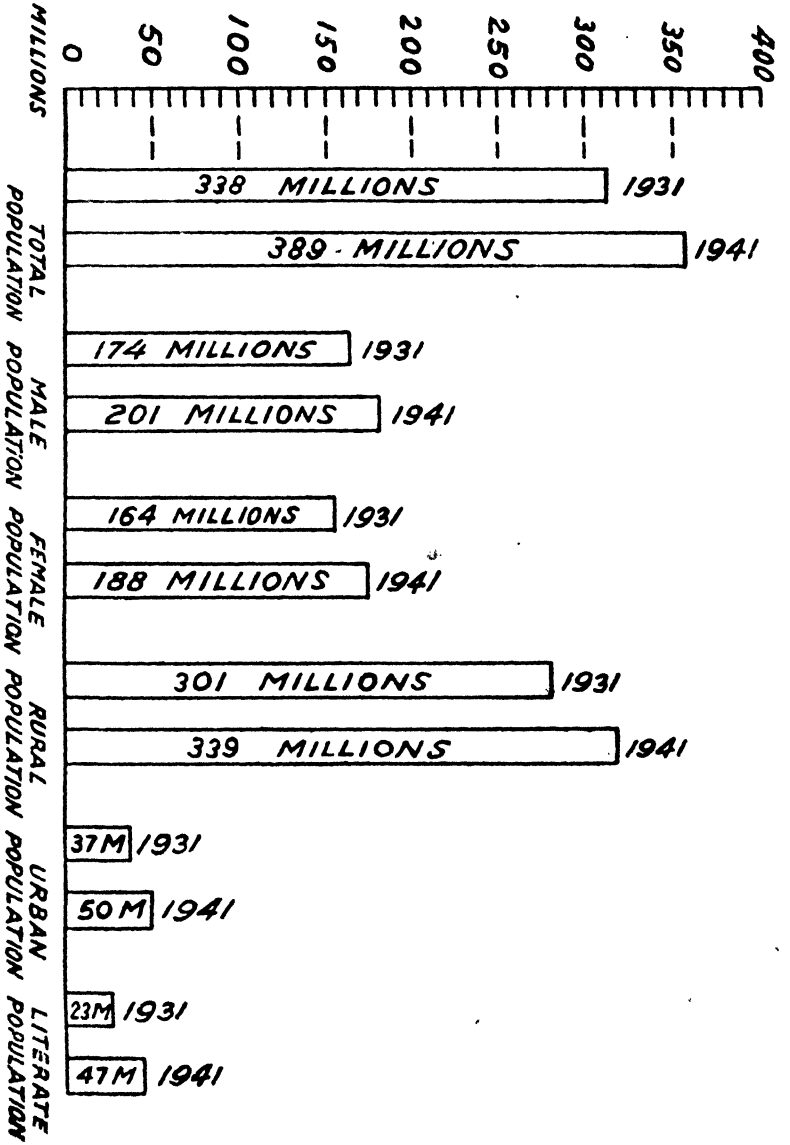
TOWN AND COUNTRY.

The percentage of the urban population to the total is 13 which shows an increase of 2 per cent. since the last census, due partly to the natural increase of the pre-existing urban population and partly to migration from rural areas. The percentage of urban population ranges from 2.8 in Assam to 26.0 in Bombay which is the most urbanised of the major provinces. Compared to this, the urban population in France is 49 per cent., in Northern Ireland 50.8 per cent., in Canada 53.7 per cent., in the U. S. A. 56.2 per cent. and in England and Wales 80 per cent.

DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION.

	1941.		1931.		Percentage of total Population.					
	Places.	Population. (Million)	Places.	Population. (Million)	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891
Total Population	658,595	389·0	666,924	338·1	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rural Areas	655,892	339·3	664,444	300·7	87	89	89	89	90·6	90·1	90·5
Urban Areas	2,703	49·7	2,480	37·4	13	11	10·2	9·4	9·9	9·5

The Chart below gives at a glance the changes in India's population in the decade 1931-41—the total, sex, urban, rural and literacy.



COMMUNITIES.

Religion as a census criterion of differentiation had considerable drawbacks and was in 1941 replaced by the concept of community. The community tables represent the answers of the citizens to the question on community origin. In some fields a certain degree of overlap exists, notably where tribes are concerned, since where tribal origin was returned in answer to the main question, this was the basis of tabulation. In some areas, however, *e.g.*, notably Assam, Christianity claims many adherents, and had the ordinary course of sorting been possible, these overlaps would have been followed up and a full picture presented. This is one of the many ways in which the contracted tabulation gave rise to considerable difficulties. The table below gives the communities returned, but the figure of Christians refers only to those who in answer to the question about origin declared themselves Indian Christians. The number of persons professing Christianity is, however, considerably more than this number and, for example, in Assam alone 319,000 persons would have to be added to this figure, and indications are that Christians in this province have increased by 60% over the decade.

The figure for tribes, therefore, gives the number of persons of tribal origin, a point of considerable importance. It does not cover religion or the degree of assimilation.

Community.	British India (millions)	States (millions)
Hindus { Scheduled Castes	39·9	8·9
Hindus { Others	150·9	55·2
Muslims	79·4	15·0
Tribes	16·7	8·7
Sikhs	4·2	1·5
Christians	3·5	2·8
Others	1·2	1·0

Distribution of Communities.—Hindus largely predominate in the centre and south of India, and in the Madras Province they are no less than 87 per cent. of the population. Hindus are in the majority in Bihar, Orissa, the United Provinces, the Central India tracts, Rajputana and Bombay. Muslims monopolise the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Kashmir and are considerably in excess in the Punjab and Eastern Bengal and Sind. They form about 34 per cent. of the population of Assam, 15 per cent. in the United Provinces. The Sikhs are localised in the Punjab and the Jaina in Rajputana, Ajmer-Merwara and the neighbouring States. The tribes are chiefly found in Bihar, Orissa, the Central Provinces and Assam, but Bengal, Madras, Rajputana, Central India also returned a considerable number under this head. More than half of the total number of Christians reside in South India including the Hyderabad State. The remainder are scattered over the continent, the larger numbers being returned in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Bombay. The Parsees and Jews are chiefly residents of the Bombay Presidency.

The Christian community now numbers just 6.3 millions of persons in India or 1.7 per cent. of the population. This constitutes an increase of 6 per cent. over the last census. Nearly 60 per cent. of Christians are returned from the Madras Province and its States, and the community can claim 40 persons in every 1,000 of the population of Madras and as large a proportion as 29 per cent. in Cochin and 32 per cent. in Travancore. Elsewhere the Christians are scattered over the larger Provinces and States of India, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa.

MAIN STATISTICS OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

The Census.

The latest Census of India was taken on March 1, 1941. The population according to it is 390 millions. The following percentages of increase in population in particular areas indicate the extent to which it has grown since the census of 1931 placed the population of India at 338.1 millions.

Areas.	Percentage of increase in population.
British India.	
Madras	11.6
Bombay	15.9
Bengal	20.3
U. P.	13.7
Punjab	20.5
Bihar	12.3
C. P.	9.7
Assam	18.3
Orissa	8.8
N. W. F. P.	25.2
Sind	16.7
Baluchistan	8.2
Indian States.	
Baroda	16.6
Kashmir	10.3
Hyderabad	13.2
Mysore	11.8
Cochin	18.1
Indore	14.2
Manipur (Assam)	14.9
Gwalior	13.7
Deccan States	13.3
Orissa States	12.7
Rajputana States	16.1

On the occasion of the Census of 1931 the Congress Party had declared a boycott of the Census, while during the Census of 1941 all parties worked zealously to ensure correct recording by enumerators. During the Budget debates in March, 1941, allegations were made by several members of the Assembly that the Census operation had been vitiated by communal over-zealousness of citizens and of enumerators. Mr. M. W. M. Yeatts, C.I.E., I.C.S., Census Commissioner for India, defended his staff against criticism of partiality and in the course of an interesting review of the remarkable achievement of enumerators said:—"The Indian census is a thing of which the country should be very proud, very proud indeed. When I was in America in 1939, I was rather interested to find that two Indian administrative achievements were comparatively well-known and appreciated. One of them was the Survey of India and the other was the Census. There is here a population of 380 millions—a fifth of the world. Your census from A to Z costs you under 50 lakhs. This is only made possible by the people of the country coming forward and taking their unpaid share. Just think what it would cost if you were to pay these men. In America they pay their men four cents a head. The American census for a third of our population costs 12 crores, that is 24 times the cost of the Indian census. The English cost of census is Rs. 150 per thousand. The Indian figure comes to under 15. If you paid your enumerators one anna per head you would add 2½ crores to the cost of the census. If you paid them one pice per head you would add 624 lakhs to the whole cost. You had nearly 3 million enumerators last time. Now you have a million and a half at least. You are able to conduct this so cheaply because the people of this country take this inquiry on their shoulders. That is an enormously creditable thing and one that our people should realise. It is a very advanced position for this great country—that this big social inquiry should be carried on by the people and within their financial resources. It is a much more advanced position than is the case in some countries that are considered to be ahead of us.....Strictly speaking you could say that the census is the most truly all-India effort that we have. As for the men who have taken census, I must say that I have great regard for the Indian enumerator..... Take the ordinary basis of enumeration in a village. Really half the village may take part because things like determining age will often be settled after consultation with the older grown-up people, the stand-by in the village who remember what happened fifty years ago. Very largely it is a public operation and it is a very good thing that it should be so."

Mr. Yeatts broke new ground in many directions and the census of 1941 was a very different phenomenon from that of previous decades. The one-night theory was abandoned in favour of a period system to give full scope for the economical and efficient use of the widely differing provincial systems. It has to be remembered here as everywhere that India's census is unpaid. The number of enumerators as a consequence was more than halved in British India and approximately half for the whole country. The old schedule of former days was abandoned and the enumeration carried out directly on to the slips which were later sorted to produce the tables. These slips themselves represented another radical departure, since they carried no words in any language and could therefore be run off by the hundred millions at a single press in Calcutta. A location code was devised which enabled district and other identifying detail to be printed on the slip in the course of its preparation.

For the first time direct enumeration was undertaken beyond the north-west frontier in Dir, Chitral, Swat and Kurram by applying to these areas the full census system. Separate scrutiny was conducted of the Migratory Powindas in the north-west. The most interesting innovation is the taking of 1/50 random samples of the entire population. These samples are to be kept at the headquarters of each province, or census unit, and can be used for ascertaining, for instance, as to what proportion of the populations is supported by agriculture and make other deductions.

For reasons of economy the Government of India did not sanction the full grant of expenses with the result that although Census has been carried out on an elaborate scale the results are not to be tabulated except for variation of population. Tables giving such important information as age, or means of livelihood, or literacy by age are not to be prepared at present. Thus insurance companies and local bodies interested in social services will not get the help they used to receive from the Census Report. It is expected that a large number of Indian States will not follow the example of British India and that they will arrange for the full course of tabulation.

Certain general conclusions drawn from the Census operation may be mentioned. The need for simple literacy is appreciated all over the country and literacy shows the most marked rise in the case of women amounting to several hundred per cent. There has been a definite movement towards towns and especially larger towns and industrial centres. Public health measures initiated early in this century have begun to show results in lower infantile mortality, longer life and better public health.

Previous censuses included Burma and Aden the figures for which have been removed now. The census took place on the night of 26th February 1941, revealing an Indian population as below —

India	.. .. ..	338·1 millions
British territory	.. ..	256·8 millions
States	.. .. ..	81·3 millions

The present figures of 390, 295·8 and 93·2, show increases of 50 millions over the whole country and 39 millions in British India.

The following small table shows the percentage rate of increase between 1891 and 1941 for India, Provinces and States.

	Percentage Increase (1891-1941)
India	39·1
Provinces	38·9
States	39·8

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1941—Population of Provinces and States.

(Figures are in thousands).

Provinces, States or Agency.	1941. Population.	Males.	Females.	1931. Population.	1931 to 41 Variation.
India	388,998	201,026	187,972	338,219	+ 15·0
Provinces	295,808	153,020	142,789	256,753	+ 15·2
Ajmer-Merwara	584	307	277	507	+ 15·2
Andamans and Nicobar	34	22	12	29	+ 14·6
Assam	10,205	5,383	4,822	8,623	+ 18·3
Baluchistan	502	295	207	464	+ 8·2
Bengal	60,307	31,748	28,559	50,116	+ 20·3
Bihar	36,340	18,224	18,116	32,368	+ 12·3
Orissa	8,729	4,218	4,511	8,026	+ 8·8
Bombay	20,850	10,817	10,033	17,992	+ 15·9
Central Provinces and Berar	16,813	8,430	8,383	15,323	+ 9·7
Coorg	169	92	77	163	+ 3·3
Delhi	918	535	383	636	+ 44·3
Madras	49,342	24,557	24,785	44,265	+ 11·6
North-West Frontier Province	3,938	1,951	1,987	2,425	+ 25·8
Punjab	28,419	15,384	13,035	23,581	+ 20·5
United Provinces	55,021	28,860	26,161	48,408	+ 13·7
Sind	4,535	2,494	2,041	3,887	+ 16·7
States and Agencies	93,189	48,005	45,184	81,407	+ 14·5
Assam States	726	368	358	626	+ 15·9
Baluchistan States	356	192	164	405	− 12·1
Baroda State	2,855	1,473	1,382	2,448	+ 16·6
Bengal States	2,145	1,107	1,038	1,863	+ 15·1
Orissa States	3,024	1,489	1,535	2,683	+ 12·7
Chhattisgarh State	4,050	2,014	2,036	3,548	+ 14·1
Central India Agency	7,506	3,855	3,651	6,644	+ 13·0
Deccan and Kolhapur States	2,785	1,405	1,380	2,458	+ 13·3
Gwalior State	4,096	2,117	1,979	3,523	+ 13·7
Hyderabad State	16,739	8,347	7,992	14,436	+ 13·2
Jammu and Kashmir State	4,022	2,130	1,892	3,646	+ 10·3
Madras States	499	243	256	453	+ 9·9
Cochin State	1,423	697	726	1,205	+ 18·1
Travancore State	6,070	3,045	3,025	5,096	+ 19·1
Gujerat States	1,459	756	703	1,265	+ 15·3
Mysore State	7,329	3,763	3,566	6,557	+ 11·8
N. W. F. Provinces Agency	2,378	1,257	1,121	2,259	+ 5·1
Punjab States	5,504	2,997	2,507	4,497	+ 22·4
Punjab Hill States	1,091	570	521	990	+ 10·2
Rajputana Agency	13,670	7,169	6,501	11,571	+ 18·1
Sikkim State	121	63	58	110	+ 10·7
United Provinces States	928	481	447	856	+ 8·4
Western India States Agency	4,904	2,478	2,426	4,221	+ 16·2

POPULATION OF CITIES.

City.	Population 1941.	Population 1931.	Females per 1,000 males.	Percentage Variation.				
				1901 to 1911.	1911 to 1921.	1921 to 1931.	1881 to 1931.	1931 to 1941.
Calcutta with Howrah	2,488,083	1,388,644	464	+ 11·0	+ 4·3	+ 11·9	+ 79·2	+ 79
Bombay	1,489,883	1,161,383	581	+ 26·2	+ 20·0	— 1·2	+ 50·2	+ 28
Madras	777,481	647,230	908	+ 1·8	+ 1·6	+ 22·8	+ 59·1	+ 20
Hyderabad	730,159	466,894	947	+ 12·0	— 19·0	+ 16·0	+ 27·0	+ 58
Delhi	521,849	347,539	724	+ 11·6	+ 30·7	+ 47·0	+ 158·1	+ 50
Lahore	671,659	429,747	596	+ 12·7	+ 23·2	+ 52·5	+ 187·7	+ 56
Ahmedabad	591,267	310,000	715	+ 16·6	+ 26·4	+ 14·5	+ 145·9	+ 97
Bangalore with Civil and Military Station	406,760	306,470	900	+ 19·1	+ 25·3	+ 29·0	+ 96·6	+ 33
Lucknow	387,177	274,659	516	— 1·6	+ 4·6	+ 14·2	+ 8·2	+ 39
Amritsar	391,010	264,840	706	+ 6·0	+ 4·9	+ 65·3	+ 74·4	+ 48
Karachi	359,492	247,791	780	+ 30·2	+ 12·4	+ 21·5	+ 258·3	+ 45
Poona	258,197	198,078	888	+ 5·3	+ 23·9	+ 16·5	+ 82·6	+ 30
Cawnpore	487,324	243,755	644	+ 12·0	+ 21·2	+ 12·6	+ 56·9	+ 99
Agra	284,149	229,764	818	+ 1·4	+ 0·0	+ 23·8	+ ·4	+ 23
Nagpur	301,957	215,165	897	— 21·0	+ 43·0	+ 48·0	+ 119·0	+ 45
Benares	263,190	205,315	781	— 4·4	— 2·6	+ 3·5	— 6·1	+ 28
Allahabad	260,630	183,014	755	— 0·2	— 8·4	+ 17·0	+ 14·9	+ 41
Madura	239,144	182,018	983	+ 26·6	+ 2·8	+ 31·0	+ 146·6	+ 31
Srinagar	207,787	173,573	848	+ 3·0	+ 12·2	+ 22·5	+ 46·0‡	+ 20
Patna	175,706	115,432	769	+ 1·0	— 11·9	+ 33·1	— 6·42	+ 21
Sholapur	212,620	144,654	908	— 18·5	+ 94·9	+ 21·0	+ 141·5	+ 47
Jaipur	175,810	150,579	881	— 14·4	— 12·3	+ 19·9	+ 1·1	+ 17
Bareilly	192,088	144,031	819	— 2·8	— 0·0	+ 11·3	+ 25·1	+ 34
Trichinopoly	159,566	142,843	961	+ 17·9	— 2·5	+ 18·6	+ 69·1	+ 13
Dacca	213,218	138,518	731	+ 21·0	+ 10·0	+ 16·0	+ 76·8	+ 53
Meerut	169,290	136,709	713	— 1·6	+ 5·1	+ 11·5	+ 36·8	+ 23
Indore	233,695	127,327	767	— 48·2	+ 107·1	+ 36·8	+ 53·4‡	+ 60·0
Jubbulpore	178,839	124,382	623	+ 11·0	+ 8·0	+ 14·0	+ 64·0	+ 44
Peshawar	130,967	87,440	708	+ 2·9	+ 6·7	+ 16·7	+ 52·4	+ 50
Ajmer	147,258	119,524	843	+ 16·8	+ 31·7	+ 5·3	+ 145·2	+ 23
Multan	142,768	119,457	800	+ 13·6	— 14·5	+ 40·9	+ 73·9	+ 20
Rawalpindi	181,169	119,284	577	— 1·4	+ 16·9	+ 17·9	+ 125·2	+ 52
Baroda	153,301	112,860	815	— 4·3	— 4·7	+ 19·2	+ 6·0	+ 35
Moradabad	142,414	110,562	852	+ 8·0	+ 1·9	+ 33·7	+ 59·5	+ 28
Tinnevelly with Palamcottah ..	91,644	109,068	1,068	+ 12·1	+ 11·9	+ 8·6	+ 164·8	— 16
Mysore	150,540	107,142	907	+ 4·7	+ 17·7	+ 27·6	+ 77·7	+ 41
Salem	129,702	102,179	963	— 16·2	— 11·7	+ 95·6	+ 101·7	+ 27

‡ 1891–1931.

AGE AND SEX.

The table below shows the age distribution of 10,000 males and females of the Indian population by 10-yearly age groups at the last two censuses:—

Age-group.	1931.		1921.		Age-group.	1931.		1921.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0—10 ..	2,802	2,889	2,673	2,810	40—50 ..	968	891	1,013	967
10—20 ..	2,086	2,062	2,087	1,896	50—60 ..	561	545	619	606
20—30 ..	1,768	1,856	1,610	1,766	60—70 ..	289	281	347	377
30—40 ..	1,431	1,351	1,461	1,398	70 and over.	115	125	160	180
					Mean age ..	23·2	22·8	24·8	24·7

The mean age in India is only 23·02, as against 30·6 in England and Wales. The rate of infant mortality in India in the decade 1921-31 shows an appreciable reduction on the rate of the previous decade, even if allowance be made for the heavy mortality of the influenza years. It is in the towns that the highest infantile mortality is found. The table below shows the rates from 1925 to 1930 for presidency towns and certain provincial capitals.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 LIVE-BIRTHS DURING

City.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1940.	1941.
Bombay ..	248	[illegible]	[illegible]	267·9	212·2	201·5	211·4
Calcutta ..	230	241·8	262·7	218·6	205·4	212·5	..
Madras ..	227	218·5	223·8	222·1	211·6	205·7	208·9
Lucknow ..	224	221·4	223·0	226·4	212·2	214·4	134·3
Lahore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagpur ..	261	283·5	234·6	261·2	226·2	294·6	218·8
Delhi ..	196	170·0	187·4	150·0	169·9	173·8	185·9
Karachi ..	151	167·0	142·2	149·6	135·7	156·8	127·8
Ahmedabad ..	280	303·4	280·2	284·0	267·4	310·2	133·2
Hyderabad (Sind.) ..	202	198·2	205·1	192·6	182·4	259·1	220·6
Rangoon ..	252	243·2	..	..	..	..	..

Special causes contribute to the high mortality on infants in India.

Owing to the custom of early marriage, cohabitation and child-birth commonly take place before the woman is physically mature and this, combined with the primitive and insanitary methods of midwifery, seriously affects the health and vitality of the mother and through her of the child. If the child survives the prenatal and natal chances of congenital debility and the risks of child-birth, it is exposed to the dangers of death in the early months of life from diarrhœa or dysentery. According to the Executive Health Officer of Bombay city, by far the greater number of infantile deaths are due to infantile debility and malformation, including premature birth, respiratory diseases coming next, then convulsions, then diarrhœa and enteritis.

Sex Ratio.—The figures of the population of India by sexes, as recorded by the latest census, show a further continuation of the steady fall in the proportion of females to males that has been going on since the beginning of this century. This shortage of females is characteristic of the population of India as compared to that of most European countries. The female infant is definitely better equipped by nature for survival than the male, but in India the advantage she has at birth is probably neutralised in infancy by comparative neglect and in adolescence by the strain of bearing children too early and too often. A good deal of recent work on sex ratios has tended to the view that an increase in masculinity is an indication of declining population, but this is not the case in India as a whole. The all India ratio is 902 females for 1,000 males for Muslim and 944 females for 1,000 males for Hindus. The only provinces in which there is actually an excess of women over men are Madras and Orissa, though the Central Provinces can be added if Berar be excluded.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Literacy.—Literacy, by which was meant, until the 1931 census, ability to read a letter and write a reply, was in the 1941 census expanded to provide for a record of partial literacy, *i.e.* ability to read only. (See chart on page 29) According to the latest census, 120 out of every 1,000 of the population are now literate as against 95 ten years ago and less than 40 half a century ago. The increase in the case of India as a whole amounted to 70 per cent over 1931, of which the male increase was 60 and the female 150.

For the provinces the increase was 80 and for the States 70, with the sex components more or less the same. The most remarkable figures are returned by the Punjab which professes a 140 per cent increase to a present literacy of 13. This figure covers 110 increase for males and no less than 390 per cent for females. In the U.P. the literacy figure is below that of other areas and all major provinces and is still only 8 per cent for the whole population but the decade increase is 80 per cent all over, 70 for men and 170 for women. Even now, however, the percentage of literacy among women is only 2. Bombay leads the provinces, as it did in 1931, and shows also an increase of over 100 per cent to produce a 30 per cent literacy for males and 9 per cent for females. Bengal follows with 16 per cent all over, representing 25 for males and 7 for females. The percentages are on the total population. These figures are left far behind by Travancore and Cochin, which show a literacy figure over the whole population of 45 per cent, representing 56 for men and 34 for women. The latter figure is four times the highest from any province of British India.

Indian Roads.

India's road system may be briefly described as follows.

There exist four great trunk roads, stretching diagonally across the country, which form the framework with which most of the important subsidiary roads are linked. These trunk roads have been in existence for an immense period and are rich in historical association. The most famous is the ancient marching route—known as the Grand Trunk Road—which stretches right across the northern part of the country from the Khyber to Calcutta; the other three connect Calcutta with Madras, Madras with Bombay and Bombay with Delhi, and the four of them together account for about 5,000 out of the 95,000 miles of metalled road in India. None of these roads however can be considered safe "all weather" trunk roads according to modern standards. The Madras-Calcutta road in particular is far from being bridged throughout its entire length. The other three roads also require a great deal of improvement; on the Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta to the North-West Frontier, for example, there is as yet no road bridge over the river Sone in Bihar, and on all of them there are places where floods are liable to cause serious interruption to traffic.

Subsidiary Roads.—As regards the subsidiary roads, the best and most numerous are to be found in Southern India. As one would expect, the worst served regions are Rajputana, Sind and parts of the Punjab on the one hand, and Orissa and Bengal on the other, the former owing to its aridity and sparse population, and the latter because of the numerous unbridged and mostly unbridgeable waterways which dissect it. In addition there are numerous other parts of the country, such as the lower Himalayas, which suffer from a dearth of communications owing to the difficult terrain. Besides surfaced roads, there is a very large mileage of "kutcha" roads in India amounting to approximately 201,000 miles, some of which are good for motor traffic during the dry weather.

Road Development Committee.—On the whole it is reasonable to say that India's road system, even before the advent of motor transport, was altogether insufficient for her needs, and it is the increasing realisation of this fact that led to the appointment of the special Road Development Committee in 1927 whose functions were to examine the question of the development of road communications in view of the increasing use of motor transport and suggest ways and means of financing it. The recommendations put forward by the Committee were carefully considered by the Government of India, whose conclusions upon them were embodied in a resolution and provided that the increase from four to six annas per gallon in the import and excise duties on motor spirit, which had been effected in March 1929, should be maintained for a period of five years in the first instance, and that the additional duty should be allotted as a block grant for expenditure on road development, and credited to a separate Road Development Account, whose unexpended balances should not lapse at the end of the financial year.

Road Development Account.—The original resolution dealing with the disposal of the Road Development Account has since been amended twice, the resolution at present in force having been passed by the Legislative Assembly in February, 1937. Its main features may be described as follows. The special tax on petrol introduced in 1929 shall continue to be levied for road development, the proceeds of which, after retaining a reserve of 15% for administration, research and special grants-in-aid, shall be allocated for expenditure in the different provinces, Indian States, etc., in the ratio of the petrol consumption in the various areas. These sums may be spent on the construction, re-construction or substantial improvement of roads and bridges including the cost of preparation of road schemes—but not for ordinary road upkeep or maintenance—or interest and amortization charges on road loans sanctioned hitherto by the Government of India and also on administration of Provincial Boards of Communications and establishment connected with the control of motor transport. A new clause inserted in the present resolution lays down that "if in the opinion of the Governor

General in Council, the Government of any Governor's province has at any time :—

(*a*) failed to take steps as the Governor-General in Council may recommend for the regulation and control of motor vehicles within the province, or

(*b*) delayed without reasonable cause the application of any portion of the Road Fund allocated or re-allocated as the case may be for expenditure within the province, the Governor-General in Council may resume the whole or part of any sums, which he may at that time hold for expenditure in that province.

With the levy of a surcharge on petrol, the share of the petrol duty available for the Road Fund was increased from 2 annas to 2½ annas per gallon with effect from October 1, 1931. Upto the end of March 1944, the Fund had received about Rs. 21, crores and after transferring nearly Rs. 4 crores to the Reserve, the sum available for distribution to the Provinces, Minor Administrations and Indian States was roughly Rs. 17 crores (or Rs. 16 crores, excluding Burma's share prior to separation). Of this, the actual distribution up to 31st March 1944 to the provinces was Rs. 12·9 crores and to the Minor Administrations Rs. 67½ lakhs, as per details given in the accompanying statement.

Expenditure on Roads.—Upto the introduction of the Road Fund in 1929, all Provincial Roads were financed exclusively from the general revenues of the provinces and local roads from local revenues supplemented by provincial grants. The object of creating the Road Fund in 1929 was to supplement and not to replace the normal expenditure from provincial and local revenues, but unfortunately the ten years following the introduction of the Fund were marked by acute financial stringency, with the result that Provincial Governments and local bodies had to make drastic curtailments in the allotments made for roads from their revenue.

The effect of these curtailments was to starve the construction and development of feeder roads, as the Road Fund was originally being used exclusively for roads of inter-provincial and inter-district importance. The Government of India, however, subsequently laid down that at least 25 per cent. of the provincial shares in the Road Fund should be used on Feeder Roads and that not more than 25 per cent. can be used on roads which compete with the Railways.

Thus, in spite of the inauguration of the Central Road Development Fund, the total expenditure on roads suffered a decrease. The expenditure in 1938-39, which amounted to Rs. 602·1 lakhs in the Governors' Provinces, was Rs. 41·7 lakhs less than in 1928-29.

Revenue from Motor Transport.—The revenue from motor transport has steadily increased in recent years. In 1938-39, the total revenue of the Central Government and Provincial Governments from this source was Rs. 960 lakhs, representing an increase of Rs. 358 lakhs over the total road expenditure in the year.

Road Administration.—On the administrative side, roads are a provincial subject and may be divided into two main classes, Provincial Roads under the Public Works Department and Local Roads in charge of local bodies. The extent to which the administration of roads has been delegated to local bodies varies considerably from province to province but in British India as a whole about 80 per cent of the extra-municipal mileage is under the charge of District Boards or District Councils, including a certain mileage, mainly in the Central Provinces, which is termed "Provincial" but maintained under their agency. Within Municipal areas, all roads, other than sections of main roads passing through the towns, are controlled by the respective Municipalities.

Road Mileage.—The grand total of the mileage of extra-Municipal roads maintained by public authorities in India including Indian States was 296,468 on March 31, 1943; of this the total mileage for Governors' Provinces amounted to 218,066, for Centrally administered areas 8,057 and for Indian States 70,345.

The total mileage of roads with modern surface, either bituminous or cement roads, was 15,121 and the total mileage of waterbound macadam roads was 79,963, making a total mileage of roads which were either modern surfaced or waterbound macadam of 95,051.

The total mileage of lower types of roads was 201,414. These roads are of three types: firstly, roads with artificially admixed granular material, gravel, moorum, etc. on natural soil; secondly, roads of natural soil which are motorable in fair weather; and thirdly, roads of natural soil which are unmotorable.

The total mileage of roads that are motorable was thus 221,690, out of which 126,374 miles were motorable throughout the year, and the remaining 95,316 miles motorable in fair weather.

Out of the 226,123 miles of roads in British India, no less than 178,008 miles of roads were maintained by local bodies, while the P.W.D. and M.E.S. maintained 48,115 miles.

The province with the greatest road mileage was Madras with 38,047, out of which, however, only 104 was modern surfaced, while the province with the greatest mileage of modern roads was the Punjab with 4,983 miles, out of a total provincial mileage of 25,245.

There are, in addition, the roads maintained by Municipalities, the length of which is approximately 18,463 miles made up of 10,840 miles of metalled roads and 7,593 miles of unmetalled roads.

New Road Building Programme.—Considerable interest has been aroused during the past few months in the need for an extensive programme of road development in India, both for the purpose of assisting the transition from war to peace—it being necessary to find employment for thousands of ex-soldiers, thousands of motor vehicles and large quantities of road making machinery now in use by the Army—and for fostering the economic advancement of the country. In December 1943 the Chief Engineers of the various provinces and important Indian States met in conference at Nagpur and recommended that the country should be ready for a programme involving the improvement of the entire road system and designed to increase the road mileage to 400,000. This is estimated the cost roughly Rs. 300 crores according to pre war values. Post-war values, the Chief Engineers estimate, will be roughly 40 per cent above former levels, in which case the cost of the programme would be Rs. 450 crores. This programme is split into two parts—one a

short term programme for the immediate needs arising out of the war and the other a long term programme for economic advancement. The provinces are engaged in preparing road plans in accordance with this recommendation. If this scheme is carried through, the country's road mileage, on completion of the programme, will be as under: National Highways 18,000; Provincial Highways 72,000; Major District Roads 60,000; other District Roads 100,000 and village Roads 150,000.

National Highways. The Central Government propose, as part of their contribution towards post-war development in the provincial field and as part of a concerted plan for the co-ordinated development of land transport as a whole, and without prejudice to the future constitutional position, to accept liability for the construction and maintenance of the main trunk roads known as National Highways within British India with effect from 1st April 1947. Of the 18,000 miles of National Highways at present delineated, 15,000 are in British India and the remaining 3,000 in Indian States.

In view of the Central Government's proposal to accept liability for expenditure on National Highways, the question whether they should continue the allocation of grants from the Central Road Fund to the provinces has been recently raised. The 'position' is that over 60 per cent. of the proceeds of motor transport taxation goes into the general revenues of the Central Government, even after the distribution of the Road Fund, and the Provincial Governments while meeting all the road expenditure receive (inclusive of the Road Fund allotments) less than 40 per cent. of the road transport revenue. It has therefore been urged upon the Government of India by those interested that the transfer of National Highways to the Centre should not affect the Road Fund allocations to the provinces.

Allocations made from the Central Road Fund and expenditure incurred therefrom upto the end of 1943-44:

Name of Province or Administration.	Cost of schemes approved to date against Provincial allocations.	Allocations up to 31st March 1944.	Expenditure reported up to 31st March 1944.	Unspent Balance on 1st April 1944.	Probable allocation during 1944-45.
GOVERNOR'S PROVINCES	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Madras	228·60	241·37	171·43	65·94	10·00
Bombay	330·98	312·01	270·52	41·49	20·00
Bengal	234·17	220·46	188·30	32·16	12·00
United Provinces	109·41	111·31	104·04	7·27	8·16
Punjab	157·65	*{156·53 / 7·16	159·23	4·46	12·00
Bihar	43·26	60·44	34·50	25·94	6·00
C. P. & Berar	55·80	52·92	50·50	2·42	3·00
Assam	39·46	51·99	38·02	13·97	8·00
N.W.F.P.	33·84	*{30·44 / 2·97	33·03	0·38	1·20
Orissa	1·72	6·25	1·55	4·70	0·50
Sind	41·97	35·98	†{38·90 / 10·03	7·11	3·00
Total Governors' Provinces	1,279·86	1,289·83	1,079·99	209·84	83·86
CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S PROVINCES AND CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS.					
Delhi	22·55	32·09	21·88	10·21	2·80
Baluchistan	6·91	12·01	6·68	5·33	1·40
Ajmer-Merwara	3·53	4·16	3·28	0·88	0·16
Coorg	1·90	1·71	1·25	0·46	0·10
N.W.F.P. Tribal Areas	1·60	1·39	1·00	0·39	0·03
Hyderabad Administered Area	6·30	10·28	6·24	4·04	1·50
Central India Administered Area	3·64	3·62	2·75	0·87	0·50
Rajputana Administered Area	0·41	0·40	0·40	..	..
Mysore Assigned Track (C. A. M. Station Bangalore)	1·39	1·72	1·39	0·33	0·15
Bombay and Western India Administered Area	0·12	0·12	0·12	..	..
Total Chief Commissioners' Provinces and Centrally Administered Areas	47·15	67·50	44·99	22·51	6·64

* Advance allocation made to meet excess expenditure will be adjusted against future Road Fund allocations.

† Expenditure on programme of road development in Sind but debited to Rs. 11 lakhs grant sanctioned from the Reserve as assistance towards the completion of the programme.

MILEAGE OF EXTRA MUNICIPAL ROADS MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES IN BRITISH INDIA AS ON 31-3-1943.

Provinces.	LOWER TYPES									
	Modern surfaces Bitumen, Concrete, etc.	Waterbound Macadam.	Total Metalled.	IV (a) Artificially cohesive soil (Laterite, Kankar, etc.)	IV (b) Natural soil (no treatment)	IV (c) Natural soil (no treatment)	Total unsurfaced roads.	Grand Total.	Total P.W.D. & M.E.S.	Total local Bodies.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Mileage.	Mileage.	Mileage	Mileage	Mileage.	Mileage.	Mileage.	Mileage.	Mileage.	Mileage.
Madras	464	2,257	2,721	1,169	4,424	4,712	11,329	**38,047**	3,215	34,832
Bombay ..	716	10,324	11,044	4,953	4,338	1,887	10,292	**21,336**	7,159	14,177
Bengal	1,109	2,554	3,663	784	14,908	10,242	* 24,024	**28,587**	2,059	26,528
United Provinces ..	1,520	6,715	8,235	41	9,571	14,339	23,951	**31,986**	4,691	27,295
Punjab	4,985	434	5,419	137	10,000	9,691	19,828	**25,245**	6,127	19,118
Bihar	1,267	2,739	4,006	2,545	15,119	6,240	† 27,519	**† 31,496**	1,283	30,213
C.P. & Berar ..	599	5,200	5,799	1,910	1,172	..	3,072	**8,821**	7,251	1,570
Assam	455	292	747	† 961	3,408	6,087	11,456	**12,243**	5,630	6,613
N.W.F.P. ..	1,159	119	1,278	781	1,007	342	2,420	**3,698**	2,682	1,016
Orissa ‡	39	1,984	2,023	300	577	1,126	2,872	**4,875**	1,504	3,371
Sind ‡	14	120	134	148	6,480	4,081	11,169	**11,732**	635	11,097
Total Governor's Provinces	12,028	35,913	65,940	18,527	80,954	62,860	162,120	**218,066**	42,236	175,830
Delhi	117	1	118	1	98	..	99	**227**	127	..
Baluchistan ..	525	98	561	1,739	1,044	1,767	4,550	**4,911**	3,861	1,050
Ajmer-Merwara ..	128	266	394	5	107	87	199	**593**	486	107
Coorg	40	291	331	68	708	1	267	**1,204**	326	878
N.W.F.P. Tribal Areas ..	289	75	364	549	209	..	758	**1,122**	1,079	43
Total for C C's Provinces ..	1,111	671	1,784	2,362	2,256	1,855	6,273	**8,057**	5,879	2,178
Total British India ..	**13,141**	**54,589**	**67,730**	**20,889**	**73,210**	**64,294**	**158,393**	**226,123**	**48,115**	**178,008**
Indian States	1,980	25,344	27,324	10,141	22,106	10,484	43,021	70,345	70,345	..
Grand Total	15,121	79,933	95,054	31,030	95,316	74,778	201,414	296,468	..	..

* Does not include 66,200 of village roads. (Bengal)
† Does not include 10,000 miles of village roads. (Bihar).
‡ 1938 figures. (Orissa and Sind).

The Government of India.

The impulse which drove the British to India was not conquest but trade. The Government of India represents the slow evolution from conditions established to meet trading requirements. On September 24, 1599, a few years before the deaths of Queen Elizabeth and Akbar, the merchants of London formed an association for the purpose of establishing direct trade with the East and were granted a charter of incorporation. The Government of this Company in England was vested in a Governor with a General Court of Proprietors and a Court of Directors. The factories and affairs of the Company on the East and West Coasts of India, and in Bengal, were administered at each of the principal settlements of Madras (Fort St. George), Bombay and Calcutta (Fort William), by a President or Governor and a Council consisting of the senior servants of the Company. The three "Presidencies" were independent of each other and subordinate only to the Directors in England.

Territorial Responsibility Assumed.

The collapse of government in India consequent on the decay of Moghul power and the intrigues of the French on the East Coast forced the officers of the Company to assume territorial responsibility in spite of their own desires and the insistent orders of the Directors. Step by step the Company became first the dominant, then the paramount power in India. In these changed circumstances the system of government by mutually independent and unwieldy councils of the merchants at the Presidency towns gave rise to grave abuses. Parliament intervened, and under the Regulating Act of 1773, a Governor-General and four councillors were appointed to administer the Presidency of Fort William (Bengal), and the supremacy of that Presidency over Madras and Bombay was for the first time established. The subordinate Presidencies were forbidden to wage war or make treaties without the previous consent of the Governor-General of Bengal in Council, except in cases of imminent necessity. Pitt's Act of 1784, which established the Board of Control in England, vested the administration of each of the three Presidencies in a Governor and three councillors, including the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency Army. The control of the Governor-General-in-Council was somewhat extended, as it was again by the Charter Act of 1793. Under the Charter Act of 1833 the Company was compelled to close its commercial business and it became a political and administrative body holding its territories in trust for the Crown. The same Act vested the direction of the entire civil and military administration and sole power of legislation in the Governor-General-in-Council, and defined more clearly the nature and extent of the control to be extended over the subordinate governments. After the Mutiny, there was passed, in 1858, an Act transferring the Government of India from the Company to the Crown. This Act made no important change in the administration in India, but the Governor-General, as representing the Crown, became known as the Viceroy. The Governor-General was the sole representative of the Crown in India; he was assisted by a Council, composed of high officials, each of whom was responsible for a special department of the administration.

Functions of Government.

The functions of the Government in India are perhaps the most extensive of any great administration in the world. It claims a share in the produce of the land and in some provinces it has restricted the alienation of land from agriculturists to non-agriculturists. It undertakes the management of landed estates where the proprietor is disqualified. In times of famine it undertakes relief work and other remedial measures on a great scale. It manages a vast forest property and is the principal manufacturer of salt and opium. It owns the bulk of the railways of the country, and directly manages a considerable portion of them; it has constructed and maintains most of the important irrigation works; it owns and manages the post and telegraph systems; it had until 1st April 1926 the monopoly of the Note issue, and it alone can set the mints in motion. It lends money to municipalities, rural boards, and agriculturists and occasionally to owners of historic estates. It controls the sale of liquor and intoxicating drugs and has direct responsibilities in respect to police, education, medical and sanitary operations and ordinary public works of the most intimate character. The Government has also close relations with the Indian States which collectively cover more than one-third of the whole area of India and comprise more than one-fifth of its population. The distribution of these great functions between the Government of India and the provincial administrations has fluctuated. It was definitely regulated by the Reform Act of 1919, and the democratic principle then widely implanted is greatly developed in the constitutions for the Provinces and the centre enacted by the Imperial Parliament in 1935.

THE REFORMS OF 1919 AND 1935.

Great changes were made in the system of government in British India by the Government of India Act, 1919, which, together with the rules framed under it—almost as important in their provisions as the Act itself—came into general operation in January 1921, having received the Royal Assent on 23rd December 1919. (For detailed particulars see *The Indian Year Book*, 1936-37 and preceding years). Still vaster changes in the direction of Indian Self-Government and of Dominion Status were brought about by the Government of India Act, 1935, which received the Royal Assent on 2nd August 1935. The new Act embodied two main principles—(1) Provincial Autonomy, with a Government responsible to an elected Legislature in every Province, and (2) at the centre a Responsible Government of India, based on a federation of British Indian Provinces and Indian States. Detailed provisions for the whole scheme are made in the Act of 1935, which includes 321 sections and 10

schedules and is the largest and most complex legislative enactment of the kind ever negotiated on to a statute book.

The new Constitutional provisions relating to the Provincial Governments were brought into force on 1st April 1937. Under the provisions of the Act the States should enter Federation by executing Instruments of Accession. The federal programme has now been suspended, and the administration at the centre is carried on in accordance with provisions for the Transitional Period which have been included in part XIII of the Act of 1935.

THE PROVINCES.

The following are under the Act of 1935 the Governors' Provinces of British India (there being besides these Provinces certain Chief Commissioners' Provinces):—Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, the North-West Frontier Province, Orissa, Sind. The Act recognises Berar as being under the sovereignty of H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad whose Heir Presumptive is elsewhere created Prince of Berar and the Act specially provides for its administration along with the Central Provinces as one Governor's Province. The Act creates Orissa and Sind as separate Governors' Provinces and provides for the separation of Burma from India and for its constitution as a separate country under the Crown. The Act gives powers for the creation of other Governors' Provinces.

The Constitution provides for the exercise of the executive authority of a Province (which extends to matters included in the Provincial and Concurrent Legislative Lists) on behalf of His Majesty by the Governor. It also provides for a "Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions except in so far as he is by or under this Act required to exercise his functions or any of them in his discretion." The Governor chooses his Ministers, who hold office during his pleasure and he is directed by his Instrument of Instructions to select such as are likely to have the confidence of the Legislature and is enjoined to accept their advice except in special cases for which other provision is made in the Act.

The following special responsibilities are laid upon the Governor:—

(*a*) the prevention of any grave menace to the peace or tranquillity of the Province or any part thereof;

(*b*) the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of minorities;

(*c*) the securing to, and to the dependents of, persons who are or have been members of the public services of any rights provided or preserved for them by or under the Act and the safeguarding of their legitimate interests;

(*d*) the securing in the sphere of executive action of the purposes for which the provisions of chapter III of Part V of the Act are designed to secure in relation to legislation (these provisions are concerned with the prevention of legislative discrimination against British subjects in regard to taxation, trade professional business and qualifications);

(*e*) the securing of the peace and good government of areas which by or under the provisions of the Act are declared to be partially excluded areas;

(*f*) the protection of the rights of any Indian State and the rights and dignity of the Ruler thereof; and

(*g*) the securing of the execution of orders or directions lawfully issued to him under Part VI of the Act by the Governor-General in his discretion (i.e., concerning agency functions in behalf of the Central Authority, inter-provincial co-operation in certain matters and so forth).

"If and in so far as any special responsibility of the Governor is involved he shall in the exercise of his functions exercise his individual judgment as to the action to be taken." Where the Governor is required by the Act to act in his discretion or to exercise his individual judgment he is placed under the control of the Governor-General in the latter's discretion.

The Provincial Legislatures.—The Act provides that there shall for every Province be a Provincial Legislature consisting of His Majesty represented by the Governor and (*a*) in the Provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, Bihar and Assam two Chambers and (*b*) in the other Provinces one Chamber, the two Chambers being called the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly and where there is only one Chamber the Legislative Assembly. Every Legislative Council is to be a permanent body not subject to dissolution but as near as may be one-third of its members are to retire in every third year. Every Legislative Assembly of every Province unless sooner dissolved is to continue for five years. An amending Act, passed in 1941, extended the life of the first Legislative Assemblies under the Act till twelve months after the War, but subject to earlier dissolution by the Governor.

The Houses of Legislature are elected bodies; with special electoral provisions for communal and other particular interests, and are based on a considerably wider franchise than was provided by the Act of 1919.

Special provisions are made for cases in which the Governor finds himself unable to assent to Bills passed by the Legislature.

The Governor of a Province is given power to promulgate ordinances if, when his Legislature is not in session, he is satisfied that circumstances necessitate immediate action and under certain other conditions, and in certain circumstances and under prescribed conditions to enact Acts in his discretion.

Provision is further made to enable the Government to be carried on if at any time the Governor is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the Province cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Chief Commissioners' Provinces.—The following are by the Act constituted as Chief Commissioners' Provinces—British Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Panth piploda. Provision is made for the possible creation of others. A Chief Commissioner's Province is to be administered by the Governor-General acting, to such extent as he thinks fit, through a Chief Commissioner to be appointed by him in his discretion.

DIVISION OF POWERS.

The Act provides for the institution of a Federal Court consisting of a Chief Justice of India and such other judges as His Majesty may deem necessary, the seat of the Court being Delhi and its original jurisdiction extending to disputes between the Federation, any of the Provinces or any of the Federated States, its appellate jurisdiction to include certain classes of appeals from the High Courts of British India and of the Indian States and appeals lying from it to His Majesty in Council. The Federal Court held its first sitting on 6th December 1937.

The Act also prescribes that the executive authority of the Federation in respect of railway construction, maintenance and operation shall be exercised by a Federal Railway Authority, for the establishment and activities of which it provides.

Provisions are made in the Act in relation to the recruitment and control of the Public Services and for the appointment of a Public Service Commission for the Federation and of one for each Province. The duties and powers of these Commissions in regard to the Services are laid down in the Act, which also provides that two or more Provinces may agree to have one Commission between them.

Provincial Legislation.—The Act provides for a new division of functions between the Central and Provincial authorities and the following is the new Provincial Legislative List, which came into operation on 1st April 1937:—

1. Public order (but not including the use of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces in aid of the civil power); the administration of justice; constitution and organisation of all courts, except the Federal Court, and fees taken therein; preventive detention for reasons connected with the maintenance of public order; persons subjected to such detention

2. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts except the Federal Court, with respect to any of the matters in this list; procedure in Rent and Revenue Courts.

3. Police, including railway and village police.

4. Prisons, reformatories, Borstal institutions and other institutions of a like nature, and persons detained therein; arrangements with other units for the use of prisons and other institutions.

5. Public debt of the Province.

6. Provincial Public Services and Provincial Public Service Commission.

7. Provincial pensions, that is to say, pensions payable by the Province or out of Provincial revenues.

8. Works, lands and buildings vested in or in the possession of His Majesty for the purposes of the Province.

9. Compulsory acquisition of land.

10. Libraries, museums and other similar institutions controlled or financed by the Province.

11. Elections to the Provincial Legislature subject to the provisions of this Act and of any Order in Council made thereunder.

12. The salaries of the Provincial Ministers, of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and, if there is a Legislative Council, of the President and Deputy President thereof, the salaries, allowances and privileges of the members of the Provincial Legislature; and, to such extent as is expressly authorised by Part III of this Act, the punishment of persons who refuse to give evidence or produce documents before Committees of the Provincial Legislature.

13. Local government, that is to say, the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local self-government or village administration.

14. Public health and sanitation; hospitals and dispensaries; registration of births and deaths.

15. Pilgrimages, other than pilgrimages to places beyond India.

16. Burials and burial grounds.

17. Education, including Universities other than those specified in paragraph 13 of List I.

18. Communications, that is to say, roads, bridges, ferries, and other means of communications not specified in List I; minor railways subject to the provisions of List I with respect to such railways; municipal tramways; ropeways; inland waterways and traffic thereon subject to the provisions of List III with regard to such waterways; ports, subject to the provisions in List I with regard to major ports; vehicles other than mechanically propelled vehicles.

19. Water, that is to say, water-supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power.

20. Agriculture, including agricultural education and research, protection against pests and prevention of plant diseases; improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases;

veterinary training and practice, pounds and the prevention of cattle trespass.

21. Land, that is to say, rights in or over land, land tenures, including the relation of landlord and tenant, and the collection of rents; transfer, alienation and devolution of agricultural land; land improvement and agricultural loans; colonization; Courts of Wards; encumbered and attached estates; treasure trove.

22. Forests.

23. Regulation of mines and oilfields and mineral development subject to the provisions of List I with respect to regulation and development under Federal control.

24. Fisheries.

25. Protection of wild birds and wild animals.

26. Gas and gasworks.

27. Trade and commerce within the Province; markets and fairs; money-lending and money-lenders.

28. Inns and innkeepers.

29. Production, supply and distribution of goods; development of industries, subject to the provisions in List I with respect to the development of certain industries under Federal control.

30. Adulteration of foodstuffs and other goods; weights and measures.

31. Intoxicating liquors and narcotic drugs that is to say, the production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors, opium and other narcotic drugs, but subject, as respects opium, to the provisions of List I and as respects poisons and dangerous drugs, to the provisions of List III.

32. Relief of the poor; unemployment.

33. The incorporation, regulation and winding-up of corporations not being corporations specified in List I or Universities; unincorporated trading, literary, scientific, religious and other societies and associations; co-operative societies.

34. Charities and charitable institutions, charitable and religious endowments.

35. Theatres, dramatic performances and cinemas, but not including the sanction of cinematograph films for exhibition.

36. Betting and gambling.

37. Offences against laws with respect of any of the matters in this list.

38. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this list.

39. Land revenue, including the assessment and collection of revenue, the maintenance of land records, survey for revenue purposes and records of rights, and alienation of revenue.

40. Duties of excise on the following goods manufactured or produced in the Province and countervailing duties at the same or lower rates on similar goods manufactured or produced elsewhere in India:—

(*a*) alcoholic liquors for human consumption;

(*b*) opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics; non-narcotic drugs;

(*c*) medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol or any substance included in sub-paragraph (*b*) of this entry.

41. Taxes on agricultural income.

42. Taxes on lands and buildings, hearths and windows.

43. Duties in respect of succession to agricultural land.

43A. Estate duty in respect of agricultural land.

44. Taxes on mineral rights, subject to any limitations imposed by any Act of the Federal Legislature relating to mineral development.

45. Capitation taxes.

46. Taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments, subject, however, to the provisions of section 142A of the Act.

47. Taxes on animals and boats.

48. Taxes on the sale of goods and on advertisements.

48A. Taxes on vehicles suitable for use on roads, whether mechanically propelled or not, including tramcars.

48B. Taxes on the consumption or sale of electricity, subject, however, to the provisions of section 154A of the Act.

49. Cesses on the entry of goods into a local area for consumption, use or sale therein.

50. Taxes on luxuries including taxes on entertainments, amusements, betting and gambling.

51. The rates of stamp duty in respect of documents other than those specified in the provisions of List I with regard to rates of stamp duty.

52. Dues on passengers and goods carried on inland waterways.

53. Tolls.

54. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this list, but not including fees taken in any Court.

CONCURRENT LEGISLATIVE LIST.

There is also prescribed a concurrent Legislative List containing subjects in regard to which both the Central Government and the Provincial Governments enjoy legislative powers. Here it is:—

PART I.

1. Criminal law, including all matters included in the Indian Penal Code at the date of the passing of this Act, but excluding offences against laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II and excluding the use of His Majesty's naval, military and air forces in aid of the civil power.

2. Criminal Procedure, including all matters included in the Code of Criminal Procedure at the date of the passing of this Act.

3. Removal of prisoners and accused persons from one unit to another unit.

4. Civil Procedure, including the law of Limitation and all matters included in the Code of Civil Procedure at the date of the passing this Act; the recovery in a Governor's Province or a Chief Commissioner's Province of claims in respect of taxes and other public demands, including arrears of land revenue and sums recoverable as such, arising outside that Province.

5. Evidence and oaths; recognition of laws, public acts and records and judicial proceedings.

6. Marriage and divorce; infants and minors adoption.

7. Wills, intestacy, and succession, save as regards agricultural land.

8. Transfer of property other than agricultural land; registration of deeds and documents.

9. Trusts and Trustees.

10. Contracts, including partnership, agency, contracts of carriage, and other special forms of contract, but not including contracts relating to agricultural land.

11. Arbitration.

12. Bankruptcy and insolvency; administrators-general and official trustees.

13. Stamp duties other than duties or fees collected by means of judicial stamps, but not including rates of stamp duty.

14. Actionable wrongs, save in so far as included in laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II.

15. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts except the Federal Court, with respect to any of the matters in this list.

16. Legal, medical and other professions.

17. Newspapers, books and printing presses.

18. Lunacy and mental deficiency, including places for the reception or treatment of lunatic and mental deficients.

19. Poisons and dangerous drugs.

20. Mechanically propelled vehicles.

21. Boilers.

22. Prevention of cruelty to animals.

23. European vagrancy; criminal tribes.

24. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this Part of this List.

25. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this Part of this List, but not including fees taken in any Court.

PART II.

26. Factories.

27. Welfare of labour; conditions of labour; provident funds; employers' liability and workmen's compensation; health insurance, including invalidity pensions; old age pensions.

28. Unemployment insurance.

29. Trade unions; industrial and labour disputes.

30. The prevention of the extension from one unit to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting men, animals or plants.

31. Electricity.

32. Shipping and navigation on inland waterways as regards mechanically propelled vessels, and the rule of the road on such waterways carriage of passengers and goods on inland waterways.

33. The sanctioning of cinematograph films for exhibition.

34. Persons subjected to preventive detention under Federal authority.

35. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this Part of this List.

36. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this Part of this List, but not including fees taken in any Court.

An amending Act was passed in 1940 [introduced in Parliament in 1939] to make certain readjustments found necessary in the operation of the 1935 Act. To safeguard provincial exchequers taxes on mechanical or other road vehicles or on the sale or consumption of electricity were added to the provincial list. By an amending passed in 1939, it was provided *inter alia* that in the event of a war emergency being proclaimed by the Governor-General the Central Government may assume executive in addition to legislative authority over any field and can also with the specific sanction of the Governor General empower Federal officers to perform functions ordinarily the concern of provincial administrations.

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The structural changes made by the Act of 1919 in the system of government outside the "Governors' provinces" were of comparatively minor scope, though considerable modifications were made in the relationship hitherto subsisting between the Provincial Governments on the one hand and the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council on the other. The Act of 1935 provides for further extensive changes at the centre, but these will only come into force when the Indian States accede to Federation and meanwhile, at the Centre, the constitution established by the Act of 1919 prevails, subject to certain modifications required to bring it into harmony with the new conditions in the Provinces. One of these changes is the vesting of certain responsibilities in the Governor-General "in his discretion" which means that they are left in the charge of the Governor-General as distinct from that of the Governor-General in Council. The Act of 1935 has also taken the relations between the Crown and the States outside the purview of the Governor-General in Council and entrusted them to a new authority called His Majesty's Representative for the

exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States (Crown Representative for short). The offices of Governor-General and Crown Representative are held by the same person. The only concrete changes made in the constitution of the Central Government by the 1919 Constitution were the removal of the statutory bar to the appointment of more than six members of the Governor-General's Executive Council (which, however, had the far-reaching consequence that a majority of the members of the Council are now Indians) and the reconstitution in a much more enlarged representative and independent form of the central legislature. This became, like the Legislative Council in a Governor's province, a legislature with all the plenary powers generally given to such a body save such as are specifically withheld by the terms of the Act. It consists of two Chambers. The "Council of State" is a body of 58 members, including 32 elected and 26 nominated, of whom not more than 20 might be officials. The "Indian Legislative Assembly" consists of 141 members, of whom 102 are elected. Of the 39 nominated members, not fewer than one-third are required to be non-officials. The members of the Governor-General's Executive Council have not been made *ex-officio* members of either Chamber, but each of them has to be nominated a member of one or other Chamber, and can vote only in the Chamber of which he is a member. Any member of the Executive Council may, however, speak in either Chamber. The President of the Upper Chamber is appointed by the Governor-General. So also, for the first four years after the constitution of the Chamber, was the President of the Legislative Assembly. But after that period the Lower Chamber elected its own President and it elected its own Deputy-President from the outset. The normal lifetime of each Council of State is five years, and of each Legislative Assembly three years; but either Chamber, or both simultaneously, may be dissolved at any time by the Governor-General who has also the power to extend the lifetime of either Chamber in special circumstances.

Election.—The method of election for both Chambers is direct, and although the number of electors is considerably smaller than for the Provincial Councils, it is a great advance on the very restricted and for the most part indirect franchise established under the Act of 1909 for the unicameral central legislature which then existed. Generally speaking, the electoral scheme for the Lower Chamber is on the same model as that which the Act of 1919 prescribed for the Provincial Councils except that, *firstly*, the property qualification for voters (and consequently for candidates) is higher in order to obtain manageable constituencies, and past service with the colours is not *per se* a qualification for the franchise, and *secondly*, that the constituencies necessarily cover a considerably larger area than constituencies for the Provincial Council. The distribution of seats in both Chambers, and the arrangement of constituencies, are on a provincial basis; that is, a fixed number of the elective seats in each Chamber is assigned to representatives of each province and these representatives are elected by constituencies covering an assigned area of the province.

The following table shows the original allotment of the elective seats plus one since added for the North-West Frontier Province :—

	Legislative Assembly.	Council of State.
Madras	16	5
Bombay	16	6
Bengal	17	6
United Provinces ..	16	5
Punjab	12	4
Bihar and Orissa ..	12	3
Central Provinces ..	6	2
Assam	4	1
North-West Frontier Province	1	..
Burma	4	2
Delhi	1	..
	105	34

The Government of India Act, 1935, by separating Burma from India eliminated the Burma members.

Till 1937 Berar was represented by nomination. After the Commencement of the Government of India Act, 1935, the number of elected seats both in the Assembly and the Council of State have been increased by one and assigned to Berar.

Since the area which returned perhaps 80 members to a Provincial Council is the same as the area which returns perhaps 12 members to the Legislative Assembly—namely, the entire province in each case—it follows that on the direct election system this area must be split into constituencies which are much larger than the constituencies for the local Councils, and just as it is generally correct to say that the normal area unit for those rural constituencies for the latter which are arranged on a territorial basis was made in the district, it may be said that the normal area unit in the case of the Legislative Assembly is the Division (the technical term for the administrative group of districts controlled by a Divisional Commissioner).

The Franchise.—The general result of the first franchise arrangements under the Act was thus that there was in each province a body of electors qualified to vote for, and stand for election to, the Provincial Council, and that a selected number of these voters were qualified to vote for and stand for election to those seats in the Indian Legislative Assembly which were assigned to the province. The qualifications for candidature for the Indian Legislative Assembly were made the same in each province, *mutatis mutandis*, as for candidature for the Provincial Council, except that in the 2 provinces, so long as the candidate could show that he resides somewhere within the province, no closer connection with his particular constituency was insisted upon.

The franchise for the Council of State differs in character from that for the Provincial Council and the Indian Legislative Assembly. The concern of the framers of the Act and rules was to secure for the membership of this body a character as closely as possible approximating to a "Senate of Elder Statesmen" and thus to constitute a body capable of performing the function of a true revising Chamber. With this object, in addition and as an alternative to a high property qualification—adopted as a rough and ready method of enfranchising only persons with a stake in the country—the rules admit as qualifications certain personal attributes which are likely to connote the possession of some past administrative experience or a high standard of intellectual attainment. Examples of these qualifications are past membership of either Chamber of the Legislature as now constituted, or of its predecessor, or of the Provincial Legislature, the holding of high office in local bodies (district boards, municipalities and corporations), membership of the governing bodies of Universities, and the holding of titles conferred in recognition of Indian classical learning and literature.

Powers.—**The powers and duties of the Indian Legislature under the 1919 Act differed but little in character within the "central" sphere from those of the provincial Councils under the same Act within their provincial sphere, and it acquired the same right of voting supplies for the Central Government. But as no direct attempt was made to introduce responsible government at the centre, the step in that direction having been avowedly confined to the provinces, and as consequently the Executive Government of India remained legally responsible as a whole for the proper fulfilment of its charge to the Secretary of State and Parliament, it followed that the powers conferred on the Governor-General to disregard a decision of the Indian Legislature were less restricted than the similar power of the Provincial Governor; that is to say, they covered the whole field and were not confined in their application to certain categories of subjects.**

The new provisions, made in the Government of India Act, 1935, affecting the Government of India, were described in an earlier part of this chapter.

THE INDIA OFFICE.

The Act of 1919 made no structural changes in the role of the India Office in the administration of Indian affairs. Slight alterations were effected in the number and tenure of office of the members of the Secretary of State's Council, and some relaxations were made in the statutory rigidity which formerly bound their procedure and that of the Office in general. But provisions were made which undoubtedly as time went on had a material effect on the activities of the Office. A High Commissioner for India was appointed for the purpose of taking over, as the direct agent of the Government of India, that portion of India Office functions which is of the nature of agency, as distinct from administrative supervision and control. His functions relate mainly to the control of Indian Government Trade Commissioners in Europe and America; arrangements in connection with exhibitions and fairs outside India; sale and distribution of Central Government publications; representation of India on Inter-Empire Organisations and at Conferences; relief and repatriation of destitute Indians; purchase of stores outside India; provision of educational and study facilities for Indian students and Government officials on leave or deputation; recruitment of persons for special posts; and payment of leave salary and pensions of officers in Europe, etc. Concurrently with this change, it became possible to defray from British revenues the salaries of the Secretary of State and of the Parliamentary Under-Secretary, and that portion of the cost of salaries of India Office staff and general maintenance which was attributable to the exercise of its administrative as distinct from purely agency functions.

The Act of 1935 provides for the appointment by the Secretary of State of not less than eight (reduced to five by a subsequent amendment) nor more than twelve persons (between three and six after the establishment of Federation) whose duty it shall be to advise him on any matter relating to India on which he may desire their advice. It also prescribes that the salary of the Secretary of State and the expenses of his Department shall be paid out of monies provided by Parliament (after Federation). The Governor-General is given in his sphere of responsibility reserve powers corresponding with those already mentioned as being vested in the Governors of Provinces in theirs and in respect of them he is made responsible through the Secretary of State to Parliament. Until the establishment of Federation, the Secretary of State continues to exercise control both over the Governor-General in Council and the Governor-General in respect of his personal power.

PERSONNEL AND PROCEDURE.

The Governor-General and the members of his Executive Council are, under the Government of India Act 1919 as continued by the Act of 1935, pending the establishment of Federation, appointed by the Crown. No limit of time is specified for their tenure of office, but custom has fixed it at five years. During the war, the membership of the Executive Council was increased to 15. The members held charge of the portfolios of War; Finance; Home; Industries and Supplies; Commonwealth Relations; Law; Commerce; Information and Arts; War Transport; Posts and Air (Civil Aviation); Education, Health and Agriculture; Labour; Food; Planning and Development. As a result of discussions between the British Cabinet Mission, which visited India in 1946, and the principal Indian political parties, an Interim

Government at the centre was formed, first with Congress participation only, but subsequently as a Congress-League coalition. The portfolios are External Affairs, Home, Broadcasting and Information, Food and Agriculture, Industries and Supplies, Communications and War Transport, Labour, Commerce, Finance, Defence, Education, Health and Arts, Posts and Air, and Works, Mines and Power. This Council has formed preliminary to the drafting of a new Constitution by a Constituent Assembly. The Commerce Department deals generally with commerce, tariffs, company law, insurance and actuarial work, and with blue water shipping. The Department of Communications and War Transport deals with post and telegraphs, civil aviation, meteorology, roads, Ports, Inland navigation, Railways, Petrol rationing etc. The Department of Labour deals with labour subjects. In addition it assumes responsibility for labour in docks and for the administration of certain statutes affecting labour on the railways. It deals also with public works and irrigation, mines, technical education so far as that concern industry, printing and stationery and various general safety legislation and administration. Ecclesiastical affairs are placed under the Defence Department.

Until the formation of the Interim Government the Viceroy had been in charge of External Affairs, and the Commander-in-Chief in practice always a member of the Executive Council in charge of Defence. But these portfolios are now held by Cabinet Members of the Interim Government. The Council may assemble at any place in India which the Governor-General appoint. In practice it meets only in Delhi and Simla except for a meeting or two in Calcutta after Christmas when the Viceroy is usually in residence in the Bengal Capital.

In regard to his own Department each Member of Council is largely in the position of a Minister of State, and has the final voice in ordinary departmental matters. But any question of special importance, and any matter in which it is proposed to over-rule the views of a Provincial Government must ordinarily be referred to the Viceroy. Any matter originating in one department which also affects another must be referred to the latter, and in the event of the Departments not being able to agree, the case is referred to the Viceroy. The Members of Council meet more or less frequently as a Cabinet to discuss questions which the Viceroy desires to put before them, or which a member who has been over-ruled by the Viceroy has asked to be referred to Council. Important questions are decided at meetings of the Executive Council. If there is a difference of opinion in the Council the decision of the majority ordinarily prevails, but the Viceroy can over rule a majority if he considers that the matter is of such grave importance as to justify such a step. Each departmental office is in charge of a Secretary, whose position corresponds to that of a permanent Under-Secretary of State in the United Kingdom; but with these differences that the Secretary is present though he does not speak at Council meetings at which cases under his cognisance are discussed, that he attends on the Viceroy usually once a week and discusses with him all matters of importance arising in his Department, that he has the right of bringing to the Viceroy's notice any case in which he considers that the Viceroy's concurrence should be obtained to action proposed by the Departmental Member of Council, and that his tenure of office is normally limited to a term of five years. These powers and functions in relation to the Viceroy of the Secretaries are now sought to be curbed in the formation of the Interim Government and are at present practically in abeyance. The Secretaries have under them Joint, Deputy, Under and Assistant Secretaries, together with the ordinary clerical establishments. The Secretaries and subordinate officers are often, though by no means exclusively, members of the Indian Civil Service. The Government of India has its own Civil Service, quite distinct from that of the Provincial Governments, and officers serving under the Government of India are borrowed from the Provinces, or, in the case of specialists, recruited direct on contract.

Government of India Act, 1935.

The seeds of the Government of India Act, which was placed on the Statute Book in 1935, were sown as far back as in the autumn of 1930 when the Indian Round Table Conference met in London for the first time. Three sessions of the conference were held, and it concluded on December 24, 1932. Some months later the British Government published their proposals for the reform of the Indian constitution based on the largest measure of agreement reached at the three sessions of the Round Table Conference. These proposals were embodied in a White Paper (March 1933) which was referred to a Committee of the two Houses of Parliament. The Committee submitted its report in October 1934. Based on the recommendations of this Committee, the Government of India Bill was presented to Parliament in January, 1935. The Bill has since become law with a few changes in its passage through Parliament.

Federation.—The Act proposed to set up a Federation with limited responsibility at the Centre, and provide for autonomy to the eleven provinces composing British India.

Formally inaugurated in April 1937, the provincial part of the new constitution functioned for about two and a half years with a fair amount of smoothness, but at the end of that period it broke down in seven out of the eleven provinces by the refusal of the party in power to carry on the work of Government. Thereupon the Governors of those provinces assumed sole charge of the Administration aided by Advisers responsible to him. The constitution remained virtually suspended in those provinces. Subsequently, however, successful efforts were made to form stable ministries and today provincial autonomy is in force in all the eleven provinces.

The federal part of the constitution could not be inaugurated according to plan owing to diverse factors—the difficulties experienced by the Princes in acceding to Federation except on the fulfilment of certain conditions, the internal, political and communal differences in British India and, above all, by the declaration of war which militated against any major changes in the governmental machinery at the centre.

Suspension of the Federal idea.—The Viceroy openly announced that steps for the enforcement of the federal part of the constitution would remain suspended, although he also expressed the hope that conditions, internal as well as external, would so settle down as to permit of a reconsideration of the position at an early date. Apart from the war situation, which precludes any major undertaking relating to the Indian constitution, the steadily deteriorating internal political controversies have pushed into the background measures for the revival of the Federation envisaged by the Government of India Act. Indeed, present trends indicate that the 1935 Federation is virtually dead. There seems little prospect of a resurrection of the federal ideal of the Round Table Conference. The very principles underlying the structure of the Central Government—and even the Provincial Governments—have been challenged. Widespread and influential demands have been made for an examination *de novo* of the entire constitutional fabric, and these demands have been agreed to. A Constituent Assembly to frame a new Constitution for India is likely to meet shortly.

Provincial Governments.—The Provincial Constitution was suspended in seven out of eleven provinces as the indirect result of the war—the popular Ministries in those provinces having resigned on an issue somewhat connected with the war and rendered the formation of other Ministries in their places impossible owing to the numerical disposition of the party strength. The constitution was restored in one of the provinces, namely, Orissa, in the autumn of 1941, thanks to the successful efforts of the Opposition to wean away certain members from the obstreperous majority party. This Ministry fell in 1944 and the Governor was once again forced to take over the administration. Assam faded out of the picture during Christmas week in 1941. Following the resignation of one of his principal supporters in the Cabinet, the Premier of Assam resigned and the Governor, finding it impossible to form a stable Ministry, took over the reins of administration by invoking section 93 of the Government of India Act. Eight months later the same Premier succeeded forming a Coalition Ministry and obtaining adequate support for it. The constitution has again been functioning in Assam since August, 1942. Similarly in 1943 a Ministry was formed in the North-Western Frontier Province, where, too, the operation of section 93 of the Act was abrogated. Bengal, which had had a fairly good run of provincial autonomy, came under a cloud in 1944 when consequent on the failure of the Ministry to command the confidence of the legislature, the Governor applied section 93 to the province. Subsequent to General elections held in the cold weather of 1945-46, ministerial Government has now been restored in all the Provinces.

Amendments to the Act.—One of the changes made in recent years was effected by an alteration in the King-Emperor's Instrument of Instructions to the Governor-General. By virtue of the change thus effected the Governor-General is freed from the necessity of submitting for the signification of the Crown's pleasure any measure involving certain special responsibilities of the Governor-General. It has been laid down that the Governor-General need not so submit any measure or measures if he is satisfied that conditions created by the war have rendered it impossible or inexpedient to do so.

Similarly, in order to provide against possible constitutional complications that may arise from an interruption of communications between Great Britain and India, it has been laid down by amendments to the Government of India Act of 1935, passed by Parliament, that the Governor-General should have the power of making appointments to, and removal from, any office in India which under the original Act is exercisable

by His Majesty. The amendment also authorises the Governor-General to enact by notifications in the *Gazette of India* provisions which could be made by Orders in Council. The same Act removed the limited duration of six months which normally applies to Ordinances made by the Governor-General. These provisions have become inapplicable from the 1st April 1946.

In the summer of 1944 His Majesty's Government initiated some more changes in the Government of India Act of 1935. The amending bill sought, however, to make only certain minor technical adjustments in such matters as rotation of retirement of judges of High Courts and transfer of judges from one High Court to another. It permitted the Secretary of State for India to have a smaller number of Advisers than that laid down in the original Act. A further provision enabled the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief to go to England on leave more frequently than once in five years as provided for in the existing Act. Another clause dealt with the periodical renewal of the Upper House (in provinces which have a second chamber) which are permanent bodies renewable by one-third every three years. As the suspension of elections in Section 93 provinces would put the periodical renewal of the upper chambers out of gear, the amending clause treated the provisions of Section 93 as non-existent in this behalf, so that the one-third renewal in the Upper House could take place in proper sequence. This was done by extending the period of office of members of Legislative Councils in Section 93 provinces by the period for which Section 93 proclamations are in force plus on additional period up to 12 months to enable elections to be held at a suitable time in the year.

Attachment of States.—In order to validate a scheme of attaching the smaller Indian States to bigger States, to ensure better administrative facilities, Parliament in the spring of 1944 enacted a measure which marks a departure from some of the provision of the Government of India Act of 1935. For an understanding of the implications of this measure see chapter on "Chamber of Princes." The measure was called the India (Attachment of States) Act of 1944. Here is its text:—

1. At the instance, or with the consent of His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States, any Indian State not mentioned in divisions I to XVI of the table of seats appended to part 2 of the First Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935 (as in force at the passing of this Act), may be attached to any other Indian State and in connection with the attachment, provision may be made for:—

(a) The exercise by, or transfer to Courts and officers of the second mentioned Indian State, with or without limitations or conditions, of any powers or jurisdiction in or in relation to the first mentioned State which were or could have been exercised by or on behalf of the Crown therein before attachment.

(b) The relinquishment, as a consequence of attachment, of any such powers or jurisdiction of the Crown as aforesaid; and

(c) The transfer of cases pending at the date of attachment before courts or officers of the Crown, and this sub-section shall have effect notwithstanding anything in the Foreign Jurisdiction Act of 1890, the Government of India Act of 1935, any other Act for the time being in force, or any Letters Patent, Orders in Council, or other instruments.

2. This section shall be deemed always to have had effect. Provided that His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States may give such directions, if any, as he thinks proper for rendering valid or lawful anything done or omitted before the passing of this Act which would be invalid or unlawful by virtue of the provisions of this sub-section.

3. The Act may be cited as the India (Attachment of States) Act, 1944.

In March 1945 Parliament amended the Constitution Act to enable the Legislatures in India to authorise the Imposition of estate duty and provided for the manner in which the proceeds were to be distributed.

In October of the same year Parliament passed an Act to remedy the anomalous situation in which persons who had been on war service lost their voting rights in some cases by failing to retain their "residential qualification."

In February 1946 an amending Act authorised the Central Legislature, when a Proclamation of emergency under section 102 of the Constitution Act is in force, to make laws upon matters which are not included in any of the Legislative Lists.

In March of the same year an Act was passed by which the provision that there should be three Service Members in the Viceroy's Executive Council, and one Member with stated legal qualifications, was removed. This was to enable a "political" Government to be formed at the Centre made up entirely of non-officials.

By this time the war was over and it was proposed to revoke the Proclamation of emergency under section 104. But the Centre would then have lost their war-time powers in matters which normally fall within the Provincial sphere. As the economic dislocation created by the war still persisted, it was desired that, in the interests of a smooth transition from the conditions of war to those of peace, the emergency powers of the Centre in regard to certain matters should continue for some time more. The Parliamentary Act referred to above accordingly continued temporarily for a maximum period of 5 years certain powers in respect of foodstuffs and some substances essential for the civil population such as paper, textiles, iron and steel, etc.; unemployment among war-workers; and the requisitioning of land and buildings.

Federal Part.—The Federation which the Act, as it stands, provides differs from those in other parts of the world because its units are not homogeneous. The Indian States differ widely from the British India Provinces. These complications react upon the constitution. As Sir Samuel Hoare said in the House of Commons "they react, for instance, upon the provisions as to how the federation is to be formed, for it is obvious that the Princes

being voluntary agents, can only enter of their own volition. They react again upon the kind of executive and the kind of legislature that is proposed, each side of the federation obviously demanding adequate representation both in the government and in the federal legislature. They react again upon the relations between the two Federal Chambers, the Princes from the first attaching the greatest possible importance to the Chambers having equal powers. They react, further, upon the list of federal subjects, the Princes again rightly insisting that, apart from the functions of Government which they surrender to the Federation, there should be no interference in their internal sovereignty. These complications make a formidable list of difficulties."

Federal Executive.—The Act sets up a Federal Executive similar to the responsible executives in other federations of the Empire. The whole executive power of the Federation is conferred on the Governor-General, and his Ministers are appointed to "aid and advise" him and hold office during his pleasure. The Ministry shall consist of persons in whom the Legislature has confidence and the Governor-General shall dismiss them when they lose that confidence.

Governor-General: special powers. In contrast, however, with Dominion Constitutions the Governor-General of India is given special powers by the Act. In the first place the Departments of Foreign Affairs, Ecclesiastical Affairs and Defence are "reserved" and will be administered by him through the agency of counsellors; in the second place in all other departments he may act in certain cases and for certain purposes otherwise than on his ministers' advice.

The Act imposes upon him special responsibilities for:

(*a*) The prevention of any grave menace to the peace or tranquillity of India or any part thereof.

(*b*) The safeguarding of the financial stability and credit of the Federal Government.

(*c*) The safeguarding of the legitimate interests of the minorities.

(*d*) The securing to, and to the dependents of, persons who are or have been members of the public services of any rights provided or preserved for them by or under the Act and the safeguarding of their legitimate interests.

(*e*) The prevention of discrimination.

(*f*) The prevention of action which would subject goods of United Kingdom or Burmese origin imported into India to discriminatory or penal treatment.

(*g*) The protection of the rights of any Indian State and the rights and dignity of the rulers thereof.

(*h*) The securing that the due discharge of his functions with respect to matters with respect to which he is by, or under, the Act required to act in his discretion, or to exercise his individual judgment, is not prejudiced or impeded by any course of action taken with respect to any other matter.

The Federal Legislature.—The Federal Legislature will consist of two chambers: the Council of State and the Federal Assembly. The Council of State will consist of not more than 104 representatives of the federating Indian States and of 156 representatives of British India elected by the people, of whom six will be chosen by the Governor-General in his discretion. The Council of State is to be a permanent body with a provision that a third of its members should retire every third year. The representatives of British India are to be chosen on a communal basis, while those of the States will be appointed by the Rulers of the States concerned in accordance with the relative rank and importance of the State. (*See table at the end of this chapter for the composition of the British Indian half of the Council of State*)

The Federal Assembly will consist of not more than 125 representatives of the federating Indian States and of 250 representatives of British India mostly elected by the Provincial Legislatures by the lower House of the Provincial Legislatures wherever there are two Houses.

The Federal Assembly is to continue for five years from the date appointed for their first meeting after the expiration of which it will be dissolved. The distribution of seats here will also be on a communal basis. Thus, the Hindu, Muslim and Sikh seats will be filled by the representatives of those communities in the Provincial Assemblies voting separately for a prescribed number of communal seats. Depressed Classes will have representation from among the Hindu seats. Besides these three main groups, Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, representatives of commerce and industry, landholders, representatives of labour and women will have seats. (*See table at the end of this chapter for the composition of the British Indian half of the Federal Assembly.*)

An "annual financial statement" setting out the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Federation in respect of every financial year will be laid before both Chambers of the Federal Legislature. The estimates of expenditure will show separately the sums required to meet expenditure charged upon the revenues of the Federation, and the sums required to meet other expenditure proposed to be made from the revenues of the Federation. Items falling under the former category will not be submitted to the vote of the Legislature. With a view to the observance of the well-recognised principle of public finance that no proposal for the imposition of taxation or for the appropriation of public revenues should be made otherwise than on the responsibility of the Executive, it is provided in the Act that no demand for a grant is to be made unless recommended by the Governor-General.

The Federal Legislature alone may make laws upon any federal subject and the Provincial Legislature alone may make laws upon any subject treated as "concurrent"; but in case of conflict Federal legislation shall prevail unless the provincial law has been reserved for the consideration of the Governor-General and has received his assent.

The foregoing is a description of the framework of the Indian Federation as laid down in the Government of India Act. When half of the Indian States, are the basis of population and of representation in the Upper Federal Chamber, have acceded and after both Houses of Parliament have presented an address to His Majesty praying that the Federation may be brought into existence, a Royal Proclamation will give legal effect to the Federation of India.

New Provinces created by the Act.—The creation of a number of autonomous administrative units including two new ones, namely, Sind and Orissa, some of which have in recent years found it very difficult to make both ends meet, and the need for a strong Central Government presented some very difficult financial problems for the framers of the constitution. The allocation of sources of taxation and the settlement of heads of expenditure and debts, not only to enable the provinces progressively to develop but also to provide the Central Government with adequate funds to discharge its All-India responsibilities was the main problem. To secure a satisfactory solution of this problem the expert advice of Sir Otto Niemeyer was sought. His recommendations are summarised elsewhere in this volume.

The Government of India Act also establishes a Statutory Railway authority which will take over the executive authority of the Federation in respect of the regulation, construction, maintenance and operation of railways coming under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. The powers which the Governor-General possesses of taking action in virtue of special responsibilities and in respect of the reserved subjects extend to the giving of directions to the Railway authority.

The Federal Court. Under the Act a Federal Court is to be established which will consist of a Chief Justice of India and such number of other Judges as His Majesty may deem necessary. The Federal Court will ordinarily sit in Delhi. It will have an original jurisdiction and an appellate jurisdiction the latter to appeals from High Courts in British India and in Federated States. Its original jurisdiction will extend to any dispute between any two or more of the following, namely, the Federation, any of the Provinces and any of the Federated States. Provision is also made for an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council from a decision of the Federal Court.

The Act abolishes the Council of the Secretary of State for India and makes him a Minister of the Crown individually responsible for the exercise of all authority vested in the Crown in relation to the affairs of India. He will, however, continue to be a member of the Cabinet and of Parliament, to which bodies he will be responsible for his actions.

Provincial Constitutions.—As far as the provincial part of the Act is concerned, there are eleven Governors' provinces, namely, Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, the N. W. F. Province, Orissa and Sind, with power to the Crown by Order-in-Council to create, if deemed necessary, a new Province, increase or diminish the area of any Province or alter the boundaries of any Province. The Provincial Executive is similar to that of the Federation in form.

In addition to the Governors' Provinces there are the following Chief Commissioners' Provinces: British Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands which are now under Japanese occupation) the area known as Panth Piplida and such other Chief Commissioners' Provinces as may be created under the Act which will be administered by the Governor-General acting through a Chief Commissioner to be appointed by him.

The Provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, Bihar and Assam have two Chambers, Upper and Lower, namely, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, while the others have only one chamber, the Legislative Assembly. Representation in the Legislative Assembly is by separate electorates for each community based on the provisions of the Communal Award as modified by the Poona Pact of September 25, 1932, under which a number of seats out of the seats classified as general seats are reserved to the Depressed Classes. The life of the Provincial Legislature is the same as that of the Federal.

In provinces with bi-cameral legislatures the Upper House will see that the Lower House does not indulge in hasty and ill-conceived legislation due to the temporary majority of any party. But the deliberations of the Upper House will also be subject to examination by the Lower House.

While there are no nominated members and no officials in the Assembly all members of the Lower House are elected the Governor has the right to nominate some seats in the Provincial Council wherever one exists. (*See tables at the end of this Chapter for the Composition of the Provincial Councils and Provincial Assemblies.*)

Franchise. The constitution sets out the qualifications of electors. There are certain provisions of a general nature applicable to all Provinces while particular Provinces are dealt with separately. In some cases the payment of [illegible] is the qualification. The new constitution has extended the existing franchise [illegible] of the total population of British India. The Acts of 1915 and 1919 provided an electorate of approximately 3 per cent. of the total population, the franchise based mainly on a property qualification. Under the reformed constitution women have a much wider franchise, over 6,000,000 women voters as compared with 315,000 provided by the acts of 1915 and 1919. The Act of 1935 secures representation for women, for the Depressed Classes, for industrial labour and for special interests and for the bulk of the small landholders, small cultivators, urban ratepayers as well as a substantial section of the poorer classes.

Powers of Provincial Governments.—Under the old constitution the Provinces had no original or independent powers. The local Governments were under the superintendence,

direction and control of the Governor-General-in-Council and the Secretary of State for India. The first step which the new constitution took was to create provinces with independence of their own and to assign to them a certain exclusive share of the activities of Government. All subjects have been transferred to the control of the legislature. The subjects which are classified as provincial are as indicated above, exclusively dealt with by the Provincial Government which have power to make laws for peace and good government. There are no more "reserved" subjects. All subjects are "transferred." The administration of all these subjects have passed from the bureaucracy to the control of Ministers responsible to the legislature. Such subjects include public order, courts, police, prisons, education, health and sanitation, public works, agriculture, forests, land revenue, excise, tolls, unemployment and certain classes of taxation.

Generally the Ministers are entrusted with the administration of their own departments. Under the old constitution they were merely advisers of the Governor. Under the new Constitution they are effective executives Only in those spheres where the Governor retains a special responsibility does he have the right to act independently of the Ministers should he differ from their views. In addition there are a few matters, such as the appointment of Ministers, in which the Governor has the power to exercise his "discretion". In these matters he is not obliged to consult the Ministers at all. But normally such occasions are not frequent.

Both the Upper and Lower Houses have power to initiate legislation except that Money Bills can be initiated in the Lower House only. Should there be a difference of opinion between the two Houses with regard to a Bill the Governor has power to convene a joint session of the two Houses. Any Bill affirmed by the majority in the joint session shall be taken to have been duly passed.

Governors' Powers.—Under the new Constitution the Governor has almost the same special responsibilities as the Governor-General except the one relating to financial stability and credit. The Governor has, notwithstanding the advice of his Ministers, power to take whatever action he thinks necessary for the due discharge of his responsibility for preserving the peace and tranquillity of the Provinces.*

The following tables give the strength and composition of the Federal and Provincial Legislatures under the new constitution :—

THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

Representatives of British India.

Provinces or Community.	Total seats.	General seats.	Seats for scheduled castes.	Sikh seats.	Muslim seats.	Women's seats.
Madras	20	14	1	..	4	1
Bombay	16	10	1	..	4	1
Bengal	20	8	1	..	10	1
United Provinces	20	11	1	..	7	1
Punjab	16	3	..	4	8	1
Bihar	16	10	1	..	4	1
Central Provinces and Berar	8	6	1	..	1	..
Assam	5	3	..	..	2	..
N. W. F. Province ..	5	1	..	..	4	..
Orissa	5	4	..	..	1	..
Sind	5	2	..	..	3	..
British Baluchistan ..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Delhi	1	1	..	..	..	..
Ajmer-Merwara	1	1	..	..	..	..
Coorg	1	1	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Indians	1	..	..	..	..	..
Europeans	7	..	..	..	..	..
Indian Christians ..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	150	75	6	4	49	6

* See Chapter on British Cabinet Mission for further developments.

THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY.

Representatives of British India.

Province.	Total seats.	General seats.		Sikh seats.	Muslim seats.	Anglo-Indian seats.	Eurpn. seats.	Indian Christn. seats.	Seats for representatives of commerce and industry.	Land-holders' seats.	Seats for representatives of labour.	Women's seats.
		Total of general seats.	General seats resd. for schdld. castes.									
Madras	37	19	4	..	8	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
Bombay	30	13	2	..	6	1	1	1	3	1	2	2
Bengal	37	10	3	..	17	1	1	1	3	1	2	1
U. P.	37	19	3	..	12	1	1	1	..	1	1	1
Punjab	30	6	1	6	14	..	1	1	..	1	..	1
Bihar	30	16	2	..	9	..	1	1	..	1	1	1
C. P. and Berar	15	9	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Assam	10	4	1	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
N.-W. F. Province	5	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orissa	5	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sind	5	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Br. Baluchistan	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer-Merwara	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coorg	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Province seats	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..
Total ..	250	105	19	6	82	4	8	8	11	7	10	9

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

Province.	Total seats.	General seats.	Muslims.	Europeans.	Indian Christians.	Seats to be filled by Legislative Assembly.	Seats to be filled by Governor.
Madras	54–56	35	7	1	3	..	8–10
Bombay	29–30	20	5	1	..	..	3–4
Bengal	63–65	10	17	3	..	27	6–8
United Provinces ..	58–60	34	17	1	..	..	6–8
Bihar	29–30	9	4	1	..	12	3–4
Assam	21–22	10	6	2	..	..	3–4

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES.

Province.	Total seats.	General.											Seats for women.				
		Total of general seats.	General seats reserved for scheduled castes.	Seats for representatives of backward Areas and Tribes.	Sikhs.	Muslims.	Anglo-Indians.	Europeans.	Indian Christians.	Representatives of Commerce, Industry, mining and planting.	Landholders.	University seats.	Labour.	General.	Sikh.	Muslim.	Anglo-Indian.	Indian Christian.
Madras	215	146	30	1	..	28	1	3	8	6	6	1	6	6	..	1	..	1
Bombay	175	114	15	1	..	29	3	3	7	7	5	1	7	5	..	1	..	..
Bengal	250	78	30	..	..	117	3	11	19	3	5	1	8	4	..	..	1	..
U. P.	228	140	20	..	..	64	1	2	3	6	5	1	3	4	..	..	..	..
Punjab	175	42	8	..	31	84	1	1	1	5	5	1	3	1	1	..	..	..
Bihar	152	86	15	7	..	39	1	2	1	4	4	1	3	3	..	1	..	..
C. P. & Berar ..	112	84	20	1	..	14	1	1	..	2	3	1	2	3	..	..	..	..
Assam	108	47	7	9	..	34	..	1	1	11	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
N.-W.F. Prov. ..	50	9	..	..	3	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orissa	60	44	6	5	..	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
Sind	60	18	..	..	..	33	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..

Note.—In Bombay seven of the general seats are to be reserved for Marathas.
In the Punjab one of the Landholders' seats is to be a seat to be filled by a Tumandar.
In Assam and Orissa the seats reserved for women are to be non-communal seats.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

His Excellency Field Marshal The Right Hon'ble Viscount Wavell of Cyrenaica and Winchester, G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., C.M.G., M.C., 20th October 1943.

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

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Deputy Private Secretary.—I. D. Scott, I.C.S.

Assistant Private Secretary.—Major C. W. B. Rankin, M.B.E.

Assistant Secretary. W. L. Harrison, M.B.E.

Military Secretary.—Col. D. H. Currie, C.B.E., M.C., D.C.M.

Dy. Mily. Secy.—Major C. D. Mackenzie M.B.E., M.C., Seaforth Highlanders.

Assistant Secretary M.S.V.'s Office.—F. R Sanger, M.B.E.

Surgeon.—Lt.-Col. H. Williamson, O.B.E M.B.B.S. (Durham), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), I.M.S. (Retd.).

Assistant to Surgeon.—Major F. E. Buckler I.M.D. (B.A.).

Comptroller of the Household.—Major D. H Walker, Black Watch.

Aides-de-Camp. Capt. I. H. M. Fitz Roy Coldstream Guards; Capt. J. W. Brooke, 10th Hussars; Capt. J. W. Scott, Grenadier Guards Capt. I. J. Burnaby Atkins, Black Watch.

Indian Aides-de-Camp. Risaldar-Major and Hony. Capt. Muzaffar Khan, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.I., I.A.C.; Risaldar Sher Mohd. Khan, PAVO Cavalry.

Honorary Aides-de-Camp. Rear Admiral A R. Rattray, C.B., C.I.E., R.I.N. Hony. Naval A.D.C.; Major (Hony. Lt.-Col.) P. G. Bray, The Nagpur Rifles, A.F.(I); Lt.-Col. (Hony. Col.) E. P. O'Connor, V.D., Gen. List, A.F. (I), Lt.-Col (Hony. Col.) W. H. Grice, E.D., A.F. (I), Officer Comdg. Calcutta Light Horse; Major (Hony. Lt.-Col.) A. A. Campbell, O.B.E., E.D., Officer Comdg., East Coast Bn., A.F.(I); Lt.-Col. (Hony. Col.) L. S. Addard, A.F.(I); Lt.-Col. (Hony. Col.) P. S. Clarke, M.C., V.D., B.B. & C.I. Rly. Regt. A.F.(I); Lt.-Col. (Hony. Col.) R. B. Fairclough, M.C., E.D., Genl. List, A.F. (I); Lt.-Col. (Hony. Col.) W. A. Bell, E.D., I.F. Genl. List, A.F.(I); Lt.-Col. (Hony. Col.) J. P. Baggs, E.D., Comdg. The Calcutta and Presidency Bn., C.F. (I); Maj. (Hon. Lt.-Col.) D. MacAulay, E.D., O.C., Eastern Bengal Railway Bn. A.F.(I); Lt.-Col. (Hony. Col.) A. E. Ingledew, D.S.M., The Chota Nagpur Regt., A. F. (I).

Honorary Indian Aides-de-Camp.—V. N. Parameswaran Pillai, Maj.-Genl. in, and G.O.C., Travancore State Forces; Syed Ahmed-el-Edroos Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.I., Major-General and Commander, H.E.H. the Nizam's Regular Forces; Shiv Nath Misra, Sardar Bahadur O.B.E., O.B.I., Lt.-Col. in and Staff Officer, Gwalior State Forces; Balwant Singh Sindhu, Bahadur, C.B.E., I.S.O., O.B.I., Brig. in, and Brigade Commander, Patiala Infantry; Subedar-Major (Hony. Capt.) Daljat Singh, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.I., I.O.M., M.L.A., late 9th Jat Regiment; Subedar-Major (Hony. Captain) Gulab Shah, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.I., late 3/10th Baluch Regiment; Risaldar-Major (Hony. Captain) Jaffar Hussain, late Governor-General's Bodyguard; Subedar-Major (Hony. Captain) Bhikham Singh, Sardar Bahadur, M.B.E., M.C., O.B.I., I.D.S.M., late 12th Frontier Force Regiment; Risaldar-Major (Hony. Capt.) Mehtab Singh, late Governor-General's Bodyguard, Risaldar-Major (Hony. Captain) Mohammad Zaman, Bahadur, O.B.I., late Probyn's Horse; Risaldar-Major and Hony. Captain Muzaffar Khan, late Governor-General's Bodyguard; Risaldar Major (Hony. Capt.) Lall Singh, Sardar Bahadur, M.B.E. O.B.I., late Probyn's Horse; Risaldar Major (Hony. Capt.) Raghbir Singh, Sardar Bahadur, M.B.I., O.B.I., I.D.S.M., I.A.

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Cattle Utilization Adviser, Sardar Bahadur Sir Datar Singh.

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Deputy Irrigation Adviser, Rai Bahadur M. C. Bijawat.

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Assistant Agricultural Production Adviser (Vegetable Seeds), Dr. Sham Singh, B.Sc. (Agri.), Ph.D. (Bristol).

Assistant Agricultural Production Adviser (Fertilizers), C. S. B. Swamy, M.A., B.Sc. (Agri.).

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Assistant Director, Machinery, N. N. K. Ahmad, B.E. (Mech.), A.M.I.E. (Ind.).

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Second Assistant Fruit Development Adviser, Dr. S. S. Verma.

Assistant Agricultural Production Adviser, H. S. Lodi, B.A.

Assistant Agricultural Production Adviser, A. P. Jain, B.Sc.

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Technical Assistant to Irrigation Adviser, K. D. Sanwal, B.Sc., C.E. (Roorkee).

Technical Assistant to P.P.A., V. K. Subramaniam, B.Sc.

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Horticultural Officer, Ranjit Singh, B.Sc. (Agri.).

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Inspector (Fruit Products), Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara, New Delhi, Syed Mohammad Rafique, B.Sc. (Agri.).

Inspector (Fruit Products), Bengal and Assam, Calcutta, Imtiaz Ahmad, B.Sc. (Agri.).

Inspector (Fruit Products), Eastern Zone, Punjab, Lahore, Hardyal Singh, B.Sc. (Agri.).

Inspector (Fruit Products), Eastern Zone, U.P., Lucknow, Kailash Chander Batra, B.Sc. (Hons.), Assoc. I.A.R.I.

Inspector (Fruit Products), Madras and Coorg, Madras, H. S. Sandhu, B.Sc. (Agri.).

Inspector (Fruit Products), Western Zone, Punjab, Lyallpur, A. A. Qureshi, M.Sc.

Inspector (Fruit Products), Western Zone, U.P., Meerut, Daya Nand, B.Sc.

Inspector (Fruit Products), Bombay, Balwant Rai Suri, B.Sc., L.S.M.D. (Pb.).

Inspector (Fruit Products), C. P. and Bombay, Nagpur, Mohammad Yusaf, B.Sc. (Agri.).

Inspector (Fruit Products), Sind and Baluchistan, Karachi, Mohammad Sadiq, B.Sc. (Pb.).

Chemist-in-Charge, F.P.C. Lab., Lyallpur, Ram Chand Bhutiani, M.Sc. (Agri.).

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Joint Secretary, V. K. R. Menon, I.C.S.

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Officer on Special Duty, Khan Bahadur Mohammad Aslam.

Under-Secretary, N. C. Kupuswami, B.A. (Hons.)

Assistant Secretaries, T. S. Sahni; R. R. Bhatnagar.

Attache, P. B. Gupta, M.Sc.

Actuary, K. K. Bhargava, M.Sc., F.I.A.

Director (Labour Conference), S. P. Saksena, M.A., B.Com.

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Statistician, J. R. Guha Thakurta, M.A.

Research Officers, S. D. Punekar; B. N. Shrivastav; J.N. Aggarwala.

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Chief Resettlement Advice Officer, Lt.-Col. S. Hamidullah.

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Director cum Chairman, National Service Labour Tribunal, D. R. Pradhan, I.C.S.

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Deputy Chief Adviser, Factories, Construction, etc., A. B. Crawford.

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Regional Labour Commissioner, Central.

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Model Town, Lahore.—

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Officiating Professor of Sugar Technology, D. R. Parashar, B.Sc., Dip. T.I.
Assistant Professor of Sugar Chemistry D. G. Walawalkar B.Ag., M.S. (La.).

Assistant Professor of Sugar Chemistry (Organic), Dr. J. G. Shrikhande, Ph.D. (London), M.Sc., A.T.C.

Officiating Assistant Professor of Sugar Engineering, G. P. Bhargava, B.Sc. (Eng.).

Bio-Chemist, Dr. H. D. Sen, M.Sc., Ph.D. (London), D.I.C.

Physical Chemist, Dr. K. S. Gururaja Dass, D.Sc., F.I.C., A.Inst. P., F.A.Sc.

Officer Incharge, Sugar Research and Testing Station, Bilari Dist., Moradabad, K. C. Joshi, B.Sc., Dip.T.I.

First Asstt., H. S. Chaturvedi, B.Sc., Dip. T.I., M.S. (I.A.).

Officiating Assistant Sugar Technologist, N. C. Verma, B.Sc., Dip. Tech.

Officiating Statistician, S. N. Gupta, M.A.

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Additional Deputy Secretary, Khan Bahadur S. Itaat Husain, P.C.S.

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Attache, Dr. R. N. Seletore, M.A., Ph.D., D. Litt.

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Secretary to His Excellency the Crown Representative, Lancelot Cecil Lepel Griffin, C.S.I., C.I.E. (on leave), C. J. Herbert, C.S.I., C.I.E. (offg.).

Indian States Forces.

New Delhi.

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Deputy Military Adviser-in-Chief, Brigadier H. D. H. Y. Nepean, C.I.E., D.S.O.

G.S.O.I., Lieut.-Col. R. George.

A.A. & Q.M.G., Lt.-Col. I. H. McD. Latham

G.S.O. II, Major R. V. Hawker.

G.S.O.II, Major H. C. Mooney.

S.C., Captain R. J. C. Plumtre, R.A.

S.C., Captain, W. A. Parkinson.

Financial Advisory Officer, Rai Sahib C. Doraiswamy Aiyar.

Office Superintendent, H. H. Brisley.

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Chief Superintendent, P. R. Subramanian, M.A.

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Deputy Economic Adviser, J. V. Joshi, M.A. (Cantab.), O.B.E. (on deputation).

Deputy Economic Adviser, B. N. Adarkar, M.A. (Cantab.).

Statistician, under Economic Adviser, S. Subramanayan, M.A.

Chief Research Officer, S. M. Huda, B.A.

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Joint Chief Controller of Exports, S. N. Mehta, I.C.S.

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Assistant Chief Controllers of Exports, K. Srinivasan, M.A. and M. Ahmad, B.A

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Dy. Chief Controllers of Imports (at Hd. Qrs.): Rai Bahadur L. Prashad; Rai Bahadur H. Khanna; S. M. Nazir; Mohammad Ismail, B.A., LL.B.; Dr. H. S. Bhai; K. F. Khalil; C. K. Ray, M.B.E. (Calcutta); M. H. Mahmood, P.C.S. (Bombay).

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Director of Statistics, A. R. Sinha, M.A. (on leave); N. Sanyal, B.Sc. (offg.).

Assistant Director of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, N. Sanyal, B.A. (offg. as Director of Statistics); Rai Sahib A. N. Bose (offg.).

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Deputy Financial Advisers, G. H. PoSaw; H. S. Negi.

Assistant Financial Advisers, V. H. Coelho; Haqiqat Rai; Sh. Nasir-ud-Din.

Superintendents, N. V. Venkataraman; B. C. Ganguly.

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BRANCH SECRETARIAT (STEEL CONTROL), CALCUTTA.

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W. Knox Chick, Director (Administration and Co-ordination).

ADMINISTRATION.

Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah, Deputy Director; S. A. Mirza, Assistant Director; R. S. Gupta, Asstt. Administrative Officer.

CO-ORDINATION.

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Rao Sahib G. V. Pillai; N. A. Khan, Assistant Directors.

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CHEMICALS & DRUGS AND PLASTICS.

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TIMBER.

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GENERAL ENGINEERING.

J. B. Singh, Development Officer; P. L. Kumar, Dy. Development Officer; S. S. Palit, R. K. Goswami, Asstt. Development Officers.

GENERAL ENGINEERING & RAILWAYS.

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J. S. Mathur, Development Officer; P. K. Kapre, Dy Development Officer; Y. Sharif, Dy. Asstt. Development Officer.

TOOLS.

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PAPER.

S. N. Bhandari, Deputy Development Officer.

TEXTILES.

Akhtar Hussain, Asstt. Development Officer.

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LAHORE CIRCLE.

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CAWNPORE CIRCLE.

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REGIONAL COMMISSIONER (DISPOSALS), LAHORE.

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REGIONAL COMMISSIONER (DISPOSALS), BOMBAY.

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Assistant Solicitor to the Government of India (Supply), Mohammad Shariff, B.A., LL.B. (on leave).

Assistant Solicitor to the Government of India P. K. Roy, Barrister-at-Law.

Asst. Solicitor to the Govt. of India, P. K. Bose, M.A., B.L. (Offg.).

Addl. Asstt. Solicitor to the Government of India, P. A. Mehta, B.A., LL.B.

Solicitor to the Central Government at Calcutta, S. K. Mandal, M.A., B.L.

Solicitor to the Central Government at Bombay, D. P. Sethna, B.A., LL.B.

Solicitor to the Income-Tax Dept. at Bombay, D. H. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B.

Assistant Secretaries, L. E. James and Rai Sahib A. K. Gupta, B.A.

Superintendents, N. E. Debenham, Rao Sahib A. R. Warriar, U. C. Ghose, B.A., B.L., B. K. Banerjee, Bar-at-Law and E. P. J. De Souza, (Offg.).

INCOME-TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL (HEADQUARTERS BENCH).

President, A. N. Shah, I.C.S.

Accountant Member, A. L. Sahgal, B.A., LL.B.

Registrar, Rai Bahadur G. C. Khanna, B.A., LL.B

(BOMBAY BENCH).

Accountant Member, P. C. Malhotra, A.S.A.A.

Judicial Member, Rao Bahadur B. C. Sankara Narayana, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.

(CALCUTTA BENCH AT PATNA).

Accountant Member, Rai Bahadur N. N. Chakravarty, M.A.

Judicial Member, Khan Bahadur Syed Ali Khan, B.L.

(ALLAHABAD BENCH).

Accountant Member, R. P. Dalal, F.S.A.A., A.A.

Judicial Member, Dr. M. A. Rauf, B.C.L. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law.

(MADRAS BENCH).

Accountant Member, S. Zaman, A.C.A.

Judicial Member, S. M. Gupta, Bar-at-Law.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Sir Noshirwan Engineer, Kt.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Surveyor General, Brigadier Sir Oliver Wheeler, M.C.

Directors, Col. O. Slater, M.C.; Col. (T/Brigadier) G. F. Heaney, C.B.E. (on leave); Col. (T/Brigadier) G. H. Osmaston, M.C.; Lt.-Col. G. W. Gemmell, I.A. (Offg.); Lt.-Col. J. B. P. Angwin, M.B.E., R.E. (Offg.); Lt.-Col. D. R. Crone, O.B.E., R.E. (Offg.); Major H. W. Wright, O.B.E., R.E. (Offg.); Dr. J. de Graft Hunter, C.I.E. (Re-employed).

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Director, Dr. W. D. West, M.A., SC.D. (Cantab.).

States Liaison Officer, Dr. H. Crookshank, B.A., B.A.I., D.Sc. (Dub.).

Superintending Geologists, Dr. J. A. Dunn, D.Sc. (Melb.), D.I.C., F.G.S., F.N.I. (on leave); E. J. Bradshaw, B.A., B.A.I., M.Sc. (Calif.)—on deputation as Director, Burma Geological Survey; R. R. Gee, M.A. (Cantab.), D.I.C., F.G.S., F.N.I.; Dr. M. S. Krishnan, M.A. (Mad.), A.R.C.S., D.I.C., Ph.D. (Lond.), F.N.I.; J. B

Auden, M.A. (Cantab.), F.N.I.; V. P. Sondhi, M.B.E., M.Sc. (Punj.), F.G.S.; Dr. P. K. Ghosh, M.Sc. (Cal.), D.I.C., D.Sc. (Lond.) (Dy. Director); Dr. M. R. Sahni, M.A. (Cantab.), D.Sc. (Lond.), D.I.C.; A. M. N. Ghosh, B.Sc. (Cal.), B.Sc. (Lond.), A.R.C.S.

Geologists, Dr. B. C. Roy, B.Sc. (Cal.), A.I.S.M., D.I.C., M.Sc. (Lond.); Dr. Ing. (Freiburg); Rai Sahib H. M. Lahiri, M.Sc. (Cal.); (Palaeotologist); Rao Bahadur L. A. N. Iyer, M.A. (Madras), Ph.D. (Lond.), D.I.C. (on leave preparatory to retirement); Dr. A. K. Dey, B.Sc. (Cal.), Ph. D. (Lond.) (Petrologist); Dr. A. G. Jhingran, B.Sc. (Benares), Ph.D. (Durham); S. Krishna Swamy, B.Sc., A.I.S.M.; Rai Sahib B. C. Gupta; P. N. Mukherjee, B.Sc. (Cal.), M.Sc. (Lond.), D.I.C.; V. R. R. Khedker, M.Sc. (Benares); P. C. Das Hazra, B.Sc. (Lond.), A.R.C.S.; A-P. Dutt, M.Sc. (Cal.); N. K. N. Aiyengar, M.A., B.L.; G. C. Chatterjee, B.Sc., A.I.S.M.; V. S. Venkatram, B.A., B.L.

Geophysicist, Dr. G. Dessau.

Deputy Mining Engineer, G. V. D. Upadhyaya.

Chemist, Dr. R. K. Dutta Roy, M.Sc. (Dac.) Dr. Ing. (Hanover).

Assistant Geologists, Dr. K. Jacob, D.Sc.; P. K. Chatterjee, M.Sc., F.R.S.; M. S. Balasundaram, B.Sc. (Hons.); D. Gupta, B.Sc.; R. N. P. Arogyaswami, B.Sc., A.I.S.M.; V. Subramanyam, B.Sc; M. I. Ahmad, A.I.S.M.; K. K. Dutt, A.I.S.M.; B. G. Despande, M.Sc.; S. Tayyab Ali, B.Sc.; A. F. M. Haque, B.Sc.; S. P. Nautiyal, M.Sc.; A. N. Rao, M.Sc.; P. K. Ghosh, B.Sc.; S. Narayanswami, B.Sc. (Hons.); D. K. Chandra, M.Sc.; M. A. Anandalwar, B.Sc.; V. S. Krishnaswamy, B.Sc. (Hons.); D. R. S. Mehta, A.I.S.M.; F. Ahmad, M.Sc.; Mukti Nath, M.Sc.; A. K. Roy, M.Sc.; B. F. Mehta, B.Sc.; J. M. Master, M.Sc.; A. P. Subramanyam, M.Sc.; R. Thigarjan, B.Sc.; M. K. Roy Chowdhury, M.Sc.; S. C. Chakraborty, M.Sc.; S. N. Sen, M.Sc.; G. N. Dutt, M.Sc.; N. M. Khan, M.Sc.; D. N. Sett, B.Sc.; R. A. Nagarajaiah, B.Sc.

Registrar, Rai Sahib Manomohan Ghose.

Supervisory Field Officer, J. T. K. Crossfield.

BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Director, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Dr. K. Biswas, M.A., D.Sc. (Edin.), F.R.S.E.

Systematic Assistant, S. N. Bal Ph.E., B.S (Phar.), M.S. (Mich.).

Librarian, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, V. Narayanaswami, M.A.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Director-General of Archæology in India, New Delhi, R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, M.C., M.A., D.Lit., F.B.A., F.S.A.; *Joint Director General of Archæology in India, New Delhi*, N. P. Chakravarti, M.A., Ph.D., O.B.E.; *Deputy Director-General of Archæology in India, New Delhi*, H. L. Srivastava, M.A.; *Executive Engineer, Archæological Survey of India, New Delhi*, Khawaja Ali Akhtar Ansari, Ph.D.; *Superintendent, Archæological Survey of India, Northern Circle, Agra*, Madho Sarup Vats, M.A.; *Superintendent, Archæological Survey of India, Frontier Circle, Lahore*, Mohammad Nazim, M.A., Ph.D.; *Superintendent, Archæological Survey of India, Eastern Circle, Calcutta*, Hasan Hayat Khan, A.R.I.B.A.; *Superintendent, Archæological Survey of India, Western Circle, Poona*, Q. M. Moneer, B.A., F.L.A.; *Superintendent, Archæological Survey of India, Southern Circle, Madras*, T. N. Ramachandran, M.A.; *Superintendent, Archæological Survey of India, Excavation Branch, Simla*, Amalananda Ghosh, M.A.; *Offg. Superintendent, Archæological Survey of India, Central Circle, Patna*, K. N. Puri, B.Sc., D. es Lettres; *Superintendent of Epigraphy, Calcutta*, Maulvi Shamsuddin Ahmad, M.A.; *Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey of India*, J. H. S. Waddington (on leave); *Government Epigraphist for India, Ootacamund*, B. C. Chhabra, M.A., M.O.L., Ph.D.; *Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy, Ootacamund*, N. Lakshminarayana Rao, M.A.; *Archæological Chemist in India, Dehra Dun*, Bijan Behari Lal, M.Sc., Ph.D.; *Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey, New Delhi*, Braj Basi Lal, M.A.; *Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Northern Circle, Agra*, Ahmad Hasan Dani, M.A.; *Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Frontier Circle*, Wali Ullah Khan; *Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey, New Delhi*, Krishna Deva, M.A.; *Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey of India, Western Circle, Poona*, M. N. Deshpande, B.A. (Hons.); *Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey of India, Southern Circle, Madras*, V. D. Krishnaswami, M.A.; *Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey of India, Southern Circle, Madras*, K. R. Srinivasan, M.A.; *Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Section, Indian Museum, Calcutta*, C. Sivaramamurti, M.A.; *Assistant Archæological Chemist in India, Madras*, S. Paramsivan, D.Sc.; *Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey of India, Central Asian Antiquities Museum, New Delhi*, Vasudeva Saran Agrawala, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.; *Office Superintendent, New Delhi*, Zauruddin Ahmed.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Major-General R. Hay, C.I.E., M.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Glasg.), D.T.M. & H. (Liv.), K.H.P., I.M.S.

Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, Colonel E. Cotter, C.I.E., M.B., B.Ch. (N.U.I.), D.P.H. (Lond.), V.H.S., I.M.S.

Deputy-Director General, Indian Medical Service, Colonel A. K. Sahibzada, O.B.E., M.B., B.S. (Bom.), I.M.S.

Addl. Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service (Personnel), Lieut.-Colonel E. T. N. Taylor, C.I.E., M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), I.M.S.

Deputy Director General, Indian Medical Service (Stores), Lieut.-Colonel M. K. Kelavkar, O.B.E., M.B., B.S. (Bom.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), M.R.C.P. (Edin.), I.M.S.

Additional Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service (Social Insurance), Major E. L. Jones, M.B., Ch.B. (Vict.), M.D. (Manch.), I.M.S. (E.C.).

Asst. Director-General, Indian Medical Service (Restt.), Lieut.-Colonel K. S. Fitch, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), I.M.S.

Additional Assistant Director-General, Indian Medical Service (Restt.), Lieut.-Colonel B. K. Sheorey, M.B., B.S. (Bom)., D.L.O., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), I.M.S. (E.C.).

Officer on Special Duty (Blindness), Lieut.-Colonel Sir Clutha Mackenzie.

Officer on Special Duty (Planning and Development), Rao Bahadur Dr. K. C. K. E. Raja.

Assistant Director-General, Indian Medical Service (Women's Branch), Lieut.-Colonel Miss H. M. Lazarus, W.M.S.

Deputy Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, Major T. C. Puri, M.B., B.S. (Pb.), D.T.M. (Camb.), D.P.H. (Camb.), I.M.S.

Addl. Deputy Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, Major C. Mani, M.B., Ch.B. (Birm.), M.R.C.S., D.P.H. (Eng.), I.M.S.

Assistant Director-General, Indian Medical Service (Stores), Major H. B. Wright, M.A., M.D., B.Ch., L.M. (Dub.), I.M.S.

Addl. Deputy Public Health Commissioner with the Govt. of India, Major P. M. Kaul, M.B., B.S. (Pb.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Eng.), I.M.S.

Chief Nursing Superintendent, Miss E. E. Hutchings, A.R.R.C.

Officer on Special Duty (Industrial Health), Dr. J. R. Sen, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glasg.), D.P.H. (Cal.).

Consultant Medical Architect, W. C. Newman.

Associate Consulting Architect, Captain H. H. M. Griffin.

Deputy Assistant Director-General, Indian Medical Service (Personnel), Captain J. M. Richardson, M.B.E.

Deputy Assistant Director-General, Indian Medical Service (Medical), Rai Sahib Khushi Ram.

Officer on Special Duty (Blood Transfusion), Rao Sahib Dr. K. S. Ranganathan.

Officer Supervisor (General), J. N. Saksena.

Officer Supervisor (P), R. S. Bery, B.Com.

Chief Advisory Chemist, P. M. Nabar, B.A., B.Sc. (Tech., Manchester).

Officer Supervisor (Stores)—II, B. K. Mukherjee, M.Sc.

Officer Supervisor (Stores)—I, M. G. Pandit, B.Sc. (Chem. and Phy.), M.Sc. (Tech.).

Progress Officer, M. A. Pillai.

Officer Supervisor (Restt.), F. A. Sheikh.

Officer Supervisor (P.H.), B. D. Sharma.

Officer Supervisor (P.H.), G. C. Mitroo.

Non-Medical Statistician, S. P. Jain, M.Sc., A.I.A. (Lond.).

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.
Warren Hastings ..	..20 Oct. 1774
Sir John Macpherson, Bart.	.. 8 Feb. 1785
Earl Cornwallis, K.G. (*a*)	..12 Sep. 1786
Sir John Shore, Bart. (*b*)	..28 Oct. 1793
Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Alfred Clarke, K.C.B. (*Offg.*)	..17 Mar. 1798
The Earl of Mornington, P.C. (*c*)	18 May 1798
The Marquess Cornwallis, K.G. (2nd time)	..30 July 1805
Captain L. A. P. Anderson, Sir George H. Barlow, Bart.	..10 Oct. 1805
Lord Minto, P.C. (*d*) ..	..31 July 1807
The Earl of Moira, K.G., P.C. (*e*)	4 Oct. 1813
John Adam (*Offg.*) ..	..13 Jan. 1823
Lord Amherst, P.C. (*f*) ..	.. 1 Aug. 1823
William Butterworth Bayley (*Offg.*)	13 Mar.1828
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G.C.B., G.C.H., P.C. ..	.. 4 July 1828

(*a*) Created Marquess Cornwallis, 15 Aug. 1792

(*b*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Teignmouth.

(*c*) Created Marquess Wellesley. 2 Dec. 1799

(*d*) Created Earl of Minto .. 24 Feb. 1813

(*e*) Created Marquess of Hastings. 2 Dec. 1816

(*f*) Created Earl Amherst .. 2 Dec. 1826

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G.C.B., G.C.H., P.C. ..	..14 Nov. 1834
Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart. (*a*) (*Offg.*)	..20 Mar. 1835
Lord Auckland, G.C.B., P.C.(*b*) ..	4 Mar. 1836
Lord Ellenborough, P.C. (*c*)	..28 Feb. 1842
William Wilberforce Bird (*Offg.*)	15 June 1844
The Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B. (*d*) ..	.. 23 July 1844
The Earl of Dalhousie, P.C. (*e*)	.. 12 Jan. 1848
Viscount Canning, P.C. (*f*) ..	29 Feb. 1856

(*a*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Metcalfe.

(*b*) Created Earl of Auckland, 21 Dec. 1839.

(*c*) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of Ellenborough.

(*d*) Created Viscount Hardinge, 2 May 1846.

(*e*) Created Marquess of Dalhousie, 25 Aug. 1846.

(*f*) Afterwards (by creation) Earl Canning.

NOTE.—The Governor-General ceased to be the direct Head of the Bengal Government from the 1st May, 1854, when the first Lieutenant-Governor assumed office. On 1st April 1912, Bengal was placed under a separate Governor and the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor was abolished.

Viscount Canning, P.C. (*a*) ..	1 Nov ,1858

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA—*contd.*

Name.	Assumed charge of office.
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Kt., G.C.B., P.C. ..	..12 March 1862
Major-General Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B. (*b*) (*Offg.*) ..	..21 Nov. 1863
Colonel Sir William T. Denison, K.C.B. (*Offg.*)	.. 2 Dec. 1863
The Right Hon. Sir John Lawrence, Bart, G.C.B., K.C.S.I. (*c*)	..12 Jan. 1864
The Earl of Mayo, K.P. ..	..12 Jan. 1869
John Strachey (*d*) (*Offg.*)	.. 9 Feb. 1872
Lord Napier of Merchistoun, Kt. (*e*) (*Offg.*)	..23 Feb. 1872
Lord Northbrook, P.C. (*f*)	.. 3 May 1872
Lord Lytton, G.C.B. (*g*) ..	..12 Apl. 1876
The Marquess of Ripon, K.G., P.C.	8 June 1880
The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C. (*h*) ..	..13 Dec. 1884
The Marquess of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.	..10 Dec. 1888
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, P.C.	..27 Jan. 1894
Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P.C.	6 Jan. 1899
Baron Ampthill (*Offg.*) ..	..30 Apl. 1904
Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P.C. (*i*)	13 Dec. 1904
The Earl of Minto, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G.	..18 Nov. 1905
Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., I.S.O. (*j*)	23 Nov. 1910
Lord Chelmsford	Apl. 1916
Marquess of Reading	Apl. 1921
Baron Irwin	Apl. 1926
The Earl of Willingdon	Apl. 1931
The Marquess of Linlithgow ..	Apl. 1936
Field-Marshal Viscount Wavell of Cyrenaica and Winchester	1943.
The Rt. Hon. Sir John Colville, P.C. (*offg.*) 4th June 1945 for 3 months.	

(*a*) Created Earl Canning, 21 May 1859.

(*b*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Magdala.

(*c*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Lawrence.

(*d*) Afterwards Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

(*e*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Ettrick.

(*f*) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of Northbrook.

(*g*) Created Earl of Lytton, 28 April 1880.

(*h*) Created Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, 12 Nov. 1888.

(*i*) Created an Earl, June 1911.

(*j*) During tenure of office, the Viceroy is Grand Master and First and Principal Knight of the two Indian Orders (G.M.S.I. and G.M.I.E.). On quitting office, he becomes G.C.S.I. and G.C.I.E.: with the date of his assumption of the Viceroyalty.

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.
Lieut.-General Sir John Clavering ..	1774
Lieut.-General Sir Eyre Coote	1779
Lieut.-General Sir Robert Sloper.. ..	1785
General Earl Cornwallis	1786
Major-General Sir Robert Abercromby ..	1793
Major-General Sir Alured Clarke.. ..	1798
Lieut.-General Gerard (Lord Lake) ..	1801
General Marquis Cornwallis (2nd time) ..	1805
Lieut.-General Lord Lake..	1805
Lieut.-General Sir G. Hewett	1807
Lieut.-General Sir George Nugent ..	1812
General Marquis of Hastings	1813
General Sir Edward Paget	1823
General Viscount Combermere ..	1825
General Earl of Dalhousie.. ..	1830
General Sir Edward Barnes	1832
General Lord William C. Bentinck ..	1833
General Sir Henry Fane	1835
General Sir Jasper Nicolls..	1839
General Lord Gough	1843
General Sir Charles James Napier ..	1849
General Sir William Maynard Gomm ..	1850
General Sir George Anson	1856
Lt.-Gen. Sir Patrick Grant	1857
General Sir Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde)..	1857
General Sir Hugh Rose	1860
Lieut.-General Sir W. R. Mansfield ..	1865
General Robert Cornelis, Lord Napier (Baron Napier of Magdala)	1870
General Sir Frederick Paul Haines ..	1876
General Sir Donald Martin Stewart ..	1881
General Lord Roberts, V.C.	1885
General Sir George Stewart White, V.C. ..	1893
General Sir William Lockhart	1898
General Sir Arthur Power-Palmer ..	1900
Field-Marshal Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum	1902
General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C. ..	1909
General Sir Beauchamp Duff	1914
General Sir Charles Munro	1915
Field-Marshal Lord Rawlinson	1920
Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood ..	1925
Field-Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode ..	1930
Field-Marshal Sir Robert Archibald Cassels	1935
General Sir C. J. E. Auchinleck ..	1941
Field-Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell	1941
Field-Marshal Sir C. J. E. Auchinleck ..	1943

THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

President: The Hon'ble Mr. G. V. Mavalankar.
Deputy President: Sir Mohammad Yamin Khan, C.I.E.
Secretary: M. N. Kaul, Bar-at-Law.
Deputy Secretary: M. V. H. Collins, M.B.E.
Assistant Secretary: A. J. M. Atkinson.
Marshal: Khan Bahadur Captain Haji Sardar Nur Ahmad Khan, M.C., I.O.M. (1st Class), I.A.

(*Nominated Officials.*)

The Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru; The Hon'ble Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan; The Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel; The Hon'ble Mr. I. I. Chundrigar; The Hon'ble Mr. Asaf Ali; The Hon'ble Mr. C. Rajagopalachari; The Hon'ble Dr. John Matthai; The Hon'ble Mr. Jagjivan Ram; The Hon'ble Mr. Jogindra Nath Mandal; Sir George Spence, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; S. H. Y. Ousnam, C.I.E.; B. R. Sen, C.I.E.; I. S. Puri, C.I.E.; S. C. Joshi; K. G. Ambegaoker; Ram Nath; M. V. Rangachari; Sir Wilfred H. Shoobert, C.I.E., E.D.; B. K. Gokhale, O.S.I.; G. S. Bhalja, C.I.E.; Sir Pheroze M. Kharegate, C.I.E.; E. Ingoldby, C.I.E.

(*Nominated Non-Officials*).

Frank R. Anthony; Lt.-Col. Dr. J. C. Chatterjee; Rao Bahadur N. Siva Raj; Miss Maniben Kara; S. Guruswami; Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart., G.B.E., K.C.I.E.; Rai Bahadur D. M. Bhattacharyya, O.B.E.; Raja Sir Saiyid Amad Ali Khan Alvi, O.B.E.; Chaudhri Sir Chand; Khan Bahadur Sharbat Khan, C.I.E.; Raja Bahadur Ramchandra Mradaraj Deo; Captain Sardar Harendra Singh; Dr. P. G. Solanki; Colonel Kumar Shri Himmatsinhji, C.I.E.; Hony. Lt.-Commander Aftab Ali; D. D. Howell Thomas; L. S. Vaidyanathan.

(*Elected Non-Officials.*)

(*Madras.*)

Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan; N. Narayanamurthi; V. Gangaraju; Prof. N. G. Ranga; M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar; V. C. Vellingiri Gounder; R. Venkatasubba Reddiar; T. V. Satakopa Chari; S. T. Adityan; A. Karunakara Menon; Muhammad Rahmat-ullah; M. J. Jamal Moideen Saib; Haji Abdus Sattar Haji Ishaq Seth; R. C. Morris; M. K. Jinachandran; T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar.

(*Bombay.*)

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh; M. R. Masani; Sukhdev Udhowdas; Ganesh Vasudeo Mavalankar; Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer; N. V. Gadgil; B. S. Hiray; D. P. Karmarkar; M. A. Jinnah; Seth Yusuf Abdoola Haroon; Mohammad M. Killedar; H. G. Stokes, O.B.E.; Leslie Gwilt; Manu Subedar; Sardar Narayanrao Ganpatrao Vinchoorkar, C.B.E.; Vadilal Lallubhai.

(*Bengal*).

Sarat Chandra Bose; Nagendranath Muknopadhyay; Babu Debendra Lal Khan; Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal; K. C. Neogy; Babu Satya Priya Banerjee; Abdur Rahman Siddiqi; Sir Hassan Suhrawardy, O.B.E.; Tamiruddin Khan; Hajee Chowdhury Mohammad Ismail Khan; Shaikh Rafiuddin Ahmad Siddique; Shah Abdul Hamid; Geoffrey W. Tyson; C. P. Lawson; M. A. F. Hirtzel; Babu Dhirendra Kanta Lahiri Chaudhury; Ananda Mohan Poddar.

(*United Provinces*).

Pandit Balkrishna Sharma, Krishna Chandra Sharma; Pandit Sri Krishan Dutt Paliwal; Seth Damodar Swroop; Pandit Govind Malaviya; Sri Prakasa; Mohan Lal Saksena; Sirdar Jogendra Singh; Muhammad Ismail Khan; Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan; Sir Mohammad Yamin Khan, C.I.E.; Khan Bahadur Hafiz M. Ghazanfarulla, O.B.E.; Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad, C.I.E.; Khan Bahadur Raja Mohammad Amir Ahmad; A. C. Inskip; Dr. Sir Vijaya Ananda.

(*Punjab*).

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava; Raizada Hans Raj; Diwan Chaman Lall; Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang; Maulana Zafar Ali Khan; Hafiz Mohammad Abdullah; Nawab Sir Syed Muhammad Mehr Shah; Captain Syed Abid Hussain; Khan Bahadur Makhdum Al-Haj Syed Sher Shah Jeelani; Sardar Mangal Singh; Sardar Sampuran Singh; Squadron Leader Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia.

(*Bihar and Orissa*).

Satya Narayan Sinha; B. B. Varma; Bhagirathi Mahapatra; Sri Jagannathdas; Ramayan Prasad; Gauri Shankar Saran Singh; B. P. Jhunjhunwala; Babu Ram Narayan Singh; Muhammad Nauman; Chowdhry Md. Abid Hussain; Khan Bahadur Habibur Rahman; Madan Dhari Singh, M.B.E.

(*Central Provinces and Berar.*)

P. K. Salve ; Seth Govind Das ; Seth Sheodass Daga ; Nawab Siddique Ali Khan ; G. B. Dani; P. B. Gole.

(*Assam.*)

Rohini Kumar Choudhury; Arun K. Chanda ; Ali Asghar Khan ; P. J. Griffiths.

(*Delhi.*)

M. Asaf Ali.

(*Ajmer-Merwara.*)

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava.

(*North-West Frontier Province*).

Khan Abdul Ghani Khan.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

President :—The Honourable Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoy, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., LL.D., BAR-AT-LAW.

Nominated - Including the President- (26).

(a) *Officials* :—

The Hon'ble Mr. Abdur Rab Nishtar; The Hon'ble Shri Rajendra Prasad ; The Hon'ble Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan ; The Hon'ble Sardar Baldev Singh ; The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Bhabha ; His Excellency Field-Marshal Sir Claude John Eyre Auchinleck, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., O.B.E., A.D.C. ; The Hon'ble Mr. Y. N. Sukthanker, C.I.E. ; The Hon'ble Sir Eric Conran Smith, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. ; The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. K. Sundaram ; The Hon'ble Mr. Shamaldhari Lal, C.I.E. ; The Hon'ble Mr. D. D. Warren, C.I.E., M.C. ; The Hon'ble Mr. A. V. Pai, C.I.E., O.B.E. ; The Hon'ble Dr. D. M. Sen, O.B.E. ; The Hon'ble Sir Cyril Edgar Jones, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. ; The Hon'ble Mr. M. W. M. Yeatts, C.S.I.

(b) *Non-Officials*— (13).

The Hon'ble Sir David Devadoss ; The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir K. Ramunni Menon ; The Hon'ble Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy ; The Hon'ble Sir Josna Ghosal, C.S.I., C.I.E. ; The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sir Satya Charan Mukherji, C.B.E. ; The Hon'ble Mr. Mohendra Lal Das ; The Hon'ble Raja Charanjit Singh ; The Hon'ble Mr. Khurshid Ali Khan, C.I.E., M.B.E. ; The Hon'ble Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoy, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., LL.D., BAR-AT-LAW (President) ; The Hon'ble Brigadier Sir S. Hissam-ud-din Bahadur, C.I.E.; The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sir Sobha Singh, O.B.E. ; The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Nawab Assadullah Khan Raisani, C.I.E.

Elected-Non-Officials—32.

The Hon'ble Sir N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, C.S.I., C.I.E. ; The Hon'ble Mr. M. Ct. M. Chidambaram Chettyar ; The Hon'ble Mr. M. Thirumala Row ; The Hon'ble Saiyad Mohamed Padshah Sahib Bahadur ; The Hon'ble Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal ; The Hon'ble Sir Shantidas Askuran ; The Hon'ble Sir Suleman Cassum Haji Mitha, C.I.E., J.P. ; The Hon'ble Mr. Manockji Nadirshaw Dalal ; The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ali Buksh Mohamed Hussain, C.B.E. ; The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. B. Gibbons ; The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Satyendra Kumar Das ; The Hon'ble Mr. Surpat Singh ; The Hon'ble Mr. Susil Kumar Roy Chowdhury ; The Hon'ble Moulvi A. Z. M. Razai Karim ; The Hon'ble Abdool Razak Hajee Abdool Suttar ; The Hon'ble Raja Yuveraj Dutta Singh of Oel & Kaimarah; The Hon'ble Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru ; The Hon'ble Haji Syed Mohamed Hussain ; The Hon'ble Chaudhri Niamatullah ; The Hon'ble Sardar Sir Buta Singh, O.B.E. ; The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Attaullah Khan Tarar ; The Hon'ble Maharjadhiraja Sir Kameshwar Singh, K.C.I.E. of Darbhanga ; The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sri Narain Mahta ; The Hon'ble Mr. Nikunja Kishore Das ; The Hon'ble Mr. Hossain Imam ; The Hon'ble Mr. V. V. Kalikar ; The Hon'ble Mr. Brijlal Nandlal Biyani ; The Hon'ble Mr. Prakash Narain Sapru ; The Hon'ble Flight Lieut. Rup Chand ; The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Keramat Ali ; The Hon'ble Mrs. Radha Bai Subbarayan ; The Hon'ble Mr. H. D. Townend.

The Province of Assam which, as shown on the map, covers a total area of 67,334 sq. miles, excluding Tribal territory, encloses Indian States with an extent of 12,320 sq. miles, deducting which the nett area of British territory is 55,014 sq. miles. It is formed of the Assam or Brahmaputra valley, and the Surma valley and portions of the hills which surround these valleys on the North, East and South or separate the valleys from one another. To the West lie the plains of Bengal.

Population.—*British territory.*—The total population of the Province (British territory) in 1941 was 10,204,733, of which nearly 4½ millions were Hindus, over 3½ millions Muslims, 2½ millions belonged to tribal peoples 43 per cent. of the population were recorded as speaking Bengali, 21 per cent. Assamese: other languages spoken in the province are Hindi, Uriya, Mundari, Nepali and a great variety of languages classified under the general heading of the Tibeto-Burman languages.

Agricultural Products.—The river basins are naturally fertile and present in the main few difficulties to the cultivator. Rice is the staple food crop, nearly 5,550,002 acres in 1944-45 being devoted to this crop. Rainfall being high, the problem in general is to dispose of the surplus water and to control the action of floods rather than irrigation in the usual sense. Tea and jute are the most important crops grown for export. The area under tea consists of 442,392 acres in 1944-45. About 52,703 acres are devoted to sugarcane. A good deal of short staple cotton is grown in the hills.

Meteorological Conditions.—Rainfall is everywhere abundant, and ranged from 51·22 to 284·07 inches in 1938, leaving aside the highest recorded rainfall in this part of India which was the maximum reached at Cherrapunji in the Khasi Hills (569·50); this is one of the wettest places in the world. Temperatures are moderate. Earthquakes of considerable severity have taken place, by far the worst being that which occurred in 1897.

Accounts of the petroleum occurrences in Assam have been published in the memoirs of the Geological Survey of India. The petroleum localities in this province are confined to a curved belt of country along the basins of the Brahmaputra and the Surma. This belt is traceable over a distance of some 800 miles from N. E. Assam through Cachar and Chittagong to the Arakan coast, where it has a S. S. E. trend.

Mines and Minerals.—The only minerals in Assam worked on a commercial scale are coal, limestone and petroleum oil. The most extensive coal measures hitherto worked are in the Naga Hills and the Lakhimpur districts. Important deposits also exist in the Garo Hills. Limestone is quarried in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Petroleum is worked only in Lakhimpur and Cachar, and has only been refined in Lakhimpur.

Manufactures and Trade.—Silk is manufactured in the Assam valley, also cotton weaving as a cottage industry, women playing a predominent part. In this valley there are no caste weavers but in the Surma valley they carry on a brisk manufacture on commercial scale. These handloom products find ready market on account of great scarcity of mill made goods. Tea is of course the main industry, but there is a large petroleum mining concern, and also some coal mines. There is Parker Cement Factory at Sylhet and a big match manufacturing concern at Dhubri. Boat-building, brass and metal and earthenwares, and limestone burning, cane and bamboo work, furniture making, sola hat, smithy, brick making, mustard oil pressing, rice and saw mills and other industries but agriculture employs about 80 per cent. of the population. Assam carries on a considerable trade with the adjoining hill tribes and countries.

Communications.—Much of the trade of Assam is carried by river. The extensive system of rivers makes the province less dependent upon roads than other parts of India but there has been much advance in recent years in road communication. A fleet of steamers maintained by the India General Navigation Company and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company plies on the rivers in both Valleys. An alternate day service of passenger-boats runs between Goalundo and Dibrugarh. There are two trunk roads on either bank of the Brahmaputra most of which are metalled or gravelled. There are excellent metalled roads from Shillong to Gauhati, Shillong to Sylhet, Shillong to Cherrapunji, and also between Dimapur, on the Bengal & Assam Railway (A.B. zone) and Imphal, the capital of the Manipur State. The Government of Assam had in 1928 carried out a considerable programme of road improvement and another programme which aimed at the improvement of nearly 300 miles of road either by metalling or gravelling and the construction of 12 big bridges is complete. In September, 1937, a further road improvement programme totalling Rs. 1,05,25,000 was drawn up, from which 22 schemes amounting to Rs. 41,11,054 were selected as a priority class. The Government of India have approved a programme under which 15 at these priority class schemes amounting to Rs. 32,00,000 is being financed from the Road Fund. The work on some of these projects is already completed. Besides, the Government of India have asked the Government of Assam to prepare another road improvement programme totalling Rs. 35 lacs. In addition to the above the Government of Assam have decided to spend Rs. 4,23,000 out of the Provincial Motor Taxation Road Fund on the improvement of secondary or feeder roads. Several such roads have already been improved. *Kutcha* roads are being maintained by means of mechanical plant which has proved successful in maintaining, throughout the year, a surface fit for motor vehicles. Motor traffic has increased on all sides and the demands for better roads have been insistent. The open mileage of railway has also shown a steady improvement and several branch lines to the Bengal Assam Railway (A.B. zone) system have been added in recent years. The main Bengal Assam Railway (A.B. zone) line runs from Chittagong Port, in Bengal, through the North Cachar Hills to Tinsukia, a station on the Dibru-Sadiya Railway, and connects the Surma and Brahmaputra Valleys. A branch of the line runs from Badarpur to Silchar at the Eastern end of the Surma Valley and another runs west down the Assam Valley from Lumding to Pandu where it effects a junction with the Bengal Assam Railway (A.B. zone). The Bengal Assam Railway (E.B. zone) connects Assam with the Bengal system *via* the Valley of the Brahmaputra. Railhead is now at Rangapara north of Tezpur. Both Assam Bengal Rly. and Eastern Bengal Rly. have been amalgamated from 1-4-42 and have been named Bengal Assam Rly.

THE FINANCES OF ASSAM.

In common with the other Provinces of India, Assam secured substantial financial autonomy under the Reform Act of 1935. The present financial position for 1946-47 is set out in the following table :—

Heads of Revenue.	Budget Estimate for 1946-47.	Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate for 1946-47.
	(*In thousands of Rupees.*)		(*In thousands of Rupees*).
A—Principal Heads of Revenue—		A—Direct Demands on the Revenue—	
I—Customs	10,44	4. Taxes on income other than Corporation tax.	59
IV—Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax	73,78	7. Land Revenue ..	22,82
VII—Land Revenue ..	1,79,76	8. Provincial Excise ..	5,22
VIII—Provincial Excise ..	69,46	9. Stamps	62
IX—Stamps	19,50	10. Forests	12,51
X—Forests	29,65	11. Registration	2,05
XI—Registration	3,47	12. Charges on account of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act ..	5,42
XII—Receipts under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act ..	8,16	13. Other Taxes and duties	35
XIII—Other taxes and duties	16,11	B—Railway Revenue Account	
Total A ..	4,10,33	15A. State Railways ..	....
B—Railway Revenue Account—		15C. Subsidised companies	....
XV—A.—State Railways ..	....	15D. Miscellaneous Railways expenditure.	....
XVI—Subsidised companies	....	BB—Railway capital outlay charged to Revenue—	
Total B ..	....	16. Construction of Rlys.	....
C—Irrigation—		C—Revenue account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works—	
XVIII-B—Navigation, Embankment, etc.	....	18B. Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works ..	6,04
E—Debt Services—		E—Debt Services—	
XX—Interest	34	22. Interest on debt and other obligations..	8,49
Total E ..	34	23. Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt ..	14,16
F—Civil Administration—		F—Civil Administration—	
XXI—Administration of Justice	4,48	25. General Administration..	51,80
XXII—Jails and Convict Settlements ..	60	27. Administration of Justice	13,19
XXIII—Police	32	28. Jails and Convict Settlements ..	12,48
XXIV—Ports and Pilotage ..	1	29. Police	44,63
XXVI—Education	3,97	30. Ports and Pilotage ..	2
XXVII—Medical	1,76	36. Scientific Departments	7
XXVIII—Public Health ..	9,98	37. Education (European)	93
XXIX—Agriculture	9,14	Ditto (other than European) ..	62,07
XXX—Veterinary	45	38. Medical	19,18
XXXI—Co-operation	10	39. Public Health ..	19,41
XXXII—Industries	59	40. Agriculture	27,91
XXXVI—Miscellaneous Departments	95	41. Veterinary	2,99
Total F ..	72,35	42. Co-operation ..	3,64
H—Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements—		43. Industries	3,58
XXXIX—Civil Works	29,08	47. Miscellaneous Dept..	1,62
Total H ..	29,08	H—Public Works and Public Improvements—	
J—Miscellaneous—		50. Civil Works	72,10
XLIV—Receipts in aid of superannuation ..	1,16	J—Miscellaneous—	
XLV—Stationery and Printing	73	54A.—Famine Relief ..	53
XLVI—Miscellaneous ..	11,59	55. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	29,52
Total G ..	13,48	56. Stationery and Printing	5,11
		57. Miscellaneous ..	56,16
		M—Extraordinary Items—	
		63. Extra-ordinary charges	13
		64A. Transfer to Revenue Reserve Fund ..	....
		64B. Civil Defence ..	....
		Total expenditure from Revenue	4,10,33

Heads of Revenue.	Budget Estimate for 1946-47.	Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate for 1946-47.
	(*In thousands of Rupees.*)		(*In thousands of Rupees.*)
L—Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustment between Central and Provincial Governments—		Totalexpenditure from revenues.	5,05,32
XLIX—Grants-in-aid from Central Government	30,00	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.	
L—Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments ..	1	Revenue Expenditure from Statement B.	5,05,32
LI—Extra-ordinary receipts	..	63—Payment of commuted value of pensions not charged to Revenue	14
LIIB—Civil Defence ..	..	68B—Navigation, Embankments and Drainage Works	88
Total L ..	30,01	85A—Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading..	29,66
Total Receipts from Revenue heads	5,15,59	Total ..	30,68
CAPITAL RECEIPTS.		Debt raised in India—	
Revenue Receipts from Statement A.	5,15,59	Permanent debt—	
Debt raised in India—		Floating debt—	
Permanent debt	....	Treasury Bills	15,00,00
Loan from Central Govt. ..	9,80	Other floating loans	2,50,00
Floating debt—		Loan from Central Govt. ..	9,80
Treasury Bills	14,50,00	Total ..	17,59,80
Other floating loans ..	2,50,00	Unfunded debt—	
Total ..	17,09,80	State Provident funds	12,14
Unfunded Debt—		Deposits not bearing interest—	
State Provident Funds ..	17,42	Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	4,36
Deposits not bearing interest—		Sinking Fund Investment Account	....
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt ..	14,16	Depreciation Reserve Fund—	
Sinking and depreciation Fund	....	Government Presses.. ..	....
General Police Fund ..	....	General Police Fund	....
Reserve Fund Post-War Reconstruction Fund ..	....	Reserve Fund-Post-war Reconstruction fund	....
Depreciation Reserve Fund—		Total deposits not bearing interest	4,36
Government Presses ..	4	Deposit of Local Funds—	
Total Deposits not bearing interest	14,20	District funds	50,00
Deposits of Local Funds—		Other funds	14,75
District Funds	48,00	Departmental and Judicial deposits	1,86,53
Other Funds	14,35	Other accounts..	2,87
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	1,88,58	Advances	4,33,75
Other accounts..	2,87	Suspense	5,75
Advances	4,33,63	Miscellaneous	....
Suspense	5,75	Total deposits of local funds	6,93,65
Miscellaneous	....	Loans and advances by Provincial Governments ..	4,75
Total deposits of local funds	6,93,18	Remittances—	
Loans and advances by the Provincial Government ..	3,88	Remittances within India ..	8,08,30
Remittances—		Total Capital Expenditure	33,13,68
Remittances within India ..	8,08,30	Total Expenditure ..	38,19,00
Total Capital Revenues ..	32,46,78	Closing balance	51,27
Total Receipts ..	37,62,37	Grand Total ..	38,70,27
Opening balance	1,07,90		
Grand Total	38,70,27		
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure from Revenues	10,27	Excess of expenditure charged to Revenue over revenue ..	....

Administration.—The province of Assam was originally formed in 1874 in order to relieve the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal of part of the administration of the huge territory then under him. In 1905, as the result of further deliberations, it was decided to add to the small Province of Assam the eastern portion of its unwieldy neighbour and to consolidate those territories under a Lieutenant-Governor. The Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam as then constituted was again broken up on the 1st of April, 1912; the Eastern Bengal Districts were united with the Bengal Commissionerships of Burdwan and the Presidency to form the Presidency of Bengal under a Governor-in-Council, Bihar, Chota-Nagpur and Orissa were formed into a separate province, while the old Province of Assam was re-constituted under a Chief Commissioner.

Under the Indian Reforms Act of 1919 the Province was raised in status to that of administration by a Governor-in-Council and was thereby ranked with the older major provinces of India.

The capital is Shillong, partly in British and partly in Khasi State territory, which has for a number of years been growing rapidly and is now in parts over-crowded. The town has grown up on somewhat rustic lines in very beautiful country on the slopes of the Shillong Range which rises above it to a height of 6,450 feet above the sea. It was destroyed in the earthquake of 1897 and has been rebuilt with methods of construction more fitted to withstand the shocks of earthquake.

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Sir ANDREW GOURLAY CLOW, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Sir Henry J. Knight, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Offg.)

PERSONAL STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Secretary, R. W. Godfrey, I.P.

Asstt. to the Secretary to the Governor of Assam, Rai Saheb Dineen Ch. Das.

Military Secretary, Major T. B. Alder.

Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. R. C. N. Clapham.

Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Major T. E. Holbrook.

Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Lt.-Col. J. Turnbull, M.C., E.D.

Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Sardar Bahadur Subedar-Major Nainsing Mall, Bahadur, I.D.S.M., O.B.I.

Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Subedar Sundar Sing Chhatri.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

Hon'ble Srijut Gopinath Bardoloi, M.A., B.L.

Hon'ble Mr. Basanta Kumar Das, B.L.

Hon'ble Srijut Bishnu Ram Medhi, M.Sc., B.L.

Hon'ble Maulavi Abdul Matlib Mazumdar, M.A., B.L.

Hon'ble Mr. Baidyanath Mookherjee, B.A.

Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy, B.A.

Hon'ble Srijut Rammath Das, B.L.

Hon'ble Mr. Debeswar Sarmah, B.L., Speaker.

Mrs. Romily Khongmen, B.A., Dy. Speaker.

SECRETARIES, ETC., TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary, Sir Harlod Dennehy, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, Finance and Revenue Departments, A. G. Patton, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, Education and Local Self-Government Departments, A.H.S. Fletcher, M.B.E., I.C.S.

Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, Legislative Department and Secretary to the Assam Legislative Council, S. Sen, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government in the Department of Supply, S. K. Datta, I.C.S.

Secretary to the Government in the Finance and Revenue Departments, S. J. Duncan.

Deputy Assistant Secretary to Government, Finance Department, Rai Sahib Dilip Chandra Das.

Deputy Secretary to Government in the Education and Local Self-Government Departments, C. K. Bhuyan, B.Sc., B.A., B.L.

Secretary to the Legislative Assembly, Annada Kanta Barua, B.A.

Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, F. E. Cormack, B.Sc., C.I.E., I.S.E. Also Chief Engineer.

Joint Secretary to Government in the Home Department, R. C. R. Cumming, I.P.

Under Secretary to Government in the Departments, under the Chief Secretary, N. K. Rustomji, I.C.S.

Under Secretary to Government in the Education and Local Self-Government Departments, Anwar Hussain, B.A., A.C.S.

Director of Publicity, T. T. S. Hayley, I.C.S., Capt. R. G. St. Dowse (Offg.).

Under Secretary to Government in the P.W.D., Rai Sahib Jogesh Chandra Das, also Asst. Chief Engineer.

Additional Asst. Chief Engineer, Rai Sahib S. P. Choudhry, B.E.

Secretary Provincial Transport Authority, K. R. Chaudhuri, I.P.

Parliamentary Secretary, Maulavi Abdur Rashid, M.L.A.

Accounts Officer under the Government of Assam in the Department of Supply, Rai Sahib K. M. De.

Deputy Director of Supply (Accts.), J. K. Dutta Roy.

Under Secretary to Govt. in the L.S.G. (Industries—Textile) Dept., N. N. Das, A.C.S.

Under Secretary to the Govt. in the Department of Supply (Ex officio), Jnanendra Kumar Dutta. Also Asst. Director of Supply.

Registrar, Assam Secretariat (Civil), Ismail Ali Choudhuri.

Secretary to Govt., Planning and Development, M. H. Hussain, I.C.S.

Asstt. Secy. to Govt., Planning and Development, C. Isvot.

Registrar, Assam Secretariat (P.W.D.), K. R. De.

ASSAM REVENUE TRIBUNAL.

Member, S. P. Dead, C.I.E., I.C.S.

ASSAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Chairman, Sir Keith Cantlie, C.I.E., I.C.S. (Retd.).

Members, Rai Bahadur Heramba Prasad Barua, M.A., B.L.; Majduddin Ahmad, M.A.

Superintendent, S. C. Bhattacharyya, B.A.

Advocate-General, Pareshlal Shome, B.L.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Director of Land Records & Surveys, I. G. Registration etc., R. R. Dias, A.C.S.

Director of Industries and Registrar of Co-operative Society & Village Authorities, M. Mitra, I.C.S.

Director of Agriculture, R. C. Woodford, O.B.E.

Director, Veterinary Department, A. K. Mitra, M.R.C.V.S., F.G.

Conservator of Forests (Senior), Assam, H.P. Smith, I.F.S.

Conservator of Forests (Junior), Assam, R. N. De, B.Sc., I.F.S.

Commissioner of Excise, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Assam, Khan Bahadur A. Hye Chaudhuri, B.L.

Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Administrator-General, S. Sen, I.C.S.

Inspector-General of Police—R. C. R. Cumming, I.P.

Director of Public Instruction—Prof. Abul Lais Sanduddin Muhammad, B.A., O.B.E., M.B.E.

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals—Col. S. L. Bhatia, M.C., M.A., M.D., B.Ch. (Camb.), M.R.C.S., F.R.C.P. (Lond.), I.M.S.

Director of Public Health—Major T. D. Ahmed, B.A.M.B. Ch. B. (N. And.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Eng.), I.M.S.

Chief Engineers F. E. Cormack, B.Sc., C.I.E., I.S.E. in charge of Northern Assam Area. H. P. Barua, B.E., M.I.E. (Ind.), I.S.E., in charge of Southern Assam Area.

Comptroller (Govt. of India), P. C. Dasgupta, M.A.

GOVERNORS.

Sir Nicholas Dodd Beatson Bell, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1921.

Sir William Sinclair Marris, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1922.

Sir John Henry Kerr, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1925.

Sir William James Reid, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., 1926.

Sir John Henry Kerr, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1927.

Sir Egbert Laurie Lucas Hammond, K.C.S.I., C.B.E., 1927.

Sir Michael Keane, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., 1932.

Sir Abraham James Laine, K.C.I.E., 1935.

Sir Michael Keane, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., 1935.

Sir Robert Niel Reid, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., 1937.

Sir Gilbert Pitcairn Hogg, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., 1938.

Henry Joseph Twynam, C.S.I., C.I.E., 1939.

Sir Robert Niel Reid, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., 1939.

Sir Andrew Gourlay Clow, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., 1942.

Mr. Frederick Chalmers Bourne, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., 1946. (Offg.)

Sir Henry F. Knight, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., 1946. (Offg.)

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker : The Hon'ble Mr. Debeswar Sarma, B.L.

Deputy Speaker : Mrs. Bondi Khongmen, B.A.

Abala Kanta Gupta, (*South Sylhet West*), Raja Ajit Narayan Dev of Sidli, M.A., B.L., (*Dhubri North*); Akshay Kumar Das, B.L., (*Sunamganj Reserved seat*); The Hon'ble Mr. Baidyanath Mookerjee, B.A., (*Indian Planting Surma Valley*), The Hon'ble Mr. Basanta Kumar Das, B.L., (*Sylhet Sadr South*); Behiram Das, B.L., (*Kamrup Sadr South Reserved seat*); Bepin Chandra Medhi, B.L., (*Mangaldai North*); Bhadra Kanta Gogoi, (*Dibrugarh Central*); Bidyapati Singha, B.A., (*Hailakandi*); Bijoy Chandra Bhagabati, (*Tezpur East*); Bejoy Chandra Saikia, (*Dibrugarh West*), Bimalaprosad Chaliha, (*Sibsagar West*); The Hon'ble Srijut Bishnuram Medhi, M.Sc., B.L., (*Kamrup Sadr Central*); Dandeswar Hazarika, B.L., (*Golaghat South*); The Hon'ble Mr Debeswar Sarmah, B.L., (*Jorhat North*); Gauri Kanta Talukdar, B.L., (*Nalbari*); Gopesh Chandra Pal, B.L., (*Sylhet Sadr North*); The Hon'ble Srijut Gopinath Bardoloi, M.A., B.L., (*Kamrup Sadr South*); Haladhar Bhuyan, (*Nowgong West*); Harendra Nath Sarma, B.L., (*Indian Planting Assam Valley*); Hareswar Das, M.A., B.L., (*Goalpara North-West*); Harinarayon Baruah, (*Jorhat South*); Hem Chandra Hazarika, B.L., (*North Lakhimpur*); Jagat Bandhu Sircar, (*Habigan) North Reserved seat*); Jatindranath Bhadra, (*Sunamganj*); Kameswar Das, M.Sc., B.L., (*Barpeta North*), Kamini Kumar Sen, B.L., (*Karimganj East*); Khacendra Nath Samaddar, (*Nowgong North-East Reserved seat*); Lakheswar Borooah, B.L., (*Dibrugarh East*); Lakshmidhar Borah, B.L., (*Kamrup Sadr South*); Mahendramohan Choudhury, B.L., (*Barpeta South*), Manisankar Basumatari, (*Goalpara South-East*); Motiram Bora, M.A., B.L., (*Nowgong South-East*); Professor Nibaran Chandra Lasker, M.A., (*Silchar Reserved seat*); Nirendra Nath Dev, B.L., (*Habigani South*), Omeo Kumar Das, B.A., (*Tezpur West*); Prabhudayal Himatsingka, B.L., Solicitor, (*Indian Commerce and Industry*); Purandar Sarma, M.A., B.L., (*Mangaldai South*); Purna Chandra Sarma, B.L., (*Nowgong North-East*); Purnananda Chetia, B.A., (*Sibsagar East*); Purnendu Kishore Sen Gupta, (*South Sylhet East*); Rabindra Nath Aditya, M.A., B.L., (*Karimganj West*); Rajendra Nath Barua, B.L., (*Golaghat North*); The Hon'ble Srijut Ram Nath Das, B.L., (*Jorhat North Reserved seat*); Ramesh Chandra Das Chowdhury, (*Karimganj East Reserved seat*); Santosh Kumar Barua, B.A., (*Dhubri South*); Sarat Chandra Sinha, B.Sc., LL.B., (*Dhubri Central*); Satindra Mohan Dev, (*Silchar*); Siddhi Nath Sarma, B.L., (*Kamrup Sadr North*); Suresh Chandra Biswas, (*Habiganj North*); Md. Abdullah, M.A. (*Habiganj South-East*); Khan Bahadur Abdul Majid Enoch Shams, B.L., (*Dhubri West*); Muhammad Abdul Kashem, B.A., (*Dhubri South*); Abdul Bari Choudhury, M.A., B.L., (*Sunamganj South*); Dewan Abdul Basith, B.A., (*South Sylhet Central*); Abdul Hai, M.Sc., B.L., (*Kamrup North*); Abdul Hamid, B.L., (*Sylhet Sadr Central*); Abdul Khaleque Ahmed, (*Sunamganj West*); Abdul Kuddus Khan, (*Goalpara East*); Md. Abdul Latif, B.A., (*Karimganj Central*); Abdul Matin Chaudhuri, B.L., (*Darrang*); The Hon'ble Maulavi Abdul Matlib Mazumdar, M.A., B.L., (*Hailakandi*); Abdur Rasheed, (*Sylhet Sadr East*); Dewan Abdur Rob Choudhury, B.A., (*Sylhet Sadr South*); Syed Abdur Rouf, B.L., (*Barpeta*); Afazuddin Ahmed, (*Nowgong East*); Md. Ali Haidar Khan, (*South Sylhet East*); Dr. Emran Husain Chaudhury, D.Sc., Pol. (*Berlin*), ((*Sibsagar*); Ibrahim Ali, (*Sylhet Sadr North*); M. Idris Ali, (*Karimganj West*); Md. Mafiz Chowdhury, B.L., (*Sunamganj East*); Makabbir Ali Mozumdar, B.L., (*Silchar*); Mayeenud-Din Ahmed Chowdry, M.A., LL.B., (*South Sylhet West*); Md. Maksed Ali, B.A., (*Dhubri North*); Khan Sahib Mudabbir Hussain Chaudhuri, B.L., (*Habiganj North-East*); Mumtazul Muhaddisin Moulana Md. Mufazzal Hussain, (*Karimganj South*); Munawwar Ali, B.A., LL.B., (*Sunamganj Central*); Nasir-ud-Din Ahmed, B.L., (*Habiganj South-West*); Md. Nazmal Haque, B.L., (*Goalpara West*); Khan Sahib Nurul Hossain Khan, (*Habiganj North-West*); Khan Bahadur Maulavi Muhammad Rouflque, (*Nowgong West*); Saiyid Sir Muhammad Saadulla, M.A., B.L., (*Kamrup South*); Khan Bahadur Sayidur Rahman, M.A., B.L.,

(*Lakhimpur*); Dewan Taimur Raza Choudhury, (*Sylhet Sadr West*); J. C. Horwood, (*European Planting*); E. S. Kaye, M.B.E., (*European Commerce and Industry*); E. W. B. Kenny, ((*European Planting*); G. Kydd, (*European Planting*); H. A. Munro, (*European Planting*); R. A. Palmer, (*European Planting*); W. D. Rutherfurd, (*European Planting*); Dr. C. G. Terrell, (*European Planting*); A. Whittaker, (*European*); Mrs. Bonily Khongmen, B.A., (*Women's, Shillong*); Binode Kumar J. Sarwan, (*Labour, Biswanath, District Darrang*); Chanoo Kheria, (*Labour, Nazira, District Sibsagar*); Dalbir Singh Lohar, (*Labour, Tinsukia, District Lakhimpur*); Dharanidhar Basumatari, (*Kamrup Tribal Plains*); Dhirsingh Deuri, (*Nowgong Tribal Plains*); Jiban Santal, (*Labour, Srimangal, South Sylhet*); The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy, B.A., (*Backward Areas, Hills, Shillong*); Karka Dalay Miri, (*Lakhimpur and Majuli, Tribal Plains*); Khorsing Terang, Mauzadar, (*Backward Areas, Hills, Mikir Hills*); Larsingh Khyriem, (*Backward Areas, Hills, Jowai*); Mody Marak, (*Backward Areas, Hills, Garo Hills North*); Maniram Marak, (*Backward Areas, Hills, Garo Hills South*); P. M. Sarwan, M.A., (*Indian Christian*); Rupnath Brahma, B.L., (*Goalpara, Tribal Plains*).

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President.—The Hon'ble Mrs. Zubeida Ataur Rahman.

Deputy President.—Monomohon Chaudhury

ELECTED MEMBERS.

Rai Bahadur Apurba Kumar Ghosh, M.A., B.L. (*Goalpara General*); Satyendra Mohon Lahiri, M.A., B.L. (*Hills General*); Kamala Prasad Agarwala, B.L. (*Darrang General*); Rai Bahadur Joharmall Agarwalla (*Nowgong General*), Krishna Nath Sarma (*Sibsagar General*); Rai Bahadur Rameshwarlall Saharia (*Lakhimpur General*); Rai Bahadur Hem Chandra Dutt, B.L. (*Cachar General*); Upendra Nath Navis (*Kamrup General*); Monomohon Chaudhury (*Sylhet West General*); Benode Lal Das (*Sylhet East General*); Khan Sahib Maulavi Abul Khair (*Lower Assam Valley Muhammadan*); Khan Bahadur Maulavi Rukunuddin Ahmed, B.L. (*Upper Assam Valley Muhammadan*); Maulavi Abdul Mayeed Choudhury (*Surma Valley East Muhammadan*); Khan Bahadur Maulavi Gous Uddin Ahmed Chaudhury (*Surma Valley Central Muhammadan*); Dewan Maulavi Md Azrat Chaudhury (*Surma Valley North-West Muhammadan*); Khan Bahadur Maulavi Abdur Rahim Chaudhury, B.L. (*Surma Valley South-West Muhammadan*); W. R. Gawthrop (*Assam Valley European*); H. Emblen (*Surma Valley European*).

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble Mrs. Zubeida Ataur Rahman; Jogendranath Gohain, B.L.; Romesh Chandra Das, M.A., B.L.; Bhimbor Deori, B.L.

The Bengal Province.

The Province of Bengal comprises the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, the district of Darjeeling and the Rajshahi, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions. The area of the Province is 82,876 square miles, with a population of 61,460,377. Included in the geographical unit of Bengal are the Indian States of Cooch Behar and Tripura, which are in direct political relationship with the Government of India. The area of the British territory is 77,442 square miles. The general range of the country is very low, and a great fertile plain extends southward from Jalpaiguri to the forests and swamps known as the Sunderbans, which lie between the area of cultivation and the Bay of Bengal.

The People.

Of the inhabitants of the Province 33,371,688 or 54·3 per cent. are Mahomedans and 25,801,724 Hindus. These two major religions embrace all but 3·72 per cent. of the population.

Bengali is spoken by ninety-two per cent. of the population of the Province and Hindi and Urdu by 3·7 per cent.

Industries.

According to the census of 1941, 131,000 persons were engaged in agriculture, pasture and raising dairy produce while 1,676,000 persons were engaged in the cultivation of special crops. The area under jute in 1943 was 2,146,000 acres against 3,356,000 in the previous year. Bengal is the most important rice-producing area in Northern India, and it is computed that the 29,439,800 acres devoted to this crop represents some 88 per cent. of the total area under food crops (excluding tea) of the Province. Other crops include barley, wheat, pulses and oil-seeds. Sugar is produced both from the sugar-cane and from the date-palm, and tobacco is grown for local consumption in nearly every district of Bengal. The area under tea in 1943-44 was 199,900 acres. There were 311 plantations employing a daily average of just under 200,000 labourers.

Manufacture and Trade.—Agriculture is the principal industry of Bengal. In addition to this there are the jute mill industry, the tea industry (confined to the districts of Jalpaiguri including the Dooars and Darjeeling), the coal mining industry and the sugar industry. The jute mills in and around Calcutta and in the riparian tracts of the districts of Howrah and Hooghly constitute the principal manufacturing industry of the Province.

The jute industry has suffered a succession of ups and downs since it showed the first signs of improvement in 1934-35 after the succession of bad years which started in 1928-29 as a result of excessive production both of raw jute and the manufactures therefrom. Voluntary restriction of growing was the cause of improvement, but it did not last for long and coincided with a falling off in demand for jute goods so that the mills found themselves overstocked in the next few years. Working hours in mills were then restricted under the Bengal Jute Ordinance of 1938 and there was an easing of the crisis. Prior to the outbreak of war raw jute prices showed considerable fluctuation and the demand for jute goods also increased; so the Ordinance was withdrawn, only to be replaced soon after by a voluntary restriction agreement among the mills as wartime shipping restrictions made themselves felt and first European, and later Far Eastern, markets were lost. Once again raw jute production started to exceed demand, and only a further agreement between the mills and the Bengal Government, whereby the former undertook to purchase a stipulated quantity at minimum rates, and a slight increase in demand for Middle East operations during 1941 helped to stave off another difficult situation. On the whole 1942 was a more prosperous year despite the difficulties of transport and increasing war demands on the industry, but in 1943 two other problems were added to these—food for labour and shortage of coal, while the increasing value of food crops also lead to short sowing of jute. Large orders from America helped to offset the otherwise poor year which might have been expected, but it was apparent that some form of rationalisation or still more agreements would be necessary to restore the balance. The Jute industry played a big role in World War II—all mills working to full capacity. Post-War prospects are good, the first quarter of 1946 brought large orders to Bengal.

The trade of Bengal during 1939-40 since when the publication of figures has been stopped, showed an improvement over the previous year. The value of Bengal's exports during this period was almost double that of her imports and was the highest recorded since 1929-30. Imports of private merchandise rose from Rs. 51·39 crores in 1938-39 to Rs. 56·12 crores in 1939-40 while exports increased from Rs. 78·89 crores in 1938-39 to Rs. 105·49 crores in 1939-40. Despite its many uncertainties and difficulties, the year 1939-40 was an exceptionally favourable one for the trade of Bengal. Although no figures are available the war years have undoubtedly been less favourable, though the fact that Bengal has served as a large supply base for India's war effort has served to relieve the situation quite considerably.

Administration.

The present form of administration in Bengal dates from January 1937. In 1912 the Government of the Province underwent an important change, when, in accordance with the Proclamation of His Majesty the King-Emperor at Delhi, the Province was raised from the status of a Lieutenant-Governor to that of a Governor-in-Council, thus bringing it into line with the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. In 1921, under the Reform Scheme, the Local Government was reconstituted, certain of the departments being placed under the control of Ministers appointed from among elected members of the Legislative Council. There were normally four members of the Executive Council in charge of the "reserved subjects," and three Ministers, who were in charge of the "transferred subjects." With the enforcement of the Government of India Act of 1935 on April 1, 1937, complete provincial autonomy came into being. The entire administration vested in the Governor, assisted by a Council of

Ministers holding office during his pleasure but answerable to a wholly elective legislature comprising two houses. Except in regard to his special responsibilities, the Governor corresponds to a constitutional monarch. The services no longer find a place in the legislatures and are subordinate to the Ministers. Dyarchy has disappeared and there is complete responsible Government.

The unit of administration is the District Magistrate and Collector. As Collector he supervises the gathering of the revenue and is the head of all the Departments connected with it, while as District Magistrate he is responsible for the administration of criminal justice in the district. The immediate superior of the District Magistrate is the Divisional Commissioner. Commissioners are the channels of communication between the local officers and the Government. In certain revenue matters they are, in their turn, subject to the Board of Revenue in Calcutta; in other matters they are under the direct control of Government.

Justice.

The administration of justice is entrusted to the High Court of Calcutta, which consists of the Chief Justice (who is a Barrister) and 19 Puisne Judges, including three additional judges who are Barristers, Civilians or Vakils. Below the High Court are the District and Additional Judges, the Small Causes Court and Subordinate Judges and Munsifs. Of these officers, the District and Additional Judges and a certain number of Subordinate Judges are also endowed with the powers of a Criminal Court while the remainder have jurisdiction in Civil matters only. Criminal Justice is administered by the High Court, the Courts of Session and the Courts of the various classes of Magistrates. On its appellate side, the High Court disposes of appeals from the order of a Court of Session, and it also confirms, modifies or annuls sentences of death passed by Sessions Courts. Calcutta has six Stipendiary Presidency Magistrates, including one temporary Additional Magistrate in charge of the Traffic Court. One of the Presidency Magistrates is in charge of the Children's Court and is helped by Hony. Women Magistrates. It has also two Municipal Magistrates and it possesses a Court of Small Causes with Judges who dispose of cases of the class that are usually heard in County Courts in England.

In addition a number of Union Benches and Courts have been established in selected rural areas for the disposal by honorary agency of petty criminal cases and civil disputes.

Local Self-Government.

By Bengal Act III of 1884, and its subsequent amendments, which hitherto regulated municipal bodies in the interior, the powers of Commissioners of municipalities were increased and the elective franchise was extended. Bengal Act III of 1884 was repealed by Act XV of 1932 by which material changes have been introduced, *e.g.*, the franchise of the electors has been further widened, women have been enfranchised, the proportion of elected commissioners has been increased and the term of office of the Commissioners has been extended from three to four years. Municipal expenditure now comprises a large number of objects, including water supply, public works, maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries and educational institutions, veterinary institutions, employment of health officers, vaccinators and sanitary inspectors, the training and employment of female medical practitioners, the provision of model dwelling houses for the working classes, the holding of industrial, sanitary and health exhibitions and the improvement of breed of cattle. The Commissioners also have large powers in regard to the water supply and the regulation of buildings.

The Municipal Government of Calcutta is governed by Act III of 1923. This Act, which replaces Act III of 1899, makes the Corporation paramount in matters relating to municipal administration. The Act provides for the appointment of a Mayor, who replaces the chairman of the old Act, a Deputy Mayor, an Executive Officer, and two Deputy Executive Officers, all elected by the Corporation. The appointments of the Chief Executive Officer and the six other principal officers of the Corporation are subject to the approval of Government. The total number of councillors is 93 with 5 Aldermen elected by the Councillors. Of the 93 seats, 85 are elected, of which 22 are reserved for Muhammadans. Eight of the councillors are nominated by Government and the rest elected by the general or special constituencies. In order to improve the insanitary and congested areas of the city, the Calcutta Improvement Trust has been created with extensive powers. In the *mofussil*, district and local boards exercise considerable powers, with regard to public works, education and medical relief. Latest available statistics show that there are 26 district and 40 local boards, of which 3 District Boards and 1 Local Board are presided over by non-official chairmen. Their finances show receipts totalling over Rs. 145 lakhs and expenditure of over Rs. 124 lakhs per annum.

Bengal Act V of 1919 introduces the new system of self-government by the creation of village authorities vested with the powers and duties necessary for the management of village affairs and entrusted with powers of self-taxation. The new village authority, called the union board, replaces gradually the old chaukidari panchayats and the union committees and deals with the village police, village roads, water supply, sanitation, primary schools and dispensaries. The Act also empowers Government to create out of the members of the union boards, village benches and courts for the trial of petty criminal and civil cases arising within the union. The Act has been extended to all districts in the Province and up to March 1943 5,164 Union Boards were actually constituted. The total income of these bodies during 1944-45 was Rs. 114 lakhs; from receipts for union rates was, however, Rs. 86 lakhs, the total expenditure was Rs. 94 lakhs.

Public Works.

The Public Works Department consists of Public Works and Railway Departments and is under the charge of the Secretary to Government in the Department of Communications and Works and Buildings.

The Public Works Department deals with questions regarding the construction and maintenance of public buildings and also regarding roads, bridges, etc.

The Railway Department deals with questions regarding acquisition of lands required by the several Railways, the alignment of new lines of Railways, and with Tramway projects.

There is a Chief Engineer who is the principal professional adviser to Government.

Marine.

The Marine Department deals with questions connected with the administration of the port of Calcutta and the Government Dockyard, Narayanganj, and inland navigation, including the control and administration of Government launches except the police launches.

Irrigation.

The Irrigation Department deals with irrigation, navigation, flood protection by means of embankments and drainage, the latter including relief from congestion of drainage by regulating the available supplies of water to suit the requirements of agriculture combined with the supply of water for irrigation in cases in which a supply is available.

Police.

The Bengal Police force comprises the Military Police, the District Police and the Railway Police. The Bengal Police are under the control of the Inspector-General of Police, the present Inspector-General being a member of the Imperial Police Service. Under him are Deputy Inspectors-General for the Dacca range, the Rajshahi range, the Presidency range, the Burdwan range and the Bakarganj range, and also one Deputy Inspector-General in Charge of the C.I.D. and the Intelligence Branch. Each district is in charge of a Superintendent, and some of the more important districts have one or more Additional Superintendents. The Railway Police is divided into three distinct charges, each under a Superintendent. The cadre comprises Assistant Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Sergeants, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables. There is also a Village Police, composed of daffadars and chowkidars, who receive a monthly salary which is collected from the villages or unions by the Panchayat or Union Board. There is a training college and school at Sardah in the district of Rajshahi where newly appointed officers and men of the Bengal Police learn their duties. The Calcutta City Police is a separate force maintained by Government under a Commissioner who is responsible direct to Government. The Commissioner has under him Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Sergeants, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables. A school for the training of recruits for the Calcutta Police force has been established at Calcutta. The annual cost of the Police is over 300 lakhs.

Public Health

The head of the Medical Directorate is the Surgeon General with the Government of Bengal. In the districts the Civil Surgeons are responsible for medical work. According to the latest statistics available there are 59 hospitals and dispensaries in Calcutta, 11 of which are supported by the Government and 1,514,528 persons were treated at these institutions of whom 174,668 were in-patients. In the Mofussil districts there are 1,902 hospitals and dispensaries, the number of patients treated in them as well as in several huts, fairs, melas, subsidised and temporary dispensaries and in various medical centres was 12,201,360, of whom about 30 per cent. were malaria cases. The nursing services are still very inadequate, there being only 3,333 registered nurses and midwives despite the fact that there are 16 training centres. Some improvement in this respect may now result as World War II is now over and trained nurses and assistants are returning to the Province from war service. The percentage of deaths to indoor patients treated was 8.05.

Education.

Educational institutions in Bengal are controlled by the Department of Education, the two Universities of Calcutta and Dacca, the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dacca, district boards, municipalities, district school boards and a number of religious and philanthropic societies. The control of general education as also of engineering education is ultimately vested in the Minister of Education, whereas medical education is controlled by the Department of Local Self-Government, and agricultural, technical and industrial education by the Department of Agriculture and Industries. The Director of Public Instruction is the executive head of the Department, assisted by an Assistant Director, another Assistant Director for Muhammadan Education, three Special Officers for Primary, Scheduled Caste and Secondary Education and a Reader and Secretary, Text Book Committee. Each division is in charge of a Divisional Inspector assisted by a certain number of Additional or Second Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors for Mahommedan Education according to the requirements of the several divisions. Similarly the administrative charge of the primary education of each district is in the hands of a District Inspector assisted by Sub-Divisional Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Schools, the latter class of officers being in some instances helped by officers of humbler status called Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Inspecting Pandits and Maulvis.

In 1946 there were in the Presidency 61,249 educational institutions with a total of 3,035,267 scholars, distributed as follows:—

	Institutions.	Scholars.
Recognised Institutions for Males.		
Universities	2	3,382
Arts Colleges	51	32,115
Professional Colleges ..	17	6,067
High Schools	1,338	361,017
Middle Schools	2,111	215,107
Primary Schools ..	40,736	2,551,772
Special Schools	3,768	183,564
Recognised Institutions for Females.		
Arts Colleges	11	1,979
Professional Colleges ..	2	51
High Schools	119	31,764
Middle Schools	189	22,938
Primary Schools ..	11,184	429,281
Special Schools	102	7,778
Unrecognised Schools.		
Males	1,509	76,134
Females	150	18,318

The Universities of Calcutta and Dacca, established in 1857 and 1921, respectively, are administered by the Chancellor (the Governor of Bengal), the Vice-Chancellor (appointed by Government) and a number of ex-officio, elected and nominated fellows. The University of

Calcutta maintains a Law College, called University Law College, Calcutta. Dacca University also has a Law Department attached to it. Calcutta University is mainly an examining body, but has now made itself responsible for advanced teaching for which purpose it employs an agency which is mainly distinct from the staffs of the affiliated Colleges. The University at Dacca is of the residential type. The Board for Secondary and Intermediate Education at Dacca conducts the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations for the students of Institutions at Dacca and also the Islamic Matriculations and Intermediate Examinations. Of the 62 arts colleges 14 are maintained by Government, 26 are aided and 22 are unaided; of High schools 49 are maintained by Government, 3 by Municipal Boards, 787 are aided and 618 unaided. For Middle schools the figures are 6, 44 by District Boards, 5, 1,913 and 332; for Primary schools 97, 9,444, 545, 36,807 and 4,987; and for Special schools 194, 7, 5, 2,419 and 1,245.

The Education of Europeans is mainly conducted by private agency, assisted by Government grants. Government however maintain a special Inspector, and also a school for boys and a school for girls (both residential) at Kurseong.

THE FINANCES OF BENGAL.

After a sequence of deficit budgets for several years, Bengal looked forward hopefully to an improvement in her financial position as a direct result of the special steps taken by the Central Government and by Parliament through the India Act to alleviate Bengal's plight. Under Provincial Autonomy she was better off to the extent of Rs. 75 lakhs a year than before. In the year 1935-36, despite the grant from Central revenues of an amount equal to half the proceeds of the jute export duty, the budget showed a deficit of Rs. 51¾ lakhs. The Niemeyer report, however, as subsequently implemented, gave a further sum of Rs. 42 lakhs annually from an increased share in the jute export duty, and also an annual relief of Rs. 33 lakhs by cancelling the Province's accumulated debt to the Centre. Thus Bengal was able to face the future with more confidence. The Budget for the year 1937-38 was a surplus Budget. The year 1938-39, however, marked the beginning of another sequence of deficit budgets. The budget for 1941-42 revealed a deficit estimated at more than a crore of rupees. Although the finances of the Province, as revealed in the revised estimates and actuals of the preceding years, show a continuous improvement, the expenditure of the Province appears to have reached a stage where, it may be said, the Government are living well beyond their means. The year 1943-44 was marked by a considerable rise in income, but unfortunately flood and famine not only served to hamper normal development but resulted in heavily increased expenditure on relief and reconstruction measures. Another deficit resulted, but discussions were instituted for assistance from the Central Government, as the outlook was even worse for 1944-45. The assistance received, however, proved inadequate to stop the rot, which was aggravated by economic conditions. A further request for assistance from the Centre was made but the Province continued to budget for a deficit in 1945-46 and in 1946-47. The 1946-47. budget was prepared by H. E. the governor and his Advisers. The new government, elected in April, 1946, presented a new Budget in July 1946.

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1946-47.

(The figures are in Thousands of Rupees.)

Heads of Revenue.	Revised Estimate 1945-46. Rs.	Budget Estimate 1946-47. Rs.
Customs	1,25,00	1,20,00
Taxes on Income ..	5,14,50	4,44,50
Salt	50	50
Land Revenue	3,95,55	3,81,62
Provincial Excise ..	7,99,86	6,20,86
Stamps	3,60,00	3,30,00
Forest	64,35	31,85
Registration	64,00	64,00
Receipts under Motor Vehicles-Taxation Acts	23,02	23,52
Other Taxes and Duties ..	7,40,34	6,70,84
Subsidised Companies ..	92	92
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept	—4,55	—10,06
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept.	4,02	3,04
Interest	32,56	32,54
Administration of Justice.	26,66	26,66
Jails and Convict Settlements	13,35	11,05
Police	13,89	11,72
Ports and Pilotage ..	1,77	1,77
Education	16,71	17,09
Medical	16,10	17,00
Public Health	35,37	33,19
Agriculture	69,92	91,50
Veterinary	1,34	1,18
Co-operation	5,91	5,87
Industries	39,14	37,51
Miscellaneous Departments	2,41	2,41
Civil Works	25,39	19,69
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	1,94	3,44
Stationery and Printing	5,31	5,31
Miscellaneous	30,12	32,80

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1946-47—*contd.*

(The figures are in Thousands of Rupees.)

Heads of Revenue.	Revised Estimate 1945-46.	Budget Estimate 1946-47.
	Rs.	Rs.
Grant-in-aid from Central Government	1,10,15	10,58,74
Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	3,33	1,04
Extraordinary receipts..	42,70	26,74
Total Revenue Receipts	35,81,58	41,18,84
Debt raised in India ..	63,18,86	69,38,33
State Provident Fund ..	67,00	67,00
Famine Insurance Fund .	14,31	14,31
Fund for Economic Development and Improvement of rural areas ..	..	..
Scheduled Castes Education Fund	5,00	5,00
District Funds	1,75,00	1,75,00
Other Funds	2,43,15	2,43,15
Civil Deposits	28,27,00	28,27,00
Other Accounts	19,23	13,57
Advances	1,05,19	1,05,25
Accounts with Reserve Bank	1,80	1,60
Suspense Accounts ..	3,11,96	1,00,00
Cheques and Bills ..	14,00,00	14,00,00
Departmental and Similar Accounts ..	7,50	7,50
Loans and Advances by the Provincial Governments	2,07,37	1,53,48
Total Receipts ..	1,52,84,95	1,61,70,03
Opening Balance ..	3,64,81	2,24,41
Grand Total	1,56,49,76	1,63,94,44

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1946-47.

(The figures are in Thousands of Rupees).

Heads of Expenditure.	Revised Estimate 1945-46.	Budget Estimate 1946-47.
	Rs.	Rs.
Taxes on income other than Corporation Tax ..	2,62	2,69
Salt	66	72
Land Revenue	56,37	61,34
Provincial Excise ..	35,44	35,43
Stamps	8,08	7,07
Forest	44,98	54,01
Registration	29,60	29,34
Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts	4,50	4,50
Other Taxes and Duties..	9,24	9,60
Interest on works for which Capital accounts are kept	17,34	17,36
Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues ..	2,00,78	3,40,90
Other Revenue expenditure financed from Famine Relief Fund ..	..	..
Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works	—1,08	..
Interest on Debts and Other Obligations ..	77,78	78,45
General Administration..	3,25,19	2,92,77
Administration of Justice.	1,29,26	1,29,63
Jails and Convict Settlements	1,05,18	1,03,49
Police	3,54,68	3,85,63
Ports and Pilotage ..	4,78	6,17
Scientific Departments ..	42	48
Education.—General ..	2,65,82	3,16,33
,, Anglo-Indian and European ..	11,91	11,60
Medical	1,17,70	1,66,71
Public Health	1,27,42	1,86,08
Agriculture	2,56,58	2,91,39
Veterinary	11,71	13,32
Co-operation	20,29	52,61
Industries	83,65	1,28,82
Miscellaneous Departments	9,84	11,84
Civil Works	1,78,70	5,50,13
Famine Relief	4,21,74	3,51,39
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ..	1,24,98	1,25,86
Stationery and Printing .	39,71	39,20
Miscellaneous	3,04,35	3,11,06
Extraordinary Charges in India	9,22,44	9,42,02
Commutation of Pensions financed from Ordinary Revenues	24,50	7,25
Total Revenue Expenditure	43,27,16	50,65,19

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1946-47—*contd.*

(The figures are in Thousands of Rupees.)

Heads of Expenditure.	Revised Estimate 1945-46. Rs.	Budget Estimate 1946-47. Rs.
Outlay on Provincial schemes connected with the War, 1939	—10,87	—18,36
Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works not charged to Revenue	2,03	70,40
Outlay on Schemes of Agriculture	..	25,01
Civil works not charged to Revenue ..	..	..
Outlay on Industrial Development	2,94	5,82
Commuted value of pension (not charged to revenue)	— 3,14	— 3,24
Debt Raised in India ..	58,82,29	61,29,92
State Provident Fund ..	55,20	53,60
Famine Insurance Fund ..	13,98	13,98
Subvention from the Road Development Fund ..	..	..
Fund for economic development and improvement of rural areas	..	..
Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government presses ..	10	47
Schedule Castes Education Fund	6,67	6,20
Deposits of Local Funds—		
District Funds	1,76,00	1,76,00
Other Funds	1,98,15	198,15
Civil Deposits	26,60,45	26,60,45
Other Accounts ..	19,40	14,44
Advances	1,21,33	1,22,24
Accounts with Reserve Bank	2,00	2,00
Suspense	3,60,47	1,50,00
Cheques and Bills ..	14,00,00	14,00,00
Departmental & Similar Accounts	7,00	7,00
Loans and Advances by the Provincial Governments ..	2,04,19	1,04,86
Total expenditure ..	1,54,25,35	1,61,84,13
Closing balances ..	2,24,41*	2,10,31*
GRAND TOTAL ..	1,56,49,76	1,63,94,44

* Exclusive of securities worth 46,71.

Administration.

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick John Burrows, G.C.I.E.

MINISTRY.

Chief Minister and Home Minister, The Hon'ble Mr. Huseyn Shaheed Shurawardy.

Finance, Health and Local Self-Government, The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mohammed Ali.

Civil Supplies, The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Abdul Gofran.

Education, Land and Land Revenue, The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Saiyed Muazzamuddin Hossain.

Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries, The Hon'ble Mr. Ahmed Hossain.

Commerce, Labour and Industries, The Hon'ble Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed.

Co-operation, Credit and Relief, irrigation and Waterways, The Hon. Khan Bahadur Abdul Fazal Muhammad Abdur Rahaman.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S PERSONAL STAFF.

Secretary, J. D. Tyson, C.S.I., C.B.E., I.C.S.

Deputy Secretary, W. S. Saumarez-Smith, M.B.E., I.C.S.

Private Secretary, Captain J. T. Hughes.

Assistant Private Secretary, Miss Phyllis Miller.

Military Secretary, Lt.-Col. J. M. Hugo, I.A. (Retd.).

Hony. Surgeons & Hony. Physicians, Lieut.-Col. F. J. Anderson, C.I.E., I.M.S. (Retd.); Lt.-Col. A. Denham White, C.I.E., I.M.S. (Retd.); Major J. L. Brebner, M.B.E., I.M.S.

Commandant H. E. the Governor's Bodyguard, Lt.-Col. A. G. N. Curtis, 6th Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.

Aides-de-Camp, Captain B. R. Whiting, The Queen's Royal Regiment; Captain A. B. Nihill, Irish Guards, Captain Malik Anwar Ali Noon, 6th Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.

Hony. Aides-de-Camp, Lt.-Col. R. S. Moss, E.D., Commanding The Northern Bengal mounted Rifles; Lt.-Col. T. B. Niumo, E.D., M.L.C., Commanding The Bengal Artillery, Auxiliary Force (India); Lt.-Col. C. R. B. Woolford, E.D., Commanding The Calcutta Scottish; Lt.-Col. Sir John Burder, E.D., Commanding the Calcutta Light Horse Auxiliary Force (India).

Hony. Naval Aide-de-Camp, Commodore H. P. Hughes-Hallett, M.B.E., D.S.C., R.I.N., The Commodore, Bay of Bengal and Naval Officer-in-Charge, Calcutta.

Indian Aide-de-Camp, Risaldar Major & Hon. Captain Nur Muhammad Khan, O.B.I., Sardar Bahadur, Skinners Horse.

Hony. Indian Aide-de-Camp, Subedar-Major & Honorary Lt. Sukraj Limbu, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.I., late of 4th Assam Rifles.

Superintendent, Governor's Estates, Bengal, E. F. Watson, O.B.E.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Chief Minister and in charge of Home, The Hon'ble Mr. Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy.
Chief Secy. to Govt. and Secy., Home Dept., H. S. E. Stevens, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.C., J.P., I.C.S. (on leave); R. L. Walker, C.I.E., I.C.S. (Offg.).
Provincial Transport Commissioner, and ex-officio Secy., Home Dept., N. M. Ayyar, C.I.E., I.C.S.
1st Addl. Secy., P. D. Martyn, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.
2nd Addl. Secy., R. K. Mitra, O.B.E., I.C.S.
Deputy Secy., A. G. Holmes, I.C.S.
Deputy Provincial Transport Commissioner and ex-officio Deputy Secy., S. K. Sen.
Addl. Deputy Secy., Rai Sahib Dhirendra Mohan Gupta.
Special Officer, Rai Bahadur J. P. Ray.
Special Officer, Evacuees Department, Rai Bahadur Benod Behari Sarkar.
Under Secy., D. L. Power, I.C.S.
Addl. Under Secy., W. B. Kadri, I.C.S.
Asstt. Secy., Home (Police) Dept., Khan Bahadur Maulvi Anser Ali.
Asstt. Secy., Home (Poll.) Dept., Shyama Charan Chatterji.
Asstt. Secy., Home (Defence) Dept., Khan Sahib Maulvi Muhammad Hafizur Rahman.
Asstt. Secy., Home (Jails) Dept., Gadahar Singh Roy.
Asstt. Provincial Transport Commissioner and ex-officio Asst. Secy., Home (Transport) Dept., L. Dias.
Registrar, Home Department, L. A. D'Costa.

CHIEF MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Chief Minister and in charge of Home, The Hon'ble Mr. Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy.
Chief Secy. to Govt. and Secy., Chief Ministers Dept., H. S. E. Stevens, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.C., J.P., I.C.S., (on leave); R. L. Walker, C.I.E., I.C.S., (Offg.).
Development Commissioner and ex-officio Addl. Chief Secy. to Govt., C. M. Martin, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Director of Organisation and Method and ex-Officio Secy., Chief Minister's Dept., Dr. W. A. Jenkins, D.SC., C.I.E., I.E.S.
Addl. Secy., R. N. Chakravarty, O.B.E., I.C.S.
Joint Secys., S. B. Bapat, I.C.S. and A. Ahmed, O.B.E., I.C.S.
Joint Secy., Establishment, M. H. Ali, I.C.S.
Director of Publicity and ex-officio Deputy Secy., P. N. Bhatia.
Deputy Secys., Dr. Suchamoy Dutt and Khan Bahadur Molla Abdul Majid.
Special Officer and ex-officio, Deputy Secy., R. J. Pringle, M.B.E., I.C.S.
Special Officers in the Organisation and Methods Branch, Dr. A. F. M. Khalilur Rahman and Major H. F. Miller.
Under Secy., D. L. Power, I.C.S.
Addl. Under Secy., W. B. Kadri, I.C.S.
Asstt. Secy., (C. & E. Branch), V. C. Dutt.
Asst. Secy., Rai Sahib Brindaban Chandra De.
Asstt. Secy. (Publicity), Altafur Rahman Khan.
Asstt. Secy., Shyama Charan Chatterji.
Asstt. Secy., Common Service Br., Khan Sahib Maulvi Ali Ahmed.
Asstt. Secys. (Establishment Branch), Khan Sahib Muhammad Nabi and Pulin Behari Banarji.
Registrar, Nitai Chandra Sen.

HEALTH AND LOCAL SELF GOVT. DEPT.

Minister in charge of Finance and Health & L. S. G. Dept., Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mohammed Ali.
Secretary, E. W. Holland, C.I.E., I.C.S.; R. A. Dutch, O.B.E., I.C.S. (Offg.).
Deputy Secys., R. A. St. G. Stracey, I.C.S., R. C. Dutta, I.C.S. and Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Sadiq Khan.
Addl. Dy. Secy., Banku Behari Ghosh.
Asstt. Secy., Muhammad Abdul Kasem.
Registrar, Biswes'war Prasad Basu.

CIVIL SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Minister in charge of the Dept. of Civil Supplies, Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Abdul Gofran.
Food and Civil Supply Commissioner, A. Dec Williams, C.S.I., C.I.E., J.P., I.C.S.
Addl. Commissioner, H. Tufnell-Barratt, C.I.E., J.P., I.C.S.
Director General, S. K. Chatterjee, I.C.S.
Secretary, A. D. Khan, I.C.S.
Dy. Secy., C. I. M. Arnold, M.B.E., I.C.S.
Director of Rationing, Bengal, Rai Bahadur N. C. Sen.
Asstt. Secy., Sudhansu Ranjan De.
1st *Asstt. Secy.*, Sailendra Nath Das Gupta.
2nd *Asst. Secy.*, Maulvi Hashim Ali.
3rd *Asstt. Secy.*, Monoranjan Sarkar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Secy., W. McC Sharpe, D.S.C., I.C.S.
Asstt. Secy., Nirmal Chandra Chatterji.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Secy., G. M. Ratcliff, I.C.S.
Special Officer, R. G. C. Davison, I.C.S.
1st *Asstt. Secy.*, Sudhindra Nath Mukherji.
2nd *Asst. Secy.*, Kazi Azhar Ali.
Legal Asstt., Pramod Kisor Ray.

LAND AND LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Minister in charge of Education and Land and Land Revenue Dept., The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Saiyed Muazzamuddin Hosain.
Member, Board of Revenue, Bengal and ex-officio Secy., Land & Land Revenue, L. R. Fawcus, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.
Addl. Member, Board of Revenue, Bengal and Ex-Officio Secy., Land and Land Revenue, S. K. Haldar, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Joint Secy., A. K. Ghosh, I.C.S.
1st *Asst. Secy.*, Rai Sahib A. K. Chakrabarti.
2nd *Asst. Secy.*, Sati Prasanna Sarkar.

AGRICULTURE, FOREST AND FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.

Minister in charge of the Dept. of Agriculture, Forest & Fisheries, The Hon'ble Mr. Ahmed Hossain.
Secy., S. Basu, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.
Addl. Secy., S. Dutt, I.C.S.
Deputy Secy., Khan Bahadur S. F. Meerza.

Special Officer, Tanks Improvement, Bengal and Dy. Secy. Agriculture, Forest & Fisheries (Ex-Officio), Rai Bahadur U. N. Ghosh.
Asstt. Secy., Sishir Kumar Gupta.
Addl. Asstt. Secy., Rai Sahib Nihar Chandra Chakravarti.
Registrar, A. Majid Choudhori.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Minister in charge of Education & Land and Land Revenue Dept., The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Saiyed Muazzamuddin Hosain.
Secy., K. C. Basak, I.C.S.
Asstt. Secy., A. M. Salimullah.
Special Officer, H. C. Sen.

WORKS AND BUILDINGS AND IRRIGATION AND WATER-WAYS DEPT.

Minister in charge of Irrigation and Waterways Dept., The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Abdul Fazal Muhammad Abdul Rahman.
Secy., B. B. Sarkar, I.C.S.
Dy. Secy., Rai Bahadur Sudhir Kumar Mazumdar.
Asstt. Secy., Khan Sahib Abdul Jalil and Khan Bahadur Maulvi A. W. Syeduddin Khan.
Addl. Asstt. Secy., Bhupendra Krishna Singha.
Registrar, Moyenuddin Miah.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Minister in charge of Finance and Health & L. S.G. Dept., The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mohammad Ali.
Secy., Rai Bahadur Sushil Kumar Mukherji.
Deputy Secy., Rai Sahib Hemanta Kumar Bhatterji.
Addl. Dy. Secy., Binoy Bhusan Das Gupta.
Asstt. Secy., B. K. Sen.
Registrar, A. F. M. Yusuff.

COMMERCE, LABOUR AND INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

Minister in charge of the Dept. of Commerce, Labour and Industries, The Hon'ble Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed.
Secy., M. K. Kirpalani, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Deputy Secy., A. H. Quraishi, I.C.S.
Asstt. Secy., Durgasive Prosad Mukherji.
Addl. Asstt. Secy., Premananda Nag.

CO-OPERATION, CREDIT AND RELIEF DEPARTMENTS.

Minister in charge of the Depts. of Co-operation, Credit and Relief & Irrigation and Waterways, The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Abdul Fazal Muhammad Abdur Rahaman.
Secy., K. C. Basak, I.C.S.
Director, Relief and Rehabilitation, Bengal and Ex-Officio Jt. Secy., Dept. of Co-operation, Credit and Relief, T. G. Davies.
Dy. Director and Ex-Officio Dy. Secy., J. R. Symonds.
Asstt. Secy., Muhammad Abdul Gani.
Asstt. Secys., Khan Sahib Md. Fazlur Rahman, Raghu Nath Banerji, and M. R. Ayer and Khan Sahib Abdul Karim.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Inspector-General of Police, F. G. Taylor, C.I.E., J.P.
Commissioner, Calcutta Police, D. R. Hardwick, J.P.
Surgeon-General, Major-General W. E. R. Diamond, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.M.S.
Collector of Customs, Calcutta, S. C. Satyawadi, I.C.S.
Accountant-General, M. Bose.
Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt.-Col. M. A. Singh, I.M.S.
Postmaster-General, R. B. Dennis.
Inspector-General of Registration, Babu Digendra Nath Shaha.
Director of Agriculture, N. M. Khan, I.C.S.
Director of Industries, Dr. A. Karim.
Director of Fisheries, Dr. S. L. Hora.
Protector of Emigrants, Lt.-Col. Keshav Shadashiv Thakur, I.M.S.
Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Kalipada Biswas, M.A.
Curator of Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, S. K. Mukerjee, M.Sc., Ph. D.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF BENGAL.

Frederick J. Halliday	1854
John P. Grant	1859
Cecil Beadon	1862
William Grey	1867
George Campbell	1871
Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I.	1874
The Hon. Ashley Eden, C.S.I.	1877
Sir Steuart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I. (*Offg.*)	1879
A. Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., C.I.E.	1882
H. A. Cockerell, C.S.I. (*Officiating*)	1885
Sir Steuart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1887
Sir Charles Alfred Elliott, K.C.S.I.	1890
Sir A. P. MacDonnell, K.C.S.I. (*Offg.*)	1893
Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I. Retired 6th April 1898.	1895
Charles Cecil Stevens, C.S.I. (*Offg.*)	1897
Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I. Died, 21st November 1902.	1898
J. A. Bourdillon, C.S.I. (*Officiating*)	1902
Sir A. H. Leith Fraser, K.C.S.I.	1903
Lancelot Hare, C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Offg.*)	1906
F. A. Slacke (*Officiating*)	1906
Sir E. N. Baker, K.C.S.I. Retired 21st September 1911.	1908
F. W. Duke, C.S.I. (*Officiating*)	1911

The Office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was abolished on April 1st, 1912, when Bengal was raised to a Governorship.

GOVERNORS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

The Rt. Hon. Baron Carmichael of Skirling, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.	1912
The Rt. Hon. Earl of Ronaldshay, G.C.I.E.	1917
The Rt. Hon. Lord Lytton	1922
The Rt. Hon. Sir Stanley Jackson, P.C., G.C.I.E.	1927
The Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E.	1932
The Rt. Hon. Lord Brabourne, G.C.I.E., M.C.	1937
Sir John Ackroyd Woodhead, K.C.S.I. (Temporary)	1939
The Rt. Hon. Sir John Arthur Herbert, G.C.I.E.	1939
Sir Thomas Rutherford, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Temporary)	1943
The Rt. Hon. R. G. Casey, P.C., C.H., M.C., D.S.O.	1944
The Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick John Burrows, G.C.I.E.	1946

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker: The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Nurul Amin.

Deputy Speaker: Tafazzal Ali.

1—GENERAL.

(i) *Urban.*

Hemanta Kumar Basu (*Calcutta North*); Jyotish Chandra Ghose (*Calcutta East*); Iswar Das Jalan (*Calcutta West*); Basantlal Murarka (*Calcutta Central*); J. C. Gupta (*Calcutta South Central*); Satish Chandra Bose (*Calcutta South*); Bhupati Majumdar (*Hooghly-cum-Howra Municipal*); Nikunja Behari Maiti. (*Burdwan Division North Municipal*); Bepin Behari Ganguli (*24-Parganas Municipal*); Satish Chandra Chakravarty (*Presidency Division Municipal*); Manoranjan Dhar (*North Bengal Municipal*); Kiron Sankar Roy (*East Bengal Municipal*).

(ii) *Rural.*

Kanai Lal Dass and Jadabendra Nath Panja (*Burdwan Central*); Bankubehari Mandal and Annadaprasad Mandal (*Burdwan North-West*); Mihir Lal Chattopadhyaya and Nishapati Majhi (*Birhum*); Ashutosh Mallick and Kanai Lal De (*Bankura West*); Kamal Krishna Ray (*Bankura East*); Krishna Prasad Mondal and Charu Chandra Mahanty (*Midnapur Central*); Annada Prosad Chowdhury and Harendra Nath Dolui (*Jhargram-cum-Ghatal*); Rajani Kanta Pramanik (*Midnapur East*); Pramatha Nath Bandopadhaya (*Midnapur South-West*); Iswar Chandra Mal (*Midnapur South-East*); Dhirendra Narayan Mukherji and Radhanath Dass (*Hooghly North-East*); Sukumar Dutta (*Hooghly South-West*); Arabinda Gayen and Sushil Kumar Banerjee (*Howrah*); Hem Chandra Naskar and Bimal Chandra Sinha (*24-Parganas South-East*); Ardhendu Sekhar Naskar and Charu Chandra Bhandari (*24-Parganas North-West*); Haripada Chatterjee and Purna Chandra Pramanik (*Nadia*); Shyamapada Bhattacharyya and Kuber Chand Haldar (*Murshidabad*); Bijoy Krishna Sarkar and Bhola Nath Biswas (*Jessore*); Mukunda Behary Mullick, Rajendra Nath Sarkar and Gobinda Lal Banerjee (*Khulna*); Pravas Chandra Lahiri (*Rajshahi*); Ram Hari Roy and Bir Birsha (*Maldah*); Rup Narayan Roy, Harendra Nath Roy and Nishitha Nath Kundu (*Dinajpur*); Prasanna Deb Raikut, Mohini Mohan Barman and Khagendra Nath Das Gupta (*Jalpaiguri-cum-Siliguri*); Nagendra Narayan Ray, Rajani Kanta Ray Barman and Brojomadhab Das (*Rangpur*); Haran Chandra Barman and Suresh Chandra Das Gupta (*Bogra-cum-Pabna*); Ganendra Chandra Bhattacharjee and Dhananjoy Roy (*Dacca East*); Munindra Nath Bhattacharjee (*Dacca West*); Gayanath Biswas and Benode Chandra Chakraborty (*Mymensingh West*); Prafulla Ranjan Sarker and Amulya Chandra Adhikary (*Mymensingh East*); Dwaraka Nath Barury, Pramatha Ranjan Thakur and Dr. Protap Chandra Guha Roy (*Faridpur*); Satindra Nath Sen and Jogendra Nath Mandal (*Bakarganj South-West*); Monoranjan Gupta (*Bakarganj North-East*); Jogendra Chandra Das and Dhirendra Nath Datta (*Tippera*); Haran Chandra Ghosh Chowdhury (*Naokhali*); Nellie Sengupta (*Chittagong*); Damber Singh Gurung (*Darjeeling*).

11—MUHAMMADAN.

(i) *Urban.*

Md. Rafique (*Calcutta North*); K. Nooruddin (*Calcutta South*); Mohammad Sharif Khan (*Hooghly-cum-Howrah Municipal*); Md. Qumruddin (*Barrackpore Municipal*); Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy (*24-Parganas Municipal*); Nawabzada K. Nasrulla (*Dacca Municipal*).

(ii) *Rural.*

Abul Hashem (*Burdwan*); Khan Bahadur Mudassir Hossain (*Birbhum*); Syed Muhammed Siddique (*Bankura*); Serajuddin Ahmmad (*Midnapore*); Abul Quasem (*Hooghly*); Muhammad Idris (*Howrah*); Jasimuddin Ahmed (*24-Parganas South*); Ilias Ali Molla (*24-Parganas Central*); Khan Bahadur A. F. M. Abdur Rahman (*24-Parganas North-East*); Shamsuddin Ahmed (*Kushtia*); Abdul Hannan (*Meherpur*); Noajesh Ahmed (*Nadia East*); Molla Mohammad Abdul Halim (*Nadia West*); Md. Khuda Bukhsh (*Berhampore*); Sahibzada Kawan Jah Salyid Kazim Ali Mirza (*Murshidabad South-West*); Martuza Baza Chowdhury (*Jangipur*); Lutfar Rahman (*Jessore Sadar*); Abdul Awal (*Jessore East*); Serajul Islam (*Bongaon*); Tofazzel Hossain (*Jhenida*); Abdus Sabur Khan (*Khulna*); Dr. Abdul Ahad (*Satkhira*); Kazi Abul Masud (*Nator*); Maniruddin Akanda (*Rajshahi North*); Abdul Hamid (*Rajshahi South*); Madar Bux (*Rajshahi Central*) Muzaffar Rahaman Choudhury (*Balurghat*); Hafizuddin Choudhuri (*Thakurgaon*); Md. Abdullahel Baqui (*Dinajpur Central East*); Hassan Ali (*Dinajpur Central West*); Nawab Musharruff Hossain, Khan Bahadur (*Jalpaiguri-cum-Darjeeling*); Khairat Hossain (*Nilphamari*); Mahammad Owais (*Rangpur North*); Emad Uddin Ahammad (*Rangpur South*); Paniruddin Ahmad (*Kurigram North*); Nazir Hossain Khandkar (*Kurigram South*); Serajuddin Ahmed (*Gaibandha North*); Ahammad Hossain Mian (*Gaibandha South*); Badiuzzaman Muhammad Ilias (*Bogra East*); Muhammad Ishaque (*Bogra*

South); Mobarak Ali Ahmed (*Bogra North*); Khan Bahadur Mohammed Ali (*Bogra West*); Dewan Lutfar Rahman (*Pabna East*); Khan Bahadur Abul Masud Abdul Hamid (*Pabna West*); Abdur Raschid Mahmood (*Serajganj South*); Khan Sahib Osman Gani (*Serajganj North*); Abdur Rashid Khondker (*Serajganj Central*); Mahammad Sayeed Mia (*Malda North*); Zahur Ahmed Choudhury (*Malda South*); Osman Ali (*Narayanganj South*); Mahammad Abdul Aziz Maulana (*Narayanganj East*); Syed Abdus Salim (*Narayanganj North*); Muhammad Abdul Hakim Vikrampuri (*Munshiganj*); Khan Bahadur Abdul Khaleque (*Dacca South Central*); Khan Bahadur Aulad Hossain Khan (*Manikganj East*); Masihuddin Ahmed *alias* Raja Miah (*Manikganj West*); Fakir Abdul Mannan (*Dacca North Central*); Abu Taiyab Mazhrul Haque (*Dacca Central*); Khan Bahadur Fazlur Rahman (*Jamalpur East*); Abdul Karim (*Jamalpur North*); A. K. M. Bafatuddin Talukdar (*Jamalpur West*); Ahammad Ali Mir (*Jamalpur-cum-Kuktagacha*); Khan Bahadur Sharfuddin Ahmad (*Mymensingh North*); Khan Bahadur Nurul Amin (*Mymensingh East*); Maulana Shamsul Huda (*Mymensingh South*); Abul Kalam Shamsuddin (*Mymensingh West*); Khurram Khan Panee (*Tangail South*) Abdul Hafiz Mirza (*Tangail West*); Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Khan (*Tangail North*); Asanali Muktear (*Netrokona South*); Akbarali Moulvi (*Netrokona North*); Md. Israil (*Kishoreganj South*); Syed Habibul Huq (*Kishoreganj North*); Khan Sahib Hamiduddin Ahmed (*Kishoreganj East*); Shamsuddin Ahmed Khundkar (*Gopalganj*); Ahmed Ali Mridha (*Goalundo*); Khan Bahadur Yusuf Hossain Chowdhury (*Faridpur West*); Chowdhury Samsuddin Ahmed *alias* Badsha Mia (*Faridpur East*); Eskandar Ali Khan (*Madaripur West*); Khan Saheb Abdul Aziz Munshi (*Madaripur East*); Abdur Rahman Khan *alias* Nuru Mia (*Patuakhali North*); Md. Shamsuddin Sikdar (*Patuakhali South*); Khan Saheb Hatem Ally (*Pirojpur South*); Khan Bahadur Syed Mahammad Afzal (*Pirojpur North*); Mohammad Ariff Chaudhury (Dhanu Mia) (*Bakarganj North*); Abul Kasem Fazlul Haq (*Bakarganj South*); Maulana Hazi Muhammad Quasem (*Bakarganj West*); Khan Bahadur Nurazzaman (*Bhola North*); Syed Azizur Rahman (*Bhola South*); Muhammad Rukonuddin (*Brahmanbaria North*); Ali Ahmed Khan (*Brahmanbaria South*); Tafazzal Ali (*Tippera North-East*); Khan Sahib Mafizuddin Ahmed (*Tippera North*); Nowab Ali (*Tippera West*); Abdul Momin (*Tippera Central*); Syed Serajal Haque (*Tippera South*); Janabali Mia (*Chandpur East*); Khan Bahadur Abidur Reza Choudhury (*Chandpur West*); Muhammad Abdus Salam (*Matlabbazar*); Fazlur Rahman (*Noakhali North*); Majibar Rahman (*Noakhali Central*); Fazlul Karim (*Ramganj-cum-Raipur*); Abdul Hakim Mia (*Noakhali West*); Abdul Hai (*Noakhali South*); Muhammad Habibullah Chaudhury (*Feni*); Kabir Ahmed Choudhury (*Cox's Bazar*); Ahmed Kabir Chowdhury (*Chittagong South*); Ali Ahmed Chowdhury (*Chittagong South-Central*); Khan Bahadur Farid Ahmad Choudhury (*Chittagong North-East*); Fazlul Qadir (*Chittagong North-West*).

III—WOMEN'S.

(i) General Urban.

Bina Das (*Calcutta General*); Ashalata Sen (*Decca General*).

(ii) Muhammadan Urban.

Husan Ara Begum (*Calcutta (Muhammadan)*); Anwara Khatun (*Dacca (Muhammadan)*.

IV—ANGLO-INDIAN.

L. R. Pentony, R. E. Platel, Edna May Ricketts and G. C. D. Wilks (*Anglo-Indian*).

V—EUROPEAN.

J. A. Powell (*Burdwan Division*); G. Wilkinson (*Hooghly-cum-Howrah*); D. C. Bethune Pilkington, S. K. Sawday, A. F. Stark and W. C. Wordsworth (*Calcutta and Suburbs*); A. Bruce Smith (*Presidency Division*); W. D. Simpson (*Rajshahi Division*); D. G. Smyth-Osbourne (*Darjeeling*); J. N. Smart (*Dacca Division*); A. C. Walton (*Chittagong Division*).

VI—INDIAN CHRISTIAN.

Daniel Gomes (*Calcutta-cum-Presidency Division*); R. A. Gomes (*Dacca Division*).

VII—COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

F. F. M. Ferguson, A. W. Taylor, R. Haywood, D. Gladding, J. R. Walker, H. R. Hodge and C. W. Miles (*Bengal Chamber of Commerce*); H. R. Norton, M. B. E., and N. Stokes (*Calcutta Trades Association*); D. I. Duff and I. G. Kennedy (*Indian Jute Mills Association*); R. A. H Stevenson and E. E. Corstorphine (*Indian Tea Association*); R. B. Whitehead (*Indian Mining Association*); A. K. Ghose and Bimal Comar Ghose (*Bengal National Chamber of Commerce*); Debi Prosad Khaitan (*Indian Chamber of Commerce*); Anandilall Poddar (*Maruari Association*); M. A. H. Ispahani (*Muslim Chamber of Commerce*).

VIII—LANDHOLDERS'.

Sir Uday Chand Mahatab, Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan (*Burdwan Landholders*); Maharaja Sris Chandra Nandy (*Presidency Landholders*); Narendra Singh Singhi (*Rajshahi Landholders*); Shitangshu Kanta Acharjee of Mymensingh (*Dacca Landholders*); Kumar Arun Chandra Sinha (*Chittagong Landholders*).

IX—LABOUR.

(i) *Trade Union Labour.*

Jyoti Basu (*Railway Trade Union*); Dr. A. M. Malik (*Water Transport Trade Union*).

(ii) *Factory and Colliery Labour.*

Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerji (*Calcutta and Suburbs Registered Factories*); Niharendu Dutt-Mazumdar (*Barrackpore Registered Factories*); Sibnath Banerjee (*Howrah Registered Factories*); A. M. A. Zaman (*Hooghly-cum-Serampore Registered Factories*); Debendra Nath Sen (*Colliery Coal Mines*).

(iii) *Tea Garden Labour.*

Ratanlal Brahmin (*Darjeeling Sadar*).

X—UNIVERSITY CONSTITUENCIES.

Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee (*Calcutta University*); Fazlur Rahman (*Dacca University*).

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President : The Honourable Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, K.C.I.E.

Deputy President : Vacant.

Bijoy Singh Nahar; Biren Roy; Satish Chandra Jana; Rai Sahib Jagendra Nath Roy; Biswas Nath Ray; Nagendra Nath Mahalanobish; Rai Brojendra Nath Maitra Bahadur; Hemendra Kumar Das; Dr. Kumud Sankar Ray, M.P.; Lalit Chandra Das; Haji Md. Yusuf; Abdul Rashid; Khan Bahadur Sheik Fazal Elahi; Khan Bahadur M. A. Momin, C.I.E., Khan Sahib Mobarak Ali Khan; Khan Bahadur Mukhlesur Rahman; Abdul Latif; Dr. Kasiruddin Talukdar; Sultan Uddin Ahmed-Reajuddin Bhuiya, Khan Bahadur Abdul Hamid Choudhury, Khan Bahadur Ghyashuddin Pathan; Moazzim Ali Choudhury (Lal Mia); Syed Fazle Rabbi Choudhury; Khan Bahadur Syed Abdur Rashid Choudhury; Khan Bahadur Abdul Gofran; Nur Ahmed; George Morgan, C.I.E.; J. L. Nelson; F. C. J. Steuart; Amulyadhone Roy; Hon'ble Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, K.C.I.E.; Birendra Kishore Roy Choudhury; Kamini Kumar Dutta; L. P. S. Bourne; Hamidul Huq Choudhury; Khan Bahadur Saiyed Muazzamuddin Hosain; Bankim Chandra Dutta; Abdullah-al-Mahmud; Mungturam Jajpuria; Hari Das Mazumdar; Alhadj Khan Bahadur Shaikh Muhammad Jan; Humayun Z. A. Kabir; Moulana Md. Akrum Khan; Khan Bahadur Moulvi Wahiduzzaman; Khan Bahadur A. M. Shahoodul Hoque; T. B. Nimmo; Rai Dhirendra Lal Barua Bahadur; Latafat Hossain; D. J. Cohen, O.B.E.; Mrs. Labanyaprova Dutta; (11 seats are still vacant).

Bihar.

As in the case of Bombay Presidency, the province known hitherto as Bihar and Orissa has suffered a territorial diminution owing to the constitution of the Orissa Division as a separate province. The following details therefore appertain to the new Bihar province after the separation of Orissa as from April 1, 1936.

Bihar lies between 20°-30' and 27°-30' N. latitude and between 82°-31' and 88°-26' E. longitude and includes the provinces of Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and is bounded on the north by Nepal and the Darjeeling district of Bengal; on the east by Bengal and the Bay of Bengal; on the south by the new province of Orissa; and on the west by the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and the Central Provinces.

The area of the territories which constitute the Governorship of Bihar is 69,348 square miles. The States in Chota Nagpur which were included in the Province have since the 1st April 1933 been transferred to the control of the Resident, Eastern States and no longer form part of the Province. Chota Nagpur is a mountainous region which separates them from the Central Indian Plateau. Bihar comprises the valley of the Ganges from the spot where it issues from the territories of the Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh till it enters Bengal near Rajmahal. South of Bihar lies Chota Nagpur. Following the main geographical lines there are four Civil Divisions with headquarters at Patna, Muzaffarpur (for Tirhut), Bhagalpur and Ranchi (for Chota Nagpur). The headquarters of Government are at Patna. The new capital which lies between the Military Cantonment of Dinapore and the old civil station of Bankipore is known as "Patna," the old town being called "Patna City."

The People.

The Province has a population of 36,340,151 persons. Even so with 521 persons per square mile, Bihar is more thickly populated than Germany. There are only four towns, which can be classed as cities, namely, Patna, Gaya, Jamshedpur and Bhagalpur. During the last ten years the population of Patna has been steadily increasing. Hindus form an overwhelming majority of the population. Though the Muhammadans form about one-tenth of the total population they constitute more than one-fifth of urban population of the province. Animists account for 5·7 per cent. These are inhabitants of the Chota Nagpur plateau and the Santal Parganas, the latter district being a continuation of the plateau in a north-easterly direction.

Industries.

Although there is a great deal of mineral wealth in Chota Nagpur and important industries are developing in connection with it, still for the bulk of the population of the province agriculture continues to be the basic occupation. Over 80 per cent. of the population depends wholly on Agriculture, while only 7.8 depends on industries.

The soil throughout the whole of that portion of the Indo-Gangetic plain lying within the provincial boundaries is extremely fertile, particularly in North Bihar, in parts of which the density of the population is more than 900 people to the square mile. The province occupies a transitional position between Bengal with its damp climate so suitable for the paddy crop and the provinces to the north and west where large irrigation schemes have had to be provided to enable the soil to produce its bounty. As in Bengal, rice is by far the most important crop as it occupies normally an area of approximately 12 million acres or about 52 per cent. of the net cropped area of the province. In 1942-43 the area under rice was 9,291,200 acres. As canal irrigation is available only in the Sone valley and to a moderate extent in Champaran District, the importance of the south-west monsoon to the province of Bihar cannot be overestimated.

In addition to the rice crop, however, other grain crops are grown on a tolerably large scale. Of the monsoon cereals, maize is grown in a normal area of about 16 lakhs of acres while in the cold weather wheat and barley are extensively grown and occupy approximately 13 lakhs of acres. The cultivation of oilseeds like castor, mustard and linseed forms a large and important part of the agriculture of Bihar, the normal area under spring oilseeds being estimated at more than 17 lakhs of acres. The areas under maize, wheat, barley and spring oilseeds in 1943-44 were 1,513,100 acres, 1,220,800 acres, 1,279,100 acres and 1,504,300 acres respectively.

After the United Provinces, Bihar is the most important white sugar area in India, some 26 per cent. of the total production of white sugar in the country being turned out in Bihar factories. The importance of the agricultural aspect of the industry cannot be overestimated as nearly 4 crore of rupees have been paid to the growers in the past season 1942-43 for cane purchased and crushed by the factories. Apart from this, numbers of young graduates and a large labour force find employment at the factories from year to year. The number of factories in the province has risen from 12 in 1931-32 to 31 at the present time.

Jute is also an important crop and is confined almost entirely to the Purnea district on the Bengal border where about 95 per cent. of the total crop in the province is produced. The total area under the jute crop was 202,200 acres in 1943-44 but little of the produce is manufactured within the province.

Tobacco is a crop of increasing importance in the province and one which is likely to expand in importance. The area under the crop in 1943-44 was 110,000 acres. There are two factories at present in the province.

Manufactures.

Opium was formerly, with indigo, the chief manufactured product of Bihar, but in consequence of the agreement with the Chinese Government the Patna Factory has been closed. At Monghyr the Peninsular Tobacco Company have erected one of the largest cigarette factories in the world and as a result tobacco is being grown much more extensively. The Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur in Singhbhum district are also one of the largest in the world and numerous subsidiary industries are springing up in their vicinity. The most important of these are the Tinplate Company of India, Agricultural Implements, Ltd., Enfield Cable Company of India, Enamelled Ironware, Limited, and Indian Steel Wire Products. The population of Jamshedpur is rapidly approaching 100,000 and it consumes 1½ million

tons of coal annually. This part of the province has also some of the richest and most extensive iron mines in the world and supplies the iron and steel works in both Bengal and Bihar with raw materials, but the raising of coal is still the most important of the mineral industries in the province. The coalfields in the Manbhum District have undergone an extraordinary development in the past twenty years, while valuable new fields are being developed at Ramgarh, Rokaro and Karanpura in Hazaribagh. This same district is the most important mica mining centre in the world both on account of the quality as well as the size of its output. Manbhum, Palamau, Ranchi, the Santal Parganas and Gaya are also the chief centres for the production of lac and the manufacture of shellac, the latter of which is exported from India to the value of ten crores annually. Cement is the other important industry of the province which is produced from the limestones available in Palaman and Shahabad.

Administration.

The Province on first constitution was administered by a Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, thus being unique in India as the only Lieutenant Governorship with a Council. Under the Reform Act of 1919 it was raised to the status of a Governorship, with an Executive Council and Ministers. The principles of the provincial administration are fully explained elsewhere.

Public Works.

The Public Works Department in the Province of Bihar consists of two separate branches, *viz.*:—(1) the Buildings and Roads which includes Railways, and Public Health Engineering Branches and (2) Irrigation and Electric Branches. There are two Chief Engineers. Chief Engineer I who is also secretary to Government is in charge of the Buildings and Roads. Chief Engineer II who is temporary at present, is also additional secy. to Government and is in charge of the Irrigation and Electric branches of the P.W. Dept. In addition to this, there is another Deputy Secretary to Government and also a non-technical Assistant Secretary in the Irrigation and Electric branch. The Electrical work of the Province is carried out by an Electric Inspector and Electrical Engineer and a staff of subordinates; while the Public Health Engineering works are looked after by the S. E. Public Health Engineering Department who is in charge of the P. H. Engineering Department and a staff of subordinates.

The post-war Road Development & Planning is carried out by an Engineer as special officer and a staff of subordinates.

Justice.

The administration of justice is controlled by the High Court of Judicature at Patna. In the administration of civil justice below the High Court are the District Judges as Courts of Appeal, the Subordinate Judges and the Munsiffs. The jurisdiction of a District Judge or Subordinate Judge extends to all original suits cognisable by the Civil Courts. It does not, however, include the powers of a Small Cause Court, unless these be specially conferred. The ordinary jurisdiction of a Munsif extends to all suits in which the amount or value of the subject matter in dispute does not exceed Rs. 1,000 though the limit may be extended to Rs. 4,000. On the criminal side the Sessions Judge hears appeals from Magistrates exercising first class powers while the District Magistrate is the appellate authority for Magistrates exercising second and third class powers. The District Magistrate can also be, though in point of fact he very rarely is, a court of first instance. It is usual in most districts for a Joint Magistrate or a Deputy Magistrate to receive complaints and police reports, cases of difficulty or importance being referred to the District Magistrate who is responsible for the peace of the district. In the Santal Parganas and in the Chota Nagpur Division the Deputy Commissioners and their subordinates hear rent suits. In the Santal Parganas the Deputy Commissioner and his subordinates also exercise civil powers.

Land Tenure.

Almost the whole of the province of Bihar is covered by the permanent Settlement of 1793. A number of estates are held direct by Government, having come into the direct management of Government in various ways. Other estates are managed temporarily by the Board of Revenue under the Court of Wards Act, while in Chota Nagpur a number of estates are managed by Managers appointed under the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act. There are two Tenancy Acts in force in the Province:—In Bihar the Bihar Tenancy Act is in force. This is the same as the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, with a number of important differences consequent on recent amendments of the Act. In Chota Nagpur, which is largely inhabitated by aboriginal peoples, the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1908, an Act specially adopted to their requirements, is in force. It has also recently undergone several important amendments beneficial to the people of Chota Nagpur. There is a third tenancy system in the Santal Parganas where the tenancy law is contained in Regulation III of 1872 and II of 1886 and the record-of-rights prepared in the settlement. Finally in a small part of South Bihar where there is a large aboriginal population a special chapter of the Bihar Tenancy Act designed to prevent alienation of land by aborigines is in force.

Throughout the province a system of periodic settlements is in vogue. In these settlements the maps and cadastral ledgers are revised and fair rents settled. In many districts the settlement records are now out of date and in one or two it is nearly 40 years since the last settlement was undertaken.

In the greater part of the Santal Parganas and in many parts of Chota Nagpur the headmen system prevails. The usual practice is that the headmen are responsible for the collection of the rents and their payment to landlords after deduction of a percentage as their remuneration. Special steps have been taken in the settlements to record the rights and duties of the headmen, and the special rights and privileges of certain privileged classes of tenants among the aboriginals.

Police.

The Departments of Police, Prisons and Registration are each under the general direction of Government, supervised and inspected by an Inspector-General with a staff of assistants. The Commissioner of Excise and Salt is also Inspector-General of Registration.

Under the Inspector-General of Police are three Deputy Inspectors-General and 24 Superintendents. There are also 24 Assistant Superintendents of Police and 48 Deputy Superintendents. The force is divided into the District Police, the Railway Police and the Military Police. There is a college for the training of officers and two Schools for the training of recruit constables. Both the institutions have selected Police officers on their staff. A Criminal Investigation Department has also been formed for the collection and distribution of information relating to professional criminals and criminal tribes whose operations extend beyond a single district and to control, advise, and assist in investigations of crime of this class and other serious action which its assistance may be invoked. There are 11 companies of Unmounted Military Police and seven troops of Mounted Military Police which are maintained as reserves to deal with serious and organised disturbances and perform no ordinary civil duties. The Unmounted Military Police is under the charge of a commandant who is an officier of S.P.'s rank.

Education.

The position of education in the Province, with the numbers attending schools, is set out in the section Education and the tables attached thereto (*q. v.*) showing in great detail the educational status of the administration. The mass literacy movement which has been inaugurated in Bihar for the education of adults is an interesting feature of the educational programme of the province.

There is a University at Patna, whose functions are described under the Indian Universities. (*q. v.*)

Medical.

The Medical Department is under the control of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals who is a Member of the Indian Medical Service. Under him there are 16 Civil Surgeons who are responsible for the medical work of the districts at the headquarters of which they are stationed. 57 hospitals & Dispensaries are maintained by Government in addition to 632 Dispensaries maintained by Local bodies, Railways, private persons, etc. 6,138,988 patients including 1,17,757 in-patients were treated in all the dispensaries in 1943. The total income of the dispensaries maintained by Government and Local Bodies including that of the private aided institutions amounted to Rs. 38,31,194/8.

There is a large mental hospital for Europeans at Ranchi receiving patients from Assam, Bihar, Bengal, Baluchistan, the C. P., the N.W.F.P., Orissa, the Punjab and the United Provinces and another similar institution for Indians for the treatment of mental patients from Bihar, Orissa and Bengal. A sanatorium has been established at Itki in the district of Ranchi for the treatment of tuberculosis. There is a Medical College at Patna with a large and well equipped hospital attached to it including an institute for Radium treatment. There is a Medical School at Darbhanga which also has a large hospital attached to it. Centres for anti-rabic treatment have been opened at Patna and other suitable places in the province.

The province has a laboratory for the preparation of cholera phage and bacterio-phage which are supplied to other provincial Governments also for use in the prevention of epidemics.

ADMINISTRATION.

Governor.

His Excellency Sir Hugh Dow, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Personal Staff.

Secretary to Governor, D. H. Crofton, M.B.E., I.C.S.

Military Secretary to Governor, J. B. Hodgson.

Aide-de-Camps, Captain P. G. L. Jessop, The Queen's Regiment and Ft./Lt. G. A. Turner, D.F.C., R.A.F.

Honorary A. D. Cs., Lt.-Col. W. N. R. Kemp, Lieut. N. Sinha & Risaldar Major & Hony. Capt. Abdul Latif, Khan Bahadur, O. B. I., I.D.S.M.

Secretariat.

Chief Secretary to Government, Political and Appointment Departments, J. Bowstead, M.C., O.I.E., I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, Finance Department, J. S. Hardman, O.B.E., I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, Supply & Price Control Dept., K. S. V. Raman, I.C.S.

Secy. to Govt. Rev. & Labour Dept., F. F. A. Taylor, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, T. G. N. Ayyar, I.C.S.

Chief Eng. & Secretary to Government, P.W.D., A. E. Green, O.B.E., M.C., I.S.E.

Second Chief Engineer & Addl. Secy. to Govt., P.W.D., W. G. Came, C.I.E.

Dy. Chief Engineer, and Dy. Secy. to Govt., Irrigation, W. L. Murrell, O.B.E., I.S.E.

Secretary to Government, Education, Dev. & Emp. Departments, C. K. Raman, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, B. C. Mukharji, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, T. G. N. Ayyar, I.C.S.

Public Service Commission (for Bihar, C.P. and Berar and Orissa), E. A. C. Perkin, O.I.E., I.P. (Rtd.); *Chairman*; Abdul Latif Khan, B.A., L.L.B. and Rajandhari Sinha, O.I.E., *Members*; Dr. H. C. Seth, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), *Secretary*.

GOVERNORS OF BIHAR.

Lord Sinha of Raipur, P.C., K.C. ..	1920	Sir Thomas Alexander Stewart, K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.C.S.	1939
Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.	1921	Sir Thomas George Rutherford, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.	1943
Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	1927	Sir Robert Francis Mudie, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.	1943
Sir James David Sifton, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.	1932	Sir Thomas George Rutherford, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.	1944
Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.C.S.	1937	Sir Hugh Dow, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. ..	1946

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker : The Hon'ble Mr. Vindhyeshwari Prasad Varma, B.A., B.L.

Deputy Speaker : Deva Saran Singh.

Secretary : Raghu Nath Prashad, M.A., B.L.

Asstt. Secretary : Bisheswar Prasad.

Sarangdhar Sinha (*Patna City General Urban*) ; Jagat Narain Lal (*Patna Division General Urban*); Murli Manohar Prasad (*Tirhut Division General Urban*) ; Gauri Shankar Dalmia (*Bhagalpur Division General Urban*) ; Amiyo Kumar Ghosh (*Chota Nagpur Division General Urban*) ; Deva Saran Singh (*Central Patna General Rural*) ; Shyam Nandan Singh (*Dinapur General Rural*) ; Jagadish Narain Sinha (*Bihar General Rural*) ; Shyam Narayan Singh (*East Bihar General Rural*) ; Mahabir Ram (*East Bihar General Rural, Reserved*) ; Birendra Bahadur Sinha (*South Gaya General Rural*) ; Sakti Kumar (*South Gaya General Rural, Reserved*) ; The Hon'ble Mr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha (*Aurangabad General Rural*) ; Jamuna Prashad Singh (*Nawada General Rural*) ; Chotu Ram (*Nawada General Rural, Reserved*) ; Mosaheb Sinha (*North Gaya General Rural*) ; Hargobind Misra (*Hazar General Rural*) ; Guptanath Singh (*Bhabhua General Rural*) ; Sardar Haribar Singh (*North-East Shahabad General Rural*) ; Deo Narayan Singh (*East Central Shahabad General Rural*) ; Jagjivan Ram (*East Central Shahabad General Rural, Reserved*) ; Jagarnath Singh (*Sasaram General Rural*) ; Pandit Girish Tewari (*West Saran Sadr General Rural*) ; Ram Binod Sinha (*East Saran Sadr General Rural*) ; Jhulan Sinha (*North-East Siwan General Rural*) ; Mahamaya Prasad Sinha (*South-West Siwan General Rural*) ; Prabhunath Sinha (*East Gopalganj cum Mashrak and Marhowrah General Rural*) ; Phulan Prasad Varma (*West Gopalganj General Rural*) ; Ram Basawan Ram (*West Gopalganj General Rural, Reserved*) ; Ganesh Prasad Sah (*North-West Champaran Sadr General Rural*) ; Pandit Prajapati Misra (*East Champaran Sadr General Rural*) ; Harivans Sahay (*South-West Champaran Sadr General Rural*) ; Jaynarayan Prasad (*South Bettiah General Rural*) ; The Hon'ble Mr. Badri Nath Verma (*North Bettiah General Rural*) ; Yamuna Ram (*North Bettiah General Rural, Reserved*) ; Mahesh Prashad Sinha (*East Muzaffarpur Sadr General Rural*) ; Shiva Nandan Ram (*East Muzaffarpur Sadr General Rural, Reserved*) ; The Hon'ble Mr. Vindheswari Prasad Varma (*West Muzaffarpur Sadr General Rural*) ; Dip Narayan Sinha (*East Sitamarhi cum Katra and Mumpur General Rural*) ; Rameshwar Prasad Sinha (*South-West Hajipur General Rural*) ; Bir Chandra Patel (*North-East Hajipur General Rural*) ; Ramasis Thakur (*North Sitamarhi General Rural*) ; Thakur Ramnandan Singh (*West Sitamarhi General Rural*) ; Pandit Dhanraj Sharma (*North Madhubani General Rural*) ; Harinath Mishra (*South Madhubani General Rural*) ; Vindheshwari Prasad Sinha (*East Madhubani cum Bahera General Rural*) ; Radhakant Choudhary (*Darbhanga Sadr General Rural*) ; Ramghulam Choudhary (*Darbhanga Sadr General Rural, Reserved*) ; Rajeshwar Prasad Narin Sinha (*North-West Samastipur General Rural*) ; Ramcharan Sinha (*South-East Samastipur General Rural*) ; Sunder Mahto Pasi (*South-East Samastipur General Rural, Reserved*) ; The Hon'ble Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha (*South Sadr Monghyr General Rural*) ; Dr. Raghunandan Prasad (*South Sadr Monghyr General Rural, Reserved*) ; Kamleshwari Prasad Jadab (*North Sadr Monghyr General Rural*) ; The Hon'ble Mr. Ramcharitra Sinha (*West Begusarai General Rural*) ; Sarjoo Prasad Sinha (*East Begusarai General Rural*) ; Kalika Prasad Singh (*Jamui General Rural*) ; Rash Bihari Lal (*South Bhagalpur Sadr General Rural*) ; Shivadhari Singh (*North Bhagalpur Sadr cum Kishanganj General Rural*) ; Hari Kishore Prasad (*Banka General Rural*) ; Rajendra Misra (*Supaul General Rural*) ; Shivanandan Prasad Mandal (*Madhipura General Rural*) ; Bhagwat Prasad (*Madhipura General Rural, Reserved*) ; Basudeva Prasad Sinha (*North-West Purnea General Rural*) ; Dr. Kishori Lal Kundu (*East Purnea General Rural*) ; Lakshmi Narayan Singh "Sudhanshu" (*South-West Purnea General Rural*) ; Bhola Paswan (*South-West Purnea General Rural, Reserved*) ; The Hon'ble Pandit Binodanand Jha (*Deoghar cum Jamtara General Rural*) ; Pandit Budhinath Jha (*Godda General Rural*) ; Lambodar Mookherjee (*Santal Parganas Sadr General Rural*) ; Bariar Hembrom (*Santal Parganas Sadr General Rural, Reserved*) ; Brijlal Dokania (*Pakaur cum Rajmahal General Rural*) ; Jairam Murmu (*Pakaur cum Rajmahal General Rural, Reserved*) ; The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Ballabh Sahay (*Central Hazaribagh General Rural*) ; Khara Manjhi (*Central Hazaribagh General Rural, Reserved*) ; Sukhlal Singh (*Giridih cum Chatra General Rural*) ; Mangar Dhobi (*Giridih cum Chatra General Rural, Reserved*) ; Deoki Nandan Prasad (*Ranchi Sadr General Rural*) ; Soma Bhagat (*Ranchi Sadr General Rural, Reserved*) ; Nagar Mal Modi (*Gumla cum Simdega General Rural*) ; Rai Sahib Bundi Ram Oraon (*Gumla cum Simdega General Rural, Reserved*) ; Dr. Purna Chandra Mitra (*Kisti General Rural*) ; Raj Kishore Singh (*North-East Palamau General Rural*) ; Jitu Ram (*North-East Palamau General Rural, Reserved*);

Jadubans Sahay (*South-West Palamau General Rural*); Sagar Mahto (*South Manbhum General Rural*); Tika Ram Manjhi (*South Manbhum General Rural Reserved*); Sris Chandra Banerjee (*Central Manbhum General Rural*); Nakul Chandra Sahis (*Central Manbhum General Rural, Reserved*); Purushottam Chohan (*North Manbhum General Rural*); Kishori Mohan Upadhyay (*Singhbhum General Rural*); Danardan Aldo Ho (*Singhbhum General Rural*); Sidui Hembrom (*Singhbhum General Rural, Reserved*); Saiyid Jafar Imam (*Patna City Muhammadan Urban*); Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Ismail (*Patna Division Muhammadan Urban*); Muhammad Abdul Ghani (*Tirhut Muhammadan Urban*); Ali Ahmad Buland Akhtar (*Bhagalpur Division Muhammadan Urban*); Khan Sahib Saiyid Mazhar Imam (*Chota Nagpur Muhammadan Urban*); Sharfuddin Husain (*West Patna Muhammadan Rural*); Mehdi Hasan (*East Patna Muhammadan Rural*); Khaja Gulam Ahmad (*East Gaya Muhammadan Rural*); Latifur Rahman (*West Gaya Muhammadan Rural*); Gulam Mohiuddin (*Shahabad Muhammadan Rural*); Nur Hasan Mian (*Saran Sadr Muhammadan Rural*); Muhammad Qasim (*Saran Muhammadan Rural*); Moinuddin Ahmad Khan (*Gopalpur Muhammadan Rural*); The Hon'ble Dr. Saiyid Mahmud (*North Champaran Sadr Muhammadan Rural*); Saiyid Badruddin Ahmad (*South Champaran Sadr Muhammadan Rural*); Khan Sahib Saiyid Mazhar Alam (*Bettiah Muhammadan Rural*); Tajamul Husain (*Muzaffarpur Sadr Muhammadan Rural*); Badrul Hassan (*Hajipur Muhammadan Rural*); Zahid Hussain (*Sitamarhi Muhammadan Rural*); Abdul Ahad Muhammad Noor (*North-East Darbhanga Muhammadan Rural*); Muhammad Farid (*North-West Darbhanga Muhammadan Rural*); Dr Ghulam Rasul Khan (*Central Darbhanga Muhammadan Rural*); Muhammad Khalil (*South Darbhanga Muhammadan Rural*); Nawab Muhammad Nazirul Hassan (*North Monghyr Muhammadan Rural*); Saiyid Muhammad Abu Zaffar (*South Monghyr Muhammadan Rural*); Saiyid Maqbul Ahmad (*Bhagalpur Sadr cum Banka Muhammadan Rural*); N. B. Mobarak (*Madhepura cum Saptal Muhammadan Rural*); Zivar Rahman (*Araria Muhammadan Rural*); Muhammad Shafiqul Haque (*South Kishanganj Muhammadan Rural*); Khan Sahib Muhammad Lazlur Rahman (*North-West Kishanganj Muhammadan Rural*); Muhammad Islamuddin (*North-East Kishanganj Muhammadan Rural*); Muhammad Razi-uddin (*South-East Purnea Sadr Muhammadan Rural*); Muhammad Tahir (*North Purnea Sadr Muhammadan Rural*); Muhammad Yasin (*South Santal Parganas Muhammadan Rural*); Burhanuddin Khan (*North Santal Parganas Muhammadan Rural*); Muhammad Yasin (*Hazaribagh Muhammadan Rural*); The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Ansari (*Ranchi cum Singhbhum Muhammadan Rural*); Ramzan Ali (*Palamau Muhammadan Rural*); Saiyid Amin Ahmad (*Manbhum Muhammadan Rural*); Srimati Sunder Devi (*Patna General Urban Women's*); Srimati Bhagwati Kuer (*Muzaffarpur Town General Urban Women's*); Srimati Sushama Sen (*Bhagalpur Town General Urban Women's*), Mrs. Zohra Ahmed (*Patna City Muhammadan Urban Women's*); M. Morris (*Anglo-Indian*); A. J. K. Richards (*Patna and Tirhut cum Bhagalpur European*), G. W. Hogg (*Chota Nagpur European*); Ignace Beck (*Indian Christian*); Hira Lal Saraf (*The Bihar Chamber of Commerce*), Rai Bahadur Syamnandan Sahaya (*The Bihar Planters' Association*); Munindra Nath Mookherjee (*The Indian Mining Federation*); W. Forest (*The Indian Mining Association*), Rameshwar Prasad Singh, C.B.E. (*Patna Division Landholders*); Chandreshwar Prasad Narain Sinha (*Tirhut Division Landholders*); Turanand Sinha (*Bhagalpur Division Landholders*); Raja Bahadur Kamakshya Narayan Singh (*Chota Nagpur Division Landholders*); Prabhat Chandra Bose (*Trade Union Mining Labour*), Michael John (*Jamshedpur Factory Labour*); Nirapada Mukharji (*Monghyr cum Jamalpur Factory Labour*), Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha (*University*); The Hon'ble Mr. Jaglal Chaudhuri.

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President: The Hon'ble Sir Rajivaranjan Prasad Sinha, Kt., M.A.

Deputy President: Vacant.

Secretary: Raghu Nath Prasha l, M.A., B.L.

Assistant Secretary: Bisheswar Prasad.

The Hon'ble Sir Rajivaranjan Prasad Sinha, Kt., M.A. (*North Patna Division General*); Suraj Narain Singh (*Gaya General*); Jayadeva Narain Sinha (*Saran cum Champaran General*); Rai Bahadur Maheshwar Prasad Narayan Singh (*Muzaffarpur General*); Ganga Nand Singh (*Darbhanga General*); Ramjiwan Himat Singka (*Monghyr cum Santal Parganas General*), Naresh Mohan Thakur (*Bhagalpur cum Purnea General*); Rai Bahadur Satis Chandra Sinha (*Hazaribagh cum Manbhum General*); Rai Sahib Nalini Kumar Sen (*Ranchi and Palamau cum Singhbhum General*); Muhammad Mahmood (*Patna cum Shahabad Muhammadan*), Saiyid Muhammadul Mehdi (*Gaya cum Chota Nagpur Division Muhammadan*); Saiyid Mobarak Ali (*Tirhut Division Muhammadan*); Jamilur Rahman (*Bhagalpur Division Muhammadan*); Alan Campbell Combe (*Bihar European*); Rai Brijraj Krishna (*Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly*); Shyama Prasad Sinha (*Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly*); Gajindra Narayan Singh (*Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly*); Puneydeo Sharma (*Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly*); Shah Muhammad Umair (*Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly*); Radha Govind Prashad (*Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly*); Devendra Nath Samanta (*Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly*); Boniface Lakra (*Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly*); Abdul Malik (*Elected by the Legislative Assembly*); H. B. Chandra (*Elected by the Legislative Assembly*); Srimati Saraswati Devi (*Elected by the Legislative Assembly*); Rai Sahib Samuel Purti (*Nominated*); Mrs. Nayama Khatoon Haider (*Nominated*); Chandrika Ram (*Nominated*); Jaideva Prasad (*Nominated*).

The Bombay Province.

Consequent on the separation of Sind from the Bombay Province as from April 1, 1936, Bombay has suffered a diminution territorially and otherwise. The following details relate to Bombay minus Sind.

The Bombay Province now stretches along the west coast of India, from Gujerat in the North to Kanara in the South. It has an area of 76,443 square miles and a population of 20,849,849. Geographically included in the Province but under the Government of India is the first class Indian State of Baroda, with an area of 8,176 square miles and a population of 2,855,010. There are no States in political relations with the Government of Bombay, as they are all now under the Government of India.

The Province embraces a wide diversity of soil, climate and people. In the Province there are the rich plains of Gujarat, watered by the Nerbudda and the Tapti, whose fertility is so marked that it has long been known as the Garden of India. South of Bombay City the Province is divided into two sections by the Western Ghats, a range of hills running parallel to the coast. Above Ghats are the Deccan Districts, south of these come the Karnatic districts. On the sea side of the Ghats is the Konkan, a rice growing tract, intercepted by creeks which make communication difficult.

The People.

The population varies as markedly as soil and climate. Gujarat has remained true to Hinduism although long under the dominion of powerful Mahomedan kings. Here there is an amplitude of caste divisions, and the people, who although softened by prosperity, are amongst the keenest trading races in the world. The Deccan peasant has been seasoned by adversity; the saying goes that the Deccan expects a famine one year in every three, and gets it; the population is much more homogeneous than in Gujarat, and thirty per cent. are Mahrattas. The Karnatic is the land of the Lingayets, a Hindu reforming sect of the twelfth century, and in the Konkan there is a large proportion of Christians. Three main languages are spoken, Gujarati, Marathi and Kannada with Urdu a rough *lingua franca* where English has not penetrated. The main castes and tribes number five hundred.

Industries.

The principal industry is agriculture, which supports sixty-four per cent. of the population. In Gujarat the soils are of two classes, the black cotton soil, which yields the famous Broach cottons, the finest in India, and alluvial, which under careful cultivation in Ahmedabad and Kaira makes, splendid garden land. The dominant soil characteristic of the Deccan is black soil, which produces cotton, wheat, gram and millet, and in certain tracts rich crops of sugarcane. The Konkan is a rice land, grown under the abundant rains of the submontane regions, and in the south the Dharwar cotton varies with Broach as the best in India. There are no great perennial rivers suitable for irrigation, and the harvest is largely dependent upon the seasonal rainfall; supplemented by well irrigation. A chain of irrigation works, consisting of canals fed from great reservoirs in the region of unfailing rainfall in the Ghats, is gradually being completed, and this will ultimately make the Deccan immune to serious drought. More than any other part of India the Province has been scourged by famine and plague. The evils have not been unmixed, for tribulation has made the people more self-reliant, and the rise in the values of all produce, synchronising with a certain development of industry, has induced a considerable rise in the standard of living. The land is held on what is known as the ryotwari tenure, that is to say, each cultivator holds his land direct from Government under a moderate assessment, and as long as he pays this assessment he cannot be dispossessed.

Manufactures.

Whilst agriculture is the principal industry, others have no inconsiderable place. The mineral wealth of the Province is small and is confined to building stone, salt extracted from the sea, and a little manganese. But the handicrafts are widely distributed. The handloom weavers produce bright-coloured saris, and to a diminishing extent the exquisite kincobs of Ahmedabad and Surat. Bombay silverware has a place of its own, as well as the brass work of Poona and Nasik. But the tendency is to submerge the indigenous handicrafts beneath industry organised on modern lines. Bombay is the great centre in India of the textile trade. This is chiefly found in the local Parel city, Bombay, and in Ahmedabad.

Number of Looms in Bombay Island.	66,164
Number of Spindles in Bombay Island.	28,03,496
Number of hands employed in the Textile Industry in Bombay Island (daily average)	1,22,510
Consumption of Cotton by the Mills in Bombay Island (in candies of 784 lbs.)	7,46,620
Number of Spindles in Ahmedabad.	18,16,583
Number of Looms in Ahmedabad ..	43,309
Number of Spindles in Sholapore Dist.	2,90,040
Number of Looms in Sholapore Dist.	6,980
Number of Spindles in the Bombay Province (excluding Bombay Island and Ahmedabad)	12,86,886
Number of Looms in the Bombay Province (excluding Bombay Island and Ahmedabad)	25,043

Administration.

With the introduction of Provincial Autonomy on April 1, 1937, the administration of the province has been largely altered at the top. Excepting unusual circumstances, there is now a Governor and a council of ten Ministers to aid and advise him in all matters except in so far as he is required by the Government of India Act to exercise his function in his discretion. The executive power of the province extends to all matters in which it may legislate. The Ministers are appointed and dismissed by the Governor in his discretion, he fixes their salaries until determined by the legislature. The Governor, as in other Provinces, has certain special responsibilities and these extend to (*a*) the prevention of menace to the peace or tranquility of his province or any part thereof; (*b*) the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of minorities; (*c*) the safeguarding of the rights of civil servants past and present and their dependants; (*d*) the securing in the executive sphere of protection against discrimination; (*e*) the securing of the peace and good government of areas declared to be partially excluded areas; (*f*) the safeguarding of the rights of states and the rights and dignity of any ruler; and (*g*) the securing of the execution of orders given to him under Part VI of the Act (dealing with administrative relations) by the Governor-General in his discretion.

The Governor is assisted by a special secretariat staff presided over by a Secretary whose emoluments are fixed in his discretion.

In the legislative sphere the Governor is assisted with two chambers, known as the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council. The Council is a permanent body. One-third of the members retire each three years and the Assembly, unless sooner dissolved, lasts for five years. The strength of the Assembly is 175 members of whom 30 are Muslims, 3 Indian Christians, 2 Anglo-Indians, 8 Europeans, 2 landholders, 7 Commerce and Industry, 7 Labour, 1 University and the remaining 120 are Hindus including 15 Scheduled castes and 7 Marathas. There are also six women.

The Legislative Council will contain not less than 29 and not more than 30 members of whom not less than three and not more than four shall be nominated by the Governor. Twenty will be elected by the General Constituencies, 5 by Muslims and 1 by Europeans. The senior of the Civilian Secretaries is entitled the Chief Secretary. The Government is in Bombay from November to the end of May; and in Poona from June to November; but the Secretariat is always in Bombay. Under the Local Government the Province is administered by three Commissioners, namely, the Commissioner for the Northern Division, with headquarters at Ahmedabad, the Central Division at Poona, and the Southern Division at Belgaum. Each district is under a Collector, usually a Covenanted Civilian, who has under him one or more Civilians as Assistant Collectors, and one or more Deputy Collectors. A collectorate contains on an average from eight to ten talukas, each consisting of from one to two hundred villages whose whole revenues belong to the State. The village officers are the patel, who is the head of the village both for revenue and police purpose; the talati or kulkarni, clerk and accountant; the messenger and the watchman. Over each taluka or group of villages is the mamlatdar, who is also a subordinate magistrate. The charge of the Assistant or Deputy Collector contains three or four talukas. The Collector and Magistrate is over the whole District. The Commissioners exercise general control over the Districts in their Divisions.

Justice.

The administration of justice is entrusted to the High Court sitting in Bombay, and comprising a Chief Justice, who is a barrister, and ten puisne judges, either Civilians, Barristers, or Indian lawyers and three additional judges. Of the lower civil courts, the court of the first instance is that of the Subordinate Judge recruited from the ranks of the local lawyers. The Court of first appeal is that of the District or Assistant Judge, or of a first class subordinate judge with special powers. District and Assistant Judges are Indian Civilians, or members of the Provincial Service or the Bar. In cases exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value an appeal from the decision of the Subordinate or Assistant Judge and from the decision of the District Judge in all original suits lies to the High Court. District and Assistant Judges exercise criminal jurisdiction throughout the Province but original criminal work is chiefly disposed of by the Executive District Officers and Resident and City Magistrates. Capital sentences are subject to confirmation by the High Court. In some of the principal cities Special Magistrates exercise summary jurisdiction (Bombay has six Presidency Magistrates, as well as Honorary Magistrates exercising the functions of English Justices of the Peace) and a Court of Small Causes, corresponding to the English County Courts.

Local Government.

Local control over certain branches of the administration is secured by the constitution of local boards and municipalities, the former exercising authority over a District or a Taluka, and the latter over a city or town. These bodies are composed of members either nominated by Government or elected by the people, who are empowered to expend the funds at their disposal on education, sanitation, the construction of roads and tanks, and general improvements. Their funds are derived from cesses on the land revenue, the toll, ferry funds and local taxes. The tendency of recent years has been to increase the elective and reduce the nominated element, to allow these bodies to elect their own chairmen, whilst larger grants have been made from the general revenues for water supply and drainage.

The Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act of 1925 works further advance in the matter of local Self-Government in the Province. The Act provides more adequate basis for Municipal Administration in the larger cities of the Bombay Province. The larger municipalities are now styled as Municipal Boroughs which are now 27 in number. The executives of these Borough

Municipalities are invested with larger powers than hitherto exercised. Another important change introduced by the Act was the extension of municipal franchise to occupiers of dwellings or buildings with annual rental values of Rs. 12 or with capital value of not less than Rs. 200.

Public Works.

The Public Works Department is under the control of a Chief Engineer who acts as Secretary to the Government. Under him are Superintending Engineers in charge of Circles and Executive Engineers in charge of divisions, and the Electrical Engineer.

There is a chain of protective irrigation works, originating in reservoirs in the Ghat regions. The principal works are the Nira Canals fed by Lake Whiting impounded by the Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar, the Pravara Canals fed by Lake Arthur Hill, impounded by Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, the Mutha Canals fed by Lake Fife at Khadakvasla, the Godavari Canals fed by Lake Beale at Nandur Madhmeshwar and the Gokak Canal. The Mutha Canals and the Gokak Canal were completed in 1896-97, the Nira Left Bank Canal in 1905-06, the Godavari Canals in 1915-16 and the Pravara Canals in 1926-27. The Nira Right Bank Canal which has been under construction since 1912 is practically completed. The Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, the second highest yet constructed by Engineers the world over, was opened by His Excellency the Governor on 19th December 1926. The Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar which is 5,333 feet in length, 190 feet in height and 124 feet in width was opened by H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson on 27th October 1928. It cost Rs. 172 lakhs. It is remarkable as being the largest Dam in volume hitherto constructed and contains 2½ million cubic feet of masonry. The Assuan Dam in Egypt is popularly supposed to be the largest Dam in existence but that contains 19 million cubic feet. It cost also nearly 50 per cent. more than the Lloyd Dam. An idea of the magnitude of the Lloyd Dam can be gathered from the fact that if a wall 6 feet high and 15 inches thick were constructed from the masonry in the Dam it would stretch a distance of 520 miles, say from Bombay to Nagpur. These projects will irrigate certain tracts most liable to famine.

Police.

The Police Force is divided into 3 categories, viz., District Police, Railway Police and the Bombay City Police. The District and Railway Police in the Province proper are for the purpose of control under the Inspector-General of Police who is assisted by three Deputy Inspectors-General, of whom two are in charge of Ranges and the third is in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and the Finger Print Bureau. The executive management of the Police in each district and on Railways in the Province proper as well as in Sind is vested in a Superintendent of Police under the general direction of the Magistrate of the District concerned except in the case of the Railway Police. For the purposes of effective supervision over the investigation and prevention of crime, some of the larger districts are divided into one or more sub-divisions each under a Sub-Divisional Officer who is either an Assistant Superintendent of Police, or an Inspector of Police, or a Deputy Superintendent of Police. Sub-Inspectors are the officers in charge of Police Stations and are primarily responsible under the law, for the investigation of offences reported at their Police Stations. Officers appointed directly to the posts of Assistant Superintendents of Police, Deputy Superintendents of Police, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors undergo a course of training at the Central Police Training School at Nasik before being posted to Districts for executive duty. The Bombay City Police is a separate force under the Commissioner of Police who is directly responsible to Government.

Education.

Education is imparted partly through direct Government agency, and partly through the medium of grants-in-aid. Government maintain Arts Colleges at Bombay, Andheri, Ahmedabad and Dharwar; the Grant Medical College, the Poona College of Engineering, the Agriculture College, Veterinary College, School of Art, Law College and a College of Commerce. Most of the secondary schools are in private hands. The primary schools are maintained by Local Authorities, with a grant-in-aid. The Bombay Municipality is responsible for primary education in Bombay City (*q. v.*, Education).

The total number of institutions at the end of the year 1943-44 was 22,154. Of these 21,849 were recognised and 305 unrecognised. Of the recognised 19,628 are for males and 2,181 for females. The recognised institutions consisted of 21 Arts and Science Colleges excluding the University School of Economics and Sociology, 17 Professional Colleges, 958 Secondary Schools, 19,437 Primary Schools and 1,376 Special Schools.

There are 21,657 towns and villages in this Province. Of these, 13,323 possessed schools but there are still some 90 large villages without Schools. The area served by a town or village with school was 5.5 square miles.

There were 1,846,741 pupils under instruction at the end of the year 1943-44 as compared with 1,809,784 in 1942-43. The number of pupils in recognised institutions was 1,824,047 and in unrecognised institutions was 22,694 as compared with 1,790,090 and 19,644 respectively in 1942-43. The percentage of pupils in recognised institutions to the total population of the Province was 8·75 as against 8·51 in the preceding year. Of the 1,824,047 pupils under instruction in recognised institutions, 1,536,743 were boys and 287,304 were girls.

The total expenditure on Public Instruction increased from Rs. 494.2 lakhs to Rs. 548·5 lakhs during 1943-44. Out of this amount 40·5 per cent. was met from Provincial Revenues, 17.2 per cent. from Local Funds, 30·0 per cent. from fees and 12·3 per cent. from other sources.

The Educational Department is administered by a Director, with an Inspector in each Division and a Deputy or Assistant Inspector in each district.

Higher education in the Province is controlled by the Bombay University which was established in 1857. The constitution of the University has recently undergone, however, considerable changes in virtue of a new enactment known as the Bombay University Act of 1928. This Act altered the whole constitution of the University so as to make it adequately representative with a view to bringing into closer association with the public the industrial, commercial and civic life of the people of the Province to enable it to provide greater facilities for higher education in all branches of learning including Technology and to undertake on a larger scale than heretofore post-graduate teaching and research, while continuing to exercise due control over the teaching given by colleges affiliated to it from time to time. The new University Department of Chemical Technology was formally inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on 15th November 1933. The authorities of the University, as now constituted, are chiefly the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the Senate. The Senate consisting of fellows is the supreme governing body of the University. The number of fellows are 144 of whom 40 are nominated by the Chancellor and 11 are ex-officio. The Academic Council consisting of educational experts deals with all purely academical questions. This body works in collaboration with the Syndicate which is the principal executive of the University.

Medical.

The Medical Department is in the charge of the Surgeon-General who is a member of the I. M. S., and Public Health in that of the Director of Public Health, who is usually a non I.M.S. Officer. Civil Surgeons stationed at each district headquarters are responsible for the medical work of the district; whilst sanitation is entrusted to one of the Assistant Directors of Public Health. Four large hospitals are maintained by the Government in Bombay, and the accommodation in them has been recently increased. The total number of beds available in all the Hospitals and dispensaries in the Province including private Institutions is 8,000 roughly. Well-equipped hospitals exist in all important up-country stations. Over 3,891,745 persons including 215,514 in-patients were treated during the year 1943. The Province contains 5 Lunatic Asylums and 14 institutions for the treatment of lepers. Vaccination is carried out by a staff under the direction of the Director of Public Health. Sanitary work has received an immense stimulus from the large grants made by the Government from time to time.

Two important schemes have been recently sanctioned for providing medical relief in rural areas.

The first relates to the extension of a former scheme for subsidising medical practitioners in six selected rural centres. Government have now decided to open, in all, 50 centres for medical aid in the Province by giving subsidies to private medical practitioners. The subsidy will be given to Allopathic medical practitioners and to some Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners.

Finance.

With the introduction of Provincial Autonomy, the financial arrangements have been revised. There is a clear cut division between the finances of the Federation and those of the Provinces.

The provincial sources of revenue in addition to grants from federal taxation now include taxes raised by the local Government on land, as land revenue; taxes on land and buildings, hearths and windows; taxes on agricultural income and duties in respect of succession to agricultural land, duties of excise on goods manufactured or produced in the province and countervailing duties on goods produced or manufactured elsewhere in India, being alcoholic liquors for human consumption; opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics; non-narcotic drugs; medicinal and toilet preparations, containing alcohol or any of the above substances, other excises being federal; taxes on mineral rights subject to any federal restrictions imposed in respect of mineral development; capitation taxes; taxes on professions, trades, callings, and employments; taxes on animals, boats, the sale of goods, advertisements, on luxuries including entertainments, amusements, betting and gambling; cesses on the entry of goods into a local area; dues on passengers and goods carried on inland waterways; tolls; stamp duties in respect of documents not included in the federal list.

Estimated Revenue for 1946-47—(in thousands of Rupees).

PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.		Rs
IV	Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax	3,92,80
V	Salt	..
VII	Land Revenue ..	3,66,76
VIII	Provincial Excise ..	6,82,07
IX	Stamp	
	A. Non-Judicial ..	1,86,25
	B. Judicial	63,03
X	Forest	1,51,07
XI	Registration	26,69
XII	Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts ..	53,41
XIII	Other Taxes and Duties	4,88,78
	Total ..	24,10,49

Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment, &c.		Rs.
XVII	Works for which Capital Accounts are kept ..	34,68
XVIII	Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	42,56
	Debt Service.	
XX	Interest	58,22

Estimated Revenue for 1946-47—(in thousands of Rupees)—*contd.*

		Rs.
	Civil Administration.	
XXI	Administration of Justice	20,91
XXII	Jails and Convict Settlements	7,07
XXIII	Police	14,73
XXVI	Education	2,01
XXVII	Medical	51,05
XXVIII	Public Health	5,23
XXIX	Agriculture	1,49,5
XXX	Veterinary	93
XXXI	Co-operation	10,73
XXXII	Industries	11,08
XXXVI	Miscellaneous Departments	1,0
	Total ..	3,85,1
	Civil Works.	
XXXIX	Civil Works	20,3
XL	Bombay Development Scheme	1,71
XLI	Receipts from Capital Schemes	
	Total ..	22,0

		Rs.
	Miscellaneous.	
XLIII	Transfers from Famine Relief Fund ..	2,53
XLIV	Receipts in aid of superannuation ..	6,52
XLV	Stationery and Printing	6,25
XLVI	Miscellaneous	10,38
	Total ..	25,68
L	Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	10
LI	Extraordinary Receipts	3,13
LII-E	Civil Deposits	1,50
	Grand Total ..	30,19,87
	Excess of Revenue over expenditure on revenue account ..	5,14
	Debt, Deposits and advances, Loans and advances by Provincial Government, etc. ..	1,82,95,60
	Total Receipts ..	2,13,15,47
	Add — Opening Balance	1,50,54*
	Grand Total ..	2,14,66,01

Estimated Expenditure for 1946-47—(in thousands of Rupees).

	DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.	Rs.
7.	Land Revenue	7,7
8.	Provincial Excise	6,7
9.	States	3,3
10.	Forests	12,2
11.	Registration	1,1
12.	Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Act	2,2
13.	Other Taxes and Duties ..	12,4
	Total ..	5,08,6
	Irrigation, Revenue Account.	
17.	Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept—Irrigation Works	41,8
18.	Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenue—Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	41,3
	Total ..	83,12

		Rs.
18(a).	Other Revenue Expenditure Financed from Famine Relief Funds	..
19.	Capital Accounts of Irrigation, Navigation and Drainage Works charged to Revenue	..
		..
	Debt Services.	
22.	Interest on Debt and other obligations	75,55
23.	Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt ..	2,72,13
	Total ..	3,47,68

* This is exclusive of (a) 17,05,63 on account of investment of balances in treasury bills, (b) about 6.3 lakhs belonging to the Famine Relief Fund invested in Government of India Securities, and (c) about 17½ lakhs of the Depreciation Reserve Fund of the Nasik Distillery invested mostly in Government of India Securities, and (d) 75 lakhs invested in long dated Government of India Securities.

		Rs.
	Civil Administration.	
25.	General Administration ..	1,50,63
27.	Administration of Justice ..	88,65
28.	Jails and Convict Settlements	39,58
29.	Police	3,26,53
30.	Ports and Pilotage	2
36.	Scientific Departments ..	1,46
37.	Education	2,93,67
38.	Medical	1,00,36
39.	Public Health	73,05
40.	Agriculture	1,92,68
41.	Veterinary	9,29
42.	Co-operation	24,25
43.	Industries	32,92
47.	Miscellaneous Departments..	1,92,07
	Total ..	15,25,00
	Civil Works.	
50.	Civil Works	2,40,84
51.	Bombay Development Scheme.	11,50
62-A	Other Revenue Expenditure connected with electricity Schemes.	1,61
53.	Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes met out of Revenue.	..
	Total ..	2,54,11
	Miscellaneous.	
54.	Famine Relief	15,00
55.	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,48,07
56.	Stationery and Printing ..	27,10
57.	Miscellaneous	32,58
	Total ..	2,52,75

		Rs.
63.	Extraordinary Charges ..	....
64-A.	Transfer to the Revenue Reserve (Post war Reconstruction) Fund ..	2,25,00
64-B.	Civil Defence	19,03
	Total ..	2 44,03
	Total Expenditure charged to revenue	30,14,73
	Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue.	
68.	Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	62
70.	Capital outlay on Improvement of Public Health	3,27
80.	Bombay Development Scheme	—1,59
83.	Payments of commuted value of Pensions	—4,25
84.	Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account	3,80
84-A.	Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes ..	3,01
85-A.	Capital outlay on Provincial Scheme connected with the War 1939	—87 41
	Total ..	46,66
	Debts, Deposits and Advances (Total of debt heads) ..	1,84,57,51
	Total Disbursements..	2,14,23,58
	Closing balance ..	*40,43
	Grand Total ..	2 14,66,01

The Administration.

Governor and President-in-Council.

His Excellency Sir John Colville, G.C.I.E., T.D

Personal Staff.

Governor's Secy. D. Symington, C.I.E., B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., J.P.

Mily. Secretary.—Lieut.-Colonel L. C. Palk, P.S.O., 7th Light Cavalry.

Surgeon. Lt.-Col. S. R. Prall, M.D., B.Chir. (Cantab.), M.R.C.S., (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), I.M.S.

Commandant, H.E. the Governor's Body Guard.—Major C. C. Gulliland

Aide-de Camp. Flight Lieut. D. G. Moore, R.A.F.; Flight Lieut. Kenneys-Tynte; Lord Wharton, R.A.F.V.R.; Lt. J. P. R. Bell; Lt. A. W. M. Dickie; Lt. A. R. N. Davies and Hon. Capt. Raojirao Shinde, Indian A.D.C.

Hon. Aide-de Camp. Capt. W. R. Shewring, R.I.N., Hony. Naval A.D.C.; Lt.-Colonel P. Wood, E.D., J.P., G.I.P. Rly Regt.; Capt. W. M. Collinson, Bombay Light Patrol, A.F.I.; L. A. Paddon Row, J.P., I.P.

* This is exclusive of (*a*) 18,94,32 lakhs on account of investment of cash balances in treasury bills, (*b*) about 63 lakhs belonging to the Famine Relief Fund invested in Government of India Securities, and (*c*) about 17¾ lakhs of the Depreciation Reserve Fund of the Nasik Distillery invested mostly in Government of India Securities, and (*d*) 75 lakhs invested in long dated Government of India Securities.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

B. G. Kher, *Prime Minister in charge of the Portfolios of Political, Services and Education.*

Morarji R. Desai, *Minister for Home and Revenue.*

M. D. D. Gilder, *Minister for Health and Public Works.*

L. M. Patil, *Minister for Excise and Reconstruction.*

Dinkarrao N. Desai, *Minister for Legal and Civil Supplies.*

Vaikunth L. Mehta, *Minister for Finance Co-operation and Village Industries.*

G. D. Vartak, *Minister for Local self Government.*

Gulzarilal Nanda, *Minister for Labour.*

M. P. Patil, *Minister for Forest and Agriculture.*

G. D. Tajane, *Minister for Industries, Fisheries and Backward Class Department.*

The Hon'ble Mr. K. S. Hiroma, *Speaker*, Bombay Legislative Assembly.

S. N. Anjadi, *Deputy Speaker*, Bombay Legislative Assembly.

The **Hon'ble Mr. Mangaldas Mancharam Pakvasa**, *President* of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Ramachandra Ganesh Soman, *Deputy President* of the Bombay Legislative Council

Parliamentary Secretaries.—Y. B. Chavan, Miss Indumati A. Sheth, D. K. Kunte, S. N. Mane, K. F. Patil, P. K. Sawant, D. N. Wandrekar, S. P. Gaonkar.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary, Political and Services Department.—D. H. T. Sorley, C.I.E., M.A., D.Litt. (Oxon.), I.C.S., J.P.

Home and Ecclesiastical Department.—G. G. Drew, O.B.E., I.C.S.

Revenue Department.—M. J. Desai, B.A., LL.B., I.C.S.

General and Educational Departments.—M. D. Bhansali, I.C.S.

Finance Department.—B. Venkatappiah, M.A., I.C.S., J.P.

Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.—P. N. Moos, I.C.S., J.P.

Public Works Department.—W. H. E. Garrod, M.Inst.C.E., M.R.San.I., M.I.E. (Ind.), I.S.E. and R. H. Hammett, M.Inst.C.E., I.S.E.

Civil Supplies Department.—A. D. Gorwala, C.I.E., B.A., I.C.S., J.P.

Public Service Commission for the Provinces of Bombay and Sind.

Chairman.—Sir Jamardan Atmaram Madan, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Retd.), J.P.

Members.—**Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Ghulam Murtuza Khan Bhutto**, C.I.E., O.B.E.; **H. V. Hampton**, M.A. (Dub.), I.E.S., J.P.

Secretary.—K. B. H. D. Warden, B.A., B.Sc., J.P.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Commissioner of Income-Tax.—Dewan Bahadur R. Varadachari, B.A., J.P.

Director of Veterinary Services.—**Major E. S. Farbrother**, M.R.C.V.S., I.V.S.

Advocate General.—C. K. Daphtary, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.

Inspector General of Police.—F. W. O'Gorman, O.I.E., O.B.E., I.P.

Director of Public Instruction.—R. P. Patwardhan, B.A. (Oxon.).

Surgeon General.—Major General Robert Hay, C.I.E., M.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Glas.), D.T.M. & H. (Liverpool), V.H.S., I.M.S.

Oriental Translator.—J. H. Dave, M.A.

Chief Conservator of Forests.—J. B. T. Brooks, M.A. (Oxon.).

Inspector General of Registration and Director of Land Records.—S. Ahmuddin, I.C.S.

Director of Agriculture.—Sir W. J. Jenkins, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., D.Sc. (Edin.)

Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Rural Development.—S. M. Ikram, I.C.S.

Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.—B. K. Patel, I.C.S.

Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University.—B. J. Wadia, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.

Registrar, Bombay University.—S. R. Dongerkery, B.A., LL.B.

Commissioner of Police, Bombay.—J. C. Wilson.

Director of Public Health.—K. A. Gandhi, D.P.H.

Accountant-General.—E. R. Seshu Ayyar.

Inspector General of Prisons.—Lt.-Col. M. G. Bhandari, D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), I.M.S.

Post Master General.—Lt.-Col. K. J. Thouless, M.A.

Collector of Customs.—V. G. Matthews, I.C.S.

Collector of Salt Revenue.—H. E. St. George Mackenzie, I.C.S., J.P.

Commissioner of Excise.—E. W. Trotman, I.C.S.

Consulting Surveyor to Government.—G. B. Sapurkar, I.C.E., I.S.I., A.M.I.E. Inst. (Lond.).

Registrar of Companies.—Eyranji M. Modi, I.C.W.A., I.S.A.A., B.A.

Director of Information.—S. A. Ayer.

Commissioner of Labour.—S. V. Joshi, B.A. (Cantab.), J.P.

Labour Officer, Bombay.—N. A. Mehtan, M.B.E., J.P.

Sheriff.—A. A. Jasdenwala.

GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY

Sir Abraham Shipman	1662
Died on the Island of Anjediva in Oct. 1664	
Humfrey Cooke	1665
Sir Gervase Lucas	1666
Died, 21st May 1667.	
Captain Henry Gary (*Officiating*) ..	1667
Sir George Oxenden	1668
Died in Surat, 14th July 1669.	
Gerald Aungier	1669
Died in Surat, 30th June 1677.	
Thomas Rolt	1677
Sir John Child, Bart.	1681
Bartholomew Harris	1690
Died in Surat, 10th May 1694.	
Daniel Annesley (*Officiating*)	1694

Sir John Gayer	1694
Sir Nicholas Waite	1704
William Aislabie	1708
Stephen Strutt (*Officiating*)	1715
Charles Boone	1715
William Phipps	1722
Robert Cowan .. .. Dismissed.	1720
John Horne	1724
Stephen Law	1729
John Geek (*Officiating*)	1742
William Wake	1742
Richard Bourchier	1750
Charles Crommelin	1760
Thomas Hodges .. .. Died, 23rd February 1771.	1767
William Hornby	1771
Rawson Hart Boddam	1784
Rawson Hart Boddam	1785
Andrew Ramsay (*Officiating*)	1788
Major-General William Medows	1788
Major-General Sir Robert Abercrombie, K.C.B. (*a*).	1790
George Dick (*Officiating*)	1792
John Griffith (*Officiating*)	1795
Jonathan Duncan .. .. Died, 11th August 1811.	1795
George Brown (*Officiating*)	1811
Sir Evan Nepean, Bart.	1812
The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone ..	1819
Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B.	1827
Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, K.C.B. Died, 15th January 1831.	1830
John Romer (*Officiating*)	1831
The Earl of Clare	1831
Sir Robert Grant, G.C.H. .. .. .. Died, 9th July 1838.	1834
James Farish (*Officiating*)	1838
Sir J. Rivett-Carnac, Bart.	1839
Sir William Hay Macnaghten, Bart. (*b*) .	..
George William Anderson (*Officiating*) ..	1841
Sir George Arthur, Bart., K.C.H.	1841
Lestock Robert Reid (*Officiating*) ..	1841
George Russell Clerk	1847
Viscount Falkland	1848
Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H., P.C.	1850
Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B. (2nd time)	1863
Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K.C.B.	1867
The Right Hon. William Robert Seymour Vesey FitzGerald.	1862
Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B. ..	1872
Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I. ..	1877
Lionel Robert Ashburner, C.S.I. (*Acting*) ..	1880
The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G.	1880
James Braithwaite Peile, C.S.I. (*Acting*) ..	1885
Baron Reay	1885
Baron Harris	1890
Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S.I. (*Acting*) ..	1895
Baron Sandhurst	1895
Baron Northcote, C.B.	1900
Sir James Monteath, K.C.S.I. (*Acting*) ..	1903
Baron Lamington, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. ..	1903
J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, C.S.I. (*Acting*) .	1907
Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. (*c*).	1907
Baron Willingdon, G.C.I.E.	1913
Sir George Ambrose Lloyd, G.C.I.E., D.S.O. (*d*)	1918
Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.	1923
Sir Henry Stanley Lawrence, K.C.S.I., held office for 3 months and two days for Sir Leslie Wilson.	
Sir Frederick Hugh Sykes, P.C., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G.	1928
Sir Ernest Hotson, K.C.S.I., O.B.E., I.C.S., acted for six months for Sir F. H. Sykes.	
The Rt. Hon. Michael Herbert Rudolf Knatchbull, Lord Brabourne, G.C.I.E., M.C.	1933
Sir Robert Bell, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., acted for four months for Lord Brabourne.	
Sir Lawrence Roger Lumley, G.C.I.E., T.D.	1937
Sir John Colville, G.C.I.E., T.D.	1943
Sir Andrew Clow, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., acted for 3 months for Sir John Colville.	

(*a*) Proceeded to Madras on duty in Aug. 1793 and then joined the Council of the Governor-General as Commander-in-Chief in India on the 28th Oct. 1793.

(*b*) Was appointed Governor of Bombay by the Honourable the Court of Directors on the 4th Aug. 1841 but, before he could take charge of his appointment, he was assassinated in Cabul on the 23rd Dec. 1841.

(*c*) Afterwards (by creation) **Baron Sydenham.**

(*d*) Afterwards (by creation) **Baron Lloyd.**

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker.—The Hon'ble Mr. Kundanmal Sobhachand Firodia.

Muhammad-Hussein Abdulsattar (*Sholapur District, Mohammadan Rural*), Haji Noormohamed Ahmed (*Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District, Muhammadan Urban*); Ahmedmiya Sharumiya (*Ahmedabad District, Mohammadan Rural*); Chenbassappa Jazadevappa Ambli (*Bijapur South, General Rural*); Shanmukhappa Ningappa Angadi (*Belgaum South, General Rural*); Dr. Krishna Bhimrao Antrolikar (*Sholapur City, General Urban*); Muhammad Mohsin Muhammad Bhaiji (*Kolaba District, Mohammadan Rural*), Prabhakar Kondaji Bhatkar (*Ahmednagar South, General Rural*), Shalikram Ramchandra Bhartiya (*West Khandesh East, General Rural*); Laxman Babaji Bhingardeve (*Sholapur North-East, General Rural*); Dattatray Malhar Bidkar (*North East, General Rural*); Sitaram Hirachand Birla (*East Khandesh West, General Rural*); Courtenay Parker Bramble (*Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District, European*); Sayad Manzur Hussain Muharaksha Bukhari (*East Khandesh District, Muhammadan Rural*); B. R. Chakravartiyan (*Poona cum Ahmednagar, Indian Christian*), Dargin Mafia Chanchar (*Kolaba District, General Rural*); Chunnisingh Kalyansing Chandele (*Sholapur City, Textile Labour*); Chandulal Parekh (or Parikh) (*Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Commerce and Industry*); Bhan Govind Chaudhari (*West Khandesh West, General Rural*); Yeshwant Balwant Chavan, B.A., LL.B. (*Satara North, General Rural*); Dr. Chhotalal Jivabhai Patel (*Kaira District North, General Rural*); Ismail Rahimtulla Chandrigar (*Ahmedabad City, Muhammadan Urban*); C. B. Cooper (*Ahmednagar, European*); Fatehsinhji Bharatsinhji Dabhi (*Kaira District, General Rural*); Narayan Keshav Dalvai (*Belgaum South, General Rural*); Shripad Amrit Dange (*Bombay City, and Suburban District, Labour*); Krishnaji Vyas Dawoor (*Kolaba District, General Rural*); The Hon'ble Mr. Dhanjishaw Nasarwanji Desai (*Bombay Sub-Division, General Rural*), Hargovind Vrajlal Desai, B.A., LL.B. (*Surat City, General Urban*); Khandubhai Desai (*Ahmedabad Textile Labour*); The Hon'ble Mr. Morarji Ranchhodji Desai (*Surat District, General Rural*); Bhagwantray Dhanekar De Bavade (*East Khandesh East, General Rural*); Datto Appaji Deshmukh (*Thana cum Nasik, General Rural*); Hari Desaji Gadre (*West Khandesh West, General Rural*); Dewa Bhikha (*Surat City, General Urban*); Bhimappa Devappa Dhanna (*Sholapur North-East, General Rural*); Ardeshir Jamshedji Dumasia (*Bombay North, General Rural*); Dr. Joseph Alban D'Souza (*Bombay City, European*); K. B. Dundur (*Dharwar North, General Rural*); Khan Bahadur Haji Hasanally Pirbhai Ebrahim (*Bombay City, South, Muhammadan Urban*); The Hon'ble Mr. Kanaiyalal Sakharlal Ezekiel (*Bombay City, General Urban*); Baburao Parashram Gaikwad (*North East, General Rural*); Abdul Sattar Ali Pir Wahed Gandhi, B.A., LL.B., Advocate (*Surat City, Muhammadan Urban*); Maruti Mahadeo Gandhi (*Panch Mahals West, General Rural*); Sitaram Parshuram Gavankar, B.A., LL.B. (*Kanara District, General Rural*); Keshav Rachhunath Gawde (*Bombay City North, General Urban*); Ramchandra Sakharam Gavade (*Thana South, General Rural*); Abdulhamid Abdulkadar Gawalia (*Kolaba District, Muhammadan Rural*); Ramchandra Rowji Ghorpade (*Poona East, General Rural*); The Hon'ble Dr. Manchersha Dhanjibhai Gilder; Orlando Ramsay Gillespie (*Bombay City, Anglo-Indian*); Ramachandra Bhaskar Gokhale (*Ahmednagar North, General Rural*); Purshottam Pandurang Gokhale, B.A. (*Satara South, General Rural*); Razzakbhai Hasanbhai Goodwala (*Dharwar District, Muhammadan Rural*); Mrs. Sumatibai Narayan Gote (*Poona City, Women's, General Urban*); Dattatray Krishna Gotavale (*Satara North, General Rural*); Bhaichandra Maheshwar Gupte (*Poona West, General Rural*); Khan Saheb Abdul Rahim Peer Mohamad Hakeem (*Nasik District, Muhammadan Rural*); S. M. Hasan, Bar-at-Law (*East Khandesh District, Muhammadan Rural*); Hajisa Ibrahimsa Hatimale (*Ratnagiri District, Muhammadan Rural*); Rana Rama Hojare (*Bijapur North, General Rural*); Ramrao Shrinivas Rao Hukkerikar (*Dharwar North, General Rural*); Hussein Abubaker Bajumohamad (*Bombay City, South, Muhammadan Urban*); Khan Saheb Ahsaheb Nabisaheb Hkal (*Bijapur District, Muhammadan Rural*); Miss Jeramani Chhanabhai (*Ahmedabad City, Women's, General Urban*); Balaji Ramchandra Jadhav (*Nasik West, General Rural*); Madhavrao Laxmanrao Jadhav (*Nasik East, General Rural*); Udaysing Subhadra Jadhav (*Sholapur North-East, General Rural*), Peter Johnson (*Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District, European*); Ganesh Waman Joshi, B.A., LL.B., Advocate (*Sholapur South West, General Rural*), Moreshwar Dinkar Joshi (*Ratnagiri South, General Rural*), Shamshuddin Hussain Jukaker, B.A., LL.B. (*Kanara District, Muhammadan Rural*); Narayan Sadoba Kajrolkar (*Bombay City-Byculla and Parel, General Urban*); Ghanasham Hari Kale (*Railway Unions, Labour*), Hiralal Indal Kalyani (*East Khandesh East, General Rural*); Shivanagappa Rudrappa Kanthi, B.A., LL.B. (*Bijapur South, General Rural*); Shivram Laxman Karandikar (*Ratnagiri North, General Rural*); Khwaja Bashiruddin Khwaja Momuddin Kazi (*West Khandesh District, Muhammadan Rural*), Abdul Kadir Abdul Aziz Khan (*Poona District, Muhammadan Rural*); Ganpat Sambhaji Kharat (*Poona West, General Rural*); Sudkoji Baburao Khedekar (*Ratnagiri North, General Rural*); The Hon'ble Mr. Bal Gangadhar Kher (*University*); Bhavanji Arjan Khimji (*Bombay City-Fort, Mandvi, Bhuleshwar and Girgaum, General Urban*); Vasudev Vishnu Kirtane (*Thana North, General Rural*); A. A. Kittur Vakil (*Dharwar District, Muhammadan Rural*), Marutirao Kondiba Kudale (*Sholapur South-West, General Rural*); Raghvendra Annaji Kulkarni, B.A., LL.B. (*Belgaum North, General Rural*); Dattatraya Kashinath Kunte (*Kolaba District, General Rural*); Sadashiv Bapusaheb Kutre (*Belgaum South, General Rural*); Prof. Ellis Phillip Kuvel, M.A., B.T. (*Thana cum Bombay Suburban District, Indian Christian*); Abdul Razak Mohamed Azim Kuwari (*Thana District, Mohammadan Rural*); Dr. Balkrishna Chintaman Lagu (*Poona East, General Rural*); Bhogilal Dhirajlal Lala (*Ahmedabad City, General Urban*); Lallubhai Makanji (*Surat District, General Rural*); Anna Babaji Latthe, M.A., LL.B. (*Belgaum North, General Rural*); Maganlal Ranchhoddas (*Ahmedabad North, General Rural*); Shripad Sadashiv

Mahajan (*Ratnagiri South, General Rural*); Shankerlal Purshottamdas Makwana (*Kaira District, General Rural*); Shantaram Nanasaheb Mane, B.A., Bar-at-Law (*Belgaum North, General Rural*); Sardar Mansinhji Bhasaheb, Thakore of Kerwada (*Gujarat Sardars and Inamdars, Landholders*); Chhotubhai Bhaidas Marfatia (*Surat and Rander Cities, General Urban*); W. W. Martin (*Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Commerce and Industry*); Sidney James McCann (*Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Commerce and Industry*); Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta (*Bombay City-Byculla and Parel, General Urban*); The Hon'ble Mr. Vaikunth Lallubhai Mehta (*Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District, General Urban*); Madhavrao Narayanrao Memane (*Poona East, General Rural*); Akhtar Hasan Mirza (*Trade Unions of Seamen and Dock Workers, Labour*); Mrs. Tarabai Modak (*Bombay-City Girgaum Women's, General Urban*); Sukdeo Totaram More (*West Khandesh East, General Rural*); Wamanrao Sitaram Mukadam (*Panch Mahals West, General Rural*); Mrs. Lilavati Kanhavalal Munshi (*Bombay City-Bhuleshwar Women's, General Urban*); Vasant Narayan Naik (*Nasik West, General Rural*); Ramchandra Manohar Nalawde (*Ahmednagar South, General Rural*); The Hon'ble Mr. Gulzarilal B. Nanda (*Ahmedabad Textile Unions, Labour*); Jayant Ganpat Natwadkar (*West Khandesh West, General Rural*); Dr Moreshwar Narayan Natu, B.Sc., M.B.B.S. (*Deccan Sardars and Inamdars, Landholders*); Timmappa Rudrappa Nesvi (*Dharwar North, General Rural*); Purshottam Vasudev Paranjpe (*Thana South, General Rural*); Homi Rustomji Pardiwala (*Bombay City-Port, Mandvi, Bhuleshwar and Girgaum, General Urban*); Wajihuddin Ahmed Parkar, B.A., LL.B. (*Ratnagiri District, Muhammadan Rural*); Hari Vinayak Pataskar (*East Khandesh West, General Rural*); Ahmed Adam Suleman Patel (*Broach Sub-Division, Muhammadan Rural*); Khan Saheb Dr. Alibhai D. Patel (*Broach Sub-Division, Muhammadan Rural*); Chhotabhai S. Patel (*Indian Merchants, Chamber, Commerce and Industry*); Babubhai Jashbhai Patel (*Kaira District, General Rural*); Morarbhai Kasanbhai Patel (*Surat District, General Rural*); Jaitu Namaji Patil (*Thana South, General Rural*); Kallangowda Fakirgowda Patil, B.A. (*Dharwar South, General Rural*); Keshavrao Dnyanuji Patil, B.A., LL.B. (*Satara South, General Rural*); The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Patil (*Ahmednagar North, General Rural*); Madhav Gotu Patil (*East Khandesh West, General Rural*); The Hon'ble Mr. Malaganda Panganda Patil, B.A., LL.B. (*Belgaum North, General Rural*); Nawal Ananda Patil (*West Khandesh East, General Rural*); Sajan Ragho Patil (*Nasik East, General Rural*); Supdu Bhadu Patil (*East Khandesh West, General Rural*); Vyankatrao Pirajirao Pawar, B.A., LL.B. (*Satara South, General Rural*); Shantaram Laxman Peje (*Ratnagiri North, General Rural*); Ramnath A. Podar (*East India Cotton Association, Commerce and Industry*); Irangowda Veerabasangowda Police-Patil (*Dharwar South, General Rural*); Ramchandra Mukund Prabhu, B.A., LL.B. (*Kanara District, General Rural*); Stanley Henry Prater (*Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District, Anglo-Indian*); Mohamed Umar Rajab (*Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District, Muhammadan Urban*); Shivram Rango Rane (*East Khandesh East, General Rural*); Amritrao Dhondiba Rankhambe (*Nasik West, General Rural*) Rajaram Balkrishna Raut (*Kolaba District, General Rural*); Khan Saheb Abdulla Haji Sadwa (*Panch Mahals Sub-Division, Muhammadan Rural*); Gurupadappa Sidlingappa Sajjan, B.A., LL.B. (*Bijapur North, General Rural*); Sir Sorabji Dorabji Saklatvala (*Bombay Millowners' Association, Commerce and Industry*); Mrs. Yallawa Dharmappa Sambrani (*Dharwar District, Women's, General Rural*); Nilkanth Ganesh Sane (*East Khandesh East, General Rural*); Mukund Jivan Sankhe (*Thana North, General Rural*); Parsharam Krishnaji Sawant (*Ratnagiri South, General Rural*); Sayed Mahomed Ismail Haji Ibrahim (*Ahmednagar District, Muhammadan Rural*); Maganlal Hirachand Shah (*Bijapur North, General Rural*); Popatlal Ramchand Shah (*Poona West, General Rural*); Abdul Kadar Mohmad Shaikh (*Surat and Rander Cities, Muhammadan Urban*); C. R. Sharp (*Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Commerce and Industry*); Shivrao Shivram Shastri, B.A., LL.B. (*Kanara District, General Rural*); Bajirao *alias* Babasaheb Jagdeorao Shinde (*Satara North, General Rural*); Rajaram Nagesh Shinde (*Ratnagiri North, General Rural*); Shivbishalsing Harpalsing (*Railway Unions, Labour*); Laxmidas Mangaldas Shrikant (*Panch Mahals East, General Rural*); Sayaji Laxman Silam (*Bombay City Fort, Mandvi, Bhuleshwar and Girgaum, General Rural*); Gaurihar Eaknath Sinha-ane (*Satara North, General Rural*); Savalaram Gundaji Songavker (*Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District, General Urban*); Sitaram Murari Subhedar (*Ratnagiri South, General Rural*); Khan Saheb Syed Dadamiya Syed Ibrahim (*Satara District, Muhammadan Rural*); The Hon'ble Mr. Ganapati Devaji Tapase (*Satara North, General Rural*); Mrs. Khadija Shuffi Tayabji (*Bombay City-Girgaum Women's, Muhammadan Urban*); Maneklal Chhunilal Vakil (*Ahmedabad South, General Rural*); Shivshanker Chhaganlal Vakil (*Broach Sub-Division, General Rural*); The Hon'ble Mr. Govind Dharmaji Vartak (*Thana North, General Rural*); Chhotalal Anupram Vyas (*Kaira District, General Rural*); Dattatraya Nathoba Wandrekar (*Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District, General Urban*); Fazlealbhas Tyebali Zamindar (*Kaira District, Muhammadan Rural*).

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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Deputy President : Ramchandra Ganesh Soman.

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The Central Provinces and Berar.

The Central Provinces and Berar composed a great triangle of country midway between Bombay and Bengal. Their area is 1,18,710 sq. miles, of which 80,766 are British territory proper, 17,809 (*viz.* Berar) held on perpetual lease from H.E.H. the Nizam and the remainder held by Feudatory Chiefs. The population is 16,813,584 in C. P. British Districts and Berar. Various parts of the Central Provinces passed under British control at different times in the wars and tumult in the first half of the 19th century and the several parts were amalgamated after the Mutiny, in 1861, into the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces. Berar was, in 1853, assigned to the East India Company as part of a financial arrangement with H.E.H. the Nizam for the maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent, and was leased in perpetuity to the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of a fresh agreement with H.E.H. the Nizam.

The Country.

The Central Provinces may roughly be divided into three tracts of upland, with two intervening ones of plain country. In the northwest, the Vindhya plateau is broken country, covered with poor and stunted forest. Below its precipitous southern slopes stretches the rich wheat growing country of the Nerbudda valley. Then comes the high Satpura plateau, characterised by forest-covered hills and deep water-cut ravines. Its hills decline into the Nagpur plain, whose broad stretches of "deep" black cotton soil make it one of the most important cotton tracts of India and the wealthiest part of the C. P. proper. The Eastern half of the plain lies in the valley of the Wainganga and is mainly a rice growing country. Its numerous irrigation tanks have given it the name of the "lake country" of Nagpur. Farther east is the far-reaching rice country of Chhattisgarh, in the Mahanadi basin. The south-east of the C. P. is again mountainous, containing 24,000 square miles of forest and precipitous ravines, and mostly inhabited by jungle tribes. The States of Bastar and Kanker lie in this region. Berar lies to the south-west of the C. P. and its chief characteristic is its rich black cotton-soil plains.

The People.

The population of the province is a comparatively new community. Before the advent of the Aryans, the whole of it was peopled by Gonds and other primitive tribes and these aboriginal inhabitants fared better from the Aryans than their like in most parts of India because of the rugged nature of their home. But successive waves of immigration flowed into the province from all sides. The early inhabitants were driven into the inaccessible forests and hills, where they form nearly a quarter of the whole population of the Central Provinces being found in large numbers in all parts of the province, particularly in the south-east. The main divisions of the newcomers are indicated by the language divisions of the province. Hindi brought in by the Hindustani-speaking peoples of the North, prevails in the North and East, Marathi in Berar and the West and centre of the Central Provinces. Hindi is spoken by 56 per cent. of the population and is the *lingua franca*. Marathi by 31 per cent. and Gondi 7 per cent. The effects of invasion are curiously illustrated in Berar, where numbers of Moslems have Hindu names, being descendants of former Hindu officials who on the Mahomedan invasion adopted Islam rather than lose their positions. The last census shows that a gradual Brahmanising of the aboriginal tribes is going on. The tribes are not regarded as impure by the Hindus and the process of absorption is more or less civilising.

Industries.

When Sir Richard Temple became first Chief Commissioner of the C. P., the province was land locked. The only road was that leading in from Jubbulpore to Nagpur. The British administration has made roads in all directions, the two trunk railways between Bombay and Calcutta run across the province and in the last few years a great impetus has been given to the construction of subsidiary lines. These developments have caused a steady growth of trade and have aroused vigorous progress in every department of life. The prime industry is, of course, agriculture, which is assisted by one of the most admirable agricultural departments in India and is now receiving additional strength by a phenomenal growth of the co-operative credit movement. The land tenure is chiefly on the malguzari, or landlord system, ranging with numerous variations, from the great Feudatory chiefships, which are on this basis, to holdings of small dimensions. A system of land legislation has gradually been built up to protect the individual cultivator. Berar is settled on the Bombay raiyatwari system. 16,088 square miles of the C. P. is Government Reserved forest; in Berar the forest area is about 3,335 square miles, the total forest area being one-fifth of the whole Province. The rugged nature of the greater part of the country makes forest conservation difficult and costly. Excluding forest and waste, 67 per cent. of the total land is occupied for cultivation; for the two most advanced districts in the Central Provinces, the proportion averages 81 per cent., while the average figure for the Berar Districts is 77 per cent. The cultivated area has extended almost continuously except for the temporary checks caused by bad seasons. Rice is the most extensive single crop of the Central Provinces, covering nearly 3½ per cent. of the cropped area. Wheat comes next with over 13 per cent., then pulses and other cereals used for food and oil-seeds with nearly 5½ per cent., and cotton nearly 4 per cent. In Berar cotton is 32 per cent. and juar 37 per cent., respectively. And then come pulses and other cereals and oil-seeds of the cropped area. In agriculture more than half the working population is female.

Commerce and Manufactures.

Industrial life is only in its earliest development except in one or two centres, where the introduction of modern enterprise also on the

railway routes has laid the foundations for great future developments of the natural wealth of the province. Nagpur is the chief centre of a busy cotton spinning and weaving industry. The Empress Mills, managed by Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., were opened there in 1877 and the general prosperity of the cotton trade has led to the addition of many mills here and in other parts of the province.

The largest numbers engaged in any of the modern industrial concerns are employed in manganese mining which in 1942 employed 29,398 persons and raised 6,43,773 tons. Then follow coal mining with an output of 18,36,522 tons and 17,350 persons employed, the Jubbulpore marble quarters and allied works, the limestone quarries and the mines for pottery clay, soapstone, etc.

The total number of factories of all kind legally so described was 1,705 and 1,217 in 1,941 and 1945 respectively the latest period for which returns are available and the number of people employed in them 1,09,869 and 1,10,263 respectively. The same economic influences which are operative in every progressive country during its transition stage are at work in the C. P. and Berar, gradually sapping the strength of the old village industries, as communications improve and industries are fading away, a large development of trade has taken place.

Administration.

The administration of the Central Provinces and Berar is conducted by a Governor who is appointed by the Crown. He is assisted by eight Secretaries and six Under-Secretaries. Under the provisions of the Govt. of India Act, 1935, the administration is conducted by a Governor with a council of ministers, chosen and summoned by him and sworn as members of the council

This Province, which has a unicameral Legislature, consists of 112 members distributed as follows :—

Class of constituency or constituencies—		
General Urban	10	No. seats.
General Rural	74	84
Muhammadan Urban	2	
Muhammadan Rural	12	
Women	3	
Anglo-Indian	1	seat.
European	1	,,
Backward areas & Tribes.. ..	1	,,
Commerce	2	seats.
Landholders	3	,,
Labour	2	,,
University	1	seat.

Of the 84 General seats 20 seats are reserved for members of the Scheduled castes.

The C. P. are divided for administrative purposes into three divisions and Berar constitutes a division. Each of these is controlled by a Commissioner. The divisions are sub-divided into districts, each of which is controlled by a Deputy Commissioner, immediately subordinate to the Commissioner. The principal heads of Provincial departments are the Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records, the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Director of Public Health, the Inspector-General of Police, the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Director of Public Instruction, the Excise Commissioner and Superintendent of Stamps and Inspector-General of Registration, and Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the Director of Agriculture, the Regi-trar of Co-operative Societies, the Director of Industries, the Legal Remembrancer, the Director of Veterinary Services and a Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches, Commissioner of Food Supplies and Post-war Reconstruction Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioners of districts are the chief revenue authorities and District Magistrates and they exercise the usual powers and functions of a district officer. The district forests are managed by a forest officer, over whom the Deputy Commissioner has certain powers of supervision, particularly in matters affecting the welfare of the people. Each district has a Civil Surgeon, except Melghat, Drug and Balaghat where there are Assistant Surgeons) who is generally also Superintendent of the District Jail except at Central Jails at Nagpur and Jubbulpore and District Jails at Raipur, Narsinghpur and Akola where there are whole time Superintendents and whose work is also in various respects supervised by the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner is also Marriage Registrar and manages the estates of his district which are under the Court of Wards. In his revenue and criminal work the Deputy Commissioner is assisted by (a) one or more Assistant Commissioners, or members of the Indian Civil Service ; (b) one or more Extra Assistant Commissioners, or members of the Provincial Civil Service, including a few Anglo-Indians and (c) by Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars, or members of the Subordinate service. The district is divided for administrative purposes into tahsils, the average area of which is 1,500 square miles. In each village a lambardar or representative of the proprietary body is executive headman.

Justice.

The High Court of Judicature at Nagpur, which was established in January 1936, is the highest court of appeal in civil cases, and also the highest court of criminal appeal and revision for the Central Provinces and Berar including proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects.

Subordinate to the High Court are the District and Sessions Judges (9 in number) each of whom exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in a Civil and Sessions district comprising one or more Revenue districts. The civil staff below the District and Sessions Judge consists of civil Judges of the first and second class.

Local Self-Government.

Municipal Administration was first introduced under the Punjab Municipal Act and the Municipality of Nagpur dates from 1864. Several revising Acts extend its scope and the C. P. Municipalities Act passed towards the end of the year 1922 has considerably increased the powers of the Municipal Committees. The C. P. Municipalities Act has also been extended to Berar. Viewed generally, municipal self-government is considered to have taken root successfully. The larger towns have municipalities, there being 82 such bodies in the Province.

Under the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act passed in 1920 as amended in 1931 there is a local board for each tahsil and a district council for each district excepting Hoshangabad, Chhindwara and Saugor districts each of which has two district councils. The local board consists of elected representatives of circle. The constitution of the district council is a certain proportion of elected representatives of local boards, and of members selected by these representatives. If the members elected on the local board or the district council do not include a Muslim, a Harijan and a woman, the elected members of the local board of the district council as the case may be have to select a Muslim, a Harijan or a woman as may be required to be a member, and if they fail to do so the Provincial Government can appoint a Muslim, a Harijan or a woman as may be required.

The district councils in the Central Provinces have power of taxation within certain limits and local boards derive their funds in allotments from the District Councils. The new Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act has also been applied to Berar. The office bearers of all the district councils, and with few exceptions of local boards, also are non officials.

Rural education, sanitation, medical relief and rural communications are among the primary objects to which these bodies direct their attention, while expenditure on famine relief is also a legitimate charge upon the District Council funds.

The Central Provinces Village Panchayat Act was passed in the year 1920. So far 1,089 Panchayats have been established. As the result of a recommendation of a Committee appointed in 1925 to look into the question of Panchayats, a Village Panchayat Officer was appointed to guide the developments of the Panchayat system. This post was kept vacant on account of financial stringency for more than two years. It has now been filled in with effect from the 24th May 1933. The post was again kept in abeyance with effect from the 29th December 1944. Government has recently decided to revise the post.

Public Works.

The Public Works Department, which comprises Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches, is under the control of the Chief Engineer. There are two Superintending Engineers who between them supervise the work of both branches. The Province is fairly well served by a network of roads, but in a number of cases they are not fully bridged and are therefore impassable to traffic at times during the rains.

State irrigation was introduced early in the present century mainly as a result of the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission (1901-03). During the last forty five years a sum of Rs. 7.25 crores has been expended on the construction of irrigation works, of which the more important are the Wainganga, Tandula-Mahanadi, Kharung and Maniari canals.

Three works, viz., the Mahanadi and Wainganga Canals and the Asola Mendha tank, were sanctioned originally as productive works and the remainder were all sanctioned as unproductive works. The three works sanctioned as productive have all failed to justify their classification in that category and have now been transferred to the unproductive list. The conditions in the province are such that irrigation works cannot be expected to be productive and their construction is justified only on account of their value as a protection against famine. The normal area of annual irrigation is at present about 7,25,000 acres, mainly rice and the income from these works more than covers the expenditure incurred on their maintenance and management.

Police.

The police force was constituted on its present basis on the formation of the Province, the whole of which including the Cantonments and the Municipalities, is under one force. The strength is equal to one man per nine square miles of area. The superior officers comprise an Inspector-General, whose jurisdiction extends over Berar, three Deputy Inspectors-General, for assistance in the administrative control and supervision of the Police force, including the Criminal Investigation Department, and the usual cadre of District Superintendents of Police, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents and subordinate officers. On railways special Railway Police are employed under the control of two Superintendents of Railway Police with headquarters at Raipur and Hoshangabad. There is a Police College under the control of a Superintendent of Police at Saugor and Constable's Schools under the control of Deputy Superintendents at Nagpur and Jubbulpore. A special Armed Force of 3,547 men is distributed over the headquarters of eight districts, for use in dealing with armed disturbers of the peace in whatever quarter they may appear. There is a small force of Mounted Police consisting of 1 Head Constable and 7 Constables for the escort of His Excellency the Governor. The Central Provinces has no rural police as the term is understood in other parts of India. The village watchman is the subordinate of the village headman and not a police official and it is considered very desirable to maintain his position in this respect.

During the war there has been an expansion of the District Police and the special Armed Force and the formation of a battalion of special armed constabulary.

Education.

The Education Department of the Central Provinces and Berar is administered by a Director of Public Instruction assisted by (i) a Personal Assistant, (ii) two Deputy Directors of Public Instruction—one for Primary and Secondary education and the other for Technical Education, the former being assisted by two

Technical Assistants, (*iii*) an Officer on Special Duty for Post-War Reconstruction Scheme, (*iv*) an Officer-in-charge of Muslim Education, (*v*) six Divisional Superintendents of Education each assisted by a Personal Assistant, (*vi*) nineteen District Inspectors of Schools assisted by eighty-seven Assistant District Inspectors of Schools, and (*vii*) two Inspectresses of Schools, assisted by six District Inspectresses of Schools and five assistant District Inspectresses of Schools.

The Director of Public Instruction is no longer the Secretary to Government in the Education Department. The Education Department has now an I.C.S. Secretary like other Departments of Government and an officer of the Education Department acts as Under Secretary.

Schools are divided into (*a*) schools for general education and (*b*) schools for special education. The latter are schools in which instruction is given in a special branch of technical or professional education. The main division of schools for general education is into Primary and Secondary. In the Primary Schools teaching is conducted wholly in recognised Indian languages of the province and these schools are known as Primary Schools. The Secondary Schools are divided into Middle and High Schools. The former may be either Middle Schools in which instruction is given (*a*) wholly in a recognised Indian language or (*b*) mainly in a recognised Indian language with the option of English as an additional language, or Indian English Middle Schools in which instruction is given in a recognised Indian language but English is a compulsory subject. In the High School classes instruction is given through the recognised Indian language since 1922 but for the convenience of pupils whose mother tongue is not a recognised Indian language of the locality as also for those who otherwise desire to learn through English, a few English medium sections are still maintained. For administrative purposes, schools are further divided according to their management into schools under public management and schools controlled by private bodies. The former consist of (*a*) schools controlled by Government and (*b*) schools controlled by Local Bodies or Boards. The latter consist of (*a*) schools which are aided by grant from Government or from Local Funds and Municipal Funds and (*b*) unaided schools. All schools under public management, all aided schools and all unaided recognised schools conform in their courses of study to the standards and syllabi prescribed by the Education Department or by the Board of High School Education in the Central Provinces and Berar. They are subject to inspection by the departmental officers and to the general rules governing schools of this type. They are "recognised" by the Department and their pupils may appear as candidates for any prescribed public examination for which they are otherwise eligible. Unrecognised schools do not follow the rules of the Department, nor are they subject to inspection by the Department. Their pupils *may* not appear as candidates at any of the prescribed public examinations without the previous sanction of the Department. Primary Education is mostly under the Control of District Councils, Municipal Committees and Notified Area Committees. The Primary Education Act empowers local authorities to introduce compulsion and this is in force in several areas.

Among the schools for special education are the Government Engineering School, Nagpur, and three Government Schools of Handicraft and twelve aided Industrial Schools. The Engineering School teaches upto the diploma standard in Civil, Mechanical and Automobile Engineering and is affiliated to the Nagpur University. The Schools of Handicrafts Industrial Schools have recently been transferred to the Education Department from the Commerce and Industry Department and teach carpentry, Blacksmithy, Tailoring, Shoemaking, cotton-weaving, carpet and durrie making, toy making and lacquer work, cane and basket manufacturing. They are under the Administrative control of the Director of Public Instruction, who is assisted by an Inspector of Industrial Schools.

Higher Education is under the control of the Nagpur University of which the following are constituent colleges:—at Nagpur: Morris College, the National College, the College of Science, Hislop College, the Laxmi Narayan Technological Institute, City College, the Agriculture College (under the Agriculture Department), the University College of Law, the Central College for Women; and the University Training College (for teachers); at Jubbulpore: the Robertson College, the Hitkarini City College, the Spence Training College (for teachers) and the Hitkarini Law College; at Amraoti: the King Edward College; at Wardha: the Commerce College; at Akola: the Berar Arts College; at Raipur: the Chhattisgarh Arts College and at Bilaspur: the Sheo Bhagwan Rameshwar Lal Arts College. There is also a Medical School at Nagpur under the Medical Department.

Secondary Education is under the control of the Board of High School Education, on which the University is represented. The Director of Public Instruction is the *Ex-officio* Chairman of the Board and is assisted by a Secretary. The High School Certificate awarded by the Board qualifies for entrance to the University.

Medical.

The Medical and Public Health services of the Province are respectively controlled by the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals and Director of Public Health. The Medical Department has made some progress since the year 1911. A striking advance has been made in recent years with urban sanitation and the opening of a Medical School at Nagpur in 1914 supplies a long felt need. The principal medical institutions are the Mayo Hospital at Nagpur (opened in 1874) with accommodation for 222 in-patients; the Victoria Hospital at Jubbulpore (opened in 1886) with accommodation for 170 in-patients; the Daga Memorial (Dufferin) Hospital and the Mure Memorial Hospital at Nagpur and the Lady Elgin Hospital and the Crump children's hospital at Jubbulpore, these last four being for women and children and can together accommodate 270 in-patients.

In addition to these, hospitals for women exist at Chhindwara, Gondia, Saugor Khandwa, Amraoti, Murtizapur, Shegaon and Khamgaon and at all district headquarters where no separate women's hospitals exist, sections have been opened at the main hospitals for the treatment of women by women doctors. The Mayo Hospital at Nagpur was provincialised in 1923, the Irwin Hospital at Amraoti in 1925, the Victoria Hospital at Jubbulpore in 1926 and the Silver Jubilee Hospital at Raipur in 1928. In accordance with recent policy 174 out of 233 local fund dispensaries have been transferred to the administrative and executive control of local bodies. With the object of bringing medical relief within easy reach of the rural population, Government has sanctioned (*i*) subsidising 22 medical practitioners (allopathic) one in each district council (4); (*ii*) subsidising 83 vaidyas and hakims one in each tahsil (35); (*iii*) establishment of 83 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in each tahsil (46). (The figures in brackets indicate the number in actual operation at present). The Province has one Mental Hospital at Nagpur. Four tuberculosis clubs have been opened at Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Raipur and Amraoti during the year 1937 and 40 beds have been reserved at the Pendra Road Sanitorium for the treatment of patients sent by Government. There is a great deal of eye disease in the province and the problem is receiving special attention. The Central Provinces and Berar Blind Relief Association is doing propaganda work and helping the blind. So far 25 assistant medical officers have been given training in eye work for six months at the Mayo Hospital, Nagpur. These specially trained officers are posted to eye centres in the Province. Anti-rabic treatment is now available at 12 centres in the province, *viz.*, Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Akola, Wardha, Hoshangabad, Saugor Chanda, Chhindwara, Khandwa, Yeotmal and Amraoti. Intensive efforts are being made to convert the Robertson Medical School at Nagpur upto college standard and it is hoped to be ready in 1946. Nurses training schools exist in all hospitals in the Province and these are being enlarged and improved as fast as staff permits. Arrangements are in hand to transfer the Mental Hospital, Nagpur, to new buildings in Chhindwara.

Public Health.

The Public Health services of the province are controlled by the Director of Public Health. In 1939, a separate cadre of Sub-Assistant Health Officers was sanctioned by the Government. An appreciable advance has been made in rural sanitation. The Public Health Department is mainly concerned with the uplift of the masses and in raising the health conscience of the people in rural areas. The principal institutions working under the Department are :—

1. The Central Provinces Vaccine Institute which was founded in the year 1913. Here, small-pox vaccine lymph is manufactured for the whole province and the neighbouring feudatory states. Vaccinators are also trained at the institute.
2. Public Health Institute established in the year 1928 undertakes the examination both chemical and bacteriological, of samples of water and food stuffs under the Food Adulteration Act. Classes to train sanitary inspectors and other employees of the Municipal committees and personnel of other Government departments in anti-malaria courses have been opened. Facilities also exist for the examination of pathological specimen and clinical material of indigent cases of infectious diseases free of charge.
3. There is a Health School at Nagpur, where Health Visitors are trained.
4. The problem of leprosy is being tackled in the province and the department has a leprosy specialist who is in charge of treatment, propaganda and survey work. There are 27 leprosy Assistant Health Officers who are running 56 leprosy centres. Of these, 6 centres are run by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association (Provincial Branch).
5. There are 82 Assistant Health Officers in charge of epidemic dispensaries (One in each Tahsil).
6. One mechanised travelling dispensary in charge of an Assistant Health Officer with a trained compounder is working under the department. The dispensary visits roadside villages and renders medical aid to the aboriginals.
7. A scheme for eradicating the disease of Yaws is in operation in Chanda and Bilaspur districts where the incidence of Yaws is high. The results are satisfactory.
8. A Nutrition officer has been appointed. The first task of this officer is to carry out diet surveys on standard lines, gauge the extent of mal-nutrition and to tackle other problems concerning Nutrition
9. The following sections have been opened as post-war measures :—
   (*i*) Maternity and child welfare Section under Assistant Director of Public Health (M. & C.W.) to reduce infant and maternal mortality in the province.
   (*ii*) Malaria section under A.D.P.H. (Malaria) to reduce the incidence of Malaria in the province by carrying out malaria surveys and control measures.
   (*iii*) Public Health Engineer section to assist municipalities in preparing water drainage, town planning and housing schemes and the district councils with regard to the provision of adequate water supply in rural areas.

Vaccination is compulsory in 105 towns and 16,843 villages out of a total of 119 towns and 38,985 villages respectively.

FINANCES OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1946-47.

Principal Heads of Revenue.

	Rs.
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	98,20,000
Salt	....
Land Revenue	2,56,67,000
Provincial Excise	2,17,16,000
Stamps	56,97,000
Forest	1,06,77,000
Registration	11,34,000
Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act	12,72,000
Other Taxes and Duties	28,69,000
Total	7,88,52,000

Irrigation.

Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	14,41,000

Debt Services.

Interest	4,88,000

Civil Administration.

Administration of Justice	10,36,000
Jails and Convict Settlements	1,92,000
Police	4,33,000
Education	9,98,000
Medical	1,05,000
Public Health	2,72,000
Agriculture	17,46,000
Veterinary	3,25,000
Co-operation	1,42,000
Industries	2,17,000
Miscellaneous Departments	83,000
Total	56,05,000

Civil Works.

Civil Works	22,95,000

Miscellaneous.

Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	7,000
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	1,29,000
Stationery and Printing	68,000
Miscellaneous	16,26,000
Total	18,30,000
Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	4,000
Extraordinary Items Civil Defence.	
Total Provincial Revenue	9,05,18,000

Debt Heads.	Rs.
Debt, Deposits and Advances—	
Permanent Debt	....
Floating Debt	1,00,00,000
Loans from Central Govt.	55,84,000
Unfunded Debt	25,50,000
Appropriation for Reduction or avoidance of debt	23,18,000
Famine Relief Fund	1,72,000
Post war Reconstruction and Development Fund	2,94,42,000
Depreciation Reserve Fund—	
Government Presses	19,000
Deposits of Local Funds	1,78,00,000
Civil Deposits	3,77,91,000
Other Accounts	18,98,000
Advances Repayable	76,07,000
Permanent Advances	4,000
Accounts with the Reserve Bank	14,000
Account with the Government of Burma	5,000
Suspense Accounts	61,97,000
Cheques and bills	1,41,00,000
Cash balance Investment Account	9,99,73,000
Departmental and Similar Accounts	2,00,000
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	92,84,000
Remittances within India	....
Other local remittances	12,89,45,000
Total Debt Heads	37,38,93,000
Total Revenue and Receipts	46,44,11,000
Opening balance	3,39,73,000
Grand Total	49,83,84,000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1946-47.

Direct Demands on the Revenue

	Rs.
Land Revenue	39,79,000
Provincial Excise	12,38,000
Stamps	1,89,000
Forest	66,35,000
Registration	2,66,000
Charges on Account of Motor Vehicles Acts	1,83,000
Other Taxes and Duties	56,000
Total	1,16,46,000

Irrigation.

	Rs.
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—	
Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues	11,09,000
Total	11,09,000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1946-47—*contd.*

	Rs.
Debt Services.	
Interest on Debt and other obligations	18,44,000
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	21,79,000
Total ..	40,23,000
Civil Administration.	
General Administration	1,03,39,000
Administration of Justice ..	32,48,000
Jails and Convict Settlements ..	16,25,000
Police	1,40,02,000
Scientific Departments	24,000
Education	78,33,000
Medical	27,70,000
Public Health	9,89,000
Agriculture	40,10,000
Veterinary	8,17,000
Co-operation	4,95,000
Industries	5,42,000
Miscellaneous Departments ..	1,50,000
Total ..	4,65,44,000
Civil Works.	
Civil Works	1,17,04,000
Miscellaneous.	
Famine—A.—Famine Relief ..	7,000
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	60,37,000
Stationery and Printing	7,05,000
Miscellaneous	33,88,000
Total ..	1,01,97,000
Extraordinary Items—	
Expenditure connected with, Post-war Planning and Development	1,48,000
Transfers to the Revenue Reserve (Development) Fund	50,47,000
Civil Defence	
Total Expenditure on Revenue Account	9,04,18,000
Capital Expenditure—	
Principal Revenue heads—	
Forest and other Capital outlay not charged to Revenue—	

Capital Expenditure.	Rs.
Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account.	—44,000
Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes, Thermo-electric Schemes	1,43,86,000
Miscellaneous—Capital outlay not charged to Revenue—	
Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions	63,000
Capital outlay on Provincial Schemes connected with War 1939	—2,28,04,000
Total ..	—85,25,000
Debt Heads.	
Debt, Deposits and Advances—	**Rs.**
Floating Debt	1,00,00,000
Loans from the Central Government	53,05,000
Unfunded debt	20,00,000
(Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt)	15,54,000
Sinking Fund Investment Account	9,63,000
Famine Relief Fund	19,000
Post-war Reconstruction and Development Fund	2,38,17,000
Deposits of Local Funds ..	1,76,00,000
Civil Deposits	3,89,77,000
Other Accounts	19,09,000
Advances Repayable	85,07,000
Permanent Advances	15,000
Accounts with the Reserve Bank	14,000
Account with the Government of Burma	5,000
Suspense Accounts	56,63,000
Cash Balance Investment Account.	5,00,00,000
Cheques and bills	1,41,00,000
Departmental and similar accounts	2,00,000
Loans and advances by Provincial Governments	1,09,36,000
Remittances within India— Other local remittances ..	12,88,35,000
Total Debt heads ..	32,04,19,000
Total Capital & Debt heads ..	31,18,94,000
Total expenditure and disbursements	40,23,12,000
Closing balance	9,60,72,000
Grand Total ..	49,83,84,000
Revenue Surplus ..	+1,00,000

Administration.

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Sir Frederick Chalmers Bourne, K.C.S.I., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

HONOURABLE MINISTERS.

Hon'ble Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, *Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs.*
Hon'ble Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra, *Minister of Development and Local Self-Government.*
Hon'ble Mr. Durga Shankar Kripa Shankar Mehta, *Minister of Finance.*
Hon'ble Mr. Sambhaji Vinayak Gokhale, *Minister of Education.*
Hon'ble Mr. Ramrao Krishnarao Patil, *Minister of Food and Revenue.*
Hon'ble Dr. Syed Minhajul Hasan, *Minister of Medical and Public Health.*
Hon'ble Dr. Waman Sheodas Barlingey, *Minister of Public Works.*
Hon'ble Mr. Rameshwar Agnihoj, *Minister of Agriculture.*
Hon'ble Mr. Baba Anandrao Deshmukh, *Minister of Excise.*

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER.

P. S. Rau, C.I.E., I.C.S. (Offg.).
G. Burgess, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S. *Secy. to Governor, C. P. & Berar.*

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary, A. H. Layard, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Financial Secretary and Secretary, Public Works Department, R. J. J. Hill, I.C.S.
Local Self-Government Secretary, K. N. Subramaniam, I.C.S. (Offg.)
Revenue Secretary, L. R. S. Singh, I.C.S. (Offg.)
Settlement Secretary, Rai Bahadur H. G. Nargundkar.
Legal Secretary, E. A. Snelson, O.B.E., I.C.S.
Joint Secretary, S. K. Banerji, I.C.S.
Education Secretary, L. R. S. Singh, I.C.S. (Offg.)
Secretary, Development and Resettlement Department, K. N. Nagarkatti, I.C.S.
Secretary to Govt., Food Dept., H. S. Kamath, I.C.S.
Public Service Commission (of C. P. and Berar, Bihar and Orissa), Chairman, E. B. O. Perkin, C.I.E.
Secretary, Dr. H. C. Seth, M.A., Ph.D. (Lon.).

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Commissioner of Settlements, Director of Land Records, Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages and Inspector-General of Registration, Rai Bahadur H. G. Nargundkar.
Chief Conservator of Forests, V. K. Maitland, M.A (Oxon.), M.C.
Excise Commissioner and Superintendent of Stamps, Rai Bahadur H. G. Nargundkar.
Commissioner of Income-tax, P. D. Swaminadhan.
Postmaster General, M. D. Murphy.
Accountant General, N. N. Mujumdar.
Inspector General of Prisons, Lt.-Col. A. S. Garewal, I.M.S.
Inspector General of Police, D. G. Watson, C.I.E., I.P.
Director of Public Instruction, L. G. D'Silva, B.A., O.B.E.
Land Lackey, The Revd. A. O. Hardy, M.A.
Inspector-General of Civil Hospital, Col. L. K. Ledger, O.B.E., I.M.S.
Director of Public Health, Lt.-Col. W. H. Crichton, C.I.E., I.M.S., D.P.H., D.T.M., L.M.
Director of Agriculture, R. H. Hill, M.A. (Cantab.).
Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Rai Saheb M. K. Kher.
Chief Engineer, C. B. Roy, B.Sc.
Director of Industries, P. T. Kaman Nayar, B.A., B.Sc. (Tech.).
Director of Veterinary Services, H. B. Shahi, M.R.C.V.S., D.T.V.M.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS.

Colonel E. K. Elliot	1861
Lieut.-Colonel J. K. Spence (*Officiating*) ..	1862
R. Temple (*Officiating*)	1862
Colonel E. K. Elliot	1863
J. S. Campbell (*Officiating*)	1864
R. Temple	1864
J. S. Campbell (*Officiating*)	1865
R. Temple	1865
J. H. Morris, C.S.I. (*Officiating*)	1867
G. Campbell	1867
J. H. Morris, C.S.I. (*Officiating*)	1868

Confirmed 27th May 1870.

Colonel R. H. Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I. (*Offg.*)	1870
J. H. Morris, C.S.I.	1872
C. Grant (*Officiating*)	1879
J. H. Morris, C.S.I.	1879
W. B. Jones, C.S.I.	1883
C. H. T. Crosthwaite (*Officiating*) ..	1884

Confirmed 27th January 1885.

D. Fitzpatrie (*Officiating*)	1886
J. W. Neill (*Officiating*)	1887
A. Mackenzie, C.S.I.	1887
R. J. Crosthwaite (*Officiating*)	1889

Until 7th October 1889.

J. W. Neill (*Officiating*)	1890
A. P. MacDonell, C.S.I.	1891
J. Woodburn, C.S.I. (*Officiating*)	1893

Confirmed 1st December 1893.

Sir C. J. Lyall, C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	1895
The Hon'ble Mr. D. C. J. Ibetson, C.S.I...	1898
,, Sir A. H. L. Fraser, K.C.S.I. (*Officiating*)	1899

Confirmed 6th March 1902.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Officiating*)	1902

Confirmed 2nd November 1903.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (*Officiating*)	1904

Confirmed 23rd December 1904.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S.I. ..	1905
S. Ismay, C.S.I. (*Officiating*)	1906

Until 2nd October 1906.

F. A. T. Phillips, I.C.S. (*Officiating*) .. 1907

Until 24th March 1907. Also from 20th May to 21st November 1909.

The Hon'ble Sir R. H. Craddock, K.C.S.I., I.C.S. 1907

,, Mr. H. A. Crump, C.S.I., I.C.S. 1912

Sub. *pro tem* from 26th January 1912 to 16th February.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. W. Fox-Strangways, C.S.I., I.C.S. (Sub *pro tem*).. 1912

,, Sir B. Robertson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. 1912

,, Mr. H. A. Crump, C.S.I., I.C.S. (*Officiating*) .. 1914

,, Sir B. Robertson, K.C.S.I., I.C.S. 1914

,, Sir Frank George Sly, K.C.S.I., I.C.S. 1919

GOVERNORS.

H. E. Sir Frank Sly, K.C.S.I., I.C.S. .. 1920

H. E. Sir Montagu Butler, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., I.C.S. 1925

H. E. Mr. J. T. Marten, C.S.I., I.C.S. (*Officiating*) 1927

H. E. Sir Montagu Butler, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., I.C.S. 1927

H. E. Sir A. E. Nelson, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S. (*Officiating*) 1932

H. E. Sir Montagu Butler, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., I.C.S. 1932

H. E. Sir Hyde Gowan, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., V.D., I.C.S. 1933

H. E. Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, Bar-at-Law (*Officiating*) 1936

H. E. Sir Hyde Gowan, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., V.D., I.C.S. 1936

H. E. Sir Hugh Bomford, C.I.E., I.C.S. .. 1938

H. E. Sir F. V. Wylie, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. 1938

H.E. Sir H. J. Twynam, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. 1940

H. E. Mr. F. C. Bourne, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (*Offg.*). 1945

H. E. Sir H. J. Twynam, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. 1945

H. E. Sir Frederick Chalmers Bourne, K.C.S.I., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. .. 1946

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker : The Hon'ble Mr. Ghanshyam Singh Gupta.
Deputy Speaker : Vacant.

S. T. Dharmadhikari (*Nagpur City*), H. J. Khandekar (*Nagpur City, Reserved Seat*), Capt. K. D. Paranjape (*Nagpur-Bhandara*), Satyanarayan Rukhmanand Bajaj, Agarwal (*Chanda-Wardha*); K. Dube (*Jubbulpore City*); B. Jain (*Jubbulpore-Saugor-Seoni*); N. Singh (*Hoshangabad-Amar-Chhindwara*); Harisingh Vaghji Bhai (*Raipur-Bilaspur-Drug*); The Hon'ble Mr. Sambhaji Vinayak Gokhale (*East Berar*), D. L. K. Shastri (*West Berar*), R. B. Kumbhare (*Nagpur-Umrer*), Lalendra R. Wasnik (*Nagpur-Umrer, Reserved Seat*), B. L. Chandak (*Katol-Saoner*), The Hon'ble Dr. W. S. Barlinge (*Ramtek*); J. Ganpat (*Arvi*), G. N. Kale (*Hinganghat-Wardha*), S. V. Sonavane (*Hinganghat-Wardha, Reserved Seat*); R. W. Kathade (*Chanda-Brahmapuri*); T. C. Sakhare (*Chanda-Brahmapuri, Reserved Seat*); The Hon'ble Mr. R. K. Patil (*Warora*); R. B. Parhat (*Sironcha-Garchiroli*); T. M. Singh (*Betul-Bhainsdeh*); B. D. Patel (*Multai*), A. B. Sisloria (*Chhindwara-Sausar*); M. G. Mahar (*Chhindwara-Sausar, Reserved Seat*), The Hon'ble Mr. D. K. Mehta (*Seoni*); N. Gupta (*Amarwara-Lakhnadon*); The Hon'ble Pandit Dwarka Prasad Misra (*Jubbulpore-Patan*); M. C. Mehra (*Jubbulpore-Patan, Reserved Seat*); K. P. Pande (*Sehora*); Mr. Randamansingh (*Murwara*); S. S. Sefot (*Saugor-Khurai*); G. M. Kori (*Saugor-Khurai, Reserved Seat*); Swami Krishnanand Ramcharan (*Rehli-Banda*); P. L. Dhagat (*Damoh-Hatta*), Jazan Choudhary (*Damoh-Hatta, Reserved Seat*); G. S. Agnihotri (*Mandla*); Gokul Singh (*Nasai-Dindori*), S. Pagare (*Hoshangabad-Shajapur*), Lala Arjun-singh (*Harda-Seoni-Malwa*); Mr. Shankarlal (*Narsinghpur-Gadarwara*), The Hon'ble Mr. Rameshwar Agnibhoj (*Narsinghpur-Gadarwara, Reserved Seat*); B. A. Mandlol (*Khandwa*), M. R. Mujumdar (*Burhanpur-Harsud*); Dr. K. C. Baghel (*Raipur*), Sukchain Satnami (*Raipur, Reserved Seat*); M. Laxminarayandas (*Dhamtari*); The Hon'ble Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla (*Baloda Bazar*); Mahant Nainda (*Baloda Bazar, Reserved Seat*); Jwangir Gowai (*Mahasamund*); H. R. Bajpai (*Bilaspur*); M. A. D. Satnami (*Bilaspur, Reserved Seat*), R. Tiwari (*Mungeli*), A. A. G. Satnami (*Mungeli, Reserved Seat*); Dr. J. P. Chandulal (*Katghora*), T. Chhedilal (*Janjgir*), B. L. S. Ramnami (*Janjgir, Reserved Seat*); The Hon'ble Mr. Ghanshyam Singh Gupta (*Drug*); Mahant Posudas (*Drug, Reserved Seat*); P. R. Dongarwar (*Bemetara*), K. L. Gomashta (*Sanjari*), Mr. Kanhaiyalal (*Balaghat-Baihar*); S. R. Tiwari (*Waraseoni*); A. M. Makade (*Bhandara-Sakoli*); B. L. Gajabhiye (*Bhandara-Sakoli, Reserved Seat*); C. Jasani (*Gondia*); Mr. Raghunathmal (*Chandur*); R. A. Deisnukh (*Morsi*); P. K. Deshmukh (*Amraoti*); Dr. A. G. Sonar (*Ellichpur-Daryapur-Melghat*); K. N. Khandare (*Ellichpur-Daryapur-Melghat, Reserved Seat*); G. B. Deshmukh (*Akola-Balapur*); M. C. More (*Akola-Balapur, Reserved Seat*); S. B. Bhople (*Akot*); The Hon'ble Mr. B. A. Deshmukh Rohankar (*Murtizapur-Mangrulpir*); N. V. Patel (*Basim*); R. J. Patil (*Yeotmal-Darwha*), D. L. Khadse (*Yeotmal-Darwha, Reserved Seat*); G. S. Mukhare (*Pusad*); K. R. Patil (*Kelapur-Wun*); P. S. Patil (*Chikhli-Mehkar*); R. P. Jadhao (*Chikhli-Mehkar, Reserved Seat*); S. V. Kharate (*Malkapur*); P. G. Ekbote (*Khamgaon-Jalgaon*); K. S. Karimuddin (*East Berar*); A. S. Khan (*West Berar*); A. S. Farruqi (*Nagpur*); Abdul Wahab (*Wardha-Chanda*); Abdul R. Khan (*Hoshangabad-Chhindwara-Betul*); Maulana Burhan-ul-Haq (*Jubbulpore-Mandla*); Mr. Zamiruddin (*Saugor-Narsinghpur*); M. Asghar (*Nimar*); S. W. A. Rizvi, C.B.E. (*Raipur-Bilaspur-Drug*); Dewan Najaf Ali Khan (*Bhandara-Balaghat-Seoni*); Hidayat Ali (*Amraoti*); H. M. Abdulla (*Akola*); Syed A. R. Shah (*Yeotmal*); Khan Sahib M. Abdur-Rahman Khan (*Buldana*); Mrs. Vimalabai Deshpande (*Nagpur City*); Mrs. Subhadra Kumari Chauhan (*Jubbulpore*); Major P. Bernard, M.B.E. (*Anglo-Indian*); W. A. Hardy (*European*); Thakur Phul Bhanu Shah (*Backward Tribes*); A. M. Taherali (*Central Provinces, Commerce*); S. Singh (*Berar Commerce*); Rajendra Sinha (*Central Provinces, Northern Landholders*); P. L. Bhosle (*Central Provinces, Southern Landholders*); B. L. Bhandari (*Berar Landholders*); R. S. Rulkar (*Trade Union Labour*); V. R. Kalappa (*Factory Labour*); The Hon'ble Dr. Syed Minhajul Hasan (*University*).

The Madras Province.

The Madras Presidency occupies the whole southern portion of the Peninsula, and, excluding the Indian States, all of which have now come under the direct control of the Government of India, has an area of 124,363 square miles. It has on the east, on the Bay of Bengal, a coast line of about 1,250 miles; on the South on the Arabian Sea, a coast line of about 450 miles. In all this extent of coast, however, there is not a single natural harbour of any importance; the ports, with the exception of Madras, and perhaps of Cochin and Vizagapatam are merely open roadsteads. A plateau, varying in height above sea-level from about 1,000 to about 3,000 feet and stretching northwards from the Nilgiri Hills, occupies the central area of the Presidency; on either side are the Eastern and the Western Ghats, which meet in the Nilgiris. The height of the western mountain-chain has an important effect on the rainfall. Where the chain is high, the intercepted rain clouds give a heavy fall, which may amount to 153 inches on the seaward side, but comparatively little rain falls on the landward side of the range. Where the chain is low, rain-clouds are not checked in their westward course. In the central table land on the east coast the rainfall is small and the heat in summer excessive. The rivers, which flow from west to east, in their earlier course drain rather than irrigate the country; but the deltas of the Godavari, Kistna and Cauvery are productive of fair crops even in time of drought and are the only portions of the east coast where agriculture is not dependent on a rainfall rarely exceeding 40 inches and apt to be untimely.

Population.

The population of the Presidency was returned at the census of 1941 as 49,840,561, an increase of 5,181,826 over the figure of 1931. The increase was not uniform. The districts which had suffered most in 1921 tended to show large increases in 1931—Bellary and Agencies were marked illustrations. As a natural corollary to an increase in population the Presidency density has risen. Hindus account for 86·2 per cent. of the Madras population, Muhammadans 7 per cent. and Christians 4 per cent. The actual number in other communities is inconsiderable. The vast majority of the population is of the Dravidian race and the principal Dravidian languages, Tamil and Telugu are spoken by 19 and 18 million persons respectively. 40 per cent. of the population talk Tamil, 37½ per cent. Telugu, 7·9 per cent. Malayalam, Oriya, Kanarese, Hindustani, Tulu follow in that order with percentages above 1.

Government.

The executive authority of the Province is exercised on behalf of His Majesty by the Governor. He is aided by a Cabinet of 13 Ministers.

Agriculture and Industries.

The principal occupation of the province is agriculture engaging about 68 per cent. of the population. The principal food crops are rice, cholam, ragi and cumbu. The Industrial crops are cotton, sugarcane and groundnut. The agricultural education is rapidly progressing in the Presidency. The activities of the Agricultural Department in matters educational consist in the running of two colleges one at Coimbatore affiliated to the University of Madras, and another at Bapatla in the Guntur District affiliated to the Andhra University, four farm labourers, schools and numerous demonstration farms. As it was found that the present course of middle school education does not satisfy the needs of the ryots, the only school maintained by the department at Taliparamba was closed with effect from 1st April 1932. Short practical courses in farm management and allied subjects have been instituted at the Agricultural College. While paddy which is the staple food of the population, occupies the largest cultivable area, cotton and sugarcane are by no means inconsiderable crops of the province and are receiving close attention at the hands of the local agricultural authorities. The area under cotton irrigated and unirrigated was 1,670,141 acres in 1944-45 and, as in the case of paddy, efforts are being made to produce better strains of cotton suited to different localities by means of both selection and hybridization. From existing good staple areas, improved varieties have been systematically introduced. A special feature of the agricultural activities in the Presidency is the large industry which the planting community have built up, contributing substantially to the economic development of the province. They have organised themselves as an unregistered body under the title of "The United Planters' Association of South India," on which are represented coffee, tea, rubber and a few other minor planting products. The aggregate value of seaborne trade of the Presidency which was Rs 82 58 crores in 1936-37 and Rs 88 49 crores in 1937 38, and Rs 79 04 crores in 1938-39, Rs 82·89 crores in 1939-40, Rs.75 48 crores in 1940-41, 76 34 crores in 1941-42 and 66-51 crores in 1942-43. As in other provinces, the forest resources are exploited by Government. There are close upon 18,778 square miles of reserved forests.

Sixty-six spinning and weaving mills were at work during 1944-45 with 6,993 looms and 15,15,704 spindles. The number of jute mills at work was four. At the close of the year 1936 the number of the other factories in the Presidency was 1,762. These consisted of oil mills, rope works, tile works, etc. Tanning is one of the principal industries of the Presidency. Exports of tanned hides declined from 9,029 tons valued at Rs.213·98 lakhs to 6,095 tons valued at Rs.149·34 lakhs. The manufacturing activities which are under the direction of the Department of Industries are mainly

confined to the production of soap and shark liver oil. There are a number of indigenous match factories run on cottage lines. It is slowly becoming recognised that the Madras Presidency is one of the most suitable parts of India for sugarcane cultivation and that the several deep-rooted varieties of cane which have been evolved at Coimbatore and require very little water are especially suited for the conditions which obtain in several areas of the Presidency where they grow better than in the north. The departments of Industries and Agriculture assist the development of the sugar industry by demonstration of the methods of manufacture of white sugar by centrifugals by getting trained sugar technologists, by the award of scholarships and by investigating schemes for starting sugar factories.

Education.

There were at the end of the official year 1944-45 about 37,500 public institutions, ranging from village primary schools to arts and professional colleges, their total strength being about 34,30,212. Special efforts are being made to provide education for boys belonging to the communities eligible for help by the Labour Dept. The total expenditure of the province on Education is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 8.32 lakhs. The principal educational institutions in the province are the Madras, Andhra and Annamalai Universities, the Presidency College, the Christian College, the Loyola College, the Pachaiyappa's College, the Law College, the Queen Mary's College for Women and the Government Muhammadan College, Madras; the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly; the American College, Madura; the St. Aloysius College, Mangalore; the Government College, Kumbakonam; the Ceded Districts College, Anantapur; the Government College, Rajahmundry; the Victoria College, Palghat; the Government College, Mangalore, the Government Brumin College, Tellicherry the Government College, Coimbatore; the Agricultural College, Coimbatore; the Veterinary College, Madras; the Madras Medical College, the Stanley Medical College, Royapuram (Madras); the Andhra Medical College, Vizagapatam; the Engineering College at Madras (Guindy); the Teachers' College, Saidapet; the Lady Willingdon Training College for Women, Madras and the Government Training College, Rajahmundry.

Local Administration.

Local bodies in the Madras Presidency are administered under the following Acts:—

The Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, was amended by a comprehensive Amendment Act in 1936 and the main changes effected by the Amending Act which was brought into force on 21st April 1936, were as follows:—

(1) the redistribution of the existing thirty divisions into forty territorial ones;

(2) the provision for a Deputy Mayor;

(3) the provision for aldermen;

(4) the increase in the maximum strength of the council from 50 to 68 members consisting of 60 elected councillors, five aldermen elected by the council and not more than three special councillors appointed by Government for special subjects;

(5) the reservation of three special seats for the members of the Scheduled Castes and two for Labour;

(6) the widening of the franchise;

(7) the abolition of the system of representation of minority communities by nomination;

(8) the provision for better control over thatti and hutting grounds;

(9) the provision for the levy of a tax on advertisements;

(10) the fixing of the minimum and maximum rates of levy of the property tax at 15% and 20 per cent. respectively of the annual value of buildings and lands, and

(11) the constitution of a new Taxation Appeals Standing Committee with a Chairman appointed by Government.

Of the two seats reserved for labour, one is to be elected by a non-union labour electorate and the other by union labour electorate.

By an Act of 1939 simultaneous triennial elections to all the forty divisions in the city were introduced.

The Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, as amended by Madras Act X of 1930; and

The Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, as amended by the Madras Act XI of 1930.

The amending Act of 1930, which came into force on the 26th August 1930, provide, *inter alia*, for the abolition of the system of nominations to local bodies, for the inclusion of village panchayats within the scope of the Madras Local Boards Act with a view to making the village the unit of local self-government, for direct elections to district boards, for the creation of a municipal and local boards service for the Presidency of Madras, for the removal of the disqualification of women as such in respect of elections to municipal councils and for the cessation of office of the President of a district board or Chairman of a Municipal Council on a motion of non-confidence being passed against him by a prescribed majority. The Acts have undergone subsequent amendments. Taluk Boards have been abolished with effect from the 1st April 1934.

In the interests of administration, commissioners have been appointed to all the Municipalities in the presidency and these have replaced non-official chairmen as executive authorities.

Under an Amending Act of 1934, the taluk boards were abolished with effect from 1st April 1934. This step was undertaken as these bodies became financially embarrassed. Their functions have been entrusted to district boards; with a view to avoid extreme centralisation of administration of district boards, it was decided to bifurcate them. Up to the end of 1936, the number of district boards bifurcated was four. Eight district boards were bifurcated in 1936.

But, it was actually found later on that many of the bifurcated district boards were financially unstable so much so that the Government had to have recourse to a reversal of the policy of bifurcation and to amalgamate all of the bifurcated district boards.

By an Act of 1935, the local boards in the presidency have been divided into three groups for the purpose of elections, so that elections will be held to a third of the local boards every year. The object of this legislation was administrative convenience.

By an Act of 1936 ordinary courts of law have been debarred from issuing injunctions restraining proceedings which are being or about to be taken for the conduct of elections to local bodies and preparation of electoral rolls in connection therewith.

By an Act of 1938 the franchise of the territorial constituencies of the Madras Legislative Assembly were assimilated to that of the local bodies in the Province of Madras, inclusive of the Corporation of Madras with a view to widen the franchise of local bodies and to effect economy in the cost of preparation of the electoral roll of local bodies.

By an Act of 1939 Chairman or Vice-Chairman of Municipal Council and Presidents and Vice-Presidents of local board who have been removed were made ineligible for election to either of the said offices for a period of six months from the date of removal or until the date on which notice of the next ordinary election is published.

By Acts passed in 1940 and 1941 persons who are in arrears of any kind due to any local body inclusive of the Corporation of Madras are disqualified from standing for election or holding office as a member thereof.

By an Act of 1941, a new provision was made in the Madras Local Boards Act 1920 enabling the Government to supersede District boards upto a period of three years.

By an Act of 1942 the term of office of Councillors and Aldermen of the Corporation of Madras, of Councillors of Municipalities and of members of District Boards which expired on 1st Nov. 1942 was extended to 1st November 1943 and power was also taken by the Provincial Government to advance or postpone the date.

By the same Act the Provincial Government have taken power to appoint, when reconstituting, all members of such Councils and District Boards as were under supersessions or dissolution on the date on which the Act came into force or will be superseded or dissolved after such date, to determine the term of their office, to reduce the strength of the reconstituted Municipal Council, District Board and to alter or abolish the reservation seats for any community or for women.

The Municipal Engineers in some of the Municipalities and the Electrical Engineers in some of the Municipalities and Punchayets have also been constituted into separate services known as the Madras Municipal Engineering Service and the Madras Local Authorities Electrical Engineers Service respectively. The existing system of control and supervision of the Local Fund Engineering Department was reorganised in 1940 and the Chief Engineer (Communications) known as Chief Engineer (Highways) from 1st April 1946, was made the head of the District Board Engineering Service and three posts of Superintending Engineers were created. These constitute important steps in improving the status and conditions of some of the main services of local board employees.

A Provincial Highways Department has been formed from 1st April 1946. The main roads in charge of District Boards and Municipal Councils have been transferred to the Highways Department for maintenance from the said date. The Chief Engineer (Highways) and six Superintending Engineers (Highways) supervise not only the works on Highways Department roads but also the road works Boards and Municipal Councils. The Divisional Engineers of the Highways Department are ex-officio District Board Engineers. Assistant Engineers of the Highway Department are lent to District Boards to attend to District Board works.

By the amendment Acts of 1943—

(a) The provisions of the City Municipal Act relating to the powers of the standing committee in respect of establishment, were placed on a line with the M.D.M. and M.L.B. Acts prohibiting these committees from considering any proposals for the amendment of the establishment schedule except at the instance of the executive authority.

(b) The M.D.M. Act was amended in a comprehensive manner removing certain administrative difficulties which were found necessary.

(c) Power was vested in the Board of Revenue to resume an endowment the management of which had been transferred to a local board and provision was also made for fixing the rent value of lands in proprietary estates for a triennium instead of for every year.

(d) Power was taken for the appointment of executive officers to panchayets.

By the amendment Acts of 1944—

(a) Power was taken for the Collector to appoint any member of a local board or municipal council as president or vice-president or chairman and vice-chairman respectively when presidents, vice-presidents, or chairmen or vice-chairmen are absent on account of their being detained in prison.

(b) Power was taken for Govt. to direct any municipal council to levy property tax at such rates and with effect from such dates as may be specified in the order, if the finances of the council are not enough to discharge its obligations.

Co-operation.

The year 1943-44 was one of marked progress. The number of societies increased from 15,207 to 15,540, their membership from 14,51,942 to 16,22,853, the working capital from Rs.2,858·15 lakhs to Rs.3,068·33 lakhs, the loans issued from Rs.1,515·12 lakhs to Rs.2,027·10 lakhs and the divisible profits from Rs.45·75 lakhs to Rs.60·38 lakhs. The collections by Central Banks were very good and the percentage of overdues was 13·88 as against 18·44 in 1942-43 which itself was the lowest for the preceding 17 years. There was a shrinkage in the loan business of Land Mortgage Banks, agricultural credit societies and sale societies. The year witnessed a remarkable expansion of the activities of Co-operative Stores. The sales turnover of both the primaries and the wholesales reached the peak figure of Rs.13½ crores. There were 1,198 primary stores with 692 branches or depots. Their purchases and sales amounted to Rs.806·96 lakhs and Rs.832·36 lakhs as against Rs.215·75 lakhs and Rs.208·49 lakhs, respectively, in the previous year. The trade of the wholesales also recorded a striking increase, the purchases and sales amounting to Rs.554·43 lakhs and Rs.518·93 lakhs against Rs.96·36 lakhs and Rs.80·05 lakhs, respectively, in 1942-43. Some of the important features of the working of the stores were their participation in schemes of statutory rationing and procurement, their sales to non-members (60 per cent), formation of stores societies for the benefit of industrial labourers and extension of the consumers' movement in rural areas.

The total deposits and borrowings of the Madras Provincial Co-op. Bank fell from Rs.292·27 lakhs to Rs.272·27 lakhs on account of the bank's cautious policy in accepting deposits. There was a marked increase in its loan business (from Rs.56·04 lakhs to Rs.101·33 lakhs). By virtue of its position as the apex bank, the Provl. Bank continued to guide, supervise and control the financial policy of central banks. The working capital of central banks increased from Rs.673·16 lakhs to Rs.750·53 lakhs. Their total profits substantially increased from Rs.3·83 lakhs to Rs.5·04 lakhs. On account of the conditions created by the War the loans issued by the Madras Co-op. Central Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., decreased from Rs.23·66 lakhs in 1942-43 to Rs.18·26 lakhs in 1943-44. The maximum amount for which Government have guaranteed the debentures of the Bank is Rs.350 lakhs. The value of debentures in circulation at the end of 1943-44 was Rs.285·50 lakhs. No new series of debentures was issued by the Bank during the year. Government continued to give short-term advances to the Bank, whenever required.

Law and Order.

The Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Judicial work in the Presidency is the High Court at Madras, which consists of a Chief Justice and fifteen puisne judges of whom two are temporary. The existing order provides for a maximum of 15 puisne Judges. For the administration of criminal justice there are 31 Sessions Judges in the Mufassal (including 6 for agency tracts). Additional and Assistant Sessions Judges being provided to assist Courts in which the work is heavy. Then there are the District Magistrate, the Subordinate Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates. The administration of civil justice is carried on by 26 District Judges, and 34 Subordinate Judges and 140 District Munsifs. In the Presidency Town there are a City Civil Court consisting of two Judges and a Small Cause Court consisting of a Chief Judge and two other Judges. Madras is a litigious province and the records show one suit for every 200 persons in 1944. The Police department is under an Inspector-General who has six deputies, four in charge of ranges of the Presidency, one in charge of the Railway Police and the Criminal Investigation Department and one in charge of the Madras City Police as Commissioner of Police. There is also a Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Administration, in the Inspector-General's office to assist the latter in his office work. A Superintendent is stationed at each district. The sanctioned strength of the Permanent Police Force is 26,847 including the Malabar Special Police.

MADRAS BUDGET.

Major Heads.	Budget Estimates, 1946-47.
Principal Heads of Revenue.	Rs.
IV.—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	2,04,00,000
VII.—Land Revenue	5,68,12,000
VIII.—Provincial Excise ..	13,00,00,000
IX.—Stamps	3,52,63,800
X.—Forest	1,17,61,800
XI. Registration	60,00,000
XII.—Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts ..	30,10,000
XIII.—Other Taxes and Duties	6,83,36,100
Total ..	34,50,60,700
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.	
XVII.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept—Gross Receipts ..	1,90,01,000
Deduct—Working Expenses	—54,45,100
Net Receipts ..	1,35,55,900
XVIII.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept ..	1,04,35,200
Total .	2,39,91,100
Debt Services.	
XX.—Interest	89,52,700
Total ..	89,52,700
Civil Administration.	
XXI.—Administration of Justice	46,18,200
XXII.—Jails and Convict Settlements	12,25,600
XXIII.—Police	11,95,100
XXVI.—Education	13,03,200
XXVII.—Medical	14,64,000

Major Heads.	Budget Estimates, 1946-47.
Direct Demands on the Revenue.	Rs.
7.—Land Revenue ..	27,78,000
8.—Provincial Excise ..	54,09,700
9.—Stamps	12,32,000
10.—Forest	80,52,400
11.—Registration	39,01,000
12.—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts.	94,13,000
13.—Other Taxes and Duties	58,93,300
Total ..	3,67,79,400
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.	
17.—Irrigation Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept	94,28,000
18.—Irrigation—Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues.	63,54,200
19.—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	1,97,000
Total ..	1,59,79,200
Debt Services.	
22.—Interest on Debt and other Obligations ..	—69,52,900
23.—Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..	77,05,400
Total ..	10,52,500
Civil Administration.	
25.—General Administration	4,26,62,300
27.—Administration of Justice	1,29,81,100
28.—Jails and Convict Settlements	61,67,300
29.—Police	2,89,40,300
30-B Ports and Pilotage ..	....
36.—Scientific Departments	1,22,900
37.—Education	5,79,77,000
38.—Medical	1,78,45,200
39.—Public Health	66,29,800
40.—Agriculture	82,99,400

Major Heads.	Budget Estimates, 1946-47.	Major Heads.	Budget Estimates, 1946-47.
Principal Heads of Revenue—*contd.*	Rs.	Direct Demands on the Revenue.	Rs.
Civil Administration—*contd.*		**Civil Administration**—*contd.*	
XXVIII.—Public Health	4,55,200	41.—Veterinary	29,93,500
XXIX.—Agriculture	22,27,100	42.—Co-operation	52,18,500
XXX.—Veterinary	3,54,800	43.—Industries	96,36,400
XXXI.—Co-operation	5,43,900	43-A.—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development ..	34,26,300
XXXII.—Industries	62,33,800	44.—Aviation	....
XXXVI.—Miscellaneous Departments	10,55,900	44-A.—Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation	....
Total ..	2,06,76,800	47.—Miscellaneous Departments	88,96,800
		Total ..	21,17,96,800
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		**Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.**	
XXXIX.—Civil Works	41,17,800	50.—Civil Works	5,63,10,600
Total ..	41,17,800	Total .	5,63,10,600
Electricity Schemes.		**Electricity Schemes.**	
XLI.—Receipts from Electricity Schemes—		52.—Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	42,89,400
Gross Receipts ..	1 21,38,500	52-A.—Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes ..	81,200
Deduct—Working Expenses	—60,71,300		
Total—I. (Net Receipts) ..	60,67,200	Total ..	43,70,600
Miscellaneous.		**Miscellaneous.**	
XLIV.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation ..	3,25,500	54.—Famine	1,40,00,000
XLV.—Stationery and Printing	7,46,100	55.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ..	1,50,38,900
XLVI.—Miscellaneous	38,28,600	55-A.—Commutation of Pensions financed from Ordinary Revenues ..	14,03,000
Total ..	49,10,200	56.—Stationery and Printing	44,01,000
		57.—Miscellaneous	1,20,35,700
		Total ..	4,68,78,600
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments.		**Extraordinary Items.**	
L.—Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments ..	15,800	63.—Extraordinary Charges.	2,93,63,200
Total ..	15,800	64-A.—Transfer to Revenue Reserve Fund ..	....
Extraordinary Items.		64-B.—Civil Defence	59,36,800
LI.—Extraordinary Receipts ..	4,84,200	Total ..	3,53,00,000
LII-B. Civil Defence ..	10,30,300		
Total ..	15,14,500		
Total—Revenue ..	**41,44,06,800**	**Total—Expenditure on Revenue Account**	**40,32,38,700**
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue or Deficit ..	....	**Excess of Revenue over Expenditure or Surplus** ..	**+ 61,68,100**
Grand Total ..	**41,44,06,800**	**Grand Total** ..	**41,44,06,800**

Major and Minor Heads.	Budget Estimates, 1946-47.	Major and Minor Heads.	Budget Estimates, 1946-47.
Receipts.	Rs.	**Disbursements.**	Rs.
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure (from Statement B) ..	+ 61,68,100	Excess of Expenditure over Revenue (from Statement A)	....
Public Debt Incurred—		Capital Accounts outside the Revenue Account—	
I.—Permanent Debt ..	....	68. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	1,26,47,100
II.—Floating Debt—		72. Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	15,55,300
Treasury Bills	2,50,00,000	81. Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account	8,50,600
Other Floating Loans..	1,00,00,000	81A. Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	1,98,89,100
III.—Loans from the Central Government ..	....	83. Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions ..	100
Total ..	3,50,00,000	85A. Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes connected with the War, 1939	100
Unfunded Debt—		Total ..	349,42,300
State Provident Funds	70,09,700	Public Debt Discharged—	
Total ..	70,09,700	I.—Permanent Debt	8,40,000
Deposits and Advances—		II.—Floating Debt—	
I.—Deposits Bearing Interest—		Treasury Bills	2,50,00,000
Deposits of depreciation reserve of Government Commercial concerns	77,700	Other Floating Loans ..	1,00,00,000
II.—Deposits not bearing Interest—		III.—Loans from the Central Government	7,39,600
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	83,42,300	Total ..	3,65,79,600
Sinking Fund Investment Account	....	Unfunded Debt—	
Famine Relief Fund ..	2,98,900	State Provident Funds ..	53,38,000
Fund for the Development of Rural Water-supply ..	20,00,000	Total ..	53,38,000
Provincial Road Fund Other Account ..	....	Deposits and Advances—	
Revenue Reserve Fund.	57,00,000	I.—Deposits Bearing Interest—	
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity ..	14,97,400	Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Government Commercial Concerns ..	300
Special Reserve Fund—Electricity	5,90,000	II.—Deposits not bearing Interest—	
		Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt (Sinking Funds)	8,40,000
		Sinking Fund—	
		Investment Account ..	58,10,200
		Famine Relief Fund ..	3,00,000
		Fund for the Development of Rural Water-supply ..	15,12,500
		Provincial Road Fund—	
		Other Account	4,91,600
		Revenue Reserve Fund—	
		Investment Account	10,50,00,000
		Depreciation Reserve Fund—	
		Electricity	14,86,000

Major and Minor Heads.	Budget Estimates, 1946-47.	Major and Minor Heads.	Budget Estimates, 1946-47.
	Rs.		Rs.
Receipts—*contd.*		**Disbursements—*contd.***	
Deposits and Advances—*contd.*		Deposits and Advances—*contd.*	
II.—Deposits not bearing Interest—*contd.*		II.—Deposits not bearing Interest—*contd.*	
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses	74,400	Special Reserve Fund—Electricity	6,01,600
Deposits of Local Funds—District Funds ..	6,00,40,000	Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses ..	24,300
Municipal and Other Funds	3,75,05,000	Deposits of Local Funds—District Funds	6,00,30,000
Departmental and Judicial Deposits—Civil Deposits	19,56,82,000	Municipal and Other Funds..	3,65,81,000
Other Accounts—		Departmental and Judicial Deposits—	
Subventions from Central Road Fund ..	14,37,000	Civil Deposits	20,60,19,000
Deposit Account of grants for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas	1,000	Other Accounts—	
Deposit Account of the grant made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee	1,24,000	Subventions from Central Road Fund	14,37,700
Deposit Account of the grant by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research ..	1,38,700	Deposit Account of grants for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas	17,000
Deposit Account of contributions for Cattle Improvements ..	23,000	Deposit Account of the grant made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee	1,24,200
Deposit Account of grants from the Central Government for the Development of Sericultural Industry ..	28,800	Deposit Account of the grant by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research	1,38,600
Deposit Account of grants from the Central Government for the Development of Handloom Industry.	74,200	Deposit Account of contributions for Cattle Improvements	23,000
Deposit Account of grants from the Sugar Excise Fund ..	14,300	Deposit Account of grants from the Central Government for the Development of Sericultural Industry.	28,800
Deposit Account of grants for the Relief of groundnut cultivators.	....	Deposit Account of grants from the Central Government for the Development of Handloom Industry	74,200
Deposit Account of Grant from the Central Government for grant of Bonus for Growing Food crops in lieu of Cotton..	59,900	Deposit Account of grants from the Sugar Excise Fund	14,300
		Deposit Account of grants for the Relief of groundnut cultivators	8,800

Major and Minor Heads.	Budget Estimates, 1946-47.	Major and Minor Heads.	Budget Estimates, 1946-47.
Receipts—*contd.*	**Rs.**	**Disbursements—*contd.***	**Rs.**
Deposits and Advances—*contd*		Deposits and Advances—*contd.*	
III.—Advances not bearing Interest—		Deposit Account of Grant from the Central Government for Grant of Bonus for growing food crops in lieu of cotton	50,000
Advances Repayable ..	67,21,000	Deposit Account of grants made by the Indian Research Fund Association ..	....
Permanent Advances ..	25,000	III.—Advances not bearing Interest—	
Accounts with the Government of Burma	....	Advances Repayable ..	68,77,000
Accounts with the Reserve Bank ..	50,000	Permanent Advances ..	25,000
IV.—Suspense—		Accounts with the Government of Burma	....
Cash Balance Investment Account ..	15,80,00,000	Accounts with the Reserve Bank	45,000
Other Suspense Accounts	55,05,000	IV.—Suspense—	
Cheques and Bills ..	4,37,47,000	Cash Balance Investment Account	1,00,00,000
Departmental and Similar Accounts	6,32,000	Other Suspense Accounts ..	50,05,600
V.—Miscellaneous—		Cheques and Bills	4,47,47,000
Miscellaneous Government Account ..	8,40,000	Departmental and Similar Accounts	6,32,000
Total ..	70,00,10,100	V.—Miscellaneous—	
		Miscellaneous—Government Account	21,13,600
		Total ..	45,80,36,200
Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government—		Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government—	
Loans to Municipalities, Port Funds, Cultivators, etc.	1,00,35,700	Loans to Municipalities, Port Funds, Cultivators, etc. ..	1,09,34,600
Loans to Government Servants	27,400	Loans to Government Servants	45,000
Total ..	1,01,63,100	Total ..	1,09,99,600
Remittances—		Remittances—	
Cash Remittances ..	69,61,00,000	Cash Remittances	69,77,23,000
Reserve Bank of India Remittances ..	....	Reserve Bank of India Remittances	....
Adjusting Account with Railways	....	Adjusting Account with Railways	....
Adjusting Account between Central (Non-Railways) and Provincial Governments ..	....	Adjusting Account between Central (Non-Railways) and Provincial Governments.	....
Inter-Provincial Suspense Account ..	....	Inter-Provincial Suspense Account	....
Total ..	69,61,00,000	Total ..	69,77,23,000
**Total—Receipts .. .. ..

Presidents and Governors of Fort St. George in Madras.

William Gyfford	1684
Elihu Yale	1687
Nathaniel Higginson	1692
Thomas Pitt	1698
Guiston Addison	1709
Died at Madras, 17 Oct., 1709.	
Edmund Montague (*Acting*)	1709
William Fraser (*Acting*)	1709
Edward Harrison	1711
Joseph Collet	1716
Francis Hastings (*Acting*)	1720
Nathaniel Elwick	1721
James Macrae	1725
George Morton Pitt	1730
Richard Benyon	1735
Nicholas Morse	1744
John Hinde	..
Charles Floyer	1747
Thomas Saunders	1750
George Pigot	1755
Robert Palk	1763
Charles Bourchier	1767
Josias DuPre	1770
Alexander Wynch	1773
Lord Pigot (Suspended)	1775
George Stratton	1776
John Whitehill (*Acting*)	1777
Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart.	1778
John Whitehill (*Acting*)	1780
Charles Smith (*Acting*)	1780
Lord Macartney, K.B.	1781

Governors of Madras.

Lord Macartney, K.B.	1785
Alexander Davidson (*Acting*)	1785
Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.B.	1786
John Hollond (*Acting*)	1789
Edward J. Hollond (*Acting*)	1790
Major-General William Medows	1790
Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart.	1792
Lord Hobart	1794
Major-General George Harris (*Acting*) ..	1798
Lord Clive	1799
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck ..	1803
William Petrie (*Acting*)	1807
Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Bart. K.B. ..	1807
Lieut.-General the Hon. John Abercromby.	1813
The Right Hon. Hugh Elliot	1814
Major-General Sir Thomas Munro, Bart., K.C.B. Died 6 July, 1827.	1820
Stephen Rumbold Lushington	1826
Henry Sullivan Grosme (*Acting*) ..	1827
Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B.	1832
George Edward Russell (*Acting*)	1837
Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H., P.C.	1837
Lieut.-General the Marquess of Tweeddale, Kt., C.B.	1842
Henry Dickinson (*Acting*)	1848
Major-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B.	1848
Daniel Elliott (*Acting*)	1854
Lord Harris	1854
Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, K.C.B. ..	1859
William Ambrose Morehead (*Acting*) ..	1860
Sir Henry George Ward, G.C.M.G. .. Died at Madras, 2 August, 1860.	1860
William Ambrose Morehead (*Acting*) ..	1860
Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B. .. (Acting Viceroy and Governor-General, 1863 to 1864.)	1861
Edward Maltby (*Acting*)	1863.
Lord Napier of Merchistoun, Kt. (*a*) .. (Acting Viceroy and Governor-General, 1872).	1866
Alexander John Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Acting*).	1872
Lord Hobart .. .. Died at Madras, 27 April, 1875.	1872
Sir William Rose Robinson, K.C.S.I., C.S.I., (*Acting*).	1875
The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1875
W. P. Adam, P.C., C.I.E. .. .. .. Died at Ootacamund, 24 May, 1881.	1880
William Hudleston, C.S.I. (*Acting*) ..	1881
M. E. Grant Duff, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., P.C. ..	1881
Robert Bourke, P.C. .. .. .. Lord Connemara, 12 May, 1887 (by creation.)	1886
John Henry Garstin, C.S.I. (*Acting*) ..	1890
Baron Wenlock, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.B...	1891
Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, G.C.M.G. ..	1896
Baron Ampthill, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. .. (Acting Viceroy and Governor-General, 1904).	1900
Sir James Thomson, K.C.S.I., C.S.I. (*Acting*)	1904
Sir Gabriel Stokes, K.C.S.I., C.S.I. (*Acting*)	1906
Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.	1906
Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, Bart., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G. (*b*). 1912 Became Governor of Bengal, 1 April.	1911
Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Acting*).	1912
Baron Pentland, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. ..	1912
Sir A. G. Cardew, K.C.S.I. (*Acting*) ..	
Baron Willingdon, G.C.S.I., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E. (*c*).	1919
Sir Charles Todhunter, K.C.S.I. (*Acting*) ..	1924
Viscount Goschen, P.C. and G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.B.E. (*Acting* Viceroy and Governor-General, 1929).	1924
Sir Norman Marjoribanks, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (*Acting*)	1929
Lieut.-Col. the Right Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Stanley, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G. (Acting Viceroy and Governor-General, 1934).	1929
Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman, Sahib Bahadur K.C.I.E. (*Acting*).	1934
Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E.	1934
Rai Bahadur Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Naydu, K.C.S.I. (*Acting*)	1936
Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E.	1940
Sir Arthur Hope, G.C.I.E., M.C.	1940
Sir Henry Foley Knight, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (*Acting*).	1946
Lt.-Genl. Sir Archibald Edward Nye, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.	1946

(*a*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Ettrick.

(*b*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Carmichael of Skirling.

(*c*) Afterwards Earl of Willingdon.

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Deputy Secretary : M. Surya Rao, B.A., B.L.

Assistant Secretary : T. Hanumanthappa, B.A. (Hons.), B.E.

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Ishwara (*Coondapoor, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*) ; Muhamad Ismail Sahib (*Viragapatam cum East Godavari, Muhammadan, Rural*) ; Jaffar Mohideen Sahib (*Anantapur, Muhammadan, Rural*) ; Mrs. Jehamooney Masilamoney (*Tinnevelly cum Palamkottah cum Tuticorin Towns, Women, Indian Christian, Urban*) ; Allu Jogi Nayudu (*Vizianagram, General, Rural*) ; A. K. Kaderkutti Sahib (*Kottayam, Muhammadan, Rural*) ; D. Kadirappa (*Penukonda, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*) ; P. Kakkan (*Ariyalur, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*) ; A. Kaleswara Rao (*Bezwada cum Masulipatam Towns, General, Urban*) ; K. Kamaraj Nadar (*Sattur, General, Rural*) ; K. P. Kamakshi Chettiyar (*Palni, General, Rural*) ; Annapragada Kameswara Rao (*Guntur cum Tenali Towns, General, Urban*) ; P. R. Kandaswami Gounder (*Pollachi, General, Rural*) ; P. Kandaswamy Pillai (*Salem Town, General Urban*) ; V. T. Kannappa Mudaliyar (*Gudiyattam, General, Rural*) ; M. 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Kuttimalu Amma (*Tellicherry cum Calicut Women, General, Urban*) ; P. Lakshmanaswami (*Amalapuram, General, Rural, Scheduled Castes*) ; Srimathi K. Lakshmi Ammal (*Dindigul Women, General, Rural*) ; Srimathi V. Lakshmi Ammal (*Sermadevi, General,*

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North-West Frontier Province.

The North-West Frontier Province, as its name denotes, is situated on the north-west frontier of the Indian Empire It is in form an irregular strip of country lying north by east and south by west and may generally be described as the tract of country, north of Baluchistan, lying between the Indus and the Durand boundary line with Afghanistan. To the north it extends to the mountains of the Hindu Kush. From this range a long broken line of mountains runs almost due south, dividing the province from Afghanistan, until the Sulaiman Range eventually closes the south of the Province from Baluchistan. The greatest length of the province is 408 miles, its greatest breadth 279 miles and its total area about 39,276 square miles, a little more than half of Bombay, or more than three-fifths of the size of England without Wales. The territory falls into three main geographical divisions: the Cis-Indus district of Hazara; the narrow strip between the Indus and the Hills, containing the Districts of Peshawar, Mardan, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, and the rugged mountainous regions on the north and west between those districts and the border line of Afghanistan. Hazara and the five districts in the second division contain 14,280 square miles. The mountain regions, north and west, are occupied by tribes subject only to the political control of H. E. the Governor in his capacity as Agent to the Governor-General. The area of this tract is roughly 24,986 square miles and in it are situated, from north to south, the political agencies severally known as the Malakand, Khyber, Kurram, North Waziristan and South Waziristan Agencies. Each of the Deputy Commissioners of the six administered districts is responsible for the management of political relations with certain tribes or sections of the tribes across the frontier. A few hundred miles of the trans-border territory are internally administered by the Political Agents but the bulk of the trans-border population is free from any internal interference, so long as offences are not committed and the tribes observe the conditions on which allowances are paid to many of them.

The key to the history of the people of the N.-W. F. P. lies in the recognition of the fact that the valley of Peshawar was always more closely connected politically with Eastern Iran than with India, though in pre-Mahomedan times its population was mainly Indian by race. Early history finds the Iranians dominating the whole Indus valley. Then came the Greek invasion under Alexander the Great, in B.C. 327, then the invasions of the Sakas, and of the White Huns and later the two great waves of Mahomedan invasion. Last came the Sikh invasion beginning in 1818. The Frontier Territory was annexed by the British in 1849 and placed under the control of the Punjab Government. Frequent warfare occurred with the border tribes. The most serious phases of these disturbances were the war provoked by the aggression of Afghanistan in 1919 and the protracted punitive operations against the Waziris and Mahsuds in 1919-1920. These have resulted in the establishment at Razmak, a position dominating the Mahsud Waziri country, of a permanent garrison of 10,000 troops drawn mostly from stations lying in the plains immediately below the hills. A circular road from Bannu, through Razmak to Sararogha, Jandola and back to the Derajat provides communications transport with this force and facilitates its mobility. The effect of this measure has been a marked improvement in the internal peace of the Tribal area.

The separation of the Frontier Province from the Punjab was aimed at achieving the double object of securing closer and more immediate control and supervision of the Frontier by the Supreme Government and of making such alterations in the personnel and duties of frontier officials as would tend to the establishment of improved relations between the local British representatives and the independent tribesmen. The province was eventually removed from the control of the Punjab administration in 1901. To it was added the political charge of Dir, Swat and Chitral, the Political Agent of which had never been subordinate to the Punjab. The new Province was constituted under a Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, with headquarters at Peshawar, in direct communication with the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department. In April 1932 the Province was constituted a Governor's Province. In political questions there is no intermediary between the Governor and the local officer; an arrangement designed to secure both prompt disposal of references and the utilisation of the expert knowledge of frontier conditions for which the head of the administration is selected. The advisability of re-uniting the Province with the Punjab was much discussed in certain Indian political circles and as a result of the views expressed upon the matter in the Legislative Assembly the Government of India in 1922 appointed a Committee of officials and non-officials to investigate it. The Committee, presided over by Mr. D. de S. Bray, M.L.A., Joint Foreign Secretary, toured the Frontier Province and the Punjab and heard numerous witnesses. Its members were Messrs. Raza Ali, M.C.S., T. Rangacharia, Chandhri Shahabuddin, N. M. Samarth and K. B. Abdur Rahim Khan, members of the Legislative Assembly, M. N. Bolton, I.C.S. (Foreign Dept.) and A. H. Parker, I.C.S. (Punjab) (members). The inquiry developed practically into a contest between Mahomedans and Hindus on communal lines. The Hindus, allied in sympathy with their co-religionists in the Punjab, demanded the reunion of the administered districts of the Province with the Punjab or, if that were not attainable then the placing of the judicial administration of the Province under the Punjab High Court at Lahore. The Mahomedans on the other hand claimed the right of their Province

to a status corresponding with that enjoyed by other Provinces of India and to immediate reforms initiating and providing for progress along that line. The Hindus argued that a separate Pathan Province on the Frontier would cause a dangerous sentimental division from the rest of India, with leanings towards the allied racial elements outside British India. The answer to that was that a contented Pathan Province would be a valuable buttress against hostile feeling across the Border. The Committee's deliberations ended in disagreement, the two Hindu members writing each a separate report favourable to the Hindu viewpoint already explained, and the majority of the Committee, comprised of all its other members, recommending advance on a Provincial basis. Their principal recommendations were for—

Retention of the Settled Districts and Tribal Tracts as a separate unit in charge of a minor administration under the Government of India;

Early creation of a Legislative Council for the Settled District and appointment of Member of Council and Minister;

Appointment of a second Judicial Commissioner which has since been sanctioned and reform of the judicial administration in various directions, including interchange of officers with the Punjab, so that the members of the Service in the smaller Province should have the advantage of experience in the larger one.

"If (concluded the Majority) the Pathan nationality is allowed self-determination and given scope for that self-development within the Indian Empire under the Reforms Scheme, after which it is now striving, we are assured that with a contented Frontier population India can face with calm resolution the future that the Frontier has in store for her."

The People.

The total population of the N.-W.F.P. (1941) is 5,415,666, made up as follows:—

Hazara	796,230
Trans-Indus Districts ..	2,241,837
Trans-Border Area ..	2,377,599

This last figure also include estimated population for these parts of the Agencies and district tribal territory where no census was taken. There are only 632·3 females per 1,000 males in the towns and 887·6 females per 1,000 males in rural areas.

This disproportion of the sexes cannot at present be explained in the N.-W.F.P. any more than in other parts of Northern India where it also appears. The discrepancy is greater here than in any other Province of India. There is no ground for believing that the neglect of girls in infancy has any effect in causing the phenomenon. On the other hand, the female population has to face many trials which are unknown to men. The evils of unskilled midwifery and early marriage are among them. Both the birth and death-rates of the Province are abnormally low. The birth-rate in the administered districts, according to the last available official reports, is 25·6 and the death-rate 21·9.

The dominant language of the Province is Pashtu and the population contains several lingual strata. The most important sections of the population, both numerically and by social position, are the Pathans. They own a very large proportion of the land in the administered districts and are the ruling race of the tribal area to the west. There is a long list of Pathan, Baluch, Rajput and other tribal divisions. Gurkhas have recently settled in the Province. The Mahomedan tribes constitute almost the whole population, Hindus amounting to only 5 per cent. of the total and Sikhs to a few thousands. The occupational cleavage of the population confuses ethnical divisions.

(Under the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation of 1901), custom governs all questions regarding successions, betrothal, marriage, divorce, the separate property of women, dower, wills, gifts, partitions, family relations such as adoption and guardianship, and religious usages and institutions, provided that the custom be not contrary to justice, equity or good conscience. In these matters the Mahomedan Law where the parties are Mahomedans, and Hindu Law where the parties are Hindus, is applied in so far as that law has not been altered or abolished by any legislative enactment and is not opposed to the provisions of the Regulation and has moreover not been modified by any custom.

The climatic conditions of the N.-W.F.P. which is mainly the mountainous region, but includes the Peshawar Valley and the river in tracts of the Indus in Dera Ismail Khan District, are extremely diversified. The latter district is one of the hottest areas of the Indian continent, while on the mountain ranges the weather is temperate in summer and intensely cold in winter. The air is generally dry and hence the annual ranges of temperature are frequently very large. The Province has two wet seasons, one the S.W. Monsoon season, when moisture is brought up from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal: the other in winter, when storms from Mesopotamia, Persia and the Caspian Districts bring widespread rain and snowfall. Both sources of supply are precarious and not infrequently either the winter or the summer rainfall fails almost entirely.

Trade and Occupations.

The population derives its subsistence almost wholly from agriculture. The Province is practically without manufactures. There is no considerable surplus of commercial products for export. Any commercial importance which the province possesses it owes to the fact that it lies across the great trade route which connect the trans-border tribal territories and the marts of Afghanistan and Central Asia with India, but the influence of railways is diminishing the importance of these trading interests. The new roads in Waziristan

are already largely utilised by the Tribal inhabitants for motor traffic. Prices of agricultural produce have in recent years been high, but the agriculturists, owing to the poor means of communication, have to some extent been deprived of access to Indian markets and have therefore been unable to profit by the rates prevailing. On the other hand, high prices are a hardship to the non-agricultural classes. The effects of recent extensions of irrigation have been important. Land tenures are generally the same in the British administered districts as in the Punjab. The cultivated area of the land amounts to 25 per cent. and uncultivated 75 per cent.

The work of civilisation is now making steady progress, both by the improvement of communications and otherwise. Relations with the tribes have generally improved, trade has advanced, free medical relief has been vastly extended, police administration has been reformed and the desire of people for education has been judiciously and sympathetically fostered, though in this respect there is complaint against the limitations imposed by financial embarrassments. In the British administered districts the total percentage of male scholars to the total male population is 5·0 and that of female scholars to the total female population is 1·6 for the year 1942-43. 25 per cent. males and 7 per cent. females of the total population are returned as literates. The figures for males denote a very narrow diffusion of education even for India. Those for females are not notably low, but they are largely affected by the high literacy amongst Sikh women, of whom 13·3 per cent. are returned as literate. The inauguration of a system of light railways throughout the Province, apart from all considerations of strategy, must materially improve the condition of the people and also by that means strengthen the hold of the administration over them. The great engineering project of the Upper Swat River Canal, which was completed in 1914, and the lesser work of the Paharpur Canal, also completed a few years ago, will bring ease and prosperity to a number of peasant homes.

Administration.

The administration of the North-West Frontier Province is conducted by H. E. the Governor and Agent to the Governor-General with the Council of four ministers as follows :—

(1) Hon'ble Dr. Khan Sahib (Chief Minister).
(2) Hon'ble Lala Mehr Chand Khanna (Minister for Finance).
(3) Hon'ble Q. Ataullah Khan (Minister for Revenue).
(4) Hon'ble Muhd. Yaha Jan Khan (Minister for Education).

(1) Officers of the Indian Political Service.
(2) Officers of the Indian Civil Service.
(3) Members of the Provincial Executive and Judicial Service.
(4) Members of the Subordinate Civil Services.
(5) Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police.

(6) Officers recruited for the service of departments requiring special knowledge—Militia, Engineering, Education, Medicine and Forestry.

The cadre posts reserved for officers coming under the 1st head above are :—

Administration ..	Chief Secretary, Revenue and Divl. Commr.		
	Secretary, Development Departments.		4
	Home Secretary.		
	Dy. Commissioners	6	11
	Political Agents ..	5	
	Asst. Commissioners and Asst. Political Agents.		14
Hon'ble the Judicial Commissioners' Court & District Judges.	The Hon'ble Judicial Commissioner.		
	The Hon'ble Addl. Judicial Commissioner.		
	Three District and Sessions Judges.		8
	Two Additional District and Sessions Judges.		
	One Senior Sub Judge, Peshawar.		

The districts under the Deputy Commissioners are divided into from two to three subcollectorates in charge of tahsildars, who are invested with criminal and civil and revenue powers, and are assisted by naib-tahsildars, who exercise only criminal and revenue powers. Some sub-divisions are in charge of Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners. The village community characteristic of some parts of India is not indigenous among the Pathans. Its place as a social unit is to some extent taken by the tribe, which is held together by the ties of kinship and ancient ancestry, real or imaginary. Modern municipal local government has been introduced in the towns. There are also district boards. The district is the uniform police, medical and educational administration and the ordinary staff includes a District Superintendent of Police, a Civil Surgeon, the Superintendent of Jail and a District Inspector of Schools. The Province forms a single educational circle and only possesses one forest division, that of Hazara. The P. W. D. of the Province carries out duties connected with both Irrigation and Buildings & Roads. It is organised in two circles (in all seven Divisions) under a Chief Engineer, P.W.D. who is also *ex-officio* Secretary to H. E. the Governor. The administration of the civil police force of the districts is vested in an Inspector-General. There is a special force of Frontier Constabulary. Of the Agencies only Kurram and Tochi Valley pay land revenue to the British Government. The revenue administration of all six administered districts is controlled by the Revenue and Divisional Commissioner. For the administration of civil and criminal justice there are three Civil and Sessions districts each presided over by a District and Sessions Judge. The two Judicial Commissioners are the

controlling authority in the Judicial branch of the administration and their Courts are the highest criminal and appellate tribunals in this Province.

FINANCES.

In order to meet the excess in expenditure over the income of the Provinces a subvention of Rs. one crore per annum is given by the Government of India out of Central Revenues.

Budget.

A deficit of Rs. 15,45,000 is anticipated in the budget estimates of the Province for 1946-47. The total revenue for 1946-47 is expected to yield Rs. 2,63,29,000 and expenditure is estimated at Rs. 27,84,000.

The estimates for expenditure include capital expenditure totalling Rs. 2,21,000 on account of Irrigation Works (83,000), and Commutation of Pension (1,38,000) which is being met from revenue. If these items of capital are excluded there would be a deficit of Rs. 1,32,400 only.

The total provincial balance at the end of 1946-47 is estimated at Rs. 1,20,56,000.

The Administration.

The principal officers in the present Administration are :—H. E. the Governor and Agent to the Governor General.—

H. E. Sir Olaf Caroe, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S. (Assumed charge 3-3-46).

Secy. to the Governor—Hon. C. R. Latimer, I.C.S.

Judl. Commissioner—Hon. K. B. Muhd. Ibrahim Khan, B.A., LL.B.

Judge, Judl. Commrs. Court—R. S. L. Ram Labhaya, B.A., LL.B.

Rev. & Divl. Commr.—L. W. Jardine, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Under Secy. Rev.—S. S. B. Amir Singh.

Under Secy. Local Self Govt.—K. S. Ataullah Jan.

Ch. Secy.—Lt.-Col. D. G. H. de la Farugue, I.P.S.

Commr. & Secy. to Govt. Dev. Depts.—Lt.-Col. G. L. Mallam, C.I.E., Bar-at Law.

Director of Civil Supplies and Jt. Secretary—Major G. H. Cooke, O.B.E.

Home Secretary—A. N. Mitchell, O.B.E., I.C.S.

Financial Secretary—A. P. Low, O.B.E., I.C.S.

Adv. General and Secy. to Govt., Leg. Dept.—Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan, B.A., LL.B.

Under Secy. Dev. Dept. (I)—P. T. Duncan, I.C.S.

Under Secy., Dev. Depts.—Sh. Abdul Hamid Khan.

Under Secy., Finance—L. Devi Dyal Bhatia, B.A.

Asst. Secretary (Poll.)—B. Tek Chand.

Indian Personal Asst. to H. E. the Govr.—K. S. Ghulam Sarwar Khan.

Registrar, Civil Secretariat, N.W.F.P.—R. S. Sita Ram Dutt.

Secretary, Public Works Dept.—Col. W. G. Lang-Anderson, O.B.E., R.E.

Inspector General, Civil Hospitals—Col. P. H. S. Smith, O.B.E., I.M.S.

Inspector General of Police—H. J. Vickers, C.B.E., I.P.

Commandant Frontier Constabulary—O. G. Grace, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.P.

Director of Public Instruction—K. B. Shah Alam Khan, M.A., LL.B.

Superintendent, Archaeological Survey—A. Ghosh, M.A.

Dist. and Sessions Judge—K. B. Muhd. Safdar Khan, B.A., LL.B.

Addl. Dist. and Sessions Judge—K. S. Abdul Ghafur Khan, B.A.

2nd Addl. Dist. and Sessions Judge, Peshawar—Arbab Taj Muhd. Khan, B.A. LL.B.

Dist. and Sessions Judge, D. I. Khan—K. S. Abdul Latif Khan.

Dist. and Sessions Judge, Hazara—L. Gur Charan Das, B.A.

Resident and Political Agents.

Lt.-Colonel K. C. Packman, C.I.E., Resident in Waziristan.

K. B. Nawab Sh. Mahbub Ali Khan, O.B.E., Dir, Swat and Chitral.

Major S. M. Khurshid, Khyber.

Major Sir B. D. G. Bromhead, Bart, O.B.E., North Waziristan.

Major J. O. S. Donald, South Waziristan.

Major G. A. Cole, Kurram.

Deputy Commissioners.

Major A. J. Dring, C.I.E., Peshawar.

Major H. D. Ruston, Hazara.

R. H. D. Lowis, O.B.E., Kohat.

Capt. Allahabad Khan, Offg.

A. Woollet, I.C.S., Bannu.

K. B. Muhd. Dilawar Khan, M.B.E., D. I. Khan.

Lt.-Col. W. C. Leeper, O.B.E., Mardan.

Former Chief Commissioners.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Harold Deane, K.C.S.I., from 9th November 1901 to 3rd June 1908. Died 7th July 1908.

The Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Roos-Keppel, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., from 4th June 1908 to 9th September 1919.

The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Hamilton Grant, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., from 10th September 1919 to 7th March 1921.

The Hon'ble Sir John Loader Maffey, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., from 8th March 1921 to 6th July 1923.

The Hon'ble Sir Horatio Norman Bolton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., from 7th July 1923 to 30th April 1930.

The Hon'ble Sir Steuart Pears, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., from 10th May 1930 to 9th September 1931.

The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. R. E. H. Griffith, C.I.E., from 10-9-30 to 17-4-32.

Former Governors.

H. E. Sir Ralph Griffith, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., from 18th April 1932 to 1st March 1937.

H. K. Sir George Cunningham, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., O.B.E., from 2nd March 1937 to 2nd March 1946.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Elected Members.

SPEAKER.

The Hon'ble Nawabzada Allah Nawaz Khan, Bar-at-Law. (D.I. Khan South Muhdn. Rural).

DEPUTY SPEAKER.

L. Girdhari Lal Puri (*Peshawar East—General Rural*).

HON. MINISTERS.

The Hon'ble Dr. Khan Sahib (*Hashtnagar South, Muhdn. Rural*); The Hon'ble Lala Mehr Chand Khanna (*Peshawar Cantonment, General Urban*); The Hon'ble Qazi Atta Ullah Khan (*Amazai, Muhdn. Rural*); The Hon'ble Muhd. Yaha Jan Khan (*Peshawar City, Muhdn. Urban*).

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES.

Mian Jaffar Shah (*Nowshera South, Muhdn. Rural*); S. Ishar Singh (*Hazara-Mardan, Sikh Rural*); Khan Abdul Qayum Khan, B.A., LL.B. (*Upper Pakhli, Muhd. Rural*); Metha Madan Lal, B.A., LL.B. (*Peshawar West, General Rural*); Syed Qaim Shah, B.A., LL.B. (*Hashtnagar North, Muhdn. Rural*).

MEMBERS.

Khan Abdul Aziz Khan (*Utmannama, Muhdn. Rural*); Khan Abdullah Khan (*D. I. Khan North Muhdn Rural*); Khan Abdul Latif Khan (*Lakki West, Muhd. Rural*); Khan Abdul Qayum Khan Bar-at-Law (*Peshawar City, Muhdn. Urban*); Arbab Abdur Rahman Khan (*Doaba Daudzai, Muhdn. Rural*); K. B. Raja Abdur Rahman Khan (*Abbottabad East, Muhdn. Rural*); Malik Akbar Ali Khan (*Bannu West Muhdn. Rural*); Khan Ali Badshah (*Hangu, Muhdn Rural*); Khan Ali Gohar Khan (*Lower Pakhli, Muhdn. Rural*); Khan Amin Jan Khan Khalils (*Muhdn. Rural*); Khan Sahib Asadullah Jan Khan (*Kulachi, Muhdn. Rural*); L. Bhanju Ram Gandhi, B.A., LL.B. (*D. I. Khan Town, General, Urban*); Khan Habibullah Khan, B.A., LL.B. (*Lakki East, Muhdn. Rural*); Raja Haider Zaman Khan (*Haripur South, Muhdn. Rural*); Khan Sahib Sultan Hassan Ali Khan (*N.W.F.P., Landlords*); Khan Bahadur Jalaluddin Khan (*N.W.F.P. Towns*); L. Kanwar Bhan (*D.I. Khan, General Rural*); Lala Kewal Ram, B.A., LL.B. (*Bannu Town, General Urban*); Lala Kotu Ram, B.A., LL.B. (*Bannu, General Town*); Lala Mohan Lal Gulati (*Kohat, General Rural*); Khan Muhd. Abbas Khan (*Mansehra North, Muhdn. Rural*); Lt.-Col. Nawab Sir Muhd. Akbar Khan (*Kamalzai, Muhdn. Rural*); Khan Muhd. Aslam Khan (*Teri North, Muhdn. Rural*); Khan Muhd. Farid Khan (*Tanawal, Muhd. Rural*); Arbab Muhd. Sharif Khan (*Bara Mohmands, Muhdn. Rural*); Khan Muhd. Yakub Khan (*Bannu East, Muhdn. Rural*); Syed Muhd. Yakub Shah (*Nowshera North, Muhdn. Rural*); Khan Bahadur Muhd. Zaman Khan (*Haripur North, Muhdn. Rural*); Khan Muhd. Zarin Khan (*Baizai, Muhdn. Rural*); Khan Munfatuallah Khan (*Razzar, Muhdn. Rural*); Khan Bahadur Mian Mushtarraf Shah (*Peshawar Land holders*); S. Partap Singh (*Peshawar, Sikh Rural*); Shahin Shah (*Kohat, Mohdn. Rural*); Nawab Qutabuddin Khan (*Tank, Muhdn. Rural*); Sardar Ram Singh (*Southern Districts, Sikh Rural*); Khan Sahib Gul Khan Teri South (*Muhdn. Rural*); Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan (*Haripur Central, Muhdn. Rural*); Mahasha Shiv Ram Hazara (*General Rural*); Captain Zain Muhd. Khan, S.B., O.B.I. (*Abbottabad West, Muhdn. Rural*).

Orissa.

Like Sind, Orissa was constituted a separate Province on April, 1, 1936, by the Government of India (Constitution of Orissa) Order, 1936. Whereas Sind was a separate geographical, ethnological and linguistic unit inside the administrative boundary of the Bombay Presidency, the new Province of Orissa is the result of partial amalgamation of various Oriya-speaking peoples who had till then belonged to three separate Provinces, *viz.*, Madras, Bihar and Orissa and Central Provinces.

People.

The Oriyas are an intensely patriotic and chivalrous people who bear great love for their culture and language. They trace their traditions as far back to the days of Mahabharata when there was the ancient kingdom of Utkal embracing a wide territory. Through successive conquests and annexations in known history, the Kingdom of Kalinga, the later name of Utkal, extended in the 12th Century from the Ganges in the North to the River Godavari in Madras Presidency in south. Besides this, the kingdoms in far south upto the banks of river Cauvery bore allegiance to the Kings of the Ganga dynasty of Orissa. Tradition goes that the Oriyas of those days were a great heroic race and their maritime traders established colonies in Java, Bali and Sumatra, etc., in the East Indies and in Martaban coast in Burma. The ruins of Orissan architecture found in these places fully bear out the tradition. The art, architecture and literature of the period also were of a very high order. The temples of Lord Jagannath at Puri, of Sun-God at Konarak and that of Siva at Bhubaneswar and the stone embankments of Rivers Mahanadi and Kathjori at Cuttack are still considered to be marvels of Engineering skill surpassed by none. Puri still remains the greatest spiritual centre of the Hindu world.

Orissa lost its independence in 1565 A.D. and the country was broken up. The dismembered people under the alien rule gradually lost race consciousness, although common language and literature continued to act as a link. Orissa, ceded to the Mahrattas by

Alivardi Khan in 1751, was conquered by the British in 1803. In 1804, a Board of two Commissioners was appointed to administer the Province but in the following year it was designated the District of Cuttack and was placed in charge of a Collector, Judge and Magistrate. In 1823 it was split up into three regulation districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri, and non-regulation Tributary States were administered by their own chiefs under the aegis of British Government. Angul, one of these tributary states, was annexed in 1847 and with the Khondmals, ceded in 1835 by the Tributary chief of the Baudh state, constituted a separate non-regulation district Sambalpur was transferred from the Central Provinces to Orissa in 1905. These districts formed an outlying tract of the Bengal Presidency till 1912 when they were transferred to Bihar constituting one of its divisions under a Commissioner. Natural Orissa, considered as a linguistic and cultural whole, had long been divided between Bihar, Central Provinces and Madras.

Race consciousness was, however, revived with the spirit of education under the British regime and after the great famine of 1866, Sir Stafford Northcote suggested the separation of Orissa from Bengal. The proposal was turned down but the patriotic fervour underlying the new move persisted and gave rise to a series of demands.

The first stage of success was achieved in 1912 when the Orissan portion separated from Bengal, together with the district of Sambalpur separated from Central Provinces, was amalgamated with Bihar to form what came to be known as the Province of Bihar and Orissa. Although the position of Oriyas and the states of Orissa improved the new Province of Bihar and Orissa, it fell far short of the expectations of Oriyas and the advocates of Oriya unity continued to press their claim for the formation of Orissa into a distinct administrative unit. The late Mr. Montague and Lord Chelmsford saw the reasonableness of this claim and generally favoured the redistribution of Provinces on a linguistic basis for the success of responsible Government. They left it, however, to the Provincial Governments concerned to formulate opinions and make concrete proposals after the advent of the Montford constitution in 1920.

The Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council endorsed the idea of amalgamation but the Madras Council held an inconclusive debate. The Madras Government, was against the surrender of any of its territory while the Central Provinces Government had an open mind.

The Government of India then appointed what is called the Phillip-Duff Committee to make local inquiries with a view to ascertaining the attitude of the Oriya-speaking people in the north of the Madras Presidency on a question of their union with Orissa. Messrs. C. L. Phillip and A. C. Duff reported that there was "a genuine, long-standing and deep-seated desire on the part of the educated Oriya classes of the Oriya speaking tracts for amalgamation of these tracts with Orissa under one administration."

The next stage came with the appointment of the Simon Commission in 1927. A sub-committee of the Commission presided over by Major Atlee recommended the creation of a separate administrative unit for Orissa, agreeing with the Oriyas' contention that under the autonomous conditions proposed by the Commission, the Oriyas would be an ineffective minority in Madras, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Central Province.

Round Table Conference.

When the idea of a federation of autonomous units dawned at the first Round Table Conference, the Oriyas' demand was presented in a crystallised form by the Maharaja (then Raja) of Parlakimedi who asked for a separate Province for Orissa. "We want a separate Province of our own", he said, "on the basis of language and race so that we can be a homogeneous unit with feelings of contentment and peace to realise, and be benefited by, the projected reforms and look forward to the day when the United States of India will consist of small federated states based on common language and race."

The Oriyas' demand derived adventitious support from the strength of the Muslim claim for the constitution of Sind as a separate Province. Those who backed up the case of Sind could not oppose the Oriyas' claim, which, therefore, came to be recognised at the Round Table Conference.

In September, 1931, the Government of India appointed the O'Donnel Committee to examine and report on the financial and other consequences of setting up a separate administration for Orissa and to make recommendations regarding the boundaries in the event of separation. The Committee recommended the creation of a new Province including the Orissa division, Angul, the Khariar Zamindari of the Raipur district and the greater part of the Ganjam district and the Vizagapatam agency tract. According to the Committee, the new Orissa Province was to have an area of 32,681 sq. miles and a population of about 8,174,000. On the question of financial and other consequences of separation, the Committee made recommendations generally on the lines of the Sind Committee.

In January, 1936, an Order-in-Council was issued by His Majesty's Government Constituting Orissa as a separate Province to be brought into line with other provincial units on the inauguration of provincial autonomy on April 1, 1937.

Population.

The area of the Province is 32,198 sq. miles with a total population of 8,728,544 (Census 1941). The figures of the classification of the population by community are: Hindus (excluding scheduled castes) 5,594,535; scheduled castes, 1,238,171; Muslims, 146,301; Christians (including Anglo-Indians and Europeans) 27,690; Budhists, 454; Sikhs, 232; Jains, 139; Parsees, 13; Jews, 3; and tribes, 1,721,006.

The Principal language of the Province is Oriya, though Bengali in the North and Telugu in the South are understood. The principal

occupation of the people is agriculture. Oriyas are becoming more and more industrial-minded but at present less than 10 per cent of the population is engaged in industries most of which are of the cottage type.

Administration.

Sir John Austen Hubback, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., was appointed the first Governor of the infant province and held the governorship from 1-4-36 to 31-3-1941, when Sir William Hawthorne Lewis succeeded him. The third and the present Governor, Sir Chandulal Madhavlal Trivedi, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., assumed office on 1-4-1946.

The Governor is assisted in the administration by his Council of Ministers and other Secretariat staff.

Orissa maintains a joint cadre with Bihar in respect of officers of all India Services.

Provincial Autonomy.—The first general elections under the constitution which established Orissa as a separate Province resulted in a clear majority for the Congress party. Out of 56 elective seats in the Assembly (four are nominated, making a total of 60) the Congress counted 36 as its adherents. The Governor thereupon summoned the leader of the Congress party to form a ministry but the latter, in obedience to the directions of the party headquarters, declined unless he was given certain assurances by the Governor (see Chapter on Indian National Congress). After a prolonged controversy this point was amicably settled and the Congress Party leader formed a cabinet. Late in 1937, the Legislature decided that the capital of the Province should be located at Cuttack-Choudwar.

The working of Self-Government in the infant Province was threatened with interruption twice in 1938 once early in the year and later in the summer. The former did not relate directly to Orissa but the latter did. In the latter, Sir John Hubback wished, for reasons of health, to go home on leave. In his place, the Revenue Commissioner, the senior most Civilian of the Province, was appointed to act for a period of four months. The Premier opposed this appointment on the ground that it was bad in principle and derogatory to the prestige of the ministry to ask it to work under a Governor who till the other day took his orders from the ministry and would continue to do so on his reversion to his substantive post. The Orissa Premier's complaint was taken up by the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi. An all India crisis was threatened on this issue but it was averted through the goodness and self-sacrifice of Sir John Hubback who postponed his leave.

Thus assured of a period of peaceful progress, the Province continued to be administered by the Congress Ministry for a number of months till the autumn of 1939 when its fortunes were blighted by the political crisis which overtook all the Congress governed Provinces. The Orissa ministry resigned along with other Congress cabinets and there being no prospect of formation of an alternative Government with any reasonable chance of stability, the Governor, as in other similar Provinces, assumed charge of the entire Province under section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935. By a resolution in Parliament in April, 1940, this act of emergency was approved and the period of its operation extended by a year. In the absence of a ministry, the Governor administered the province with aid of an Adviser.

With the object of replacing the Governor's rule by a popular administration to undertake the task of marshalling the resources and manpower of the province for an all out effort against the Axis-powers, the opposition party led by the Maharaja of Parlakimedi joined hands with a number of seceders from the Congress party and formed a ministry which assumed office on November, 24, 1941. The ministry had to pass through many difficulties including several motions of non-confidence. But following the famous August 1942 resolutions of the All-India Congress Committee, the majority of the congress M.L.A's were arrested and detained. A period of stress followed. There was an India-wide shortage of food grains; free trade in grain was established by the Central Government which led to a drain from the Province of its available food grains in surplus areas to such an extent that in certain areas death due to mal-nutrition and starvation increased. The distress caused by famine in Orissa was not publicised as was that in Bengal but, nevertheless, it was there.

In summer, 1944, the United Nationalist Party's coalition ministry broke up and the Province once again came under section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and was administered by two Advisers, viz., S. L. Marwood, C.I.E., I.C.S., and B. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., I.C.S. The Advisers' rule lasted nearly 1½ years when the second general elections under the new constitution took place. At this time all the Congress M. L. A's. were released all over India to ease the political deadlock prevailing in the country for the preceding four years. As a result of the new elections, the Congress Party captured 40 out of 56 elective seats (including 4 seats for scheduled caste) in a house of 60 members. A special feature of the elections was the defeat of Congress by the Communist Party over the only labour seat for which the latter contested.

Sri Harekrishna Mahtab, formerly a member of the All India Congress Working Committee was elected leader of the Congress Ministerial Party and formed the present ministry under his premiership. His cabinet consists of five members, viz:

Sri Harekrishna Mahtab.—Home, Finance and Planning and Reconstruction Departments.

Sri Nityananda Kanungo.—Development, L.S.G., Law and Commerce Departments.

Sri Naba Krishna Choudhury.—Revenue and Supply and Transport Department

Sri Lingaraj Mishra.—Education and Health Departments.

Sri Radhakrishna Biswasray.—Labour and Public Works Department.

Education.

Rapid strides have been made in education in the last five years. The number of High Schools in this period has at least been doubled.

A separate University by the name of the Utkal University was established towards the end of 1944 with the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj as its Pro-chancellor and Dr. Prankrishna Parija, D.Sc., I.E.S, F.N.I. as its first Vice-Chancellor. Government now maintains five first grade colleges including one Women's College, one Training College, one Sanskrit College and one Medical College. Besides, there are two aided Colleges in the Cuttack town, including Stewart European College and two more in Ganjam in addition to one College run by the Patna State. Female education has been given more importance in recent years as a result of which the province now has Government Girls' High Schools in every district and M. E. Schools in every sub-division and important thanas. Active steps are being taken to convert the existing Engineering School into a Mechanical and Electrical Engineering College and to start a Polytechnic. Till recently the primary teachers were paid very meanly for which the primary education in general has suffered. Compulsory Primary Education has yet to be introduced.

Public Health.

There is a Health School at Cuttack to train Health Inspectors. Very recently the organisation of the department has been taken up. It was so long practically neglected. The principal town of the province has no drainage of the same or sanitary and water-supply installations. The roads are to be widened to carry on the modern traffic without accidents. The coastal districts are malarious and anti-mosquito campaigns are being extended. Incidence of leprosy, tuberculosis and venereal diseases have increased lately. T. B. Clinics and Venereal diseases clinics are being started to check effectively these dangerous diseases. There is a T. B. Sanatorium at Serango managed privately by Mission authorities. Puri and Berhampur towns have water supply system.

Besides the Government General Hospital at Cuttack, there are State Hospitals in the District Headquarters and Sub-divisional Headquarters Hospitals are being provincialised.

It has been decided that in the course of next two years Government would open 100 more dispensaries and would take over management of dispensaries run by local bodies.

Besides the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Cuttack, there is a hospital at Berhampur. The medical aid to women is superintended by an W. M. S. Officer lent by the Lady Dufferin Fund.

Orissa has no separate mental hospital of its own but shares it at Kanke with Bihar and Bengal.

Local Self-Government.

Local Self-Government in the Province as well as the Revenue Laws have not yet been unified and consequently three northern coastal districts followed the Bihar laws, 2 South Orissa districts the Madras laws, and the western district of Sambalpur the Central Provinces laws. This has resulted in the unsatisfactory administration of the self-governing institutions. Plans are however, included in the Post-war five year plan to remodel and improve the conditions of the local bodies.

Irrigation and Public Works.

More than half of Orissa Plains form the delta of the rivers Mahanadi, Brahamani and Baitarani with their numerous branches and is therefore open to the scourge of frequent high floods. It inherited several canals, constructed in the days of East India Company for combined navigation and irrigation purposes, which are not so well suited for irrigation purposes to which they are exclusively utilized now-a-days. According to the latest figures available, Government spend nearly 25 lakhs of rupees annually for the maintenance of canals and their protective embankments and receive in return a revenue of about 10 lakhs of rupees only. Thus the irrigation system in Orissa is a losing concern from the limited point of view of Government's finances, but from the wider view point of the national food resources it doubtless fulfils a useful purpose.

Lately many small scale irrigation projects have been taken up under the Grow More Food Scheme with financial assistance from the Centre.

In the post-war Five-year Plan, an ambitious scheme has been included, on the model of the Tennessee Valley Authority in the U. S. A., to control the water supply in the Mahanadi and ensure irrigation and generation of electric energy in Sambalpur, thus eliminating the threat of flood and altogether turning the flood-devastated coastal Orissa into a Granary. The Mahanadi Valley scheme is estimated to cost 15 crores of rupees and is to be built in three stages. The Central Government will finance the scheme. Already the foundation stone of the first dam has been laid at Hirakud in Sambalpur. The working will be done jointly by the Engineers of Orissa, C.P., Central Government and the Orissa States.

The decision in 1937 of the Orissa Legislative Assembly to establish the capital at Cuttack has since been revised and it has been decided in an Assembly Resolution of September 1946 that the capital will be situated in a new spacious site near Bhubaneswar, the famous Hindu Shrine. Accordingly necessary staff has been employed and the construction work is about to start. The place will be connected with Cuttack by a direct road with bridges over the rivers. Construction of several national highways and Provincial Trunk roads has also started. It is hoped that after ten years, there would be no village in the Province with a population over 100 which will not be connected to an all weather roads.

Agriculture and Industry.

Agriculturally and industrially Orissa is a backward region. It has suffered as the result of being tacked to one or the other of many provinces for administrative purposes. This explains why there are no big factories in Orissa, although there are a large number of indigenous cottage industries bespeaking the people's artisanship. Among the cottage industries may be mentioned handloom industries, brass, bell metal, silver filigree, cutlery, wood and paper pulp and horn articles. Handloom clothes of special artistic designs manufactured by Orissa weavers are very much appreciated

and find ready sale outside the Province and in foreign countries. The silver filigree articles manufactured at Cuttack and its suburbs display the exquisite artistic skill. The excellent designs and unique workmanship of the artists have secured attention in international markets. Sugarcane and Jute are two important commercial crops in Orissa and areas under both these are already increasing. The Orissa forests can supply a large quantity of valuable timber and fuel. Creeks, estuaries and rivers are rich in fish and prawn. The two well-known sources of supply are the extensive chilka Lake and the Puri Coast. On an average 10,000 mds. of cured fish and 60,000 mds. of fresh fish are exported to Calcutta every year from these places.

The chief mineral resources of Orissa are iron, coal, limestone, manganese and mica. Iron ore is most e found in Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, and Bonai States. The deposits in Orissa are remarkab for the large quantity of very rich ore they contain. More than 60% of the Ore extracted in India comes from these areas of Orissa for which there is a ready demand from the Tata Iron and Steel Works in Jamshedpur and Messrs. Biard & Co. of Calcutta. Orissa does not boast of such extensive coal mines as those of Bengal and Bihar, but coal has been found in Angul, Sambalpur and in the States of Gangpur, Talcher and Athamalik. Talcher has the largest coal fields and they are being progressively exploited. Among the big industrial concerns of Orissa may be mentioned the Orient Paper Mills, Ltd., Sambalpur, the Sugar Factory at Rayagada in Koraput District and the Durga Glass works, at Barang in Cuttack district.

On the formation of the Province on 1-4-1936, the Agriculture and Industries Departments together with the Departments of Co-operative and Animal Husbandry remained in charge of the Revenue Commissioner till November, 1936 when they were taken over by the Director of Development. A separate post of Director of Agriculture was created from 1-4-45 primarily to cope with the abnormally increased work as a result of the Food Production Campaign. The post of Director of Development was abolished in June 1946 and for the Departments of Industry, Co-operative and Veterinary Services three separate Heads of Departments namely Director of Industries, Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Veterinary services have been created.

Budget 1946-47.—The estimated revenue of the Province for the year is Rs. 4,05,87,000, principal items of this being Income tax 39 lakhs, Land Revenue 51 lakhs, Excise 81 lakhs, Stamps 23 lakhs, Forest 16 lakhs, Industries 7 lakhs, Works 5 lakhs, Subvention from the Centre 40 lakhs and extraordinary receipts 1.14 lakhs.

Receipts other than Revenue receipts, *e.g.*, Loan money, Civil Deposits, Reserve Bank Remittances and Inter-Provincial suspense accounts are calculated at Rs. 13,68,01,000. This together with the opening balance of Rs. 37,50,000 make up a total of Rs. 18,11,38,000 for budget purposes.

Against this the total expenditure charged to revenue is estimated at 4,55,29,00 for the year, the main items of which are detailed below in lakhs of rupees.

Land Revenue 4.5, Excise 13.5, Forest 11.2, Registration 2, Appropriation for reduction of debt 17, General Administration 50 6, Justice 8.7, Jails 7.5, Police 45.5, Education 65.9, Medical 29 7, Public Health 11 8, Agriculture 25, Veterinary 8, Co-operation 4.4, Industries 11, Miscellaneous 6 8, Civil works 62 9 and Pensions 13 8.

The total expenditure not charged to revenues is estimated at 13,32,09,000.

Of the total sum of Rs. 1,88,81,789 included as new expenditure in the Budget, a sum of Rs. 1,13,83,000 represent expenditure in connection with execution of post-war schemes.

The Budget thus reveals a deficit of Rs. 19,52,000.

ADMINISTRATION

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Sir Chandulal Madhavlal Trivedi, K.C.S.I., I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.
Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.—B. Mukherji, I.C.S. (*also the military Secretary*).
Aid-de-Camp.—Lt. R. E. Norman Smith.

SECRETARIES.

Revenue Commissioner.—S. L. Marwood.
Chief Secretary (Home and Finance).—A. H. Kemp, I.C.S.
Secretary, Revenue Department.—Rai Bahadur P. C. Das.
Secretary, Development Department.—H. Lal, I.C.S.
Secretary, Education and Health and L.S.G. Department.—M. Azfar, O.B.E., I.C.S.
Secretary, Law Department.—R. L. Narasimham, I.C.S.
Secretary, Supply and Transport Department.—B. Sivaraman, O.B.E. I.C.S.
Secretary, Public Works Department.—Khan Bahadur A. Karim, I.S.E.
Secretary, Legislative Assembly.—Giridhari Dhal.

Orissa Legislative Assembly.

Orissa has a single chamber and has no Legislative Council. The Assembly consists of a house of 60 members of which four are nominated, two are women, one is labour, two are landholders, one is Indian Christian, one is commerce, four are muslims and the remaining 45 are general seats.
Speaker :—The Hon'ble Mr. Lalmohan Patnaik.
Dy. Speaker :—Mrs. A. Lakshmi Bai.

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER:—The Hon. Sri Mukunda Prasad Das.
DEPUTY SPEAKER:—Sri Nanda Kishore Das.

Elected Members.

Gouranga Charan Das (*West Cuttack Sadr. General*); Bijoyananda Patnaik (*Central Cuttack Sadr. General*); Bhairab Chandra Mohanty (*North Cuttack Sadr. General*); Kanhu Charan Das (*North Cuttack Sadr. General*); Sarangadhar Das (*East Cuttack Sadr. General*); The Hon'ble Mr. Nityananda Kanungo (*South Cuttack Sadr. General*); Dinabandhu Sahu (*Central Kendrapara General*); The Hon'ble Mr. Nabakrushna Choudhury (*North Kendrapara General*); Rajakrishna Bose (*East Kendrapara General*); Gadadhar Datta (*East Jajpur General*); Santanu Kumar Das (*East Jajpur General*); Dwarikanath Das (*West Jajpur General*); Madan Mohan Patnaik (*North Jajpur General*); Hrushikesh Tripathy (*Angul District General*); Jayakrishna Mohanty (*East Puri Sadr. General*); Lokanath Misra (*South Puri Sadr. General*); The Hon'ble Mr. Lingaraj Mishra (*North Puri Sadr. General*); Purnananda Samal (*North Puri Sadr. General*); Panamali Patnaik (*East Khurda General*); Satyabadi Nanda (*West Khurda General*); Surendra Nath Das (*Central Balasore Sadr. General*); Kailash Chandra Mohanty (*South Balasore Sadr. General*); Karunakar Panigrahi (*North Balasore Sadr. General*); The Hon'ble Mr. Harekrishna Mahatab (*East Bhadrak General*); Bhagabat Sahu (*West Bhadrak General*); Brundaban Chandra Das (*West Bhadrak General*); Bodhram Dube (*Sambalpur Sadr. General*); Mohan Singh (*Sambalpur Sadr. General*); Lall Ranjit Singh (*West Baryarh General*); Lakshminarayan Misra (*East Bargarh General*); Bisi Ganda (*East Bargarh General*), Raja Artatran Deo (*Kharion General*); Dinabandhu Behera (*Ghumsur General*); Jagannath Mishra (*Kudala General*), Narayan Panda (*Chatarpur General*), Madhu Sudan Mohapatra (*Aska Surada General*), Iswar Naiko (*Aska Surada General*); Uma Charan Patnaik (*Berhampur General*); Somanath Panda (*Berhampur General*), Narayanmurty Gade (*Berhampur General*); Narayan Patra (*Ballipada Khondmals General*); Ananta Tripathy (*Parlakimedi General*); Sadasiba Tripathy (*Nowrangapur General*), Radhamohan Sahu (*Jeypore Malkangiri General*); The Hon'ble Mr. Radhakrishna Biswasroy (*Koraput General*); Maulavi Muhammad Yusuf (*Cuttack Sadr. Muhammadan*); Maulavi Sayed Fazle Haque (*North Cuttack-cum-Angul Muhammadan*); Maulavi Muhammad Khan (*Balasore-cum-Sambalpur Muhammadan*); Maulavi Latifur Rahaman (*South Orissa Muhammadan*); Srimati Priyambada Devi (*Cuttack Town Women's*); Srimati A. Lakshmi Bai (*Berhampur Town Women's*); The Hon'ble Mr. Lal Mohan Pattanaik (*Orissa Indian Christian*); Ghanashyam Das Thirani (*Orissa Commerce and Industry*); Sailendra Narayan Bhanj Deo Tikayat *East Orissa Landholders*); Rai Bahadur Lokanath Misra (*West Orissa Landholders*); Baidyanath Rath (*Orissa Labour*), Lakshminarayan Sahu, Miss Anne Catherine Munro; Antarjami Mallick; Godavarthi Ramadas.

The Punjab.

The Punjab or land of the five rivers, is so called from the five rivers by which it is enclosed, namely, the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. Together with the North-West Frontier Province and the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir which lie to the north, the Punjab occupies the extreme north-western corner of the Indian Empire, and with the exception of the above-mentioned province comprises all of British India north of Sind and Rajputana and west of the river Jumna. Previous to October 1912, the Punjab with its feudatories embraced an area of 136,330 square miles and a population at the Census of 1911 of 24,187,750 (inclusive of 28,587 trans-frontier Baluchis), that is to say, about one-thirteenth of the area and population of the Indian Empire. But the formation of a separate province of Delhi reduced the area and population of the Punjab by about 450 square miles and 380,000 souls, respectively. The total population of the Province in 1931, including the Baloch tribes on the border of the Dehra Ghazi Khan District, was 28,490,857 of whom 4,910,005 were in the Indian States.

Physical Features.

The greater part of the Punjab consists of one vast alluvial plain, stretching from the Jumna in the east to the Suleman Range in the west. The north-east is occupied by a section of the Himalayas and the Salt Range forms its north-western angle. A few small spurs of the Aravalli mountain system traverse the extreme south-east and terminate in the Ridge at Delhi. The Punjab may be divided into five natural divisions. The Himalayan tract includes an area of 22,000 square miles, with a scanty population living scattered in tiny mountain hamlets. The Salt Range tract includes the districts of Attock, Rawalpindi and Jhelum and part of Shahpur district. Its physical configuration is broken and confused and the mountainous tracts of Murree and Kahuta approximate closely in characteristics to the Himalayan tract. Except in the hills, the rainfall leaves little margin for protection against distress in unfavourable seasons and irrigation is almost unknown. Skirting the base of the hills and including the low range of the Siwaliks, runs the narrow sub-montane tract. This tract, secure in an ample rainfall, and traversed by streams from the hills, comprises some of the most fertile and thickly populated portions of the province. Its population of over four millions is almost agricultural and pastoral but it includes one large town in Sialkot. Of the plains of the Punjab, the eastern portion covers an area of some 36,000 square miles with a population of 10½ millions. East of Lahore, the rainfall is everywhere so far sufficient that cultivation

is possible without irrigation in fairly favourable seasons, but over the greater part of the area the margin is so slight that, except where irrigation is employed, any material reduction in the rainfall involves distress, if not actual famine. Within the eastern plains lie the large cities of Lahore and Amritsar, and the population in comparison with the western Punjab is largely urban. The western plains cover an area of 59,000 square miles, with a population of a little over six millions. The rainfall in this area, heaviest in the north and east and decreasing towards the west and south is everywhere so scanty that cultivation is only possible with the aid of artificial irrigation or upon the low-lying river-banks left moist by the retreating floods. In this very circumstance, these tracts find their security against famine, for there cultivation is almost independent of rain, a failure of which means nothing worse than a scarcity of grass. So little rain is sufficient, and absolute drought occurs so seldom that the crops may be said never to fail from this cause. The western plains embrace the great colony areas on the Chenab and Jhelum Canals which now challenge the title of the eastern plains as the most fertile, wealthy and populous portions of the province. Multan and Lyallpur are the largest towns in the western area. Owing to its geographical position, its scanty rainfall and cloudless skies, and perhaps to its wide expanse of untilled plains, the climate of the Punjab presents greater extremes of both heat and cold than any other portion of India. The summer, from April to September, is scorchingly hot, and in the winter, sharp frosts are common. But the bright sun and invigorating air make the climate of the Punjab in the cold weather almost ideal.

States.

The Indian States of the Punjab were formerly in the political charge of the Punjab Government. In 1921, however, the thirteen most important States, including Patiala, Bahawalpur, Jind and Nabha, were formed into a separate "Punjab States Agency" under the control of the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States. The only States remaining in the charge of the Punjab Government were the Simla Hill States, for which the Deputy Commissioner of Simla was Political Officer, and three small States in the Ambala Division, Kalsia, Pataudi and Dujana, which were supervised by the Commissioner of Ambala. From 1st October 1936 with the formation of a new Political Agency at Simla all these States have been transferred to the Punjab States Agency.

The People.

Of the population roughly one-half is Mahomedan, three-eighths Hindu and one-eighth Sikh. Socially the landed classes stand high, and of these the Jats, numbering nearly five millions, are the most important. Roughly speaking, one-half the Jats are Mahomedan, one-third Sikh and one-sixth Hindu. In distribution they are ubiquitous and are equally divided between the five divisions of the province. Next in importance come the Rajputs, who number over a million and a half. The majority of them are Mahomedans by religion about a fourth are Hindus and a very few Sikhs. They are widely distributed over the province. Both Jats and Rajputs of the Punjab provide many of the best recruits for the Indian Army. In fact all the agricultural classes of the Punjab, except in the south-western districts, made a magnificent response to the appeal for recruits in the great war and the province's contribution of upwards of 400,000 men to the man power of the Empire speaks for itself. The Gujars are an important agricultural and pastoral tribe, chiefly found in the eastern half of the province and in the extreme north-west. In organisation they closely resemble the Jats and are often absorbed into that tribe. There are many minor agricultural tribes, priestly and religious castes (Brahmans, Sayads and Kureshis), most of whom are landholders, the trading castes of the Hindus (Khatris, Aroras and Banias), the trading castes of the Mahomedans (Khojas, Parachas and Khakhas), and the numerous artisan and menial castes. There are also vagrant and criminal tribes, and foreign elements in the population are represented by the Baluchis of Dera Ghazi Khan and neighbouring districts in the west, who number about half a million and maintain their tribal system, and the Pathans of the Attock and Mianwali districts. Pathans are also found scattered all over the province engaged in horse-dealing labour and trade. A small Tibetan element is found in the Himalayan districts.

Languages.

The main language of the province is Punjabi, which is spoken by more than half the population. Western Punjabi may be classed as a separate language, sometimes called Lahndi, and is spoken in the north and west. The next most important languages are Western Hindi, which includes Hindustani and Urdu (the polished language of the towns), Western Pahari, which is spoken in the hill tracts; and Rajasthani, the language of Rajputana. Baluchi, Pushto, Sindhi and Tibeto-Burman languages are used by small sections of the population.

Agriculture.

Agriculture is the staple industry of the province affording the main means of subsistence to 65·5 per cent. of the population. It is essentially a country of peasant proprietors. About one-sixth of the total area in British districts is Government property, the remaining five-sixths belonging to private owners, and a large part of the whole area is so situated that it cannot be brought under cultivation without extensive irrigation. Since 1900, several big irrigation projects have been put into execution and irrigation facilities provided to large tracts of barren land, as a result of which many colonies have sprung up. The Lower Chenab Canal has brought under plough about 2.9 million acres most of which was formerly waste land. Similarly the Lower Jhelum and Lower Bari Doab Canals are responsible for 1.3 and 1.5 million acres respectively. The Sutlej Valley Canals and Haveli Canals command 3.8 and 1.8 million acres respectively. Large areas in the hills and elsewhere which are unsuited to cultivation are preserved as forest lands, the total extent of

which is about 6,000 square miles. Of the crops grown, wheat is the most important and the development of irrigation has led to a great expansion of the wheat area. Next in importance to wheat is gram. Other important staples are barley, rice, millets, maize, oilseeds (rapetoria and sesamum), cotton and sugarcane. In the canal colonies large areas of American cotton are grown but in the other cotton-growing districts the short staple indigenous varieties are predominant. The country being preponderantly agricultural, a considerable proportion of the wealth of the people lies in live-stock. Large profits are derived from the cattle and dairy trades and wool is a staple product in Kulu and Kangra and throughout the plains generally. The production of hides and skins is also an important industry.

Industries.

The Punjab has witnessed a steady growth of industrial enterprise during the last decade and now it occupies a position of considerable importance in the industrial framework of the country. The number of factories registered under the Factories Act, 1934 stood at 1265 in 1945 and is expected to record a further increase in the current year. The registered factories can be divided into two categories, *viz.*, seasonal and perennial. Cotton ginning and pressing factories form more than 90% of the total number of seasonal factories, the remaining are engaged in tea, rice husking, sugar and fruit canning. Among the perennial factories the most important are textile mills, foundries and engineering workshops, hosiery mills, paper and cement factories, flour mills, rubber factories, chemicals including turpentine, matches, paints and varnishes, petroleum refineries, sports goods and glass works. The two largest textile mills are situated at Lyallpur and Okara respectively, about a dozen smaller others being divided amongst Amritsar, Lahore and Bhiwani. Excepting one large up-to-date wool spinning and weaving mill at Dhariwal the woollen and silk textile industries are mainly confined to Amritsar. Ludhiana is the centre for the hosiery industry of the Punjab which occupies perhaps the foremost position in the whole of India and Sialkot enjoys international fame on account of its sports goods and surgical instruments. Other industrial concerns of note in the province are two absorbent cotton and antiseptic dressing factories; three glass factories and several carpet factories at Amritsar, stationery and drawing materials factories at Lahore and metal foundries at Batala and Lahore; a turpentine and rosin factory at Jallo; a pulp and paper mill, a starch factory and a sugar mill at Abdullapur; two plywood factories one at Shahdara and the other at Ludhiana; factories for the manufacture of nuts and bolts at Jullundur and Ludhiana; a factory for the hydrogenation of vegetable oils at Lyallpur; a factory for the manufacture of machine tools at Batala; steel re-rolling mills at Lahore, Amritsar, Khanna, Sargodha and Ludhiana; cement factories at Wah and Dandot; tanneries at Wazirabad, Sialkot and Jullundur; factories for the manufacture of electrical and scientific apparatus at Lahore, Amritsar and Ambala, for chemical and pharmaceutical products at Amritsar, Rawalpindi and Lahore and for sewing machines at Lahore.

Several new lines of manufacture have been introducted as a result of the opportunities afforded by the last war. A big new factory for the production of footwear has come into existence near Lahore, the manufacture of cycle parts and accessories has been taken up at Lahore and Sialkot, the production of machine tools has been initiated in several workshops and three wood screws factories and one grinding wheels factory have been established at Amritsar and Chheharta. In the manufacture of ammonium Chloride and other salts of ammonia the Punjab can claim to be pioneer; potassium chloride; potassium dichromate and potassium nitrate have also been recently added to the list of chemicals prepared in the province.

The small scale and cottage industries form a heterogenous group comprising industries of a most varied character and of different sizes and forms of organisation. Handloom weaving probably ranks the foremost among the cottage industries. Woollen blankets and rugs are also produced on the handlooms in considerable quantities, but silk weaving has recently suffered a decline owing to the shortage of yarn. Other cottage industries of commercial importance are iron safes at Gujranwala; veterinary and surgical instruments and hospital furniture at Sialkot and Lahore, pottery making at Gujrat; glue industry at Rewari; Ivory carving at Amritsar, Hoshiarpur and Chiniot; copper and brass utensils at Jagadhri, Gujranwala, Panipat and Rewari, cutlery at Nizamabad, Wazirabad and Ramnagar and wooden toys at Jullundur and Hoshiarpur. Workers in gold and silver are fairly numerous. The Sericulture industry is expanding gradually and a large number of agriculturists in submontane tracts are taking an increasing interest in silk worm rearing and reeling operations. There is a Punjab Arts and Crafts Depot at Lahore which provides a market for artistic wares of craftsmen and helps to secure improvement in design and workmanship.

The Punjab has four promising oil fields at Khaur, Dhulain, Charata and Joya Mair. The Attock Oil Company is engaged in extracting and refining mineral oils in western Punjab and Rawalpindi District.

Administration.

Prior to the amendment of the Government of India Act in 1919 the head of the administration was a Lieutenant-Governor, drawn from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service. Under the Act of 1919 the province was raised to the status of a Governorship, with an Executive Council and Ministers, the Governor-in-Council being in charge of the Reserved Subjects and the Governor with his Ministers of the Transferred Subjects. With the introduction of part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, this Executive Council has been substituted by a Council of Ministers and the Legislative Council by an enlarged Legislative Assembly with wide powers of legislation and control. The business of Government is carried on through the usual Secretariat which consists of five Secretaries, designated (1) Chief, (2) Home, (3) Finance, and (4) Medical and Local Government Departments, (5) Electricity and Industries

Deptts., three Deputy Secretaries, three Under-Secretaries, and three Assistant Secretaries. In the Public Works Department, there are five Chief Engineers (Secretaries except in the case of Electricity Branch) one in the Buildings and Roads Branch, one in the Electricity Branch and three in the Irrigation Branch while the Legal Remembrancer is also the Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department. The head of the Police Department is Joint Secretary and of the Education Department a Secretary to Government. The Government stay in winter in Lahore and summer (from the middle of May to the middle of October) in Simla. Under the Governor, the province is administered by five Commissioners (for Ambala, Jullundur, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Multan) who exercise general control over the Deputy Commissioners—29 in number—each of whom is in charge of a district.

The principal heads of Department in the province are the three Financial Commissioners (who are the highest Court of Revenue jurisdiction, and heads of the departments of Land and Separate Revenue and of Agriculture and the Court of Wards), the five Chief Engineers, the Inspector-General of Police, the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Director of Public Health, the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Directors of Agriculture and Industries, the Inspector-General of Registration, the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies and Joint Stock Companies and the Legal Remembrancer.

Justice.

The administration of justice is entrusted to a High Court, which is the final appellate authority in civil and criminal cases, and has powers of original criminal jurisdiction in cases where European British subjects are charged with serious offences and original civil jurisdiction in special cases. The Court sits at Lahore and is composed of a Chief Justice and ten Puisne Judges (either civilians or barristers). Subordinate to the High Court are the District and Sessions Judges (22 in number) each of whom exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in a civil and session division comprising one or more districts. In districts in which the Frontier Crimes Regulation is in force the Deputy Commissioner on the finding of a Council of Elders (Jirga) may pass sentence up to seven years' imprisonment.

Local Government.

Local Government is secured in certain branches of the administration by the constitution of District Boards, each exercising authority over a district of a Corporation at Lahore or of Municipal, Town, and Notified Area Committees each exercising authority over an urban area, and of Panchayats, each exercising authority over a revenue estate or a compact group of revenue estates. The funds of District Boards are derived from a cess on the land revenue of the district supplemented by Government grants, profession and other taxes and miscellaneous fees, and those of the Lahore Corporation and Municipal, Town, and Notified Area Committees from octroi or terminal tax and other forms of taxation, from Government grants and from rents and miscellaneous fees. The Panchayat system is an attempt to revive the traditional village community organisation, the elected committee or Panchayat possessing certain powers in respect of taxation, local option, civil and criminal justice, the abatement of nuisances and other matters. In order to modernise the towns of the province, the Punjab Town Improvement Act, 1922, which provides for the constitution of Improvement Trusts, has been extended to nine important towns.

Police.

The Police force is divided into District Police, Railway Police, Criminal Investigation Department and Provincial Additional Police. The combined force is under the control of the Inspector-General, who is a member of the gazetted force and has under him seven Deputy Inspectors-General five in charge of ranges comprising several districts one in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and of the Finger Print Bureau at Phillaur and another as Deputy Inspector-General, Technical and Training. There is a Police Training School at Phillaur controlled by a Principal of the rank of Superintendent of Police. The Railway Police is under an Assistant Inspector-General. The Provincial Additional is controlled by a commandant. The District Police are controlled by Superintendents each of whom is in charge of a district and has under him one or more Assistant Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents.

As a war measure the creation of a Civic Guard has also been effected and it is proposed to continue it at a reduced strength. It is under the control of an Assistant Inspector-General of Police.

Education.

Rapid strides have been made in education in the Punjab during the last two decades. The advance has not been confined to any one form of education but is spread over all grades and varieties. In addition to institutions maintained in all parts of the province by private enterprise, Government itself maintains seventeen arts colleges (including two for Europeans and four for women), five normal schools for males, twelve training classes, and combined institutions for females, one hundred and seventy-four secondary schools for boys and girls and fifty-eight centres for vocational training. Apart from these institutions for general education, Government maintains nine higher grade professional institutions, *viz.*, the King Edward Medical College, de Montmorency College of Dentistry and Veterinary College at Lahore, the Agricultural College at Lyallpur, the College of Engineering and Technology at Moghalpura, the Central Training College, Lahore, the Lady Maclagan Training College for Women, Lahore, Glancy Medical College, Amritsar and the Chelmsford Training College at Ghoragali, and one school, *viz.*, the Engineering School at Rasul. In addition there are forty-two technical and industrial schools (thirty-one for males and eleven for females) scattered over the province.

The Department of Education is in the charge of the Minister for Education, who is assisted in the work of administration by the Director of Public Instruction.

Medical.

The Medical Department is controlled by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, who is an officer of the Indian Medical Service holding the rank of Colonel. He is assisted by a Deputy Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals Punjab, an I. M. S. Officer of the rank of a Major, an Assistant Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, who is an Officer of the Provincial Civil Medical Service of the rank of a Civil Surgeon; a Lady Assistant Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, who is senior Member of the Women's Medical Service (Indian) and a Personal Assistant of Gazetted rank.

Public Health.

The following personnel of the Punjab Public Health Deptt., are responsible for the control of disease and for the carrying out of work designed to improve the health of the people :—

Headquarters staff :—

Director of Public Health, Assistant Director of Public Health, Epidemiology, and two Assistant Epidemiologists, Provincial Public Analyst, Superintendent, Punjab Vaccine Institute, Provincial Leprosy Officer, Tuberculosis Medical Officer, Entomologist, Statistical Officer, Inspectress, Health Centres and two Assistant Inspectresses.

Public Health work is organised in 3 "Ranges" each in charge of an Assistant Director of Public Health. The 29 districts of the Punjab are included in these Ranges.

The basic public health staff for a District is

1 District Medical Officer of Health, 4 Sanitary Inspectors, 1 Superintendent of Vaccination, 16 Vaccinators.

The basic district staff is reinforced from the following cadres organised for special work :—

A Public Health Corps concerned primarily with the control of epidemic disease and sanitation in villages.

There are 28 units in the corps each consisting of :—

1 Sub-Assistant Health Officer, 1 Sanitary Inspector, 2 Sanitary Supervisors, 12 Sanitary Patrols (Labourers).

One such unit is normally attached to each district.

An anti-malaria organisation of 14 units, each consisting of :—

1 Sub-Assistant Health Officer, 1 Entomological Assistant, 5 Anti-malaria Supervisors, 25 Anti-malaria Patrols.

Problems relating to nutrition are investigated by specially trained staff which includes :—

1 Nutrition Officer, 1 Lady Doctor, 1 Sub-assistant Health Officer, 2 Sanitary Inspectors.

Increasing effort is being directed towards ensuring that food-stuffs sold throughout the Province are of good quality. Forty Government Food Inspectors are employed, in addition to those appointed by local bodies, who regularly sample whole-sale and retail stocks. Samples are examined at a Headquarters Laboratory also at the four Divisional Laboratories at Ambala, Jullundur, Multan and Rawalpindi.

Government has recently expanded materRy & child welfare work. There are now throughout the Province 124 maternity & child welfare centres staffed by fully trained lady health visitors, who supervise the training and work of indigenous dias. One hundred and ten additional centres are being formed.

A special organisation for the prevention and treatment of Hookworm disease is in operation in the areas in which this disease is prevalent.

The following personnel carry out the work :—

Consisting of 1 Medical Officer, 2 Sanitary Inspectors, Eight units each consisting of :—

1 Sub-Asstt. Surgeon, 1 Dispenser.

A Field Epidemiological Unit for the investigation of outbreaks of epidemic and other disease. The nature of the disease is determined by the collection and examination of pathological material, an endeavour is made to trace the disease to its source and advice regarding appropriate preventive measures is given. The personnel include :—

1 Entomologist, 2 Sub-Assistant Health Officers, 1 Field Assistant, 6 Sanitary Supervisors, 12 Sanitary Patrols, 2 Laboratory Assistants, 2 Laboratory Attendants.

An Anti-leprosy cadre consisting of :—

1 Provincial Leprosy Officer, 1 Assistant Leprosy Officer, under the P.L.O., 1 Assistant Leprosy Officer, for Kangra, 1 Assistant Leprosy Officer, for Kulu, 1 Nurse Dai.

Leprosy surveys are undertaken and measures instituted for the control of the disease.

The following institutions contribute to the control of disease and the training of health personnel :—

The Epidemiological Bureau—Bacteriological & Pathological laboratories Training of Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators. Production of Vaccine Lymph.

The Punjab Vaccine Institute Bacteriological & Pathological laboratories. Training of Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators. Production of Vaccine Lymph.

The Punjab Health School—Training of lady health visitors.

Whole-time Municipal Medical Officers of Health are employed in the following towns :—

Lahore, Amritsar, Rawalpindi, Ferozepore, Jullundur, Multan, Sargodha, Lyallpur, Ludhiana and Kasur.

All District & Municipal Medical Officers of Health are Inspectors under the Factory Act and are responsible for ensuring that the rules laid down for safeguarding the health of workers are observed.

There is a Public Health Branch of the Public Works Deptt., which is concerned with the planning and carrying out of work in connection with the provision of water-supplies and drainage and sewerage schemes in towns and villages. This organisation consists of a Chief Engineer who is a Secretary to Government, 2 Superintending Engineers and the following additional personnel :—

Executive Engineers 8, Sub-Divisional Officers 19, Subordinates 50.

THE FINANCES OF THE PUNJAB.

Heads of Account.	Budget Estimate, 1946-47.	Heads of Account.	Budget Estimate, 1946-47.
Revenue Receipts.	*(In thousands of Rupees.)*	Expenditure charged to Revenue.	*(In thousands of Rupees.)*
Principal Heads of Revenue.		*Direct demands on the Revenue*	
IV—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.	1,57,12	7—Land Revenue	71,58
		8—Provincial Excise	16,73
VII—Land Revenue (gross)..	6,51,58	9—Stamps	2,64
Deduct—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	—3,19,64	10—Forests	88,71
		11—Registration	1,41
Net Land Revenue ..	3,31,94	12—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts	5,99
		13—Other Taxes and Duties ..	12,03
VIII—Provincial Excise ..	2,88,65		
IX—Stamps	1,23,39	Total ..	1,99,09
X—Forests	96,10	*Irrigation Revenue Accounts.*	
XI—Registration	21,56		
XII—Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts.	12,05	17—Interest on Irrigation Works for which Capital Accounts are kept	1,87,22
XIII—Other Taxes and Duties	99,88	18—Other Irrigation Expenditure financed from ordinary revenues	46,87
Total ..	11,31,96		
		Total ..	2,34,09
Irrigation.			
XVII—Irrigation—Works for which Capital Accounts are kept—		*Debt Services.*	
Direct Receipts ..	5,29,74	22—Interest on Debt and other Obligations..	—1,08,81
Indirect credits (Land Revenue due to Irrigation).	3,19,64	23—Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..	37,98
Gross amount	8,49,38	Total ..	—70,83
Deduct—Working Expenses.	—2,81,93		
		Civil Administration.	
Net XVII—Irrigation Receipts.	5,67,45	25—General Administration ..	2,06,02
		27—Administration of Justice ..	70,05
XVIII—Irrigation—Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept.	2,68	28—Jails and Convict Settlements	65,25
		29—Police	3,23,58
Total ..	5,70,13	47—Miscellaneous Departments..	8,59
		Total ..	6,73,49
Debt Services.			
XX—Interest	87,13	*Beneficent Departments.*	
Total ..	87,13	36—Scientific Departments ..	35
		37—Education (European and Anglo-Indian)	6,93
Civil Administration.		37A—Education (Excluding European and Anglo-Indian) ..	2,59,97
XXI—Administration of Justice	21,49	38—Medical	83,85
XXII—Jails and Convict Settlements ..	4,87	39—Public Health	51,99
XXIII—Police	6,07	40—Agriculture	95,69
XXXVI—Miscellaneous Departments	6,92	41—Veterinary	26,86
		42—Co-operation	35,18
Total ..	39,95	43—Industries	39,82
		Total ..	6,00,64
Beneficent Departments.			
XXVI—Education	33,63	*Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*	
XXVII—Medical	21,11	50—Civil Works	2,11,02
XXVIII—Public Health	4,76	52—Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes ..	32,34
XXIX—Agriculture	47,75		
XXX—Veterinary	5,00	52A—Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes	12
XXXI—Co-operation	7,53		
XXXII—Industries	16,02		
Total ..	1,36,40	Total ..	2,43,48

Heads of Account.	Budget Estimate, 1946-47.	Heads of Account.	Budget Estimate, 1946-47.
	(*In thousands of Rupees.*)		(*In thousands of Rupees.*)
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		***Miscellaneous.***	
XXXIX—Civil Works	38,92	54—Famine	3,05
XLI—Receipts from Electricity Schemes (gross) ..	98,94	55—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,01,99
Deduct—(1) Working Expenses (Other than Establishment)	—17,72	56—Stationery and Printing ..	26,53
(2) Depreciation Fund Deposit ..	—12,45	57—Miscellaneous—	
(3) Establishment Charges and Other Miscellaneous Expenditure	—20,14	(*a*) Miscellaneous	70,98
Net XLI—Electricity Schemes	48,93	(*b*) A. R. P.	1
Total ..	87,85	Total ..	2,02,56
Miscellaneous.		***Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments.***	
XLIII—Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	..	62—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments ..	....
XLIV—Receipts in aid of Superannuation ..	2,34	Total Revenue Expenditure charged to Revenue	20,82,52
XLV—Stationery and Printing	7,26	***Extraordinary Items.***	
XLVI—Miscellaneous	63,20	63—Extraordinary charges ..	1
Total ..	72,80	63-A—Expenditure on Post-War Reconstruction and Planning	—1,80
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments.		63-B—Expenditure on Post-War Development Schemes ..	27,97
L—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments ..	3,51	CAPITAL ACCOUNTS CHARGED TO REVENUE, i.e., MET FROM EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.	
Total Revenue Receipts ..	21,29,73	19—Construction of Irrigation, etc., Works	....
Extraordinary Items.		43-A—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development ..	....
LI—Extraordinary Receipts	4,53,65	50-A—Capital Outlay on Civil Works	....
Total Revenue ..	25,83,38	53—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	....
		55-A—Commutation of Pensions	....
		Total Capital Accounts charged to Revenue, i.e., met from Extraordinary Receipts	....
		Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	21,08,70
		CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.	
		68—Construction of Irrigation Works	6,17,86
		72—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	....
		81—Civil Works outside the Revenue Account ..	68,12
		81-A—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	1,03,97
		82—Capital Account of other Provincial Works outside the Revenue Account ..	13,45
		83—Payments of Commuted value of Pensions	—6,27
		85-A Capital Outlay on Schemes connected with the war, 1939 ..	31,63
		Total Capital Accounts not charged to Revenue ..	8,28,76

Receipts.	Budget 1946-47.	Disbursements.	Budget 1946-47.
		PUBLIC DEBT.	
	(*In thousands of Rupees.*)		(*In thousands of Rupees.*)
ermanent Debt	....	Permanent Debt (Discharged) ..	25,04
oans from the Central Government	4,69,00	Loans from the Central Governments—Repayments	10,04
Total ..	4,69,00	Total Public Debt ..	35,08

Receipts.	Budget 1946-47.	Disbursements.	Budget 1946-47.
	UNFUNDED DEBT.		
	(*In thousands of Rupees.*)		(*In thousands of Rupees.*)
State Provident Funds	57,04	Provident Funds	34,01
Total Unfunded debt	57,04	Total Unfunded debt	34,01
	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.		
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—		Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—	
Sinking and Depreciation Funds for loans raised in the market.	29,26	Sinking and depreciation Funds for loans raised in the market.	25,14
Other appropriations	8,71		
Famine Relief Fund	2,00	Famine Relief Fund	....
Special Development Fund ..	....	Special Development Fund ..	16,82
Motor Transport Reserve Fund ..	34	Peasant's Welfare Fund	7,75
Industrial Research Fund ..	....	Motor Transport Reserve Fund ..	15
Depreciation Reserve Fund— Electricity	15,30	Industrial Research Fund ..	31
Depreciation Reserve Fund— Motor Transport	4,57	Depreciation Reserve Fund— Electricity	3,24
Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government Presses	37	Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government Presses	2,31
Depreciation Reserve Fund Jallo Rosin Factory	5	Deposits of Local Funds	3,13,74
Deposits of Local Funds	3,12,07	Civil Deposits	7,42,67
Civil Deposits	7,98,03	Road Development Fund ..	15,03
Road Development Fund ..	15,03	Economic development and improvement of Rural Areas Funds	....
Economic development and improvement of Rural Areas Funds	....	Research Fund	1,38
Research Fund	1,38	Handloom Industry Fund ..	....
Handloom Industry Fund ..	....	Central Government grant from Sugar Excise Fund	17
Central Government grant from Sugar Excise Fund	17	Sericultural Industry Fund ..	....
Sericultural Industry Fund ..	....	Advances not bearing interest	
Advances not bearing interest—		Advances repayable	64,13
Advances Repayable	63,07	Permanent Advances	10
Permanent Advances	4	Accounts with Foreign Governments	....
Accounts with Burma Government	1,00	Accounts with Burma Government	1,00
Accounts with Reserve Bank ..	24	Accounts with Reserve Bank ..	2.
Suspense—		Suspense—	
Suspense Accounts	19,75,42	Suspense Accounts	21,17,5
Cheques and Bills	3,97,81	Cheques & Bills	3,97,
Departmental & Similar Accounts—		Departmental & Similar Accounts—	
Civil Departmental balances ..	8,66	Civil Departmental balances ..	8,5
Miscellaneous—		Miscellaneous—	
Government Account	25,04	Government Account	....
Total ..	36,58,69	Total ..	37,18,92
LOANS AND ADVANCES BEARING INTEREST.		LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.	
Loans to Municipalities and Advances to Cultivators, etc. ..	13,03	Loans to Municipalities and Advances to Cultivators, etc. ..	38,94
Loans to Government Servants ..	72	Loans to Government Servants ..	1,10
Total ..	13,75	Total ..	40,04
	REMITTANCES.		
Cash Remittances and adjustments between officers rendering accounts to the same Accountant-General	37,24,63	Cash Remittances and adjustments between officers rendering accounts to the same Accountant-General	37,35,72
Reserve Bank of India Remittances	11,88,61	Reserve Bank of India Remittances	11,88,72
Adjusting accounts between Central & Provincial Governments	1,19,95	Adjusting accounts between Central & Provincial Governments	1,26,20
Adjusting accounts with Railways.	5,38	Adjusting accounts with Railways	5,38
Inter-Provincial suspense account.	4,03	Inter-Provincial suspense account	4,03
Total ..	50,42,60	Total ..	50,60,05
Total Provincial Receipts ..	2,46	Total Provincial Disbursements..	1,18,24,66
Opening Balance	65,06	Closing Balance	64,86
Grand Total ..	1,18,89,52	Grand Total ..	1,18,89,52

Administration.

Governor, H. E. Sir Evan Meredith Jenkins, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.

Personal Staff.

Secretary, G. M. Brander, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Military Secretary, Major L. A. J. Roffey.
Aides-de-Camp: Captain H. J. G. Eyre and Captain A. R. N. Davies.
Indian Aides-de-Camp: K. S. Hony. Lt. Muhammad Sarwar Khan, Bahadur, O.B.I., Hony. Asstt. Recruiting Officer, late 1-15th Punjab Regiment, Chanda Singh, Hony. Capt. S. B., I.O.M., Late 12th F. F. Reg. and Bhagi, Subedar Major and Hony. Lt., O.B.I.

Members of the Council of Ministers.

The Hon'ble Malik Sir Khizar Hayat, K.C.S.I., O.B.E. (*Premier*).

The Hon'ble Sardar Swaran Singh, B.A., LL.B. (*Minister of Development*).

The Hon'ble Mr. Bhim Sen Sachar, B.A., LL.B. (*Finance Minister*).

The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Muzaffar Ali Qizilbash (*Minister of Revenue*).

The Hon'ble Chaudhri Lahri Singh, B.A., LL.B. (*Minister of Public Works*).

The Hon'ble Mian Muhammad Ibrahim Barq (*Minister of Education*).

Civil Secretariat.

Chief Secretary, H. D. Bhanot, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.
Secretary, Medical and Local Government Department, E. A. R. Eustace, O.B.E., I.C.S.
Secretary, Post War Reconstruction Department, Akhter Hussain, O.B.E., I.C.S.
Secretary, Civil Supplies Department, P. N. Thapar, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Secretary, Finance Department, B. R. Tandon, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Home Secretary, A. A. MacDonald, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.
Secretary, Electricity And Industries, K. V. F. Mortan, I.C.S.
Additional Secretary, Civil Supplies Department, N. M. Buch, O.B.E., I.C.S.
Financial Commissioners, A. C. M. MacLeod, C.I.E., I.C.S. (*Revenue*); P. Marsden, C.I.E., I.C.S. (*Development*); Ram Chandra, C.I.E., M.B.E., I.C.S. (*Colonies*).

Public Works Department.

Irrigation Branch.

Secretary (Northern Canals), F. F. Haigh.
Secretary (Southern Canals), D. K. Khanna.
Secretary (Western Canals), E. L. Protheroe.

Buildings and Roads Branch.

Secretary, H. A. Harris, I.S.E.

Public Service Commission.

Punjab and N. W. F. Provinces (Joint).—P. W. Marsh, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Rtd.), *Chairman*. K. B. Mohd. Zarifkhan, P.C.S.; K. B. Nawab Muzaffar Khan, C.I.E.; S. B. S. Mohan Singh, C.I.E.; Ch. Bharat Singh, B.A., LL.B., *Members*. S. A. Kureshi, I.C.S., *Secretary*.

Miscellaneous Departments.

Director of Agriculture, Malik Sultan Ali Noon, I.A.S.
Director of Land Records and Inspector-General of Registration, K. B. Sardar Haji Hafiz Ghulam Hassan Khan Leghari.
Director of Public Instruction, W. H. F. Armstrong, I.E.S.
Inspector-General of Police, E. W. C. Wall, C.I.E., I.P.
Chief Conservator of Forests, Gotley, C.I.E., D.S.O., I.F.S.
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Col. D. Clyde, I.M.S.
Director of Public Health, K. B. Dr. Abdul Hamid Butt, M.B.B.S., D.P.H., D.T.M.&H. (Eng.).
Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt.-Col. G. A. Khan.
Accountant-General, P. D. Pande.
Postmaster-General, K. B. Mohd. Zaman Khan.

Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab.

Sir John Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B..	1856
Sir Robert Montgomery, K.C.B	1859
Donald Friell McLeod, C.B.	1865
Major-General Sir Henry Durand, K.C.S.I., C.B., died at Tonk, January 1871.	1870
R. H. Davies, C.S.I.	1871
R. E. Egerton, C.S.I.	1877
Sir Charles U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E...	1882
James Broadwood Lyal	1887
Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I.	1892
William Macworth Young, C.S.I... ..	1897
Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I.	1902
Sir D. C. J. Ibbetson, K.C.S.I., resigned 22nd January 1906.	1907
T. G. Walker, C.S.I. (Offg.)	1907
Sir Louis W. Dane, K.C.I.E., C.S.I... ..	1908
James McCrone Doule (Offg.)	1911
Sir M. F. O'Dwyer, K C.S.I.	1913
Sir Edward Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. ..	1919

Governors of the Punjab.

Sir Edward Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. ..	1920
Sir Malcolm Hailey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. ..	1924
Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.	1928
Sir Herbert William Emerson, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S.	1933
Sir Henry Duffield Craik, Bart., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.C.S.	1938
Sir Bertand James Glancy, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	1941
Sir Evan Meredith Jenkins, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.	1946

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker.— The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur S. P. Singha, M.A., LL.B, (*West Central Punjab, Indian Christian*).

Deputy Speaker.—Sardar Kapur Singh, B.A., LL.B. (*Ludhiana East, Sikh Rural*).

MINISTERS.

The Hon'ble Malik Sir Khizar Hayat, K.C.S.I., O.B.E. (*Premier Khushab, Muhammadan Rural*); The Hon'ble Sirdar Swaran Singh, B.A., LL.B., (*Minister of Development Jullundar West, Sikh Rural*); The Hon'ble Mr. Bhim Sen Sachar, B.A., LL.B. (*Finance Minister Lahore City, General Urban*); The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Muzaffar Ali Qizilbash (*Minister of Revenue Lahore, Muhammadan Rural*); The Hon'ble Chaudhri Lahri Singh, B.A., LL.B. (*Minister of Public Works Rohtak North, General Rural*); The Hon'ble Mian Muhammad Ibrahim Barq (*Minister of Education Attpur, Muhammadan Rural*).

MEMBERS.

Chaudhri Abdul Ghafur (*Shakargarh, Muhammadan Rural*); Mian Abdul Haq (*Okara, Muhammadan Rural*); Sufi Abdul Hamid Khan (*Karnal, Muhammadan Rural*); Rana Abdul Hamid Khan, B.A., LL.B. (*Pakpattan, Muhammadan Rural*); Khan Sahib Abdul Hameed Khan (*Muzaffargarh Sadr, Muhammadan Rural*); Khan Abdul Sattar Khan (*Mianwali North, Muhammadan Rural*); Maulvi Ahmad Jan (*North-West Gurgaon, Muhammadan Rural*); Sardar Ajit Singh (*South West Punjab, Sikh Rural*); Chaudhri Akram Ali Khan (*Tarn Taran, Muhammadan Rural*); Chaudhri Ali Akbar Khan (*Kangra and Eastern Hoshiarpur, Muhammadan Rural*); K. B. Nawab Malik Sir Allah Bakhsh Khan Tiwana, M.B.E. (*Sargodha, Muhammadan Rural*); Daulatna Khan Bahadur Mian Allah Yar Khan, (*Mailsi, Muhammadan Rural*); Rai Anwar Khan (*Jaranwala, Muhammadan Rural*); Khan Sahib Captain Chaudhri Asghar Ali, (*Gujrat East, Muhammadan Rural*); Syed Ashiq Hussain (*Dipalpu, Muhammadan Rural*); Major Nawab Ashiq Hussain, M.B.E. (*Multan, Muhammadan Rural*); Sardar Atta Muhammad Khan, B.A., LL.B. (*Dera Ghazi Khan North, Muhammadan Rural*); Chaudhri Aziz Din (*Lyallpur, Muhammadan Rural*); Sardar Bachan Singh (*Ludhiana Central, Sikh Rural*); Chaudhri Badlu Ram (*Rohtak Central, General Rural*); Mian Bagh Ali (*Fazilka, Muhammadan Rural*); Sardar Bahadur Khan Dreshak, M.B.E. (*Dera Ghazi Khan South, Muhammadan Rural*); Chaudhri Bahawal Bakhsh (*South-East Gujrat, Muhammadan Rural*); Malik Barkat Ali (*Eastern Towns, Muhammadan Urban*); Sardar Barkat Hyat Khan (*North Punjab, Labour*); Mian Bashir Ahmad, Bar-at-Law (*Ferozepore East, Muhammadan Rural*); Thakur Feli Ram, B.A., LL.B (*Kangra East, General Rural*); Pandit Bhagat Ram Sharma, B.A., LL.B. (*Kangra West, General Rural*); Lala Bhagwan Dass (*Commerce and Industry*); Lala Behari Lal Chanana (*South-East Multan Division, General Rural*); Pir Budhan Shah (*Khanewal, Muhammadan Rural*); Thakur Dalip Singh (*Kangra South, General Rural*); Sardar Dalip Singh Kang (*Lyallpur East, Sikh Rural*); Maulana Daud Ghaznavi (*East Punjab, Labour*); Dev Raj Sethi (*Layallpur and Jhang, General Rural*); Pandit Durga Chand Kaoshish (*East Punjab, Landholders*); Shaikh Faiz Muhammad Khan Bahadur, B.A., LL.B., M.B.E. (*Dera Ghazi Khan Central, Muhammadan Rural*); Pandit Faqir Chand (*West Lahore Division, General Rural*); Chaudhri Fateh Muhammad Sayyal, M.A. (*Batala, Muhammadan Rural*); Sheikh Fazal Haq Piracha Khan Bahadur (*Bhalwal, Muhammadan Rural*); Chaudhri Fazal Ilahi (*Gujrat North, Muhammadan Rural*); Fazal Ilahi (*East Central, Punjab Indian Christian*); Rai Bahadur Lala Ganga Saran (*Trade Union, Labour*); Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan (*Pind Dadan Khan, Muhammadan Rural*); Chaudhri Ghulam Farid, B.A., LL.B. (*Gurdaspur East, Muhammadan Rural*); Syed Ghulam Muhammad Shah (*Jhang East, Muhammadan Rural*); Sayed Ghulam Mustafa Shah Jilani, Khan Sahib Makhdum (*Lodhran, Muhammadan Rural*); Chaudhri Ghulam Rasul (*South-West Gujrat, Muhammadan Rural*) K.S. Khwaja Ghulam Samad (*Southern Towns, Muhammadan Urban*); Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava (*University*); P. H. Guest (*European*); Sardar Gurbachan Singh (*Ferozepore West, Sikh Rural*); Sardar Gurbachan Singh, Bajwa, B.A., LL.B. (*Sialkot Sikh Rural*); Master Gurbanta Singh (*Jullundur, General Rural Reserved Seat*); Chaudhri Harbhaj Ram (*Lyallpur and Jhang, General Reserved Seat*); Munshi Hari Lal, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B. (*South-West Towns, General*); Nawab Iftikhar Hussain Khan (*Ferozepore General, Muhammadan Rural*); Sardar Inder Singh (*Eastern Towns, Sikh Urban*); Sardar Isher Singh, Majhail (*Amritsar North, Sikh Rural*); Jagdish Chander (*Karnal North, General Rural*); Sardar Jagjit Singh Mann (*Central Punjab, Landholders*); Chaudhri Jahan Khan (*North-West Gujrat, Muhammadan Rural*); Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz, M.B.E. (*Outer Lahore, Muhammadan Women Urban*); Sardar Jaswant Singh (*North-West Punjab, Sikh Rural*); Pandit Jiwan Lal (*South-East Gurgaon, General Rural*); Sardar Joginder Singh Mann, M.B.E. (*Gujranwala and Shahdra Sikh Rural*); Sardar Kabul Singh (*Jullundur East, Sikh Rural*); Raja Kale Khan (*Rawalpindi East, Muhammadan Rural*); Sheikh K. B. Karamat Ali, B.A., LL.B. (*North-Eastern Towns, Muhammadan Urban*); Sardar Kartar Singh (*Lyallpur West, Sikh Rural*); Sardar Kehar Singh (*Jagraon, Sikh Rural*); Raja Khair Mehdi Khan (*Jhelum Muhammadan Rural*); Mehr Khan Muhammad Khan, Khatia (*Montgomery, Muhammadan Rural*); Lala Kidar Nath Sehgal (*Amritsar and Sialkot, General*); Chaudhri Krishna Gopal Dutt (*North-Eastern Towns, General*); Sardar Mau Singh, Jathedar (*Sheikhupura West, Sikh Rural*); Chaudhri Mangoo Ram (*Hoshiarpur West, General Rural Reserved Seat*); Chaudhri Matu Ram (*Ludhiana and Ferozepore, General Reserved Seat*); Chaudhri Mehr Chand (*Hoshiarpur West, General Reserved Seat*); Chaudhri Mehtab Khan (*South-*

East Gurgaon, Muhammadan Rural); Rai Mir Muhammad Khan (*Samundri, Muhammadan Rural*); Mohan Lal (*Una, General Rural*); Rao Mohar Singh, Rao Sahib, B.A., LL.B. (*North-West Gurgaon, General Rural*); Mian Muhammad Abdas Salam (*Jullundur North, Muhammadan Rural*), Khan Sahib Mir Muhammad Abdullah (*Mianwali South, Muhammadan Rural*); Sheikh K.S., Muhammad Amin (*Multan Division Towns, Muhammadan Urban*); Khan Muhammad Arif Khan (*Jhang West, Muhammadan Rural*); Malik Muhammad Feroz Khan Noon (*Rawalpindi Division Towns, Muhammadan Urban*); Mian Mohammad Ghulam Jilani Gurmani (*Muzaffargarh North, Muhammadan Rural*); Chaudhri Muhammad Hasan (*Ambala and Simla, Muhammadan Rural*); Sardar Muhammad Hussain (*Chunian, Muhammadan Rural*); Chaudhri Muhammad Hussain, B.A., LL.B. (*Shikhupura, Muhammadan Rural*); Mian Muhammad Iftikharud-Din, B.A. (Oxon). (*Kasur, Muhammadan Rural*); Rai Muhammad Iqbal Ahmad Khan (*Ludhiana, Muhammadan Rural*); Sir Muhammad Jamal Khan Leghari, Khan Bahadur Nawab (*Tumandars*); Rao Muhammad Khurshid Khan, B.A., LL.B. (*Rohtak, Muhammadan Rural*); Lt.-Col. Sir Sardar Muhammad Nawaz Khan, K.C.I.E. (*Attock Central, Muhammadan Rural*); Mian Muhammad Nur Ullah (*Toba Tek Singh, Muhammadan Rural*); Mian Muhammad Rafiq (*Outer Lahore, Muhammadan Urban*); Syed Muhammad Raza Shah, Jeelani Haji Makhdumzada (*Shujabad, Muhammadan Rural*); Chaudhri Muhammad Sarfraz Khan (*Sialkot Central, Muhammadan Rural*); Raja Muhammad Sarfraz Ali Khan (*Chakwal, Muhammadan Rural*); Sayed Mohy-ud-Din Lal Badshah (*Attock South, Muhammadan Rural*); Major Sayed Mubarik Ali Shah (*Jhang Central, Muhammadan Rural*); Sardar Mumtaz Ali Khan, BA.LL.B. (*Attock North, Muhammadan Rural*); Mian Mumtaz Mohammad Khan Daulatana (*Sialkot South, Muhammadan Rural*); Sant Narindar Singh (*Montgomery East, Sikh Rural*); Sardar Narotam Singh, B.A., LL.B. (*South-East Punjab, Sikh Rural*); Chaudhri Nasar Din, B.A., LL.B. (*Sialkot North, Muhammadan Rural*); Chaudhri Nasrullah Khan (*Amritsar, Muhammadan Rural*); Rana Nasarullah Khan Nasir (*Hoshiarpur West, Muhammadan Rural*); Syed Nau Bahar Shah (*Kabirwala, Muhammadan Rural*); Thakur Pancham Chand, B.A., LL.B. (*Kangra North, General Rural*); Parbodh Chandar (*Gurdaspur, General Rural*); Shrimati Dr. Parkash Kaur (*Amritsar, Sikh Women*); Sardar Partap Singh, M.A. (*Amritsar South, Sikh Rural*); Sardar Piara Singh (*Hoshiarpur South, Sikh Rural*); Mahant Prem Singh (*Gujrat and Shahpur, Sikh Rural*); Chaudhri Prem Singh (*South-East Gurgaon, Reserved Seat*), Sardar Prithvi Singh Azad (*Ambala and Simla, Reserved Seat*); Chaudhri Raj Muhammad Khan (*Hafizabad, Muhammadan Rural*); Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru (*Lahore City, General Women Urban*); Mehta Ranbir Singh (*Ludhiana and Ferozepore, General Rural*); Chaudhri Ranjit Singh (*Hissar South, General Rural*); Chaudhri Rattan Singh, Tabib (*Ambala and Sihda, General Rural*); Sardar Rattan Singh (*Ferozepore North, Sikh Rural*); Sardar Rattan Singh (*Ferozepore East, Sikh Rural*); Chaudhri Roshan Din, Khan Bahadur (*Shahdara, Muhammadan Rural*), Sheikh Sadiq Hasan (*Amritsar City, Muhammadan Urban*); Khan Sahib Sahib Dad Khan, B.A., LL.B. (*Hissar, Muhammadan Rural*); Chaudhri Sahib Ram (*Hissar North, General Rural*); Sajjan Singh, Sardar Margindpuri (*Kasur, Sikh Rural*); Chaudhri Salah-ud-din (*Gujranwala North, Muhammadan Rural*); Chaudhri Samar Singh (*Karnal South, General Rural*), Sant Ram (*Jullundur, General Reserved Seat*); Dr. Sant Ram Seth (*Amritsar City, General Urban*); Sardar Sardul Singh (*Lahore West, Sikh Rural*); Raja Sahi Akbar Khan, B.A., LL.B. (*Gujar Khan, Muhammadan Rural*); Rai Shahadat Khan (*Nankana Sahib, Muhammadan Rural*); Shrimati Shanno Devi Sehgal (*South-Eastern Towns, General Urban*); Sardar Shaukat Hyat Khan (*South-Eastern Towns, Muhammadan Urban*); Chaudhri Sher Singh (*Jhajjar, General Rural*); Pandit Shri Ram Sharma (*Southern Towns, General Urban*); Sardar Shiv Saran Singh (*Kangra and Northern Hoshiarpur, Sikh Rural*); Sardar Shiv Singh (*Gurdaspur North, Sikh Rural*); Seth Sudarshan (*Eastern Town, General Urban*); Mian K.B. Sultan Ali Nangiana, (*Shahpur, Muhammadan Ruler*); Mr. Sundar (*Karnal North, Reserved Seat*); Chaudhri Sundar Singh (*Amritsar and Sialkot, General Reserved Seat*); Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Suraj Mal, B.A., LL.B. (*Harsi, General Rural*); Sardar Tara Singh, Sardar Sahib (*Firozepore South, Sikh Rural*); Begum Tasadaq Hussain (*Inner Lahore, Muhammadan Women Urban*); Professor Tilak Raj, M.A. (*Rawalpindi Division, General Rural*); Sardar Udham Singh (*Amritsar Central, Sikh Rural*); Sardar Ujjal Singh (*Western Towns, Sikh Urban*); Mr. Virendra (*West Multan Division, General Rural*); Chaudhri Wali Muhammad Gohir (*Jullundur South, Muhammadan Rural*); Sardar Waryam Singh (*Batala, Sikh Rural*); Malik Wazir Muhammad (*Inner Lahore, Muhammadan Urban*); Chaudhri Zafar-ul-Haq (*Rawalpindi Sadr, Muhammadan Rural*); Chaudhri Zafarullah Khan (*Gujranwala East, Muhammadan Rural*); Chaudhri Zafarullah Khan Jhanian (*Ajnala, Muhammadan Rural*).

Sind.

Sind is one of the two provinces created in 1936, the other being Orissa. Unlike the latter, which has been carved out on a linguistic basis from three older provinces, Sind was a compact unit and was considered a province within a province even before its separation. From the point of view of geography, ethnology and language, Sind has greater affinity to the Punjab than to Bombay. Nevertheless it has been attached to the Bombay Presidency administratively ever since its conquest by Sir Charles Napier in 1843.

The demand for its separation into a distinct political entity is of comparatively recent origin. It was only about a dozen years ago that Muslim leaders started the demand that Sind, where the Muslims are in an overwhelming majority, should have separate administrative machinery under the next reformed constitution, so that it might be a counterblast to provinces where the Hindus are in a majority. What was started as a bargaining point in inter-communal negotiations has now become an accomplished fact.

The Muslim delegation at the first Round Table Conference put forward the demand in London in the winter of 1930. The question was referred to a committee which accepted the principle of separation, suggested an expert inquiry to ascertain the financial aspect of the separation, and threw the burden of proving the feasibility of separation on those who asked for it. An expert inquiry was held and it drew a gloomy picture of the financial future of Sind. Its findings can best be summarised by its remark, "There is thus obviously no question of Sind standing surety for the Barrage—the problem is whether the Barrage can stand surety for Sind."

Demand for Separation.

A conference of representatives of the people of Sind met in 1932 to devise measures to meet the financial objections to the separation. Wide divergence of opinion prevailed at this conference, whose chairman eventually submitted a report according to which the annual deficit of the new province for the first six years of its life would be Rs. 80 lakhs, the revenue from the Barrage being eaten up by interest charges. Roughly from 1945 onwards, there would be a surplus from the Barrage to help the province. Based on this assumption the authorities set about perfecting the administrative machinery in preparation for the inauguration of the new regime.

With the stage set for the advent of the new province, an Order-in-Council was issued in January, 1936, announcing that the new province would start on its career on April, 1, 1936, and creating transitional machinery for the conduct of government till provincial autonomy is inaugurated in accordance with the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935.

Of a permanent character are those provisions of the Order-in-Council which sever Sind from Bombay and settle the liabilities of the parent and the infant in respect of development loans incurred during the joint family period. Lands forests, buildings, property, etc., will pass to the province where they are situated. Arrears of taxes will belong to the province where the taxed property is situated or the taxed transaction took place. Of the outstanding Bombay Irrigation Debt incurred before April 1, 1921, Rs. 2,74,96,384, including Rs. 73,687 of the debt on account of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals system, will be borne by Sind, and the rest by Bombay. Of the debt incurred on account of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals system, all except the portion relating to the Nasirabad section (which is chargeable neither to Bombay nor to Sind) will be borne by Sind. The outstanding Bombay debt on account of the Bombay Development Scheme will be the debt of Bombay alone. Other loan works will be chargeable to the province where the works are located.

It is also understood that the Central Government will have to come to the rescue of Sind by providing the funds to meet the deficit in the first few years. In order to make arrangements for such a subvention to Sind and Orissa and for other weak provinces and generally to adjust the financial relations between the Central and the provinces under the provincial autonomy scheme, Sir Otto Niemeyer, a financial expert, was asked to conduct an inquiry. He completed his investigations and submitted his report, according to which Sind gets a cash subvention of Rs. 105 lakhs for a period of ten years, after which the aid will be progressively decreased. While on the subject of help from the centre, it may be mentioned that, according to the Niemeyer recommendations, Sind will get after the first five years of provincial autonomy 2 per cent. of the distributable portion of the income-tax revenue.

Population.

Sind has an area of 48,136 sq. miles and a population of 4,535,008. Of this, the Hindus (including Scheduled castes) number 1,229,926 and the Muslims 3,208,325. The rest of the population is made up of 20,209 Christians, 31,011 Sikhs; 3,687 Jains; 3,838 Parsis; 1,082 Jews and 36,930 others. According to the Census of 1941, 389,333 males and 90,020 females in the Province of Sind are literate, representing 15.6% and 4.4% of the total male and female population respectively. 138,249 Muslim males and 16,416 Muslim females; 231,869 Hindu males and 64,498 Hindu females are literate. The language of the Province, Sindhi, though it bears many marks of Arabic and Persian influence and is written in Perso-Arabic script, is nearer the original Sanskrit than any other Indian language. The Hindus are far more advanced than the Muslims and enjoy a virtual monopoly of the trade of the province. As against 263 Hindu literate males per 1,000, only 44 Muslims per 1,000 are literate; 51 per 1,000 literate Hindu females compare against five literate Muslim females. The number of those literate in English are 119 per 10,000—186 per 10,000 males and 24 per 10,000 females.

Out of every 100 workers in Sind 59 are engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry. Ten per cent. are engaged in manufacturing industries, most of which are, however, of the cottage type, there being very few factories in Sind.

The cultivable area of the province is mostly commanded by the recently constructed Sukkur Barrage and Sind canals, which, with other canals and the Indus river itself, supply water to 7,500,000 acres. The Barrage works have cost nearly 24 crores of rupees. The Sindhi agriculturist is gradually becoming alive to the perennial regulated supply of irrigation and his outlook is becoming brighter. The rapidity with which lands supplied by the Barrage system are being taken up augurs well for the success of the scheme and the prosperity of the province as a whole. Already there has been a growth in the production of long staple cotton, all of which is easily absorbed by Indian textile mills.

Lloyd Barrage.

The Barrage owes its existence largely to the zeal of the late Lord Lloyd, the then Governor of Bombay, whose name it bears. Started in July 1923, it was completed in January 1932. It was the completion of the dream of many an engineer and an almost incredible boon to the cultivator, who formerly carried on his agricultural operations in a haphazard manner being unable to depend on the proverbial vagaries of the Indus. What it means to the Sindhi, the world alone knows, for the Barrage has converted—or hopes to convert—a waterless desert into a smiling garden flowing with milk and honey

The magnificence of the achievement that is the Lloyd Barrage can be imagined when it is realised that it is a huge water regulator consisting of 66 spans, each sixty feet wide, the openings being regulated by steel gates, each weighing fifty tons. The Barrage is about a mile long, about five times the length of London Bridge. Thousands of miles of new channels were excavated varying in width from 346 feet in the case of main canals to only two or three feet in the case of water courses. The total length of Government channels which were excavated was over 6,000 miles, and that of water courses over 30,000 miles. The total length is thus some 36,000 miles, which means about 1½ times the circumference of the earth.

The total quantity of earthwork involved, excluding that for the watercourses was 628 crores cubic feet of earthwork which means a solid column measuring 100 feet by 100 feet extending to a height of over 115 miles.

The function of the Barrage is to head up the river at Sukkur and from that to distribute it all the year round according to requirements of cultivators. The distribution is made through seven great canals, regulated through regulators on both banks of the river—four on the left bank, three on the right. Those on the left bank are Rohri, the Eastern Nara, the Khairpur Feeder East and the Khairpur Feeder West. Those on the right bank are the North Western Canal, the Rice Canal and the Dadu Canal.

The total number of openings in all the canal Head Regulators is 55, each being of 25 feet span and each opening being equipped with three electrically operated gates. The total discharge of water into all the canals is approximately 45,763 cusecs or 285,100 gallons per second. The total length of all irrigation channels including old and new watercourses is 54,300 miles. To accomplish this staggering feat, excavation of earthwork to the extent of 7,500,000,000 cubic feet was involved, as much as would fill a drain 14 feet wide and four feet deep, dug round the equator. It was estimated that the ultimate area of annual cultivation on the scheme would be over 5,000,000 acres and this would be under various crops approximately as follows:

Wheat 2,440,000 acres; cotton 850,000 acres; rice 625,000 acres; *jawari*, *bajri*, etc., 635,000 acres; and oilseeds 410,000 acres.

This denoted in produce would mean the following approximate quantities:

Wheat 1,133,000 tons; cotton 549,000 bales; rice 447,000 tons; *jawari*, *bajri*, etc., 271,000 tons; and oilseeds 117,000 tons.

Inter-communal Co-operation.

Politically, the province is backward. Only the Hindu minority is politically minded, the Muslims owning allegiance to personalities rather than to principles. The Hindus are openly afraid of Muslim dominance and of being ousted from public life. On the other hand, there is growing evidence of a desire on the part of the Muslim community to reassure the minority in regard to the continued enjoyment of its rights. Leaders of both communities are working for the creation of an understanding between the two which will bring about an area of inter-communal co-operation and goodwill so necessary for the successful working of the reformed constitution under unfavourable financial conditions.

Karachi.

No account of Sind will be complete without a reference to its capital, Karachi. It is a comparatively new town, for according to known facts it was as recently as 1729 that a few traders of the neighbouring State of Kalat migrated to the "Kalachi" the land of the sand-dunes. It was several years later that its potentialities as a harbour were realised by the British—Sir Charles Napier, the Conqueror of Sind, is said to have forecast that Karachi would some day become the "Glory of the East." Recent developments in Karachi hold out fresh hopes of this prediction being fulfilled, for with the growth of aviation, Karachi, which is on the main line of Imperial aerial communication between London and Australia right across India, is bound to become a vital airport, if it is not already one. In addition to being the capital of Sind, Karachi is the outlet for the products of the Punjab. If the Barrage becomes all that is expected of it, Karachi may have to handle in 1960 a very large portion of the produce mentioned above of the Barrage produce as also the produce from 429,800 acres of Dubari cropped land. That this is not altogether Utopian is evident from the fact that within seven years of the commencement of Barrage operations, that is, by the end of 1941 the following acres were under cultivation in the Barrage Zone: 1,078,468 acres under wheat, 859,888 acres under cotton and 598,811 acres under rice.

Government House.

GOVERNOR

H. E. Sir Francis Mudie, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.

J. M. Phelps, I.C.S., *Secretary to H. E. the Governor.*

Major F. E. Nevin, 2nd Royal Lancers, *Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.*

Lt. F. J. G. Shearburn, 13th D.C.O. Lancers, I.A.C., *Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor.*

SECRETARIAT STAFF.

A. P. LeMesurier, I.C.S., *Chief Secretary to the Government of Sind.*

G. W. McElhinny, I.C.S., O.B.E., J.P., *Revenue Commissioner and Secretary, Revenue Department.*

S. G. Mustafa, I.S.E., *Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.*

M. P. Mathrani, O.B.E., B.E., I.S.E., *Joint Chief Engineer & Joint Secretary to Govt., Public Works Department.*

D. R. C. Halford, I.C.S., *Secy., Finance Department.*

B. R. Patel, I.C.S., *Secretary to Government and Director of Civil Supplies, Sind.*

Nazir Ahmed, I.C.S., *Enforcing Officer, Sind, Deputy Secretary and Additional Director of Civil Supplies.*

V. D. C. Evans, I.P., *Enforcement Officer and Deputy Secretary, Department of Food and Civil Supplies.*

G. S. Kehar, B.A., *Deputy Secretary, Home and Political Services and General Administration.*

N. B. Shah, B.E., I.S.E., *Deputy Secretary, Public Works Department.*

Muhammad Moosa Sahibo, B.E., I.S.E., Class I, *Addl. Dy. Secy. to Govt., Public Works Dept.*

Muhammad Yakub Khaliqdad Khan Agha, B.A., *Revenue Assistant Commissioner.*

Muhammad Hashim Haji Rajabali Alias, *General Assistant Commissioner.*

Bulchand R. Kirpalani, B.A., *Addl. Assistant Commissioner.*

H. B. Hingorani, *Deputy Secretary, Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.*

Shamdas K. Hiranandani, Bar-at-Law, *Personal Assistant to R. L. A., Sind.*

A. F. D'Souza, B.A. (Hons.), *Assistant Secretary to Govt. Political Services and General Administration Departments.*

Rai Sahib N. V. Raghavan, B.A., LL.B., J.P., *Examiner, Local Fund Accounts and under Secy. to Govt., Finance Dept.*

A. B. Hannah, Asstt. Secy., *Home Department.*

Lekhraj M. Tejwani, *Assistant Secretary, Public Works Department.*

B. Vasudeva Rao, B.A., *Asstt. Secy., Finance Dept.*

T. G. Narayanan, B.A., *Addl. Asstt. Secy., Finance Dept.*

Bhagwan R. Ramchandani, B.A., *Addl. Asstt. Secy. to Govt., Public Works Dept.*

S. D. Hukmani, B.E., I.S.E., Class II, *Asstt. Exec. attached to the P. W. D. Department.*

A. M. Rahu, B.A., LL.B., *Assistant Secretary, General Department.*

As a sequel to the unprecedented situation that arose in the Sind Assembly, which was without a Speaker or a Deputy Speaker or anyone willing to perform the duties of Speaker, His Excellency the Governor dissolved the Assembly in September 1946. It has been decided by the Government to hold a fresh general election in December, 1946.

The United Provinces.

The United Provinces lies in practically the centre of Upper India. It is bounded on the north by Tibet, on the north-east by Nepal, on the east and south-east by Bihar, on the south by two of the Chota-Nagpur States of the Central India Agency and the Saugor district of the Central Provinces, and on the west by the States of Gwalior, Dholpur, Bharatpur, Sirmoor, and Jubbal, and by the provinces of Delhi and the Punjab. Its total area amounts to 106,247 square miles, to which may be added the area of the three Indian States of Rampur, Tehri-Garhwal and Benares with an area of 6,276 square miles, giving a total of 112,523 square miles. The total population according to the 1941 census is 56,346,456.

The Province, originally termed the North-Western Provinces and so amalgamated in 1877, was named the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in 1902 and received its present designation on April 1, 1937. It includes four distinct tracts of country: portions of the Himalayas, including the Kumaon division which consists of three hill districts, two of which are entirely in the hills and one is half in the sub-montane belt, the sub-Himalayan tract, the great Gangetic plain, and portions of the hill systems of Central India including Bundelkhand. The Gangetic plain is protected by an extensive canal system, which though somewhat liable to run short of water in extremely dry years, is of great benefit in all ordinary years and years of limited drought. The first two of these tracts are infertile and support a very sparse population and the Central Indian plateau is almost equally infertile, though better populated. The soil of the Gangetic plain, however, possesses an extreme fertility and here the density of population varies from 542 persons per square mile in the west to 555 in the centre and 753 in the east, which gives the Province as a whole a greater population pressure on the soil than any other Province in India save Delhi and Bengal. In the south there are low rocky hills, broken spurs of the Vindhya mountains, covered with stunted trees and jungle, and in the north the lower slopes of the Himalayas, clothed with dense forest, affording excellent big and small game shooting, and rising beyond in a tangled mass of ridges, ever higher and higher, until it reaches the line of the eternal snows, but the greater part of the province consists of level plain, teeming with highly-cultivated fields and watered by three rivers—the Ganges, Jumna and Gogra.

Administration.

The Province was until the close of 1920 administered by a Lieutenant-Governor chosen from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service. Under the Reform scheme the Province was raised to the status of a Governor-in-Council, the Governor being assisted by two members of the Executive Council in charge of the Reserved Subjects and two Ministers in charge of the Transferred Subjects. With effect from April 1, 1937, provincial autonomy was inaugurated in this Province and a Cabinet of 6 Ministers to assist the Governor was formed, under the G. I. Act of 1935. This Ministry remained in office from July 17, 1937 to November 3, 1939. But after the outbreak of the European War it resigned and the powers of administration were assumed by the Governor under section 93 of the G. I. Act of 1935. He appointed 3 Advisors from November 4, 1939, and a fourth one from September 14, 1943, to assist him in the administration of the Province. The medium for the transaction of public business is the Secretariat, the staff of which consists of 13 Secretaries (including Chief Secretary), and 12 Deputy Secretaries including one Deputy Legal Remembrancer who is *ex-Officio* Deputy Secretary in the Judicial Department. There are also six Under-Secretaries including one Assistant Deputy Legal Remembrancer who is *ex-Officio* under Secretary in the Judicial Department and one Secretary, Council of Physical Culture who is *ex-Officio* under Secretary in the Education Department and 11 Assistant Secretaries. The Chief Secretary is in charge of Appointment, General Administration, Secretariat Establishment and Accounts, and Ecclesiastical Departments; the Finance Secretary deals mainly with the Finance Department; the Revenue Secretary is in charge of the Revenue, and Scarcity Departments; the Education Secretary is in charge of the Education Department; the L. S. G. Secretary is in charge of the Local Self-Government, Municipal, Medical and Public Health Departments; the Judicial Secretary and Legal Remembrancer is in charge of the Judicial, (Civil) and Legislative Departments and perform the duties of Legal Remembrancer; the Public Works Secretary is in charge of the Buildings and Roads and Irrigation, Forest and Transport Departments. The Industries Secretary is in charge of the Industries, Excise and Labour Departments. The Information Secretary is in charge of the Information and Rural Development Departments. The Secretary, Agricultural Department is in charge of the Agriculture Department. The Secretary, Home Department is in charge of the Home Department (Criminal), Home Department (Jails) and Home Department (Police). There is one Secretary, who is in charge of the Civil Supplies and Rationing Departments. The Secretary, Department of Economics and Statistics, is also Economic Adviser to Government. There are also a Commissioner, Food and Civil Supplies and a Commissioner for Rationing. The Commissioner for Rationing has under him a Deputy and an Assistant Commissioner for Rationing. There are in addition two Deputy Directors, Supply and Rationing. Government spends the cold weather, October to April, in Lucknow and Allahabad, mostly in Lucknow, though the Secretariat remains throughout the year at Lucknow. The Governor and some of the Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries spend part of the hot weather in Naini Tal, but during the monsoon the Governor tours the plains, as he does also in the cold weather. The Board of Revenue is the highest court of appeal in revenue and

rent cases lying within its jurisdiction, being the chief revenue authority in the province. There are forty-nine British districts, thirty-seven in Agra and twelve in Oudh, average area 2,213 square miles and average population a million. Each district is in charge of a District Officer, termed a Magistrate and Collector in Agra, a Deputy Commissioner in Oudh and Kumaon and Superintendent in Dehra Dun district. The districts are grouped together in divisions. Each division is under a Commissioner, except the Kumaon division, the charge of which is held by the Deputy Commissioner, Naini Tal, in addition to his duties. There are ten divisions having an average area of nearly 10,600 square miles and an average population of nearly 5 millions. The districts are sub-divided into *Tahsils*, with an average area of 518 square miles and an average population of 236,000. Each ***Tahsil*** is in charge of a ***Tahsildar***, who is responsible for the collection of revenue, and also exercises judicial powers. *Tahsils* are divided into ***parganas*** which are units of importance in the settlement of land revenue. Subordinate to the ***Tahsildars*** are ***naib tahsildars*** and ***kanungos***. Ordinarily there are three ***kanungos*** and one ***naib tahsildar*** to a ***tahsil***. The ***Kanungos*** supervise the work of the ***patwaris***, or village accountants, check their papers and make such inquiries as may be entrusted to them by superior Officers. For judicial purposes (revenue and criminal), the District Officer assigns a sub-division, consisting of one or more *tahsils*, as the case may be to each of his subordinates, who may be covenanted civilians (Joint and Assistant Magistrates and Assistant Collectors) or members of the Provincial Service (Deputy Collectors and Magistrates).

Manufactures.

The province is not rich in minerals. Iron and copper ore are found in the Himalayan districts. There were mines of importance there formerly, but owing to high cost of production and inaccessibility, most of them have been closed. Coal field exist in the district of Mirzapur in Tehsil Sanghrauli on the border of Rewa State. Gold is found in minute quantities by washing the sands in some of the rivers in the hills. Lime stone is found in the Himalayas and in the districts of Etawah and Banda, and stone is largely quarried in the Mirzapur district. Cottage and artistic industries, however, abound in U.P. Cotton is ginned and spun throughout the Western districts of the province as a home industry; and weaving by means of handlooms is carried on in most districts. Chief handloom weaving centre are Tanda (Fyzabad), Benares, Mau (Azamgarh), Mubarakpur, Azamgarh, Mau Aima (Allahabad), Gorakhpur, Maghar (Basti), Khalilabad (Basti), Bara Banki, Sandila (Hardoi), Etawah, Amroha (Moradabad), Meerut, Sikandrabad (Bulandshahr), Deoband (Saharanpur), Sikandrarao (Aligarh), and Dhampur (Bijnor). Cawnpore is the chief centre for cotton spinning and weaving mills. According to the latest figures available, 2,650 persons are employed in cotton, ginning, cleaning and pressing factories and 56,016 in spinning and weaving mills. The number of actual handloom weavers is about 250,000. Silk weaving used to be confined to Benares (where the famous 'Kimkhab' brocade is made) but considerable work is now done at Etawah, Sandila, Mau (Azamgarh) and Bilaspur (Pilibhit). Embroidery work is done at Lucknow, where the noted 'Chikan' work of cotton on muslins is produced, and in Benares, where gold and silver work is done on silk, velvet, crepe and georgette. Benares uses local gold thread for embroidery work and 'Kimkhab' weaving. Gorakhpur has lately specialised in the manufacture of crepe and turkish towels. The glass industry is important at Bahjoi, Balawali, Sasni, Hathras, Harangau, Shikohabad, Makhanpur, Naini (Allahabad), Ghaziabad and Benares State. Firozabad is the chief centre of manufacturing glass bangles in India. Moradabad is noted for its lacquered brass work, Benares for brassware engraving and repousse; Farrukhabad, Pilkhawa (in Meerut district) and Muttra for their calico prints and Agra for its durries and marble and alabaster articles; porcelain wares are now made at Khurja and glazed pottery at Chunar and Meerut; Clay figures of men and fruits at Lucknow; carpets at Mirzapur and Bhadohi (Benares State) and cotton carpet at Shahjahanpur and leather goods in Cawnpore, Agra, Lucknow and Meerut.

The making of brass utensils at Mirzapur Farrukhabad, Hathras, Moradabad, Shamli (Muzaffarnagar), Benares, Bahraich and Oel (District Kheri), the carving and inlay work of Nagina and Saharanpur; the art silk industry of Tanda (Fyzabad), the lock and brass fittings industry at Aligarh, Cutlery at Qiamganj and Hathras, the copper utensil industry of Almora, the durries of Khairabad (Sitapur), Cawnpore Agra and Bareilly, the pottery at Nizamabad (District Azamgarh) and the Ivory work of Lucknow and manufacture of scissors at Meerut also deserve mention.

As a result of World War II blanket making has developed on a large scale in the districts of Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Najibabad (Bijnor), Mirzapur and Bhadohi (Benares State) and the manufacture of locks, safety and split pins and other miscellaneous iron articles at Aligarh. The weaving of tweeds has developed as a new industry in Almora district.

Cawnpore is the chief industrial centre. It has tanneries, leather goods factories, soap factories, oil mills, cotton, woollen and Jute mills, engineering workshops, alluminium utensil factories, hosiery factories, plastic products, starch factories, glue refinery, chemical and pharmaceutical works, ordnance factories and other mills. The Cawnpore Woollen Mills is the largest in India. Lucknow possesses an important paper-mill and also a cotton mill. There are cotton, ginning and pressing factories at Aligarh, Meerut, and Bareilly and cotton mills at Agra, Hathras, Benares, Cawnpore, Moradabad and Aligarh. There are now 69 Sugar Factories in the province producing sugar by vacuum process. They are situated in Gorakhpur, Rohilkhand, Meerut, Lucknow, Fyzabad, Benares and Allahabad divisions. A certain amount of sugar is also made by the open pan process and a large quantity of gur is made in the villages. Excellent furniture is made at Bareilly mostly on cottage lines.

There is a paper factory, a straw-board factory and a cigarette factory at Saharanpur. Attars and perfumes are made at Lucknow, Kanauj and Jaunpur. Dayalbagh (Agra) has a tannery, a leather goods factory, a textile factory, a hosiery factory, a dairy, a chemical and soap factory and a factory for manufacturing doors, bolts, lanterns, electrical goods, fountain pens, chemical balances, etc. Fountain pens are made in Cawnpore, Lucknow and Benares. Shoe laces and elastics are made in Cawnpore. Scientific balances and instruments are made at Benares and Dayalbagh (Agra).

There is a plywood factory at Sitapur, a straw-board factory at Meerut, a bonemeal at Lagarwara (Unao) and at Hapur (Meerut), a turpentine and rosin factory, a match factory, a catechu factory and a bobbin factory at Butterbuckganj (Bareilly); brushes are manufactured in Cawnpore, Agra and Meerut, cardboard boxes at Cawnpore and Lucknow. Acids are manufactured at Agra and Ghaziabad and power-alcohol at Meerut. Chemical and pharmaceutical works are at Cawnpore and Amausi (Lucknow). Vegetable ghee is manufactured at Cawnpore, Begamabad and Ghaziabad (District Meerut). Tin canisters are made at Agra and Ghaziabad.

Important trade centres are Cawnpore, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Benares, Lucknow, Meerut, Aligarh, Hathras, Muttra, Agra, Farrukhabad, Moradabad, Chandausi, Bareilly, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Ghaziabad, Khurja, Gorakhpur, Ghazipur, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur and Hapur.

Agriculture.

The chief industry is agriculture, which is the principal source of livelihood of a little over 70 per cent of the population and a subsidiary source of income to a further 8 per cent. The soils of the province fall into three groups; the valley soils of the Himalayas, the main alluvium and the Central Indian alluvium; the chief characteristic soil or the Central Indian alluvium is the black soil, with a lighter variant, though here also there are light loams and gravel. The Himalayan soils are of local origin and vary with the nature of the rock from which they have been formed, whilst the main alluvium soils are sand, clay and loam, the loam being naturally the most productive. The soil naturally yields excellent crops of rice, millet, maize, linseed, mustard, cotton, wheat, barley, sugarcane, pulses and potatoes, rice being grown mostly in low-lying heavy clays, and potatoes on the higher valleys. The greater part of the province is highly cultivated. The rainfall varies from 50 to 70 inches in the hills to 40 to 50 inches in the Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions, while the Agra Division receives only about 25 to 30 inches annually. Drought seriously affected Bundelkhand and the Agra Divisions in the past; better drainage and irrigation facilities have effected considerable improvement. In the latter area, however, shortage of water in the canals and the general lowering of the water level still continue to react against full agricultural returns. Steps are being taken to increase the amount of water passing down the canals.

The price of rice rose more or less steadily till August, when the maximum price was attained, followed by an almost steady decline. The maximum price of wheat was attained during February and declined thereafter till May, but rose again in June and remained more or less stationery thereafter. As regards barley and gram, the prices rose more or less steadily till October, when these attained the peak level, but declined thereafter. The price of *arhar dal* rose till February, thereafter continued to decline more or less steadily till June, then again rose till October, when it attained the peak level, but fell in the subsequent months.

There was some increase in the area under wheat as compared with the corresponding figures for the preceding year, the average outturn being uncertain. Although there was a slight decrease in the area under rice, there was an increase in the average outturn. There was a slight decrease in the area under cotton but marked decrease in that under sugar cane, as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year. The average outturn for cotton remained more or less stationary, but that for sugarcane showed a slight increase.

Land is held on Zamindari tenure in Agra and Taluqdari tenure in Oudh. The principal land owners in Oudh are the Taluqdars, some of whom own very large estates. The area held in Taluqdari tenure amounts to 54 per cent of the total area in Oudh.

The People.

The population is mainly Hindu. The 1941 census has disclosed slight variations in the communal percentages. The Hindus were 83·27 per cent as against 84·4% in 1931, the Muslims numbering 15·28% as against 15% at the previous census. The total of all other communities was 1·44% comprising of Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, other Christians, Sikhs, Jains, Parsees, Buddhists, Jews, Tribes other than scheduled castes, and of persons who declared themselves as belonging to no caste or religion. Among the Hindus are included scheduled castes, caste Hindus and Arya Samajists.

The three main physical types are Dravidian, Aryan and Mongoloid, the latter being confined to the Himalayan and sub Himalayan districts and the former to South Mirzapur and Bundelkhand, whilst the high caste Aryans frequent the western district of the Province. Most of the people, however, show a mixed Arya-Dravidian origin.

The ordinary spoken language of the Province is Hindustani, written in Nagri and Persian characters. There are distinct literatures in Hindi and Urdu languages respectively and a certain proportion of residents in urban areas, irrespective of their religion, speak and write in Urdu which has a close relationship with Persian and Arabic.

Local Self-Government.

The main units of local self-government are the district and municipal boards, which have non-official Chairmen. Most of the

municipal boards having an annual income of Rs. 50,000 or over have executive officers to whom certain administrative powers are reserved. The administrative functions of the municipal and district boards are performed by the Chairman and Executive Officer or the Secretary, but the boards themselves are directly responsible for most of the administration. The district boards obtain 43.76 per cent. of their income from Government grants. The other chief sources of income are the local rate levied from the land owners and the tax on circumstances and property imposed by some of the boards. The United Provinces Motor Vehicles Taxation Act came into force with effect from January 1st, 1936. The tax realised under this Act is also utilized in the payment of grants to local authorities for purposes of expenditure on the construction, maintenance and improvement of roads. The chief source of municipal income is the octroi or terminal tax and toll which is an octroi in modified form. Local opinion is strongly in favour of indirect as opposed to direct taxation for municipal purposes.

Justice.

Justice is administered by the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad in the portion of the province known as Agra and by the Chief Court sitting at Lucknow in the portion of the province known as Oudh. They are the final appellate authorities in both criminal and civil cases. The former consists of a Chief Justice and ten permanents, and one Additional Judge, six of whom are Indians and the latter consists of a Chief Judge and three permanent and one addl. judges, two of whom are Indians. There are 36 posts of district and sessions judges of which nine are held by officers not belonging to the Indian Civil Service as they have been listed to the provincial service and the bar. Usually they exercise appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases and in certain conditions in cases under the United Provinces Tenancy Act. The High Court has extraordinary original jurisdiction. The Chief Court's original jurisdiction was abolished in 1930 by an Act of the Provincial Legislature. District Officers and their assistants, including tahsildars, preside in criminal courts as magistrates and as collectors and assistant collectors, in rent and revenue courts and dispose of a good deal of the work. Honorary magistrates and honorary assistant collectors who function in all the districts also deal with criminal, revenue and rent cases. Stipendiary Revenue officers have been appointed temporarily all over the Province to assist in the disposal of rent and revenue case work. Kumaon has been brought under the Civil jurisdiction of the High Court from 1st April 1926. The deputy and assistant commissioners exercise inferior civil powers in this division which has no separate civil courts. In the rest of the province there are civil judges, judges of small cause courts and munsifs who dispose of a large number of civil suits. The jurisdiction of a civil judge extends to all original suits without pecuniary limit and a munsif can hear cases ordinarily of a value not exceeding Rs. 2,000 and if specially empowered up to Rs. 5,000. Appeals from munsifs always lie to the district judge while those from the civil judges go to the High Court or the Chief Court, except in cases of a value of Rs. 5,000 or les which are heard by the district judge. Sma cause court judges, ordinarily try suits to th value of Rs. 500 but the Senior Judges of Sma Causes are empowered to try suits of a civ nature of which the value does not exce Rs. 1,000. There are also honorary munsif whose jurisdiction is limited to Rs. 200, an village munsifs whose jurisdiction is fixed a Rs. 20.

Public Works Department.

The Public Works Department (Buildings an Roads and Irrigation Branches), is in the port folio of the Hon'ble Minister for Public Work and Irrigation and the post of Secretary t Government in this department is held by member of the Indian Civil Service.

The Buildings and Roads Branch is adminis tered by three Chief Engineers, two on th Administrative side and one for Post-W Planning. The Province is divided into circles and 23 divisions. Each circle is in th charge of a Superintending Engineer and eac division is under an Executive Engineer. Th Branch of P.W.D. is entrusted with the main tenance of all Provincial metalled and unmetalle roads and the construction of all department buildings (except those of Irrigation Branc each costing more than Rs. 7,500.

The Buildings and Roads Branch has increas to more than thrice its size since the outbre of the war and has now undertaken an exten programme of Road and Building construct The road construction scheme is proposed to spread over 10 years in 3 phases of 2, 3 an years respectively and would cost nearly crores. Roads have been classified into classes. (1) National Highways—These wo traverse several Provinces or States and would of National importance. (2) Provincial Hi ways—These would be main roads runn along and across the length of the Province. Major District Roads—These would main serve the needs of each district and are be taken over from District Boards for reconstr tion. (4) Village and other District Road These would serve the villages and will m each village within reach of at least 5 to 6 m of a pucca road. On the completion of Phase Programme (1946-49) which is estimate cost 15.5 crores the province will have 9 miles of metalled roads 4,491 miles of unmet roads and 500 miles of cement concrete trac

In the Post War Building Scheme 410 bu ings costing about 3 crores are proposed to constructed throughout the Province d 1946-47. The important buildings to be tak up for construction are mostly of Medi Animal Husbandry, Agricultural and Ed tional Departments, i.e. (1) new Medical Col at Agra, (2) Extension of Medical Colle Lucknow, (3) Veterinary College at Fyzabad, Nurses Training Centre at Cawnpore, (5) Colon tion Scheme, (6) Town and Village Hous Schemes, (7) Residences for councillors at Lu now, (8) Construction of certain Head of Dep ments at Lucknow.

The Buildings and Roads Branch has recently opened a section which will deal with Soil Stabilization and its uses in the construction of new roads at a low cost.

The Irrigation branch is administered by three Chief Engineers. The province is divided into circles and divisions.

The Irrigation Branch administers the various Irrigation works in the province as well as the Ganges Canal Hydro-electric Grid, the Tube-Well Irrigation scheme, and the Fyzabad Electricity and Gogra Pumping Schemes. The Ganges, the Eastern Jumna, the Agra Canals, and the Ganges Canal Hydro-Electric Grid are administered by the Chief Engineer (West) while the Sarda Canal, the Fyzabad Electricity and Gogra pumping schemes the Bundelkhand Canals and the Tube-well are administered by the Chief Engineer (East). The Project Circle, Irrigation Works, is under the administration of the Chief Engineer (Development).

The Canals and Tube-Wells, administered by the Irrigation Branch in the United Provinces irrigate over 50 lakhs acres annually.

The Sarda Canal, was opened in 1928 for introducing irrigation into Oudh. In November 1941 an extension, which includes 350 miles of new irrigating channels, was formally opened, making the total length of the main canal and branches, including distributaries, drainage cuts and escapes at on the system, 4,400 miles. The area irrigated is over 10 lacks of acres annually including over 24 lakhs acres sugarcane.

The Ganges Canal—Upper and Lower. The headworks of the former are situated at Hardwar in the Saharanpur district and of the latter at Narora in the Bulandshahr district. The Upper Ganges Canal came into operation in the year 1854-55, and its total mileage of channels is 3,914 miles. The area irrigated annually is about 15 lakhs of acres. The Lower Ganges Canal was opened in 1879-80 and the total mileage of its channels is 5,100 miles. This system irrigates nearly 11 lakhs of acres.

In connection with the Grow More Food Campaign a number of channels have been remodelled and improved, with a view to increasing their water supplies and thereby enabling them to irrigate larger areas. Projects for the construction of about 800 miles of new channels on the Sarda Canal and about 400 miles on the Upper Ganges, Lower Ganges, Eastern Jumna, Betwa, Dhasan and Gogra Canals have been prepared. Of these new channels approximately three-fourths have been completed and opened for irrigation. The additional yield of food grains on this account will be about 75,000 tons per annum.

The Ganges Canal Hydro-electric Grid supplies power for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes to 14 districts in the west of the province, and to Shahdara in Delhi province. Seven of the ten available falls have been harnessed for generating electric energy and a station by steam power station has been constructed at Chandausi of 9,000 K.W. capacity, making a total of 28,900 K. Wa. available on the Grid. Besides supplying energy for lights and fans and minor industries to about 93 towns, the Grid provides power for irrigation pumping from rivers, tube-wells and open wells. In addition to the Chandausi steam station, the steam station at Harduaganj will shortly be in commission generating about 10,000 K.Ws. when in operation. Another hydro power station at Mohammadpur designed to generate about 9,000 K.Ws. is at present under construction. A large project for the extension of the transmission system of the Grid, which will enable the power generated at Mohammadpur power station to be utilised, is under consideration. This supply of cheap power from over 2000 sub-stations in the Grid is already having an important bearing on the economic disposal of crops and the development of industries in the urban and rural areas of the Grid zone.

The steam power station at Sohwal has a capacity of 2,500 Kilowatts. It supplies energy to the towns of Fyzabad and Ajudhia and for pumping 180 cusecs of water from the Gogra at Raunahi into a canal system 129 miles long, designed to irrigate 43,000 acres.

The United Provinces Government have various irrigation and power projects under consideration for the post-war period. Brief details of these projects on which investigations have advanced sufficiently are given below:—

Sarda Canal Hydro Electric Scheme: It is proposed to generate 12 miles of the Sarda Main Canal by combining the present falls on the existing channels into one drop of 59 ft. for generating 20,000 K.W. minimum at one power station with an installed capacity of 41,000 K.W. The station would, in the first instance, be linked with the Ganges Canal Hydro thermal system in which it will inject 10,000 K.W. Transmission lines will also be run into Pilibhit, Bareilly, Naini Tal, Shahjahanpur and Kheri districts where energy will be made available for domestic agricultural and industrial purposes. Investigations with regard to this scheme have been completed and construction work will start after the rains of 1945. It is anticipated that power from this power station will be available for consumption by 1949.

Nayar Dam Project: It is proposed to impound 1.4 million acre feet gross in the valley of the Nayar, a tributary of the Ganges 50 miles above Hardwar, by building a dam 650 ft. high across the gorge in the river near village Marora in Garhwal district. 0.8 million acre feet is expected to be available annually for irrigation draw off. Primary continuous power to the extent of 15,000 K.W. and secondary power amounting to 70,000 K.W. is also proposed to be generated at the dam site. Geological investigations with regard to rock at dam site are to be taken shortly and the project will take some seven years to complete.

Rihand Dam Project: It is proposed to impound 9 million acre feet gross in the Rihand basin in Singhrauli Pargana, Mirzapur district by a 284 feet high dam across a gorge near Pipri village. Power will be generated by the artificial head created by the storage dam at the power station situated immediately below it. The capacity of the installed plant is expected to be

150,000 K.W. The United Provinces Government are carrying on the investigations with regard to this site pending formation of the Sone Valley Corporation, the formation of which is under consideration at present.

In order to meet the growing demand for irrigation facilities in the Eastern Districts and to give benefit to an area which supplied a good many recruits to the Indian Army and labour Corps, Government propose to construct canals from Rapti and Kuana rivers which would serve Domariaganj, Basi, Basti, Khalilabad and the tehsils of Basti District and Bangaon Tehsil of Gorakhpur district, and from the Rohia and Danda rivers which will serve the areas bounded by Douri Nadi in the east, Rohin Nadi in the west and Lakimpur in the south, and Rohin Nadi and Railway line from Nautanwan to Nai Ket respectively. Nine pumps have also been purchased for installation at various places in Azamgarh District and a pumping scheme is under investigation from Gogta river near Sanawa which will serve Barabanki, Fyzabad, Sultanpur, Partabgarh, Jaunpur and Benares. The channels on the existing Gogra canal system are also being extended by 50 miles. It is also proposed to construct 100 tube-wells in the Basti and Gorakhpur districts, which would irrigate 24,000 acres of Rabi, 12,000 acres of sugarcane, and 6,000 acres of rice giving an additional yield of 210,000 maunds of food grains.

Besides the Eastern districts it is proposed to construct two Dams one on Shahzad river near Lalitpur in Jhansi District and the other on Karamnasa river near Silhot. The former will extend Irrigation in Shahzad Sajnam Doab and the Betwa Canal area and the latter will feed the proposed left and right Khajuri Canals and augment supplies on the Ghagar and Garai Canals systems.

The Ganges Valley State Tubewell Scheme which originally comprised 1656 tubewells is now being extended by the construction of 600 more additional tubewells to help the Grow More Food Campaign. These tubewells are spread over the districts of Moradabad, Bijnor, Budaun, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, and parts of Etah and Bareilly introducing irrigation on the volumetric system over approximately an area of 19,80,858 acres, under the ultimate development scheme, hitherto without any source of irrigation.

The Irrigation Branch also maintains a Research section which deals with problems of flowing water, silting troubles, scouring action below pucca works channel losses, model experiments of existing and proposed Canal works, etc.

Police.

The Police Force is administered by an Inspector-General, with five Deputy Inspectors-General, including one Deputy Inspector-General now known as D. I. G. Headquarters and Railways, and two temporary officers and two Assistants to I. G. of Police, 48 Superintendents including one S. P. Railways and one additional Superintendent of Police, 41 Assistant Superintendents and 73 Deputy Superintendents. There is a Police Training College at Moradabad under a Superintendent of Police as Principal. There is a C. I. D. forming a separate department with an Assistant Inspector-General (temporary) in charge and three Superintendents of Police. A Military Police section under the command of a Superintendent of Police assisted by one Assistant Commandant and one Adjutant has been added to the provincial police force. As a temporary measure an Anti-Corruption Department to eradicate corruption in the services has also been set-up under a Deputy Inspector-General of Police, assisted by three Superintendents and six Deputy Superintendents. The administration of the Jail Department is in charge of an Inspector-General of Prisons, who is an officer of the Indian Medical Service.

Education.

Education is maintained in part by the State and partly by means of grants-in-aid. There are five Universities, the four residential Universities of Allahabad, Lucknow, Aligarh (Muslim) and Benares (Hindu) and the affiliating University of Agra. The last named was established in 1927 besides eleven affiliated colleges situated outside the United Provinces. Agra University consists of twelve colleges, some of which were formerly associated with the Allahabad University on its external side. These colleges are the Agra and St John's Colleges at Agra, Christ Church, D.A.V. and Sanatan Dharma Colleges Cawnpore; the Meerut College, Meerut; the Bareilly College Bareilly; St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur; The Balwant Rajput College, and the Agra Medical College, Agra; The Amar Singh K.E.M. Jat College, Lakhoti; and the Agricultural College Cawnpore. There are Intermediate Colleges and Anglo-Hindustani high and middle schools which prepare boys for the High School and Intermediate examinations conducted by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, which prescribes courses for high school and intermediate education.

There are 49 Government High schools for boys and 13 for girls and 8 Government Intermediate Colleges for boys and one for girls the remainder are under private management and are aided by Government.

The Isabella Thoburn College and the Mahila Vidyalaya College at Lucknow, and the Women's College at Aligarh, impart University education to Indian girls. The Basant College for Women at Benares, the Gokuldas Hindu Girls' Intermediate College, Moradabad, Balika Vidyalaya Intermediate College, Cawnpore, Crosthwaite Girls' Intermediate College, Allahabad, Raghunath Girls' Intermediate College, Meerut, Prem Vidyalaya Girls' Intermediate College, Dayalbagh, Agra, Karamat Hussain Girls' Intermediate College, Lucknow, Mahadevi Kanya Pathshala, Dehra Dun, Kishori Raman Girls Inter College, Muttra, Tika Ram Girls' Intermediate College, Aligarh, Seksaria Theosophical Girls' College, Sitapur and Dwarka Prasad Girls' Intermediate College, Allahabad, teach upto these there are High Schools, English Middle and Hindustani Lower Middle Schools and Primary schools throughout the province for the education of Indian girls. The St. George Inter

College, Mussoorie, the St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal, Sherwood Inter College, Naini Tal and La Martiniere College, Lucknow, are well known institutions for European and Anglo-Indian children in the province which teach upto the Intermediate stage. All Saints' Diocesan College, Naini Tal has a Teacher's Training Department for Women teachers and also a Cambridge Higher Certificate Class. Besides these, there are many excellent educational institutions for European boys and girls both in the hills and plains which are attended by students from all over India. Government maintain Training Colleges for male teachers in Lucknow, Allahabad and Agra, and a Training Department is attached to the Lucknow Christian College. There are Training Departments attached to the Aligarh Muslim University and the Benares Hindu University. Government also maintains a Training College for Women Teachers at Allahabad. The Allahabad University has started a course leading to the M.Ed. degree but this is confined to those who have already obtained the diploma of L.T. or B.T. elsewhere.

There is a Department of Mining and Metallurgy in the Benares Hindu University where four years' courses of training are provided, leading to degrees in the two subjects. This is the only university in India where training in these two industrial subjects is available. There is a Technical Institute known as the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute and a Central Textile Institute at Cawnpore; a school of Art and Crafts at Lucknow; three Government Technical Institutes at Lucknow, Gorakhpur and Jhansi respectively; one Polytechnic Institute at Srinagar (Garhwal); five carpentry schools, one known as Central Wood Working Institute, Bareilly; others are at Allahabad, Fyzabad, Naini Tal and Dehra Dun; six weaving schools, one known as Central Weaving Institute at Benares, others at Mau (Azamgarh), Kairabad (Sitapur), Amroha (Moradabad), Muzzaffarnagar, and Bulandshahr and one Metal Working School at Aligarh; two Leather Working Schools at Cawnpore and Meerut, one Tanning School at Fatehpur; and one Brassware School at Benares known as Batuk Prasad Khatri Industrial Institute. There is also a Technical College and Leather Working School at Dayalbagh, Agra.

There is a Government Engineering College at Roorkee known as Thomason College and a school of Arts and Crafts in Lucknow. There are two Civil Engineering Schools At Lucknow. At the Benares Hindu University there is a five years' course in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

There is an Agricultural College at Cawnpore and three Agricultural Schools at Gorakhpur, Bulandshahr and Ghazipur. There is also a non-government Agricultural Institute at Allahabad and a non-government degree college in Agriculture at Agra and Lakhaoti (District Bulandshahr) and an Intermediate College in Agriculture at Baraut (District Meerut).

Education in Law is given at four residential Universities and at the Agra and Meerut Colleges and at the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic and Sanatan Dharama Colleges at Cawnpore, and at the Bareilly College. Instruction in Commerce for the B. Com. degree of the Agra University is given in the Sanatan Dharama and the D.A.V. Colleges at Cawnpore and in the St. John's College at Agra, Bareilly College, Bareilly, and Balwant Rajput College, Agra. A Commerce Department for the B.Com. degree is also attached to Allahabad, Benares and Lucknow Universities.

The King George's Medical College, Lucknow, which is managed by the Lucknow University, prepares candidates for the M.B.B.S. and higher degrees of the Lucknow University. There is also a Government Medical College at Agra which is affiliated to the Agra University. There is also a college of Ayurveda attached to the Benares Hindu University and a college of Unani Tib attached to the Muslim University, Aligarh. The Board of Indian Medicine, U.P. established by Government in 1926, prescribes courses and holds examinations for Ayurvedic and Unani Colleges affiliated to it. The Takmilut-Tib College and the state aided Unani Medical College at Lucknow, the Unani Medical College at Allahabad, the Rishikul Ayurvedic College, Hardwar, the Bundelkhand Ayurvedic College, Jhansi, the Kanya Kubja Ayurvedic College and the Mool Chand Rastogi Trust Ayurvedic College, Lucknow, the Darshanand Ayurvedic College, Benares, and the Lalit Hari Ayurvedic College, Pilibhit, are affiliated to it.

Public schools for secondary and primary Hindustani education are almost entirely maintained or aided by District and municipal boards and Hindustani education is administered through them and the expenditure of grants for Hindustani education is in their hands. Government maintains nine normal schools and seven Central Training Schools for the training of Hindustani teachers. There are also seven normal schools and three Central Training Schools for PTC for training of women Hindustani teachers. Each district has a Deputy Inspector of Schools who is the Secretary of the Education Committee of the district board, assisted by several Sub-Deputy Inspectors. There are ten Inspectors who supervise both Anglo-Hindustani and Hindustani education in their divisions.

Medical.

The Medical Department is in charge of an Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals who is assisted by two Deputy Inspectors-General of Civil Hospitals one of whom is specially in charge of women's hospitals and women doctors' Services, one assistant to the I.G.C.H. and one Personal Assistant. The Deputy Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals (Women) is also the Secretary of the Provincial Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund. A Civil Surgeon is in charge and is responsible for the medical work of each district and in a few of the larger stations he has an assistant. In two stations (Ranikhet and Roorkee) Medical Officers in military employ hold collateral civil charge. There are about 100 Provincial Medical Service officers in charge of important dispensaries and on the reserve list and a large number of Provincial subordinate medical service officers. Women's hospitals are in

charge of P.M.S. (W.) or P.S.M.S. (W.) Officers. Government have also instituted Provincial Nursing Service and a Sisters' and Nurses' Service which are controlled by a Superintendent of Nursing Services who work under the I.G.C.H. These services have been established with a view to providing trained nurses in the ratio of one nurse to five beds in district headquarters hospitals.

A new 'P.M.S. II', which also has a gazetted status, has been created. This will eventually replace the P.S.M.S. Medical Licentiates with satisfactory war service are being appointed to it at present and in future only medical graduates will be appointed to this service.

The best equipped hospitals for Indian patients are the Thomason Hospital at Agra, King George's Hospital and the Balrampur Hospital at Lucknow, the newly-constructed Hallett Hospital, Cawnpore, the Prince of Wales Dispensary and the Ursula Horsman Memorial Hospital, Cawnpore, King Edward VII Hospital, Benares, and the Civil Hospital at Allahabad (for Europeans, Anglo Indians and Indians living in European style). The Ramsay Hospital for Europeans at Naini Tal is a first-class institution and there are also the Dufferin and Women's Hospitals at various places for rendering medical aid to women. The King George's Medical College, Lucknow, and the Agra Medical College, Agra, are two of the best equipped colleges, in the country, with a staff of highly efficient professors, and the hospitals attached to the Colleges are the best equipped hospitals in the Province. The Queen Mary's Hospital for women and children is also attached to the King George's Medical College and provides clinical material for the instruction of students in midwifery and gynaecology. At Agra this is done at the Lady Lyall Hospital. There are sanatoria for British soldiers in the hills. The King Edward VII Sanatorium at Bhowali in the district of Naini Tal is an up-to-date and well-equipped institution for the treatment of European and Indian consumptives. There is also a Government T. B. clinic at Allahabad. An up-to-date T.B. Clinic is also attached to the King George's Hospital, Lucknow.

Arrangements have been made for about 175 Ayurvedic and 50 Unani dispensaries to work in villages, under the charge of qualified Vaids and Hakims under the Rural Development programme. A compounder has been engaged to assist. Forty-eight Fixed and sixteen Travelling allopathic dispensaries are also working under the Rural Development programme at suitable places in the country side. The duty of the medical officer appointed to the Rural Development Dispensaries is not only to provide medical aid in villages but also to inculcate habits of cleanliness and carry on propaganda to ensure personal hygiene and health. Government have also appointed one Unani and two Ayurvedic Inspectors to look to the proper working of the indigenous dispensaries. These Inspectors work under the Rural Development Officer, U.P.

The aim which has been kept in view in opening rural indigenous and allopathic dispensaries is to make available medical aid in villages situated in the interior of the districts.

Government also sanction every year grants for the treatment of eye diseases at certain centres in rural areas. A good number of patients suffering from cataract and other diseases have received treatment under the scheme.

There were about eighty subsidized dispensaries and thirty subsidized medical practitioners working at the end of December 1945.

Facilities for the training of Indian girls as nurses and midwives have been provided at almost all important hospitals in the Province.

The Government have established a Hospitals Fund to improve Medical facilities. A sum of rupees one crore and thirteen lakhs has so far been allotted to this fund. Applications for grants out of this fund are considered and sanctioned by Government from time to time but it is in the main being conserved for post-war developments, when articles of equipment and building materials will be much cheaper.

A systematic campaign has been undertaken and large funds allotted to bring the hospitals at District Headquarters and the Dufferin Hospitals to a direct level.

To tide over the difficulty of getting imported drugs a new pharmacopoea of indigenous drugs was introduced at hospitals and dispensaries and an Indigenous Drugs Factory was started at Agra. The factory is making good progress. Arrangements have also been made with the Director General, Indian Medical Service, to obtain supplies of medical stores from the Medical Stores Department. A Scheme was sanctioned to train 90 Compounders every year for hospitals and dispensaries in the Province and it is in operation now.

A scheme for the provincialisation of district headquarters hospitals (both men's and women's) was started by Government in 1944-45. Twenty-three men's hospitals and eighteen women's hospitals have so far been taken over under this scheme and the remaining hospitals are likely to be provincialised during 1946-47.

The Board of Indian Medicine, U.P., established by Government in 1926, advises Government for giving grants-in-aid to Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries. These aggregate about Rs. 50,000 every year. It also conducts Ayurvedic and Unani examinations of students studying at its affiliated Ayurvedic and Unani Colleges and awards diplomas to successful candidates. It also maintains a register of qualified vaids and hakims. Government also give aid to subsidised Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries and practitioners in rural areas out of an allotment of Rs. 42,500. Government's object is to render medical aid through a system in which villagers have confidence.

A Blood Bank scheme has also been started. It is getting quite a good response.

Particular care has been taken in recent years to provide X-rays and cold storage plants at important hospitals at the expense of the Provincial Government.

THE FINANCES OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of the United Provinces.

Heads of Revenue.	Budget Estimates, 1946-47.	Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates, 1946-47.
	Rs.		Rs.
Principal Heads of Revenue.		*Direct Demands on the Revenue.*	
IV.—Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax	4,85,85,000	7.—Land Revenue	1,36,93,200
		8.—Provincial Excise	51,19,100
		9.—Stamps	3,99,600
VII.—Land Revenue ..	6,63,88,000	10.—Forest	65,74,400
VIII.—Provincial Excise ..	5,53,78,000	11.—Registration	7,15,600
		12.—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts	20,01,200
IX.—Stamps	2,13,59,000		
X.—Forest	1,18,92,400		
		13.—Other Taxes and Duties ..	1,08,700
XI.—Registration	15,00,000	*Irrigation Revenue Account.*	
XII.—Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts ..	19,95,000	17.—Interest on Irrigation works for which Capital Accounts are kept	1,35,14,400
XIII.—Other Taxes and Duties	1,40,51,000	18.—Other Revenue expenditure financed from ordinary Revenues	26,89,100
Irrigation, Etc.		*Irrigation Capital Account (Met from Revenue).*	
XVII.—Works for which Capital Accounts are kept—			
Receipts	4,26,20,800	19.—Construction of Irrigation Works—	
		B—Financed from Ordinary Revenues	15,26,500
Less—Working Expenses ..	2,48,63,400	*Debt Services.*—	
Net ..	1,77,57,400	22. Interest on debt and other obligations	—18,01,600
XVIII.—Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	1,53,800	23. Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt—	
Debt Services.		(i) Sinking Funds	78,65,700
XX.—Interest	22,56,900	(ii) Other Appropriations ..	7,93,000
		Civil Administration.—	
Civil Administration.		25.—General Administration { 10 / 11	77,85,200 / 1,69,16,300
XXI.—Administration of Justice	27,57,100	27.—Administration of Justice ..	98,73,500
XXII.—Jails and Convict Settlements ..	10,24,700	28.—Jails and Convict Settlements	79,86,600
		29.—Police	4,45,24,800
		36.—Scientific Departments ..	51,400
XXIII.—Police	71,72,600		
XXVI.—Education	19,01,000	37.—Education	3,18,49,800
XXVII.—Medical	11,78,100	38.—Medical	1,33,58,900
XXVIII.—Public Health ..	7,90,100	39.—Public Health	75,90,200
XXIX.—Agriculture	56,71,600	40.—Agriculture	1,77,53,700
XXIXA—Rural Development..	8,100	40A.—Rural Development ..	19,02,300
XXX.—Veterinary	15,27,100	41.—Veterinary	53,49,200

Heads of Revenue.	Budget Estimates, 1946-47.	Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates, 1946-47.
	Rs.		Rs.
Civil Administration—contd.		*Civil Administration*—contd.	
XXXI.—Co-operation	5,08,900	42.—Co-operation	25,39,800
		43.—Industries	75,64,800
XXXII.—Industries	38,50,200	44. Aviation	1,00,000
XXXVI.—Miscellaneous Departments	2,79,600	47.—Miscellaneous Departments .	15,40,700
		Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.—	
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		50.—Civil Works.—	
XXXIX.—Civil Works.—		(*a*) Provincial expenditure	1,90,39,200
(*a*) Ordinary	21,85,200	(*b*) Improvement of Communications from Central Road Fund Accounts	7,81,800
(*b*) Transfer from Central Road Fund ..	7,81,800		
Miscellaneous.—		*Miscellaneous.*—	
		54.—Famine Relief.—	
XLIII.—Transfers from Famine Relief Fund.	81,600	A.—Famine Relief	81,600
		B.—Transfers to Famine Relief Fund	....
XLIV.—Receipts in aid of superannuation ..	78,200		
XLV.—Stationery and Printing	13,97,700	55.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,39,63,300
XLVI.—Miscellaneous ..	2,04,000	56.—Stationery and Printing ..	30,72,100
		57.—Miscellaneous Charges ..	95,05,000
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments.—		*Extraordinary Items.*	
		63.—Extraordinary charges ..	1,77,13,700
XLIX.—Grants-in-aid from Central Government ..	1,16,48,200	64A.—Transfers to the Revenue Reserve Fund	4,65,000
		64B.—Civil Defence	....
L.—Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments ..	15,000		
		Capital accounts outside the revenue account.	
Extraordinary Items.—		68A.—Construction of Irrigation works	1,29,83,800
LI.—Extraordinary Receipts	28,67,800	68B.—Capital outlay on Hydro-Electric works	4,44,25,100
		71 Capital outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research	67,00,000
LII-A.—Transfers from the Revenue Reserve Fund	....	81.—Civil works not met from revenue	3,18,67,200
LII-B.—Civil Defence ..	4,65,000	83.—Payments of commuted value of pensions	5,68,400
		85A.—Capital outlay on provincial schemes of State Trading	—22,77,500
Total Revenue ..	29,15,02,200	Total, Capital Accounts, etc. ..	9,42,67,000

Heads of Revenue.	Budget Estimates, 1946-47.	Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates, 1946-47.
	Rs.		Rs.
Debt, Deposits and Remittance Heads.		*Debt, Deposits and Remittance Heads.*	
N.—PUBLIC DEBT.		N.—PUBLIC DEBT.	
A.—Debt Raised in India.		A.—Debt Raised in India.	
I.—Permanent Debt		I.—Permanent Debt—	
(i) Provincial Loans bearing interest—		(i) Provincial Loans bearing interest—	
New Loan	....	United Provinces Encumbered Estates Acts Bonds ..	23,00,000
United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act Bonds	70,00,000	5 per cent. U.P. Loan, 1944 ..	2,00,000
(ii) Loans not bearing Interest	....	3 per cent. United Provinces Loan 1961-1966.. ..	2,58,500
II.—Floating Debt—		3% U.P. Loan, 1925	....
Treasury Bills ..	4,00,00,000	3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1958	5,30,500
Loans from Imperial Bank for financing grain purchases ..	....	3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1960	3,80,600
Other Floating Loans	50,00,000	(ii) Loans not bearing interest. 6 per cent. United Provinces Development Loan.	1,000
III.—Loans from the Central Government..	....	II. Floating Debt—	
Loans for post-war development schemes	2,70,00,000	Treasury Bills	4,00,00,000
Total, N ..	7,70,00,000	Loans from the Imperial Bank for financing grain purchases	....
O.—UNFUNDED DEBT.		Other Floating Loans ..	50,00,000
State Provident Funds—	....	III.—Loans from the Central Government—	
General Provident Fund { Rupee Branch ..	19,30,000	Repayment of Consolidated Debt	19,16,500
General Provident Fund { Sterling Branch..	2,50,000	Total, N ..	5,05,87,100
Indian Civil Service Provident Fund { Rupee Branch ..	1,93,000	O.—UNFUNDED DEBT.	
Indian Civil Service Provident Fund { Sterling Branch..	3,30,000	State Provident Funds	
Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund { Rupee Branch ..	54,000	General Provident Fund { Rupee Branch ..	32,80,000
Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund { Sterling Branch..	1,000	General Provident Fund { Sterling Branch..	4,68,000
Contributory Provident Fund { Rupee Branch ..	44,000	Indian Civil Service Provident Fund { Rupee Branch ..	55,000
Contributory Provident Fund { Sterling Branch..	9,000	Indian Civil Service Provident Fund { Sterling Branch..	1,73,000
Other Miscellaneous Provident Funds { Rupee Branch ..	5,000	Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund { Rupee Branch ..	3,000
Other Miscellaneous Provident Funds { Sterling Branch..	6,000	Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund { Sterling Branch..	....
		Contributory Provident Fund { Rupee Branch ..	21,000
		Contributory Provident Fund { Sterling Branch..	....
		Other Miscellaneous Provident Funds { Rupee Branch ..	....
		Other Miscellaneous Provident Funds { Sterling Branch..	....
Total, O ..	8,28,47,000	Total, O ..	40,00,000

Heads of Revenue.	Budget Estimates, 1946-47.	Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates, 1946-47.
	Rs.		Rs.
P.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.		P. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.	
Deposits Bearing Interest.		*Deposits Bearing Interest.*	
Reserve Funds—		Reserve Funds—	
Depreciation Reserve Fund Irrigation (U.P.)—		Depreciation Reserve Fund—	
Reserve Fund	15,11,000	Irrigation	4,83,700
Deposits Not Bearing Interest.		*Deposits Not Bearing Interest.*	
(A) Sinking Funds—		(A) Sinking Funds—	
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—		Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—	..
Sinking Funds—		Sinking Funds—	
5 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1944, Sinking Fund ..	....	5% United Provinces Loan, 1944, Sinking Fund	2,00,000
3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1961-66, Sinking Fund (Depreciation)	2,55,000	3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1961-66, Sinking Fund (Depreciation)	2,56,000
3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1952, Sinking Fund (Depreciation)	3,08,800	3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1952, Sinking Fund (Depreciation)	....
3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1958, Sinking Fund (Depreciation)	5,25,000	3 per cent. U.P. Loan, 1958, Sinking Fund (Depreciation)	5,25,000
3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1960, Sinking Fund (Depreciation)	3,76,000	3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1958 Sinking Fund (Depreciation)	3,76,000
3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1952, Sinking Fund (Liquidation)	13,53,000	3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1952 (Liquidation) ..	....
3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1958, Sinking Fund (Liquidation)	15,44,200	**Sinking Fund Investment Account**	
3 per cent United Provinces Loan, 1960, Sinking Fund (Depreciation)	40,60,000	3 per cent United Provinces Loan, 1952, Sinking Fund (Liquidation)	13,53,000
Other Appropriations	7,93,000	3 per cent. U.P. Loan, 1958, Sinking Fund (Liquidation) ..	15,44,200
Sinking Fund Investment Account—		5 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1960, Sinking Fund (Liquidation).	40,60,000
5 per cent. U.P. Loan, 1944 ..	....	(B) Reserve Funds—	
(B) Reserve Funds—		A—Famine Relief Fund—Transfers to the Revenue Account ..	81,000
A—Famine Relief Fund—		Transfers to General Balances for repayment of Debt.	1,25,000
Transfers from the Revenue Account	....	United Provinces Sugarcane Compensation Fund	....
Interest Receipts	1,95,200	United Provinces Road Fund ..	19,26,600
Recoveries of famine expenditure	....	Hospitals Fund (U.P.)	....
United Provinces Sugarcane Compensation Fund	....	Magh Mela Fund, United Provinces	1,79,400
United Provinces Road Fund ..	20,00,000	Revenue Reserve Fund—	
Hospitals Funds	....	Transfer to the Revenue Account	....
Magh Mela Fund, U.P.	1,79,400	Depreciation Reserve Fund—	
Revenue Reserve Fund—		Government Press	10,200
Transfers from the Revenue Account	1,65,000	Nazul Fund, Lucknow ..	2,00,100
Interest Receipts	16,90,500	(C) Other Deposit Accounts—	
Depreciation Reserve Fund—		Deposits of Local Funds—	
Government Press	41,500	District Funds	2,84,66,000
Nazul Fund, Lucknow ..	1,75,700	Municipal Funds	90,60,000
Supply Schemes Stabilization Fund—		Other Funds	18,05,000
Transfer from Revenue Account	....	*Departmental and Judicial Deposits.*	
(C) Other Deposit Accounts—		Civil Deposits—	
Deposits of Local Funds—		Revenue deposits	1,20,32,000
District Funds	2,83,64,000	Civil Court deposits	1,23,91,000
Municipal Funds	94,14,000	Criminal Court deposits ..	6,50,000
Other Funds	20,03,000		

Heads of Revenue.	Budget Estimates, 1946-47.	Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates, 1946-47.
	Rs.		Rs.
(C) Other Deposit Accounts—*contd.*		(C) Other Deposit Accounts—*contd.*	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits.			
Civil Deposits—		Personal deposits	4,85,00,000
Revenue deposits	1,41,42,000	Forest deposits	9,24,000
Civil Court deposits	1,42,00,000	Public Works deposits ..	45,77,000
Criminal Court deposits ..	7,41,000		
Personal deposits	5,29,57,000	Trust Interest Funds	7,47,000
Forest deposits	10,76,000		
Public Works deposits ..	64,32,000	Deposits of Cotton Cess Fund..	10,000
Trust Interest Funds	7,47,000	Deposits for work done for public bodies or individuals..	6,41,000
Deposits of Cotton Cess Fund..	10,000	Unclaimed deposits in the General Provident Fund	....
Deposits for work done for public bodies or individuals ..	6,57,000	Deposit of fees received by Government servants for work done for private bodies.	22,000
Unclaimed deposits in the General Provident Fund	....		
Deposits of fees received by Government servants for work done for private bodies	22,000	His Excellency the Governor's War Purposes Fund	....
His Excellency the Governor's War Purposes Fund ..	....	His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund	....
His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund ..	....		
Stores Purchase Deposits ..	4,72,000	Stores Purchase Deposits.. ..	3,74,000
Indian Red Cross Society Deposits	3,000	Indian Red Cross Society Deposits	3,000
St. Dunston's Home for blind Soldiers	....	St. Dunston's Home for blind Soldiers	....
Interest received on account of deposits with Central Government	2,45,000	Deposits of interest realized on Collective subscriptions transferred to the Central Government ..	2,45,000
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund for repayment of debt..	1,25,000		
		Other Accounts.	
Other Accounts.		Subventions from Central Road Fund	10,28,900
Subventions from Central Road Fund	10,28,900	Deposit account of grants for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas Agricultural Schemes	....
Deposit account of grants for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas Agricultural Schemes ..	....	Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas— Woollen Industry	21,600
Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas— Woollen Industry	21,600	Deposit account of the grant made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee	39,600
Deposit account of the grant made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee	39,600	Deposit account of grant made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research	2,35,200
Deposit account of grant made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research	2,35,200	Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for the development of hand-loom Industries	1,48,000
Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for the development of hand loom Industry	93,200	Deposit account of grants from Sugar Excise Fund	1,93,300
Deposit account of grants from Sugar Excise Fund	1,93,300		
		Advances not bearing interest—	
Advances not bearing interest—		Advances Repayable	86,71,000
Advances Repayable	81,67,000	Permanent Advances	7,33,000
Permanent Advances	5,000	Account with the Government of Burma	....
Account with the Government of Burma	....	Account with the Reserve Bank..	52,000
Account with the Reserve Bank..	53,000		

Heads of Revenue.	Budget Estimates, 1946-47.	Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates, 1946-47.
Other Accounts—contd.	Rs.	*Other Accounts*—contd.	Rs.
Suspense—		Suspense—	
Suspense Account	8,96,01,000	Suspense Account	1,99,95,000
Cheques and Bills	1,18,07,000	Cheques and Bills	1,46,96,000
Departmental and similar Accounts—		Departmental and similar Accounts—	
Civil Departmental Balances ..	9,81,000	Civil Departmental Balances ..	12,08,000
Miscellaneous—		Miscellaneous—	
Government Account	13,69,600	Government Account	....
Total, P. ..	26,36,88,700	Total, P. ..	17,94,71,400
R. LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.		R. LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.	
Loans to Municipalities, etc.		*Loans to Municipalities, etc.*—	
Loans to Municipalities	9,60,000	Loans to Municipalities	87,79,000
Loans to District and other Local Fund Committees	3,75,000	Loans to District and other Local Fund Committees	1,52,200
Loans to landholders and other notabilities	....	Loans to landholders and other notabilities	....
Advances to Cultivators ..	17,30,000	Advances to Cultivators ..	47,23,800
Advances under Special Laws ..		Advances under Special Laws ..	....
Advances under the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estate Act ..	6,00	United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act Bonds	70,00,000
United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act Bonds	17,00,000	Miscellaneous Loans and Advances	54,22,000
Miscellaneous Loans and Advances	45,000	*Loans to Government Servants.*	
Loans to Government Servants.		House building advances ..	20,000
House building advances ..	10,000	Advances for purchase of motor cars	35,000
Advances for purchase of motor cars	30,000	Advances for purchase of other conveyances	10,000
Advances for purchase of other conveyances	7,000	Passage advances	1,000
Passage advances	100	Other advances	500
Other advances	....		
Total, R. ..	47,98,000	Total, R. ..	2,61,13,500
S. Remittances.		*S. Remittances.*	
Remittances within India—		Remittances within India—	
P. W. Remittances	7,40,00,000	P. W. Remittances	7,40,00,000
Other Local Remittances and Adjustments	46,77,00,000	Other Local Remittances and Adjustments	46,77,00,000
Remittances by Bills	....	Remittances by Bills	....
Adjusting account between the Central and Provincial Governments	....	Reserve Bk. of India Remittance Adjusting account between the Central and Provincial Governments	....
Inter-Provincial Suspense Account	....	Adjusting accounts with Rlys. .. Inter-Provincial Suspense Account	....
Total, S. ..	54,17,00,000	Total, S. ..	54,17,00,000
Total, Debt and Deposit Heads, etc.	89,30,33,700	Total, Debt and Deposit Heads, etc.	80,19,02,000
Total Receipts ..	1,18,45,35,900	Total Disbursements ..	1,19,06,06,800
Opening Balance	2,49,83,222	Closing Balance ..	1,89,12,322
Grand Total ..	1,20,95,19,122	Grand Total ..	1,20,95,19,122

Administration.

Governor.—His Excellency Sir Francis Verner Wylie, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Staff of His Excellency the Governor.

Secretary to the Governor.—A. D. Pandit, I.C.S.

Military Secretary.—Lt.-Col. J. Smyth, O.B.E. (Also Secy., Provl. Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmens' Board).

Aides-de-Camp.—Capt. K. P. Davis and Capt. V. Wylie.

Assistant Secretary, Military Secretary's Office and Provl. Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board Office.—C. W. G. Jones, I.S.O.

Superintendent, Office of Secretary to the Governor—P. W. Elliott.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

The Hon'ble Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, B.A., B.L., Premier and Minister for Home Affairs and Food. (Appointed April 1, 1946).

The Hon'ble Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister for Revenue, Jails and Police. (Appointed April 1, 1946).

The Hon'ble Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, M.A., LL.B., Minister for Justice, Agriculture Industries and Labour. (Appointed April 1, 1946).

The Hon'ble Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Minister for Local Self-Government and Health. (Appointed April 1, 1946).

The Hon'ble Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Communications, Irrigation and Forests. (Appointed April 1, 1946).

The Hon'ble Sri Sampurnanand, B.Sc., Minister for Education and Finance. (Appointed April 1, 1946).

Mohammad Wasim, Bar-at-Law, Advocate-General. (Appointed August 1, 1946).

U. P. Public Service Commission.

Chairman.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Aziz, C.I.E.

Members.

Rai Bahadur Pt. Tika Ram Misra and Satish Chandra Chatterji, M.A.

Secretary.

Ali Ameer, M.A., LL.B., P.E.S., Allahabad, April 26, 1942.

Assistant Secretary.

Gorakh Prasad Sinha, B.A., Allahabad, August 9, 1942.

Superintendent.

Ram Naresh Lal, M.A., LL.B., Allahabad, August 9, 1942.

CIVIL SECRETARIAT.

SECRETARIES.

H. J. Tramplon, C.I.E., M.C., I.C.S. ..	Chief Secretary (Offg.).
L. P. Hancox, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S. ..	Finance Secretary.
B. N. Jha, I.C.S.	Revenue Secretary.
P. W. Radice, I.C.S.	Secretary, Local Self-Government and Public Health.
S. B. Chandrasamani, I.C.S.	Judicial Secretary and Legal Remembrancer.
A. N. Sapru, I.C.S.	Secretary, Education.
Hafazat Hussain, I.C.S.	Secretary, Public Works and Forest Depts.
R. Dayal, I.C.S.	Secretary, Home Department.
T. Swaminathan, M.B.E., I.C.S. ..	War Production Commissioner, U. P., and ex-officio Secy. to Govt., Industries and Excise Depts. (Ty.).
K. B. Bhatia, I.C.S.	Agriculture (Tempy.).
Jaikaran Nath Ugra, M.A.	Secretary, Information and Rural Development Depts. (Tempy.).
G. A. Haig, I.C.S.	Secretary, Rationing and Civil Supplies Depts. (Tempy.).
S. K. Rudra, M.A.	Secy., Dept. of Economics and Statistics and Economic Adviser to Govt. (Tempy.).

DEPUTY SECRETARIES.

C. A. Herbert, I.C.S.	Appointment Department.
C. W. Longman, M.B.E.	General Administration Deptt. (Tempy.).
K. L. Mehta, I.C.S.	Finance Branch.
A. N. Jha, I.C.S.	Supply Finance (Tempy.).
Zahurul Hasan, B.Sc.	Revenue Branch (Tempy.).
Muhammad Azizullah, B.A.	Local Self Government and Public Health Branch (Ty.).
Krishna Narayan Kathpalia, I.S.E. ..	Public Works and Forest Depts. (Tempy.).
Rai Bahadur Vinod Chand Sharma, M.A.	Agriculture Dept. (Tempy.).
Shri Gopal Singh, M.A., LL.B. (Ex-Officio)	Judicial Branch.
A. R. Sinclair-Day	Home Deptt. (Tempy.).
J. K. Pande, M.A.	Depts. of Economics and Statistics and Statistician to Government, U.P. (Tempy.).
Khan Sahib Muhammad Mujtaba Siddiqi, B.Sc., LL.B.	Dept. of Civil Supplies (Cereals) (Tempy.).

UNDER SECRETARY.

P. H. F. Dodd, I.C.S.	Civil Supplies Dept. (Tempy.).
Rizwan-ul-Hasan, M.Sc.	Agriculture Department.
Kehar Singh, B.A. (Hons.)	Information Department (Tempy.).
Midhat Kamil Qidwai, B.A.	Information Dept. (Tempy.).
D. D. Mathur, T.D., P.E. (Denmark) (*Ex-Officio*)	Education Dept. (Tempy.) and Secy., Council of Physical Culture, U.P.
Jagbans Kishore Tandon, B.A., LL.B. (*Ex-Officio*)	Judicial Civil Dept. (Tempy.).

LAW OFFICERS TO GOVERNMENT.

S. B. Chandiramani, I.C.S.	Legal Remembrancer and Judicial Secretary.
Shri Gopal Singh, M.A., LL.B.	Deputy Legal Remembrancer and *ex-officio* Deputy Secretary, Judicial Branch.
Jagbans Kishore Tandon, B.A., LL.B. *ex-officio*	Asstt. Legal Remembrancer and *ex-officio* Under Secy., Judicial Civil Dept.,

OFFICERS ON SPECIAL DUTY.

Rai Sahib Radha Kant, B.A.	Agriculture Dept. in connection with the scheme for resettlement of Soldiers and Labourers (Tempy.).

OTHER OFFICERS.

Sir Frank Ware, C.I.E., F.R.C.V.S., L.V.S.	Dir. of Animal Husbandry, U.P. (Tempy.).
R. N. Marsh-Smith, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.P. ..	Commissioner for Rationing and Civil Supplies, U. P. (Tempy.).
Bhagwan Sahay, O.B.E., I.C.S. .. .	Director of Civil Supplies, U.P. (Tempy.).
J. D. Banks, I.C.S.	Dy. Commissioner for Rationing and Civil Supplies, U.P. (Tempy.).
Shri Pat, M.A., LL.B.	Asstt. Commissioner for Rationing and Civil Supplies, U.P. (Tempy.).
Khan Fatmah. Rahman Bakhsh Qadri, B.A.	Dy. Director of Supply and Rationing U.P. (Tempy.).
Rai Bahadur Virendra Vikram Singh, B.A.	Dy. Director of Supply and Rationing, U.P. (Tempy.).
R. H. Sale[illegible], O.B.E., I.C.S. .. .	Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment, U.P. (Tempy.).
R. M. Saner, M.B.E., I.C.S.	Dy. Director of Resettlement and Employment, U.P. (Tempy.).
Rai Sahib Shri Ram Singh	Provl. Marketing Officer (Food Grains) (Tempy.), attached to the Civil Supplies Dept.
Dalal Singh Chowdhury	Dy. Provl. Mktg. Officer (Food Grains) (Tempy.).
Bishan Chand Mathur, M.B.E., B.A., F.R.E.S.A.	Provl. National Saving Officer (Tempy.).
Raghubir Saran Das, M.A., LL.B. ..	Provl. Land Acquisition Officer Post-War Roads Scheme, attached to the P.W.D. Dept. (Tempy.).

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B.	1836
The Right Hon. the Governor-General in the North-Western Provinces (Lord Auckland).	1838
T. C. Robertson	1841
The Right Hon. the Governor-General in the North-Western Provinces (Lord Ellenborough).	1842
Sir G. R. Clerk, K.C.B.	1843
James Thomson. Died at Bareilly ..	1843
A. W. Begbie, *In charge*	1853
J. R. Colvin. Died at Agra	1853
E. A. Reade, *In charge*	1857
Colonel H. Fraser, C.B., Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Provinces.	1857
The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General administering the N.-W. Provinces (Viscount Canning).	1858
Sir G. F. Edmonstone	1859
R. Money, *In charge*	1863
The Hon. Edmund Drummond	1863
Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I.	1868
Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I.	1874
Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B.	1876

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF OUDH.

Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B., K.C.S.I. ..	1877
Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B. ..	1882
Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E. ..	1887
Sir Chas. H. T. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I. ..	1892
Alan Cadell (*Officiating*)	1895
Sir Antony P. Macdonnell, K.C.S.I. (*a*) ..	1895
Sir J. J. D. La Touche, K.C.S.I.	1901

(*a*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Macdonnell.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Sir J. J. D. La Touche, K.C.S.I.	1902
Sir J. P. Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1907
L. A. S. Porter, C.S.I. (*Officiating*) ..	1912
Sir J. S. Meston, K.C.S.I. [afterwards (by creation) Baron Meston].	1912
Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. ..	1918

GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. ..	1920
Sir William Marris, K.C.I.E.	1921
Sir Samuel Perry O'Donnell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (*Officiating*)	1926
Sir Alexander Muddiman, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. Died at Naini Tal.	1928
Major Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan of Chhatari, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., M.B.E., LL.D. *In charge*.	1928
Sir Malcolm Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. ..	1928
Sir George Bancroft Lambert, K.C.S.I. (*Offg.*).	1930
Sir Malcolm Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. ..	1931
Major Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Sa'id Khan of Chhatari, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., M.B.E., LL.D.	1933
Sir Malcolm Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. .. [afterwards (by creation) Baron Hailey.]	1933
Sir Harry Graham Haig, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1934
Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., (*Offg.*).	1938
Sir Harry Graham Haig, K.C.S.I., C.I.E...	1939
Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	1939
Sir Francis Verner Wylie, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1945

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker : The Hon'ble SHRI PURUSHOTTAMDAS TANDON, M.A., LL.B.

Deputy Speaker : VACANT.

Secretary : RAI SAHEB K. C. BHATNAGAR, M.A.

The Hon'ble Shri Govind Ballabh Pant, B.A., LL.B. (*Bareilly-cum-Pilibhit-cum-Shahjahanpur-cum- Budaun Cities*) ; The Hon'ble Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai (*Universities of Allahabad, Lucknow and Agra*) ; The Hon'ble Dr. Kailas Nath Katju, M.A., LL.D. (*Allahabad District, Doaba*) ; The Hon'ble Mrs. Vijay Lakshmi Pandit (*Cawnpore District, North East, General Rural*) ; The Hon'ble Shri Sampurnanand, B.Sc. (*Benares City*) ; The Hon'ble Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., LL.B. (*Garhwal and Bijnor, North West Districts, Muhammadan Rural*) ; Chandra Bhanu Gupta (*Lucknow City*) ; Narain Das (**Lucknow City*) ; Dr. Jawahar Lal Rohatgi (*Cawnpore City*) ; Achal Singh, M.C., M.C.B. (*Agra City*) ; Bhagwan Din (**Cawnpore City*) ; Ram Chand (sehra) (**Agra City*) ; The Hon'ble Shri Purushottamdas Tandon, M.A., LL.B. (*Allahabad City*) ; Masuriya Din (**Allahabad City*) ; Ajit Prasad Jain, M.A., LL.B., Advocate (*Saharanpur -cum-Hardwar-cum-Dehra Dun-cum-Muzaffarnagar Cities*) ; Raghukul Tilak, M.A., LL.B. (*Bulandshahr-cum-Meerut-cum-Hapur cum-Khurja-cum-Nawina Cities*) ; Acharya Jugal Kishore, M.A. (Oxon.) (*Mathra-cum-Aligarh-cum-Hathras Cities*) ; Atma Ram Gobind Kher, B.A., LL.B., Vakil (*Farrukhabad-cum-Etawah-cum-Hansi Cities*) ; Ram Saran, M.A., LL.B. (*Moradabad cum-Amroha-cum-Sambhal-cum-Chandausi Cities*) ; Narendra Deva Verma (*Fazabad-cum-Bahraich-cum-Sitapur Cities*) ; Dipnarain Verma (*Jaunpur-cum-Mirzapur-cum-Ghazipur-cum-Gorakhpur Cities*) ; Mahabir Tyagi (*Dehra Dun District*) ; Phool Singh, B.A., LL.B., Vakil (*Saharanpur District, South East*) ; Girdhari Lal (**Saharanpur District, South East*) ; Jagan Nath Das Chela Hira Das Randeva (*Saharanpur District, North West*) ; Keshav Gupta, B.A., LL.B., Vakil (*Muzaffarnagar District, East*) ; Earth Singh Rana Mukhtar (*Muzaffarnagar District, West*) ; Charan Singh, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B. (*Meerut District, South West*) ; Vishnu Saran Dublish (*Meerut District, North*) ; Raghuvansh Narayan Singh (*Meerut District, East*) ; Banarsi Dass (*Bulandshahr District, North*) ; Khan Chand Gautam (*Bulandshahr District, East*) ; Raj Bahadur Singh (*Bulandshahr District, South West*) ; Bhim Sen (**Bulandshahr District, South West*) ; Phoolan Singh (*Aligarh District, West*) ; Malkhan Singh, B.Sc., LL.B. (*Aligarh District, East*) ; Shri Chand Singhal (*Agra District, Centre*) ; Krishna Chandra, B.Sc. (*Mathra District, West*) ; Shiva Mangal Singh, B.A., LL.B., Advocate (*Mathra East and West Districts*) ; Ram Chandra Paliwal (*Agra District North East*) ; Ganga Dhar (**Agra District, North East*) ; Jagan Prasad Rawat, B.Sc., LL.B. (*Agra District, South West*) ; Bishambhar Dayal (*Mainpuri District, North East*) ; Mijaji Lal (**Mainpuri District, North East*) ; Bharat Singh (*Mainpuri District, South West*) ; Kabul Ram Varma, Pleader (*Etah District, North*) ; Shrimati Vidyavati Rathore (*Etah District, South*) ; Govind Sahai (*Etawah District, West*) ; Khub Singh (*Etawah District East*) ; Dan Dayal Khanna (*Moradabad District, East*) ; Shankar Dutt Sharma (*Moradabad District, West*) ; Brij Mohan Lal (*Bareilly District, South West*) ; Ram Murti (*Bareilly District, North East*) ; Damodar Das, Advocate (*Shahjahanpur District, East*) ; Prem Kishan Khanna (*Shahjahanpur District, West*) ; Raghubir Sahai (*Budaun District, East*) ; Lakhan Das Jatav (**Budaun District East*) ; Bodhi Singh (*Budaun District, West*) ; Bhagwan Singh (*Pilibhit District, South*) ; Makand Lal, Vakil (*Pilibhit District, North*) ; Shrimati Purnima Banerji (*Farrukhabad District, North*) ; Kali Charan Tandon (*Farrukhabad District, South*) ; Din Dayal (*Etawah District, West*) ; Hoti Lal Agarwal, M.A., LL.B (*Etawah District, East*) ; Ram Sarup Gupta, M.A (*Cawnpore District, South*) ; Venkatesh Narayan Tivary, M.A., (*Cawnpore District, North East*) ; Ganga Sahai Chaubey (*Cawnpore District, West*) ; Shri Ramshergoal, Advocate (*Fatehpur District, East*) ; Sheo Dayal Upadhya (*Fatehpur District, West*) ; Sahg Ram Jaiswal (*Allahabad District, Jumnapar*) ; Lal Bhadur Shastri (*Allahabad District, Gangapar*) ; Raghunath Vinayak Dhulekar, M.A., LL.B., Vakil (*Jhansi District, South*) ; Kunj Behari Lal Shivani (*Jhansi District North*) ; Chaturbhuj Sharma, B.A., LL.B., Vakil (*Jalaun District*) ; Lotan Ram (*Jalaun District**) ; Shripat Sahai (*Hamirpur District*) ; B. N. Verma (*Banda District, North*) ; Har Prasad Singh Pleader (*Banda District, South*) ; Vajha Narayan Upadhyaya, M.A., L.T., LL.B. Kavya Tirth (*Benares District, West*) ; Kamlapati Tewari (*Benares District, East*) ; Bijaya Nand (*Mirzapur District, North, General Rural*) ; Vishwanath Prasad (**Mirzapur District, North*) ; Keshavdeo Malaviya (*Mirzapur District, South*) ; Birbal Singh, B.A (*Jaunpur District, West*) ; Dwarka Prasad Maurya (*Jaunpur District, East*) ; Sudheshwar Prasad (*Ghazipur District, East*) ; Indradeo Tripathi (*Ghazipur District, West*) ; Radha Mohan Rai (*Fallia District, South*) ; Chitto Pandey (*Ballia District, North*) ; Chandrika Lal, Vakil (*Gorakhpur District, South West*) ; Sinhasan Singh, Advocate (*Gorakhpur District, South East*) ; Achhaibar Singh (*Gorakhpur District, West*) ; Ramji Sahai (*Gorakhpur District, Centre*) ; Sudama Prasad (*Gorakhpur District, North*) ; Shri Purnamasi (**Gorakhpur District, North*) ; Ram Dhari Pande (*Gorakhpur District, North East*) ; Ram Shankar Lal (*Basti District, South East*) ; Ram Kumar Shastri (*Basti District, North East*) ; Kirpa Shankar (*Basti District, South*) ; Udaibir Singh (**Basti District, South*) ; Radhey Shyam Sharma (*Basti District, West*) ; Sita Ram Asthana, B.A., LL.B., Vakil (*Azamgarh District, West*) ; Gajadhar Prasad (**Azamgarh District, West*) ; Mangal Singh (*Azamgarh District, South*) ; Mgu Rai Shastri (*Azamgarh District, North East*) ; Shyam Lal Verma (*Naini Tal District*) ; Har Govind Pant, B.A., LL.B., Advocate (*Almora District*) ; Khusi Ram (**Almora District*) ; Jagmohan Singh Negi, B.A., LL.B. (*Garhwal District, South East*) ; Kushla Nand Gairola (*Garhwal District, North West*) ; Tiriloki Singh (*Lucknow District*) ; Vishwambhar Dayal Tripathi, M.A., LL.B., Vakil (*Unao District, West*) ; Lila Dhar Asthana (*Unao District, East*) ; Suraj Prasad Awasthi (*Unao District, South*) ; Surendra Bahadur Singh (*Rae Bareli District, North East*) ; Dayal Das Bhagat (**Rae Bareli District, North East*) ; Mangla Prasad (*Rae Bareli District, South West*) ; Chheda Lal

* Scheduled castes.

Gupta, M.A. (*Hardoi District, North West*); Rameshwar Sahai Sinha (*Hardoi District, South East*); Radha Krishan Agrawal, M.A., LL.B. (*Hardoi District, Centre*); Gopal Narain (*Sitapur District, North West*); Paragi Lal (**Sitapur District, North West*); Jagannath Prasad *alias* Jagan (*Sitapur District, East*); Kanhaiya Lal (*Sitapur District, South*); Banshi Dhar Misra, M.A., LL.B., Advocate (*Kheri District, South West*); Kunwar Khushwaqt Rai *alias* Bhaiya Lal, M.A., B.A. (Hons.), LL.B., Advocate (*Kheri District, North East*); Raja Ram Misra (*Fyzabad District, East*); Sarbjit Lal Verma (*Fyzabad District, East*); Jalpal Singh (**Fyzabad District East*); Ram Naresh Singh (*Sultanpur District, East*); Shitla Prasad Singh, Vakil (*Sultanpur District, West*); Ganpat Sahai, Advocate (*Sultanpur District, Centre*); Hukum Singh, B.A., LL.B. (*Bahraich District, North*); Bhagwan Din Misra, Vaidya (*Bahraich District, South*); Lal Behari Tandon (*Gond District, West*); Ishwar Saran (*Gonda District, South*); Baldeo Prasad (*Gonda District, North East*); Ganga Prasad (**Gonda District, North East*); Harish Chandra Bajpai (*Partabgarh District, West*); Shyam Sunder (*Partabgarh District, East*); Asrar Ahmad (*Budaun*); Nihal Uddin (*Budaun District, East*); Khan Bahadur Muhammad Fazl-ur-Rahman Khan, B.A., LL.B. (*Shahjahanpur District*); Siraj Husain, M.A., LL.B., Advocate (*Pilibhit District*); Khan Bahadur Lt. M. Sultan Alam Khan (*Farrukhabad District*); Nafisul Hasan, M.A., LL.B., Advocate (*Etawah and Cawnpore Districts*); Hasan Ahmad Shah (*Fatehpur and Banda Districts*); Nawab Sir Muhammad Yusuf, Bar-at-Law (*Allahabad District, South-West*); Salim Hamid Khan (*Jhansi, Jalaun and Hamirpur Districts*); Mufti Fakhrul Islam (*Jaunpur and Allahabad, North East Districts*); Khan Bahadur Mohammad Nazeer (*Benares and Mirzapur Districts*); Mohammad Yaqub (*Ghazipur and Ballia Districts*); Muhammad Farooq, M.Sc. (*Gorakhpur District, West*); Zahirul Hasnain Lari, M.A., LL.B. (*Gorakhpur District, East*); Karam Hussain (*Basti District, West*); Mohammad Ismail, Advocate (*Basti District, South East*); Muhammad Ishaq Khan, M.A., LL.B., Advocate (*Basti District, North East*); Khan Bahadur Abdul Ghani Ansari (*Azamgarh District, West*); Abdul Baqi, Vakil (*Azamgarh District, East*); Ehtesham Mahmood Ali (*Lucknow and Unao Districts*); Mohammad Shameem, Bar-at-Law (*Rae Bareli District*); Maharaj Kumar Mohammad Amir Haidar Khan (*Sitapur District*); Nawab Syed Aizaz Rasul (*Hardoi District*); Habibur Rahman Khan (*Kheri District*); Fayyaz Ali (*Fyzabad District*); Roshan Zaman Khan (*Gonda District, South West*); Syed Ali Jarrar Jafri (*Gonda District, North East*); Raja Syed Muhammad Sa'adat Ali Khan of Nanpara (*Bahraich District, North*); Maulvi Mahfuzur Rahman (*Bahraich District, South*); Khan Bahadur Mahboob Husain Khan (*Sultanpur District*); Khan Bahadur Maulvi Ruknuddin Khan, Advocate (*Partabgarh District*); Maulana Jamaluddin Abdulwahab (*Bara Banki District*); Shrimati Sajjan Devi Mahanot (*Benares City*); Shrimati Prakash Vati Sud (*Meerut District, North*); Shrimati Lakshmi Devi (*Fyzabad District, West*); Har Prasad *alias* Satya Premi (*Bari Banki District, South*); Jai Ram (*Bara Banki District, North*); Chet Ram (**Bara Banki District, North*); Syed Ashraf Ahmad (*Meerut-cum-Hapur-cum-Bulandshahr-cum-Khurja-cum-Naqina Cities*); Mahmud Ali Khan (*Dehra Dun-cum-Hardwar-cum-Saharanpur-cum-Muzaffarnagar Cities*); Abdul Majid (*Moradabad-cum-Amroha-cum-Chandausi Cities*); Aziz Ahmad Khan, Advocate (*Bareilly-cum-Pilibhit Cities*); Maulvi Karimur Raza Khan, M.A., LL.B., Pleader (*Budaun-cum-Shahjahanpur-cum-Sambhal Cities*); Syed Zakir Ali (*Agra-cum-Farrukhabad-cum-Etawah Cities*); A. B. A. Haleem (*Aligarh-cum-Hathras-cum Muttra Cities*); Maulana Hasrat Mohani (*Cawnpore City*); Zahur Ahmad, Bar-at-Law (*Allahabad-cum-Jhansi Cities*); Haji Mohammad Shakoor (*Benares-cum-Mirzapur Cities*); S. M. Rizwan Allah, B.Sc., LL.B., Advocate (*Ghazipur-cum-Jaunpur-cum-Gorakhpur Cities*); Chaudhri Kaliq-uz-zaman, B.A., LL.B., Advocate (*Lucknow City*); Sardar Nawazish Ali Khan (*Fyzabad-cum-Sitapur-cum-Bahraich Cities*); Abdul Hameed (*Dehra Dun and Saharanpur East Districts*); Maulvi Munfait Ali, Advocate (*Saharanpur District, North*); Zahid Hasan (*Saharanpur District, South West*); Sahibzada Syed Hasan Ali Khan, Rais (*Muzaffarnagar District, East*); Kr. Asghar Ali Khan (*Muzaffarnagar District, West*); Lutf Ali Khan, Zamindar (*Meerut District, East*); Major Nawab Sir Muhammad Jamshed Ali Khan, M.B.E. (*Meerut District, West*); Kunwar Ammar Ahmad Khan (*Bulandshahr District, East*); Muhammad Shokat Ali Khan (*Bulandshahr District, West*); Khan Bahadur Haji Muhammad Obaidur Rahman Khan Sherwani (*Aligarh District*); Khan Bahadur Shaikh Badruddin, O. B. E. (*Muttra and Agra Districts*); Nisar Ahmad Sherwani (*Mainpuri and Etah Districts*); Syed Ahmad (*Naini Tal, Almora and Bareilly North Districts*); Khan Bahadur Muhammad Raza Khan (*Bareilly District East, South and West*); Bashir Ahmad (*Bijnor District, South East*); Latafat Husain (*Moradabad District, North West*); Sarwat Husain Qazi (*Moradabad District, North East*); Haji Akhtar Husain (*Moradabad District, South East*); Begum Mohammad Ali (*Lucknow City*); Begum Abdul Wajid (*Moradabad District, North East*); A. J. Fanthome, Advocate (*The United Provinces Anglo-Indian Constituency*); R. L. Powell (*The United Provinces European Constituency*); Captain S. R. Pocock, M.B.E., M.C. (*The United Provinces European Constituency*); A. Dharam Dass (*The United Provinces Indian Christian Constituency*); E. M. Phillips, M.B.E. (*The United Provinces Indian Christian Constituency*); J. K. Srivastava (*The Upper India Chamber of Commerce*); T. I. Smith (*The Upper India Chamber of Commerce*); Kishan Chand Puri (*The United Provinces Chamber of Commerce, and the Merchants' Chamber of the United Provinces*); Rai Bahadur Lala Prag Narayan, Taluqdar (*The British Indian Association of Oudh*); Raja Syed Sajid Husain (*The British Indian Association of Oudh*); Raja Jagannath Bakhsh Singh, Taluqdar (*The British Indian Association of Oudh*); Raja Ajit Pratap Singh (*The British Indian Association of Oudh*); Raja Birendra Shah Bahadur (*The Agra Province Zamindars' Association, Allahabad*); Kunwar Raj Kumar Singh (*The Agra Province Zamindars' Association, Allahabad*); Hari Har Nath Shastri (*Trade Union Constituency*); Raja Ram Shastri (*Cawnpore Industrial Factory Labour Constituency*); B. K. Mukerjee (*Industrial Factory Labour in Lucknow, Aligarh and Allahabad*).

* Scheduled castes.

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Chief Commissioner's Provinces.

AJMER-MERWARA.

Ajmer-Merwara is an isolated British Province in Rajputana, and is administered by a Chief Commissioner. The Province is divided into the Sub-divisions of Ajmer and Kekri and Beawar with a total area of 2,400 square miles and a population of 5,83,693. At the close of the Pindari war Daulat Rao Scindia, by a treaty, dated June 25, 1818, ceded the district to the British. Sixty-two per cent. of the population are supported by agriculture, the industrial population being principally employed in the cotton and other industries. The principal crops are maize, millet, barley, cotton, oil-seeds and wheat.

Chief Commissioner, H. R. Shevdasani, O.B.E., I.C.S., Bar-at-Law.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

This is a group of Islands lying in the Bay of Bengal. Port Blair, the chief town is 780 miles from Calcutta, 740 miles from Madras and 360 miles from Rangoon.

The Islands, which were administered by a Chief Commissioner, were occupied by the Japanese in March 1942. They were eventually reoccupied by the Allied forces in October 1945.

The Government of India decided to abolish the Andaman Islands as a penal settlement in 1945 and plans are now being prepared for the development of their resources by settlers.

The population of the Andamans is 20,000 and that of the Nicobars 11,000.

The Capital of Andaman Islands is Port Blair.

Chief Commissioner-Designate, N. Paterson.

The Islands are temporarily under military administration of the Allied occupation force. The civil authorities will take over as soon as order has been restored.

COORG.

Coorg is a small Province in Southern India, west of the State of Mysore. Area 1,593 square miles; population 168,726. Coorg came under the direct protection of the British Government during the war with Tippu. In May 1834, owing to misgovernment, it was annexed. The Province is directly under the Government of India and administered by a Chief Commissioner, whose headquarters is at Mercara. A Legislative Council consisting of 15 elected members and five nominated members was created in 1924. The chief wealth of the country is agriculture and especially the cultivation of coffee.

Chief Commissioner, Coorg, Dewan Bahadur K. Chengappa.

BALUCHISTAN.

Baluchistan is an oblong stretch of country occupying the extreme western corner of the Indian Empire. It is divided into three main divisions: (1) British Baluchistan with an area of 9,476 square miles consisting of tracts assigned to the British Government by treaty in 1879; (2) Baluchistan Leased and Tribal areas with an area of 44,345 square miles composed of tracts which have, from time to time, been acquired by lease or otherwise brought under control and placed directly under British officers; and (3) the Indian States of Kalat, Las Bela and Kharan with an area of 79,546 square miles. The Province embraces an area of 134,002 square miles and according to the census of 1941 it contains 857,835 inhabitants.

The country, which is almost wholly mountainous, lies on a great belt of ranges connecting the Safed Koh with the hill system of Southern Iran. It thus forms a watershed the drainage of which enters the Indus on the east and the Arabian Sea on the south while on the north and west it makes its way to the inland lakes which form so large a feature of Central Asia. Rugged, barren, sun-burnt mountains, rent by high chasms and gorges, alternate with arid deserts and stony plains, the prevailing colour of which is a monotonous sight. But this is redeemed in places by level valleys of considerable size in which irrigation enables much cultivation to be carried on and rich crops of all kinds to be raised.

The political connection of the British Government with Baluchistan commenced from the outbreak of the First Afghan War in 1839; it was traversed by the Army of the Indus and was afterwards occupied until 1842 to protect the British lines of communication. The districts of Kachhi, Quetta and Mastung were handed over to the Amir of Afghanistan and Political Officers were appointed to administer the country. At the close of the First Afghan War, the British withdrew and these districts were assigned to the Khan of Kalat. The founder of the Baluchistan Province as it now exists was Sir Robert Sandeman who broke down the close border system and welded the Baluch and Brahui Chiefs into a close confederacy. In the Afghan War of 1879 Pishin, Shorarud, Sibi, Zawara Valley and Thal-Chotiali were handed over by Yakub Khan to the British Government and retained at Sir Robert Sandeman's strenuous insistence.

Industries.

Baluchistan lies outside the monsoon area and its rainfall is exceedingly irregular and scanty. Shahrig, which has the heaviest rainfall, records no more than 14.72 inches in a year. In the highlands few places receive more than 10 inches and in the plains the average rainfall is about 5 inches, decreasing in some cases to 3. The majority of the indigenous population are dependent for their livelihood on agriculture, care of animals and provision of transport. The majority of the Afghan and the Baluch, as a rule, cultivate their own lands. The Brahuis dislike agriculture and prefer a pastoral life. Previous to the advent of the British, life and property were so insecure that the cultivator was fortunate if he reaped his harvest. The establishment of peace and security has been accompanied by a marked extension of agriculture which accounts for the increase in the numbers of the purely cultivating classes. The Mekran Coast is famous for the quantity and quality of its fish and the industry is constantly developing. Fruit is extensively grown in the highlands and the export is increasing.

Education is imparted in public schools of all kinds. There is a distinct desire for education amongst the more enlightened headmen round about Quetta and other centres; but on the whole education or the desire of it has made little or no advance in the outlying districts. Coal is mined at Sharigh and Harnai on the Sind-Pishin Railway and in the Bolan Pass. Chromite is extracted in the Zhob District near Hindubagh. Limestone is quarried in small quantities.

Administration.

The head of the local administration is the officer styled Agent to the Governor-General, Resident and Chief Commissioner. Next, in rank comes the Revenue Commissioner who controls the revenue administration and exercises the functions of a High Court as Judicial Commissioner of the Province. The keynote of administration in Baluchistan is self-government by the tribesmen, as far as may be, by means of their Jirgas or Councils of Elders along the ancient customary lines of tribal law, the essence of which is the satisfaction of the aggrieved and the settlement of the feud, not retaliation on the aggressor or the vindictive punishment of a crime. The district levies play an unobtrusive but invaluable part in the work of the Civil administration not only in watch and ward and the investigation of crime, but also in the carrying of the mails, the serving of processes and other miscellaneous work. In addition to these district levies there are ordinarily three Irregular Corps in the Province; the Zhob Militia, the Mekran Levy Corps and the Chagai Levy Corps. Fundamentally the Province is not self-supporting, the deficit being met from Imperial Funds.

Baluchistan Agency.

Agent to the Governor-General, Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Lt.-Col. H. M Poulton, C.I.E., I.P.S.

Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, Lt.-Col. C. S Searle, M.C.

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Resident and Chief Commissioner, Captain I. S. Chopra, M.B.E.

Under-Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Resident and Chief Commissioner, Khan Bahadur Malik Bashir Ahmed Khan.

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department, Colonel G. H. Vaughan Lee, O.B.E.

Director of Food Supplies and Dy Secy., Revenue, to the Baluchistan Administration, Capt. H. P. Hall, I.P.S.

Dy. Director of Food Supplies, Khan Bahadur Shah Zaman Khan, I.P.S.

Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner in Quetta-Pishin, D. Y. Fell, I.C.S.

Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner in Quetta-Pishin, T. E. Rogers

Political Agent in Kalat and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass, Major. T. Hickinbotham, C.I.E., O.B.E.

Political Agent in Chagai, Capt. R. D. Metcalfe, I.P.S.

Assistant for Mekran to the Political Agent in Kalat, Major O. J. Brown.

Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Sibi, Lt.-Col. N. S. Allington, M.C.

Assistant Political Agent and Colonization Officer, Nasirabad, Capt. W. P. Cranston, I.P.S.

Political Agent in Loralai, Major Abdur Rahim Khan, I.P.S.

Political Agent in Zhob, G. H. Emerson, I.C.S.

Chief Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Prisons in Baluchistan, Major H. A. Ledgard, I.M.S.

Civil Surgeon, Quetta Pishin, Vacant.

DELHI

The Capital of India.

The transfer of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi was announced at the Delhi Durbar on December 12, 1911. It had long been recognised as necessary, in the interests of the whole of India, to de-provincialise the Government of India, but this ideal was unattainable as long as the Government of India were located in one Province, and in the capital of that Province—the seat of the Bengal Government—for several months in every year. It was also desirable to free the Bengal Government from the close proximity of the Government of India which had been to the constant disadvantage of that Province. To achieve these two objects the removal of the capital from Calcutta was essential: its disadvantages had been recognised as long ago as 1868, when Sir Henry Maine advocated the change. Various places had been discussed as possible Capitals, but Delhi was by common consent the best of them all. Its central position and situation as a railway junction, added to its historical associations, told in its favour; and, as Lord Crewe said in his despatch on the subject, "to the races of India, for whom the legends and records of the past are charged with so intense a meaning, this resumption by the Paramount Power of the seat of venerable Empire should at once enforce the continuity and promise the permanency of British sovereign rule over the length and breadth of the country."

The foundation stone of the new capital was laid by the King-Emperor on December 15, 1911, the finally selected site being on the eastern slopes of the hills to the south of Delhi, on the fringe of the tract occupied by the Delhi of the past. The land chosen is free from liability to flood, has a natural drainage, and is not manworn. It is not cumbered with monuments and tombs needing reverent treatment, and the site is near the present centre of the town of Delhi. A Committee consisting of Surgn.-General Sir C. P. Lukis, Mr. H. T. Keeling, C.S.I., A.M.I.C.E., and Major J. C. Robertson, I.M.S., was appointed to consider the comparative healthiness of the site and of an alternative one to the North of the existing city. Their report, dated 4th March, 1913, stated that "the Committee, after giving full consideration to the various points discussed in the above note, is bound to advise the Government of India that no doubt can exist as to the superior healthiness of the southern site, the medical and sanitary advantages of which are overwhelming when compared with those of the northern site."

The Town Plan and Architecture.—A Town Planning Committee, appointed to advise Government, submitted its report in March, 1913, with a plan of the lay-out and work was begun

in accordance with that Report. The central point of interest in the lay-out, which gives the motif of the whole, is Government House and two large blocks of Secretariats. This Government centre was given a position at Raisina hill near the centre of the new city. Sir Edwin Lutyens is the architect for Government House and Sir Edward Baker for the Secretariats. The former building was estimated to cost approximately Rs. 140 lakhs and the latter groups were originally estimated to some Rs. 124 lakhs. The provision made in the design of the Secretariats for extensions in case if used has already partly been utilised. The Secretariat personnel has largely increased in the past few years and numerous additional rooms had to be provided to make room for Army Headquarters, which moved into the new capital at the end of the Simla season, 1929. To the east of the forum, and below it, is a spacious forecourt defined by an ornamental wall and linked on to the great main avenue or parkway which leads to Indrapurast. Across this main axis runs an avenue to the shopping centre. Other roads run in different directions from the entrance to the forum. The axis running north-east towards the Juma Masjid forms the principal approach to the new Legislative Chambers. They are officially described as the Council House and the road is named Parliament-street. The railway station for the new city finds its place about half way between the old and new cities off the road through Paharganj, which lies to the west of Old Delhi in the direction of The Ridge. The main roads or avenues range from 76 feet to 150 feet in width with the exception of the main avenue east of the Secretariat buildings where a parkway width of 1,175 feet has been allowed. The principal avenues in addition to the main avenues are those running at right angles to the main east to west axis.

In October, 1912, by proclamation, there was constituted an administrative enclave of Delhi under a Chief Commissioner. This enclave was entirely taken from the Delhi district of the Punjab and its total area is 573 square miles. On the basis of the Census of 1911, the population of the area originally included in the Province was 398,269 and of the new area 14,552, or a total of 412,821. The population of the Municipal town of Delhi was 2,29,144. The plans of the New Capital allow for a population within it of 70,000. Sites have been allotted for forty Ruling Princes and Chiefs to build houses for their own occupation during their visits to the Capital and several of these habitations have been erected.

There was, as regards architecture, a prolonged "battle of the styles" over Delhi. Finally, to use the language of the architect, it has been the aim "to express within the limit of the medium and of the powers of its users, the ideal and the fact of British rule in India, of which the New Delhi must ever be the monument." The inspiration of the designs is manifestly Western, as is that of British rule, but they combine with it distinctive Indian features without abandoning the architect's aim to avoid doing violence to the principles of structural fitness and artistic unity.

Cost of the Scheme.—It was at first tentatively estimated that the cost of the new capital would be four million sterling and that sum was given in the original despatch of the Government of India on the subject. Various factors afterwards increased the amount, the chief of these being the immense rise in prices after the war, and the Legislative Assembly were informed by Government on 23rd March 1921, that the revised estimates then amounted to 1,307 lakhs of rupees. This amount included allowances for building new Legislative Chambers and Hostels for Members of the Indian Legislature, which were not allowed for in the earlier estimates. The New Capital Enquiry Committee, in its report published in January, 1923, estimated the total expenditure at Rs. 1,292 lakhs including Rs. 42 lakhs for loss by Exchange. Actual expenditure upto approximately the end of 1929 was Rs. 14 crores. This may be taken as the figure for the completion of the main project.

The Project Estimate contains certain items such as land, residences, water supply, electric light and power, and irrigation on which recoveries in the form of rate or taxes will, in addition to meeting current expenditure, partially at any rate cover the interest on the capital outlay, whilst there are other items on which some return on account of the sale of leases, general taxes and indirect receipts is secured. The project, after being completed and closed, was re-opened in 1933-34. This became necessary owing to the need to increase residential accommodation for officers and staff and was facilitated by a period of cheap money. Government utilised the occasion for extending the residential accommodation for visiting member of the Indian Legislature. The expenditure on the construction of New Delhi is Rs. 21,91,15,501 upto the end of 1945-46. The population of the new City is 93,733 according to the 1941 Census. Practically all the building sites within it (except in a small area where shortcomings in drainage are a handicap) are taken up and the time for extending the layout has almost arrived.

Progress of the Work.—The construction of New Delhi was made at satisfactory speed, having regard to the curtailment of the Budget allotment in consequence of the Great War and the absence of officers and other establishments at the war. The Secretariats were so far advanced that there were transferred to them from Calcutta in October, 1924, the offices of the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, and the headquarters of the Royal Air Force in India were also housed in them in the winters of 1924-25 and 1925-26. The original programme of residential buildings for Government officers and staff of various grades were then nearly completed. The whole of the civil side of Government moved from Old Delhi into their quarters in the new Secretariats on coming down from Simla in November, 1926. All Government Departments, including the Army Departments and Army Headquarters and R. A. F. Headquarters, have their offices in the new Secretariats, of which the builders have already had to carry out the first section of the extension provided for in the architects' plans. H. E. the Viceroy took up his residence in the new Government House on December 28, 1929. His Excellency until then had resided during the Delhi season at Viceregal Lodge in Old Delhi. The Government of India in 1927 devoted

special consideration to the question whether their ordinary annual 5 months residence in Delhi should be extended each year to 7 months and early in 1928 decided in consultation with the India Office to endeavour to stay in Delhi for half of each year, the new order being introduced for trial in 1928 by keeping the Secretariat in New Delhi till mid-April and bringing it down from Simla again in mid-October. The experiment was not very successful and was not repeated till 1932-33, when Retrenchment Committees had strongly recommended a longer stay in Delhi in order to extract rent for a longer period from the seasonal official occupants of its residential buildings, the rents in Delhi being higher than those for residences in Simla. An early descent from Simla was postponed in the autumn of 1934 on account of a report by the Public Health Commissioner on the general unhealthiness of the Winter Capital in October. But various factors, including especially the increase in personnel in the Secretariat and consequential congestion of office and residential accommodation in Simla, are making the extension of the Delhi season unavoidable. The provision of considerable further housing accommodation both for offices and residences has become imperative. The only question is whether this should be undertaken both in Delhi and in Simla or in Delhi only. Pressed by sharp financial stringency, arising partly out of the emergency created by the institution of the Constitutional Reforms, the Government of India appear decisively moving in the direction of making Delhi an all-the-year-round Capital. Certain Departments are already now kept in Delhi throughout the year. The office personnel of others are kept in Delhi throughout the year.

There was in recent years an increase in malaria bearing mosquitoes and consequential fever in New Delhi. This led to a special inquiry in 1936. The inquiry showed that both Old and New Delhi were ringed about with prolific mosquito breeding places, one of the worst being the area utilized for sewage outfall. The water borne sewage of both Old and New cities as dealt with in a farm which, when the new city was built, was placed immediately outside its southern boundary. The Government of India after the 1926 inquiry were forced to adopt a new scheme for the removal of the farm to a more distant site and chose one some four miles further away from the city. Anti-malaria operations on a large scale, scientifically directed were simultaneously undertaken, the estimate of their cost being Rs. 14 lakhs. Improvements in the water supply of the new Capital with a view to a larger population being retained in it during the summer has also been effected.

When the residential buildings in New Delhi were, in the course of the original construction of the new city, about to be designed, the Government of India issued orders that they were to be "for cold weather occupation only." This rule was followed. The general principle embodied in the design of the houses was that of planning them to capture as much warmth from the sun as possible. Secretariat, residential bungalows and staff quarters are largely inappropriate for hot weather occupation.

Art Decorations.—The Government of India in 1927 approved a scheme for the encouragement of Indian artists by providing facilities for the decoration of certain buildings in New Delhi. The outlines of the scheme are briefly as follows. A certain number of domes and ceilings in the New Secretariat Buildings at Delhi suitable for decoration were selected. The various schools of art in India, as well as individual artists, were invited through local Governments, to send in by the beginning of March 1928 small scale designs for approval by a Committee. After approval by the Committee both as regards the design and colour the pictures were to be drawn out and painted to full size on canvas, and, if finally approved by the Committee, fixed according to the marouflage process *in situ*. Other techniques, such as fresco or tempera, were optional. Artists or schools of art, who sent in small scale drawings, had to bear the initial expense of preparing them. When these were approved by the Committee, the out-of-pocket expenses paid in addition to a suitable honorarium Government undertook to pay for the finished pictures done from approved sketches but give no guarantee that the finished paintings will permanently be preserved. Government intimated that historical or allegorical subjects would be given preference over religious ones and English artists living in India were barred from competition, the work being strictly reserved to Indian artists. Numerous artists submitted designs, especially those of Western India, and with such satisfactory results that the specially appointed Expert Committee approved of nearly all. A great deal of painting has now been completed and the work was continually progressing until the world-wide depression in recent years dried up funds.

All-India War Memorial.—H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught on 10th February, 1921, laid the foundation stone of an All-India War Memorial at the southern end of the Central Vista. The place chosen is a fine position in the centre of the circular Princes' Park and the construction of the building was for economy's sake proceeded with slowly. The memorial was formally inaugurated by Lord Irwin in February, 1931, in the presence of representatives of every unit of the army in India, of the Royal Air Force and of a large concourse of official and other spectators.

George V Memorial.—It was decided in 1936 to erect a memorial statue to His Late Majesty, King-Emperor George V, in Princes' place, the large park-like area lying between the All-India War Memorial and the Purana Qila. The origin of this proposal was a movement started among the Ruling Princes, some time previously, to erect a white memorial statue to His Majesty in the new city and this scheme had made considerable progress when His Majesty died. The matter was then considered in a broader light and in consultation between Their Highnesses and His Excellency the Earl of Willingdon, The Princes agreed to merge their scheme in a larger one for an All-India memorial to His Late Majesty. H. E. the Viceroy issued an appeal for subscriptions to the major scheme and he and Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon opened the general subscription list with a donation of Rs. 5,000. Sir Edwin Lutyens was invited to submit a

design for a memorial and the statue was eventually unveiled by His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, on November 14, 1939.

Public Institutions.—It was proposed during 1914 that a higher college for Chiefs should be established at Delhi and in this connection a conference of Chiefs and Political Officers was held at Delhi at which the Viceroy presided. The proposal is still "under consideration." To implement it would require an estimated capital outlay of Rs. 12½ lakhs.

The Government of India further in the Spring session of their Legislature in 1922 introduced and carried a Bill for the establishment of a unitary, teaching and residential **University of Delhi,** the buildings for which would be erected in the new capital. The plan was to provide a local university on the model recommended for Dacca University by the Calcutta University Commission. The provision of funds for the complete realisation of the university being a matter of time it was decided to commence work with the existing colleges in their present buildings and to permit them gradually to modify their organisation. The initial work of organisation was quickly effected by the Executive Council. Unfortunately the inability of the Government of India to allot considerable funds was a severe handicap. It was hoped that H. E. the Viceroy would be able to lay the foundation stone of the university buildings in November, 1922, but this proved impracticable. The general question of the finances of the University was in 1927 the subject of inquiry by a special Committee appointed by Government. For the time being the University was housed in the temporary buildings in old Delhi occupied by the Civil Secretariat until 1929 and in 1931 the old Viceregal Lodge was allocated to it for its future home. The Government of India have also allotted free land to various colleges in Old Delhi.

H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar having offered Rs. 5,00,000 for the provision of some amenity in the new city, the Government of India decided to utilize the sum for the provision of a Stadium. The ground which they took for this was a large area lying immediately below the western walls of the Purana Qila, i.e., between them and Princes' place. This area was originally marked by Sir Edward Lutyens, in his plan, to be an ornamental lake. Practical consideration led to its abandonment for that purpose and the area was laid out as a park. A large proportion of the Maharaja's Rs. 5,00,000 was utilized for the provision of a huge brick grandstand overlooking the central portion of the park taken for the Stadium.

Inaugural Ceremony.—The New City was the scene of notable and elaborate inauguration ceremonies in February, 1931. The first of these was the unveiling of four "Dominion Columns" suitably placed about the great place between the two Secretariat blocks. The columns are of red stone, surmounted each by a gilded merchantman of the old style in full sail. The columns are designed to resemble the historic ones erected in various parts of the land by Asoka and were presented by Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The first two and fourth of these Dominions sent their own representatives to perform the ceremony of unveiling. New Zealand nominated a Member of the Government of India to act in her behalf for the same purpose.

City Extension.—The main direction for the future extension of the new city is southward, where for some three miles beyond the limits of present development, Government have land in their possession and have placed it at the disposal of the City administration. The New Delhi Civil Aerodrome lies immediately southward of the existing new City boundary on the southern side and H. E. the Earl of Willingdon in February 1936, opened alongside the high road there a fine new Willingdon Air Station, which is furnished with the most modern equipment for day and night flying. Building has already taken place in the same neighbourhood.

A New Delhi Municipal Committee with its own permanent official Chairman and Secretariat was established in 1932.

The Improvement Trust was instituted in 1937, its duties being to provide for the expansion of the new capital, including both old and new cities and urgently to deal with the insanitary overcrowding of the old city, a problem arising from the rapid increase of population there since Delhi again became capital of India.

Chief Commissioner.—W. Christie, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.C., I.C.S.

Financial Adviser.—A. Balakrishnan.

Registrar to the Chief Commissioner.—P. H. B. Wilkins.

MAGISTERIAL AND EXECUTIVE.

Deputy Commissioner and President, Delhi Municipality.—W. F. G. Le Bailly, I.C.S.

Addl. District Magistrate.—F. H. D. Teal.

Chairman, Delhi Improvement Trust.—Sir Arthur Dean, C.I.E., M.C., E.D.

City Magistrate and Secretary, Notified Area Committee.—R. B. Nathu Ram, M.B.E.

JUDICIAL.

District and Sessions Judge.—S. B. Capoor, I.C.S.

Senior Sub-Judge.—Ch. Maqbool Ahmed.

POLICE.

Senior Superintendent of Police.—W. D. Robinson, O.B.E., I.P.

Superintendent of Police, C.I.D.—Rai Bahadur Sant Ram.

Addl. Supdt. of Police.—Malik Ata Mohammed Noon.

Superintendent of Police, New Delhi, S. C. Terry.

MEDICAL.

Director of Health Services.—Lt.-Col. D. Mc D. Fraser, C.I.E., I.M.S.

Chief Medical Officer and Civil Surgeon, Delhi.—Lt.-Col. P. A. Dargan, I.M.S.

Civil Surgeon, New Delhi.—Major C. J. Hassett, M.B.E., I.M.S.

Medical Superintendent, Irwin Hospital, New Delhi.—Major M. H. Shah, I.M.S.

Deputy Medical Superintendent, Irwin Hospital.—K. S. M. A. Haq.

Additional Civil Surgeon, Irwin Hospital, New Delhi.—Dr. Hakim Din, P.C.M.S.

The Home Government.

The Home Government of India represented for sixty years the gradual evolution of the governing board of the old East India Company. The affairs of the Company were originally managed by the Court of Directors and the General Court of Proprietors. In 1784 Parliament established a Board of Control, with full power and authority to control and direct all operations and concerns relating to the civil and military government, and revenues of India. By degrees the number of the Board was reduced and its powers were exercised by the President, the lineal precursor of the Secretary of State for India. With modifications this system lasted until 1858, when the Mutiny, followed by the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown, demanded a complete change. Under the Act of 1858 (merged in the consolidating measure passed in 1915) the Secretary of State is the constitutional adviser of the Crown on all matters relating to India. He inherited generally all the powers and duties which were formerly vested either in the Board of Control, or in the Company, the Directors and the Secret Committee in respect of the government and revenues of India.

The Secretary of State.

Until the Act of 1919 came into force, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of State in Council had, and exercised, the fullest powers of superintendence, direction and control over the government and revenues of India, subject, of course, to a large measure of delegation. The Secretary of State was the statutory heir of the East India Company and the Board of Control, and it was as such that the generality of his powers were exercised.

The Act of 1919 transferred a substantial share of power and responsibility in relation to the Government of the Provinces to the Provincial Legislatures and Ministers, while it greatly increased the elected element in, and the influence of, the Central Legislature at Delhi. In the sphere so affected the power and responsibilities of Parliament and its representative, the Secretary of State, were correspondingly curtailed, but outside the field of administration so transferred the responsibility of Parliament for the good government of India remained unimpaired. No statutory change in the relations between the Secretary of State and the Central Government was made, but there was a very marked alteration in the balance of authority corresponding with the enhanced status and influence of the Indian Legislature. The Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Bill of 1919 recommended that a convention should be allowed to grow up that only in exceptional circumstances should the Secretary of State be called upon to intervene in matters of purely Indian interest where the Government and the Legislature of India are in agreement.

The Council of India.

The Act of 1858 established besides the Secretary of State the body known as the Council of India, which was associated with the Secretary of State in the exercise of many of his powers and, in particular, held control of the revenues of India and was charged with the conduct of the business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the Government of India and the correspondence with India. The Act of 1919 established the number of members at a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 12, one half of whom were required to have served or resided in India for at least ten years. Lord Morley opened the door of the Council to Indians, and from 1917 the usual number of Indian Members was three.

The India Office.

The Secretary of State, like other Ministers of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, is served by a body of officers and servants known in this case as the India Office. Its staff are recruited through the same source and serve on the same conditions as Civil Servants in corresponding positions in the other Government Offices in London. Until 1919, the whole cost was borne by Indian revenues, except that the Home Government made certain grants and remissions, in lieu of a direct contribution, amounting to £ 50,000 a year. The Act of 1919 transferred the salary of the Secretary of State to the Treasury, and, in accordance with its provisions, an arrangement was devised whereby a contribution from the Treasury of about £115,000 was made to the total cost. The basis of the contribution was that Home estimates should bear the outlay needed for the controlling and political functions of the India Office; Agency functions being still an Indian charge.

The Government of India Act, 1935.

Substantial changes in the machinery described above have resulted from the Government of India Act of 1935. The Secretary of State is no longer the final authority upon whose superintendence, direction and control depend the Acts of the Government of India and all grants, payments and charges arising out of the revenues of India. The powers of the Executive in India now run in the name of the Governor-General and the Governor, to whom they flow direct from the Crown, and there is no delegation of powers through the Secretary of State. In so far as the Executive Governments in India function on the advice of the Ministers responsible to the new Legislatures, the responsibility of the Secretary of State to Parliament, and consequently his control, is at an end. Where, however, the Governor-General or the Governors are empowered to act in their discretion or on their individual judgment, they are subject to direction by the Secretary of State who remains, in these matters, the channel of their responsibility to Parliament. During the interim period between the 1st April, 1937 (the date on which Provincial Autonomy came into operation) and the establishment of the Federation, the Secretary of State has power to issue directions to the Governor-General in Council, and such directions, if they are with respect to the revenues of the Governor General in Council, require the concurrence of his Advisers. The Council of India ceased to exist from the 1st April, 1937. Some of its functions, particularly in relation to Service matters, have passed, however, to a body of Advisers with the same numerical limits during the interim period, reduced after Federation to a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 6. The position of the India

Office as the Department serving the Secretary of State remains, but the change brought about by the Act involves the transfer of the whole cost to a Parliamentary vote with a contribution from Indian revenues based on the cost of Agency functions still performed by the Secretary of State for the Government of India.

To some extent the working of the Home Government is affected by the separation of Burma, involving as it does the separate exercise in respect of Burma of the functions of the Secretary of State. The Government of Burma Act provides also for the appointment of not more than 3 Advisers to the Secretary of State in relation to Burma, whose status and functions are analogous to those of the Advisers established by the Government of India Act. Provision has also been made for the payment from the revenues of Burma in respect of the expenses attributable to the performance, on behalf of the Government of Burma, of such functions as the Secretary of State agrees that his Department should perform.

THE INDIA OFFICE

Secretary of State. The Rt. Hon. Lord Pethick-Lawrence. (Private Secretary, F. F. Turnbull).

Parliamentary Under Secretary of State: A. Henderson, K.C., M.P.

Parliamentary Private Secretary: H. Thorneycroft, M.P.

Permanent Under Secretary of State: Sir D. T. Monteath, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E.

Deputy Under Secretary of State: Sir W. D Croft, K.B.E., C.I.E., C.V.O.

Deputy Under Secretary of State for Burma: Sir G. Laithwaite, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Assistant Under Secretaries of State: P. J. Patrick, C.S.I.; G. H. Baxter, C.I.E.,; F. W. H. Smith, C.I.E. (Burma).

The Indian States.

The area enclosed within the boundaries of India is 1,808,679 square miles, with a population of 390 million of people—nearly one-fifth of the human race. But of this total a very large part is not under British Administration. The area covered in the Indian States is 712,508 square miles with a population of 93.2 million. The Indian States embrace the widest variety of country and jurisdiction. They vary in size from petty states like Lawa, in Rajputana, with an area of 19 square miles, and the Simla Hill States, which are little more than small holdings, to States like Hyderabad, as large as Italy, with a population of over fourteen millions. They include the inhospitable regions of Western Rajputana, Baroda, part of the Garden of India, Mysore, rich in agricultural wealth, and Kashmir, one of the most favoured spots on the face of the globe.

Relations with the Paramount Power.

So diverse are the conditions under which the Indian States were established and came into political relation with the Government of India, that it is impossible even to summarise them. But broadly it may be said that as the British boundaries expanded, the states came under the influence of the Government and the rulers were confirmed in their possessions. To this general policy however there was, for a brief period, an important departure. During the regime of Lord Dalhousie the Government introduced what was called annexation through lapse. That is to say, when there was no direct heir, the Government considered whether public interests would be secured by granting the right of adoption. Through the application of this policy, the states of Satara and of Nagpur fell in to the East India Company, and the kingdom of Oudh was annexed because of the gross misgovernment of its rulers. Then came the Mutiny. It was followed by the transference of the dominions of the East India Company to the Crown, and an irrevocable declaration of policy toward the Indian States. In the historic Proclamation of Queen Victoria it was set out that "We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions; and while we will permit no aggression on our dominions or our

rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall allow no encroachments on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity and honour of the Native Princes as our own; and we desire that they, as well as our own subjects, should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government." Since the issue of that proclamation there has been no encroachment on the area under Indian rule by the Government of India. On the contrary, the movement has been in the opposite direction. In 1881 the State of Mysore, which had been so long under British administration that the traditions of Native rule were almost forgotten, was restored to the old Hindu ruling house. In 1911 the Maharajah of Benares, the great taluqdar of Oudh, was granted ruling powers over his extensive possessions. On many occasions the Government of India has had to intervene, to prevent gross misgovernment, or to carry on the administration during a long minority; but always with the undeviating intention of restoring the territories as soon as the necessity for intervention passed. Almost all states possess the right of adoption in default of heirs.

Rights of Indian States.

The rights and obligations of the Indian States are thus described by the Imperial Gazetteer. The Chiefs have, without exception, gained protection against dangers from without and a guarantee that the protector will respect their rights as rulers. The Paramount Power acts for them in relation to foreign Powers and other Indian States. The inhabitants of the Indian States are the subjects of their rulers, and except in case of personal jurisdiction over British subjects, these rulers and their subjects are free from the control of the laws of British India. Criminals escaping to an Indian State must be handed over to it by its authorities; they cannot be arrested by the police of British India without the permission of the ruler of the State. The Indian Princes have therefore a suzerain power which acts for them in all external affairs, and at the same time scrupulously respects their internal authority. The suzerain also intervenes when the internal peace of their territories is seriously threatened. Finally they participate in all the benefits which the protecting power obtains by its diplomatic action, or by its administration of its own dominions, and thus secure a share in the commerce, the railways, the ports, and the markets of British India. Except in rare cases, applied to maritime states, they have freedom of trade with British India although they levy their own customs, and their subjects are admitted to most of the public offices of the British Government.

Obligations of Indian States.

On the other hand, the Indian States are under an obligation not to enter into relations with foreign nations or other states; the authority of their rulers has no existence outside their territories. Their subjects outside their dominions become for all intents and purposes British subjects. Where foreign interests are concerned, the Paramount Power must act so that no just cause of offence is given by its subordinate allies. All Indian States alike are under an obligation to refer to the British every question of dispute with other states. The Indian States maintain a fixed proportion of Indian States Forces units for co-operation with the Imperial Government in the event of emergencies, and for internal security purposes. These units are, generally speaking, organised and armed on the lines of regular Indian Army units. In addition, many states keep up irregular forces, maintained almost on a feudal basis. These forces do not possess modern arms and equipment. Although old and unaltered treaties declare that the British Government will have no manner of concern with any of a Maharajahs' dependants or servants, with respect to whom the Maharajah is absolute, logic and public opinion have endorsed the principle which Lord Canning set forth in his minute of 1860, that the "Government of India is not precluded from stepping in to set right such serious abuses in a Native Government as may threaten any part of the country with anarchy or disturbed area, nor from assuming temporary charge of a Native State when there shall be sufficient reason to do so." Of this necessity the Crown Representative is the sole judge subject to the control of Parliament. Where the law of British India confers jurisdiction over British subjects or other specified persons in foreign territory, that power is exercised by the British courts which possess it. The subjects of European Powers and the United States are on the same footing. Where cantonments exist in an Indian State, jurisdiction both over the cantonment and the civil station is exercised by the suzerain power.

Political Officers.

The powers of the British Government are exercised through Political Officers who, as a rule, reside in the states themselves. In the larger states the Crown Representative is represented by a Resident and in groups of states by a Resident, assisted by local Political Agents. These Officers form the sole channel of communication between the Indian States and the Crown Representative with the officials of British India and with other Indian States. They are expected to advise and assist the Ruling Princes and Chiefs in any administrative or other matters on which they may be consulted.

Not only in preparation for the framing of an eventual constitution for the government of the whole of India but also to ensure the enjoyment of modern amenities by the subjects of smaller States whose rulers do not all have the wherewithal to provide such amenities, the Crown Representative in April 1943 announced a scheme to attach the smaller States to some of the bigger ones purely for administrative purposes. The process of attachment, which was at first confined to the very small States, namely, the non-jurisdictional and the semi-jurisdictional ones, was in November extended to what are called the 3rd and 4th class States.

Details of the attachment scheme, its repurcussions and sequel in Parliament are discussed in detail in the chapter on "The Chamber of Princes."

AIDES-DE-CAMP TO HIS MAJESTY.

Indian Princes who are Hon. Aides-de-Camp to His Majesty:—

Hon. Air Vice Marshal the Nawab of Bhopal.
Hon. Maj.-Genl. The Maharaja of Patiala.
Hon. Maj. The Maharaja of Dewas (Senior Branch).
Hon. Maj. The Maharao Raja of Bundi.
Hon. Aides-de-Camp to the King (extra):—
Hon. Lt.-Gen. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir.
Hon. Maj.-Genl. the Maharaja of Ratlam.
Hon. Air Vice Marshal the Maharaja of Jodhpur.
Hon. Lt.-Col. the Nawab of Palanpur.
Hon. Col. the Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar.

HYDERABAD AND BERAR.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam exercises full sovereignty in all internal affairs. He grants titles and is the fountainhead of all powers retained by him or delegated to individuals or institutions. Before 1919, the Government consisted of a Prime Minister directly responsible to the Nizam, with Assistant Ministers, but an Executive Council was established in that year which now consists of nine members.

The Legislative Council consists of 22 members of whom, besides the President and the Vice-President, twelve are official members one of whom is a member of the Sarf-e-Khas Mubarak and the remaining are appointed in the following manner: one is selected by the Paigahs: two each are selected by the Ilaqi and the Jagirdars respectively and one is nominated to represent the interests of the General Public. Two extraordinary members are nominated by the Government, the nomination being based on consideration of special knowledge of the subject of legislation. The Council assists in considering bills and recommending them for sanction.

The administration is carried on by a regular system of Departments on lines similar to those followed in British India. By the 1936 Berar Agreement, the sovereignty of the Nizam over Berar was re-affirmed, the Berar rent was to continue as before, to be paid by the British Government to the Nizam, but the administration of Berar was to continue as before as part of the Central Provinces. The State (apart from Berar) is divided into two divisions, Telingana and Mahratwara, seventeen districts and 153 talukas. Local boards are constituted in each district and taluqa. The State maintains its own currency which consists of gold and silver coins and a large note issue. The rupee, known as the Osmania Sicca, exchanges with the British Indian rupee at an average ratio of 116/10.8 to 100. There is a State postal service and stamps for internal purposes.

Finance.—Hyderabad State is by far the wealthiest of the Indian States, having a revenue in its own currency of about 16 crores, which is approximately double that of the Central Provinces and Berar, and more than double that of any other of the larger States. Its finances are in a prosperous condition and a total Reserve of 42.40 crores, apart from the Paper Currency Reserve of 42.40 crores has been built up. This consists of separate Reserve Funds for Debt Redemption, Famine Relief, Industrial Development, O. S. Currency Stabilization, Securities Adjustment, Post-war Development, Budget Stabilisation and Deposits. The Budget Estimates for the present year 1355F. (5th October 1945 to 5th October 1946) show an ordinary revenue of 1582.43 lakhs and an expenditure of 1549.10 lakhs, inclusive of large sums set aside for famine, insurance and debt redemption. The Post-war Development Reserve is primarily meant for meeting post-war needs, but the Budget Estimates for 1945-46 also provide for a total expenditure of Rs. 27.00 lakhs which includes 16.86 lakhs for Educational Scholarships, etc., 8.64 lakhs for non-recuring portion of new items of expenditure under Medical and Public Health and Veterinary Departments and 150 lakhs for the annual contribution to the grant for Industrial Research Laboratory. The capital expenditure programme provides for an expenditure of 221.05 lakhs, which includes 54.43 lakhs for preliminary survey of large irrigation projects and 29.20 lakhs for railway construction, 26.79 lakhs for Osmania University buildings, 35.31 lakhs for Military buildings, 3.10 lakhs for Secretariat buildings, 18.30 lakhs for construction of Roads, 8.32 lakhs for District Electricity Power Schemes, 6.82 lakhs for Paper Currency Security Press and 11.56 lakhs for Educational Department and Medical Buildings. The year opened with a cash balance of 503.77 lakhs which is expected to be 360.88 lakhs by the end of the year.

In addition to the munificient gifts of His Exalted Highness the Nizam and the contribution of the public and other direct and indirect War expenditure, the State has subscribed at the rate of 21 lakhs annually in its own currency to the Empire's War Effort. The direct and indirect expenditure connected with the War from its commencement amounts to 8 crores.

Osmania University, which was established at Hyderabad by a Charter in 1918, marks a new departure in Indian education as it imparts instruction in the Faculties of Arts, Science, Law, Muslim Theology, Medicine, Engineering and Education through the medium of Urdu, English being a compulsory language in the B.A. and B.Sc. examinations and examinations leading up to that stage. In addition to the University College comprising the Faculties of Arts, Science, Muslim Theology and Law, it has a women's College teaching up to B.A. and B.Sc. Moreover there is a Medical College, an Engineering College and a Training College all imparting education up to higher degree standard in their own lines. Further an Agricultural and a Veterinary college are being started this year. The University also maintains six Intermediate Colleges, three in the City of Hyderabad and one each at Aurangabad, Warangal and Gulburga. The total number of students in the colleges of the University is 3,952. The annual expenditure is about Rs. 25 lakhs.

Executive Council.—His Excellency Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., Kt., O.I.E., O.B.E., *President*; Nawab Sir Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, M.A. (Oxon.), *Extra-ordinary Member and Vice-President*; W. V. Grigson, C.S.I., M.A., I.C.S., *Revenue and Police Member*; Nawab Zain Yar Jung Bahadur, *Public Works Member*; Nawab Zaheer Yar Jung Bahadur, *Post, Ecclesiastical and Labour Member*; Nawab Liakat Jung Bahadur, H.C.S., *Commerce and Industries and Army Member*; Nawab Azam Jung Bahadur, M.A. (Hons.), (Cantab.), B.Sc., I.C.S. (Lond.), *Education Member*; Raja Bahadur S. Aravamudu Iyengar, B.A., B.L., M.B.E., *Judicial and Law Member*; Nawab Zahid Jung Bahadur, C.I.I., *Finance Member*; Nawab Ali Yavar Jung Bahadur, B.A. (Oxon.), *Medical and Constitutional Affairs Members*; Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung Bahadur, H.C.S., *Reforms Member*.

Production and Industry.—The principal industry of the State is agriculture, which maintains 54.46 per cent of the total population. The common system of land tenure is ryotwari. About 58 per cent of the total area is directly administered by the State. The rest consists of private estates of His Exalted Highness the Nizam called Sarf-e-khas and the estates of the Jagirdar and Paigah nobles. The total Land Revenue is over 3 3 crores. The principal food crops are rice, wheat, millets and pulses; the chief money crops are Cotton and Oil seeds. Cotton is grown extensively on black cotton soil. The total area under Cotton cultivation in 1945-46 was 21,54,917 acres. Hyderabad is well known for its Gaorani Cotton. It is one of the finest indigenous Cotton in India and is grown over an area of 900,815 acres.

Taxation.—Apart from the Land Revenue, the main sources of taxation are Excise and Customs. The receipts from each are estimated for the present year, at 32.5 lakhs and 17.5 lakhs respectively. After these come interest on Investments, 161.33 lakhs, Railways 18.75 lakhs, and Berar Rent 29.17 lakhs. The Customs Revenue is derived from an *ad Valorem* duty of not more than 5 per cent, on all imports and exports.

Communication.—The State of Hyderabad has the proud and unique position of having within its limits the largest system of railway in any Indian State and of being the pioneer in the field of road transport operated and controlled by an Indian Railway Administration.

State Railway.—132 miles of broad gauge line from Bombay to Madras traverse the State; also 30 miles of metre gauge of the Masulipatam to Mormugao line. At Wadi, on the Bombay-Madras line, the broad gauge system of H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railway takes off and running east through Hyderabad City and Warangal, reaches the Calcutta-Madras line at Bezwada, a total length of 338 miles. From Kazipet a link to Balharshah strikes north, providing the shortest route between Madras and Delhi. From Secunderabad the metre gauge Godaveri Valley Railway runs north-west for 386 miles to Manmad on the main line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Calcutta. A metre gauge line runs south from Secunderabad through Mahbubnagar to the border and connects with Dronachellam on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Branch lines exist from Purna to Hingoli, Parbhani to Purli-Vaijnath, Karepalli to Kothagudium, Vikarabad to Bidar and Purli-Vaijnath and Jankampet to Bodhan. A branch line of 101 miles from Mudkhed to Adilabad is under construction. Thus with branch lines, there are now 799 miles of broad gauge and 665 of the metre gauge in the State. The Barsi Light Railway owns a short extension of 36 miles from Kurduwadi on the Bombay-Madras line to Latur in the Osmanabad District. H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railway was worked by a Company until April 1930, when it was purchased by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.

An innovation worthy of special mention was the introduction by H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railway in 1940 of broad gauge Diesel Rail Cars for 3rd class passengers. These rail cars are the first of their kind provided on Indian Railways and the design is unique in that they are self propelled and fitted with air conditioning equipment.

H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railway also introduced a further innovation by commencing in 1943 the installation of fans in third class carriages.

State Road Transport Services.—The State of Hyderabad has given a definite lead in India as a result of the comprehensive scheme for the co-ordination of Rail and Road transport introduced by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government. A small beginning was made in 1932 by operating 34 vehicles over 284 route miles and at the present time H. E. H. the Nizam's State Railway road motor transport fleet totals 628 motor vehicles operated under the control of the State Railway Administration namely 334 passenger buses (operating over 4,449 miles) and 243 goods lorries and departmental vehicles.

The Rail and Road Transport co-ordination in Hyderabad State has eliminated wasteful competition and provided cheaper and better means of transport. The State Railway Bus Services run to scheduled advertised times and the advantages of regular time table services providing both comfort and realiability have been fully realised and appreciated by the travelling public.

In addition to the passenger bus services operated under the control of H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railway Administration, goods road transport services have also been introduced by the State Railway in a number of districts in Hyderabad State. Several out-agencies located at important towns and villages not served by the Railway system have been established for the through booking of goods and parcels, the State Railway lorries operating between these out-agencies and the nearest railway station.

Goods collection and delivery services have also been introduced at important centres. Under these arrangements goods are conveyed to and from the railway stations, the State Railway Road Transport Department lorries undertaking the collection and delivery work to and from merchants' premises, cartage areas having been defined at each place. This scheme enables door to door transport of goods to be effected.

Road Transport of Foodgrains. An innovation in connection with H. E. H. the Nizam's State Railway's road transport services is the operation of Mobile Goods Lorry Units for the road transport of foodgrains. As the cartage of foodgrains has in many cases to be undertaken from remote or isolated places in the Districts, these lorries have been formed into Mobile Lorry Units, each unit consisting of 16 vehicles in charge of Unit Foreman and complete with drivers, maintenance staff, equipment and tentage and these units move from place to place as required in connection with the foodgrains transport work.

Education.—In October 1945 (1351F.) the total number of Educational Institutions excluding University Education was 6,131 with an enrolment of 4,39,055 pupils. There was a fairly large increase in the number of schools and scholars of the Primary stage; the increase in the quinquennium being 789 and 21,616 respectively.

During the quinquennium 48 Secondary schools were established. There was an increase of 165 schools for girls (141 Primary, 15 Secondary and 9 Special) and the number of girls under instruction increased by 15,604. The number of Primary Schools for the Depressed Classes at the close of 1354 Fasli (5th October 1945), was 150 and the number of pupils in these schools was 6,409, while the total number of children of these classes under instruction in all types of schools was 13,552.

MYSORE.

The State of Mysore is surrounded on all sides by the Madras Presidency except on the north and the north-west where it is bounded by the districts of Dharwar and North Canara respectively and towards the south-west by Coorg. It has two natural divisions each with a distinct character of its own—the hill country (or malnad) on the west and the wide spreading valleys and plains (the maidan) on the east. The State has an area of 29,483 square miles, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and a population of 7,328,896 (1941 census), of whom 6,612,225 are Hindus. Kannada is the language of the State.

History.—The ancient history of the country is varied and interesting. Tradition connects the tableland of Mysore with many a legend enshrined in the great Indian epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. The north-eastern portion of the country formed part of Asoka's Empire in the third century B.C. Mysore then came under the rule of the Andhra dynasty. From about the third to the eleventh century A.D. Mysore was ruled by three dynasties, the north-western portion by the Pallavas and the central and the southern portions by the Gangas. In the eleventh century, Mysore formed part of Chola dominion, but the Cholas were driven out early in the twelth century by the Hoysalas, an indigenous dynasty with its capital at Halebid. The Hoysala power came to an end in the early part of the fourteenth century. Mysore was next connected with the Vijayanagar Empire. At the end of the fourteenth century Mysore became associated with the present ruling dynasty. At first tributary to the dominant empire of Vijayanagar, the dynasty attained its independence after the downfall of Vijayanagar in 1565. In the latter part of the eighteenth century, the real sovereignty passed into the hands of Hyder Ali and then his son Tippu Sultan. In 1799, on the fall of Seringapatam, the British Government restored the State comprised within its present limits, to the ancient dynasty in the person of Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur III. Owing to the insurrections that broke out in some parts of the country, the management was assumed by the British Government in 1831. In 1881, the State was restored to the dynasty in the person of Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur under conditions and stipulations laid down in an Instrument of Transfer. That Ruler brought Mysore to a state of great prosperity. He died in 1894, at the early age of 31, and was succeeded by His Highness the late Sri Krishnarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., who was installed in 1902. In November 1913, the Instrument of Transfer was replaced by a Treaty which indicates more appropriately the relations subsisting between the British Government and the State of Mysore. In 1927, the Government of India remitted in perpetuity Rs. 10½ lakhs of the annual subsidy which till then had stood at Rs. 35 lakhs. A further provisional remission of Rs. 5·39 lakhs in the subsidy has been allowed from 1937-38, in accordance with the recommendation of the Indian States Enquiry Committee (Financial), 1932. H. H. Sri Krishnarajendra Wadiyar died in August 1940 at the age of 57 and was succeeded by H. H. Sir Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur G.C.I., G.C.S.I. who was installed on September 8, 1940.

Administration.—Constitutional reforms of a far-reaching character were announced in a Proclamation of His Highness the Maharaja on November 6, 1939. These provide for the grant of enlarged powers and privileges for the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council, the widening of the electorate and the appointment of the elected representatives of the people to His Highness's Executive Council.

The Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council which have been hitherto functioning under separate Acts now function under a consolidated law. The term of both the Houses has been increased from three to four years. The strength of the Representative Assembly is 310. The Assembly is being invariably consulted in regard to any legislative measure before it is introduced in the Legislative Council The Assembly has the right of considering the general principles underlying any Bill or any of its provisions and of proposing amendments thereto. The powers of the Assembly in respect of the budget have been enlarged by conferring on it the right of passing resolutions on any of the major heads on the budget, provided that such resolutions do not have reference to particular grants of appropriations. Certain heads of expenditure hitherto

xcluded from discussion continue to be so xcluded except in the case of "the Military orces of His Highness the Maharaja" where iscussion is permitted.

The strength of the Legislative Council has en raised from fifty to sixty-eight, forty-four laces being filled by election. The Council as a non-official President who elected by the ouse, and an elected Deputy President.

Certain provisions calculated to widen the lectorate for the Assembly and the Legislative ouncil have also been made.

An important reform designed to enable the egislature more largely to influence the nature f the advice and assistance which the Executive ouncil tenders to His Highness, has been the lection of three non-official from among the lected representatives, in His Highness's xecutive Council. Such Ministers are eligible hold any portfolio of the Administration.

The Mysore Army.—The total strength the Mysore Army was 4,091, consisting of ,194 Combatants and 897 non-Combatants, the end of June 1945. The Combatant rength of the Mysore Lancers was 437, and at of the Mysore Horse was 113. The strength the Mysore Infantry was 3,041. The expenfiture under "army" amounted to nearly 25 so akhs of rupees.

The strength of the Mysore State police ce is nearly 11,000.

Agriculture.—Nearly three-fourths of the opulation are employed in agriculture, and the eneral system of land tenure is *ryotwari*. he principal food crops are ragi, rice, jola, nillets, gram and sugarcane, and the chief ops are cotton and sun-hemp. The Sericultural industry is the most important subsidiary industry practised by the agriculturists. The area under mulberry during the year ended June 1945 was 71,000 acres. The Department of Agriculture is popularising agriculture on scientific lines by means of demonstrations, investigations and experiment. There are 7 Government Agricultural Farms at Hebbal, Babbur, Marthur, Nagenahally, Hunsur, Mandya and the coffee experimental station at Balehonnur. A seperate Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Department has been organised for taking necessary steps for the improvement of live-stock. A cattle breeding station has been established at Parvatharay-anakere, near Ajjampur in the Kadur District, with a sub-station at Basur. A Serum Institute has been opened at Bangalore for the manufacture of serum and virus for inoculation against rinderpest and other contagious diseases. There are 80 Veterinary Institutions in the State under the control of the Veterinary Department.

Medical Relief.—The improvement of medical relief and sanitation in urban and rural areas has also received special attention. The headquarters of every one of the taluks in the State is provided with a hospital and there are 406 dispensaries and medical institutions. A scheme of subsidising rural practitioners has been in practice and is working successfully. A well equipped Ayurvedic and Unani Hospital has been established in Bangalore.

Among the important schemes under consideration are the construction of a general Hospital at Thirthahalli, the shifting of the Epidemic Diseases Hospital at K. G. F. from its present site and the establishment of tuberculosis clinics at the headquarters of districts.

Water Works and Electricity.—Water-works have been established at great cost in Mysore and Bangalore. Both these cities (and 222 towns and villages) are lit by electricity, and much has been done in the way of clearing out congested areas, providing them with "lungs," opening out extensions, and inducing the people to build houses of an improved type.

Industries and Commerce.—A Department of Industries and Commerce was organised in 1913 with a view to the development of industries and commerce in the State. Its main functions are stimulating private enterprise by the offer of technical advice and other assistance for starting new industries, undertaking experimental work for pioneering industries, developing existing industries and serving as a general bureau of information in industrial and commercial matters. The following factories are owned and run by Government:—The Government Soap Factory, Government Porcelain Factory Govt. Silk Weaving Factory, Government Electric Factory, Implement Factory, Government Lac and Paint Works and the Central Industrial Workshop; and the Government Industrial and Testing Laboratory, with a section devoted to the manufacture of pharmaceutical drugs and preparations, has since been converted into a limited company. The Well-Boring Section which is engaged in the drilling boreholes for meeting the requirements of drinking water in the rural areas is now under the control of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, Department of Public Health. Mysore is the largest producer of silk in India, and the care and development of this industry is entrusted to a Department of Sericulture. Arrangements have been made for the supply of disease-free seed and a central and five taluk popular schools have been doing good work.

With a view to demonstrating and imparting instruction in the utilisation of the high grade silk produced in the State, Government have established a Silk Weaving Factory and Dyeing and Finishing Works at Mysore. The Sandalwood Oil Factory at Mysore started on an experimental basis is now working on a commercial scale.

The Mysore Iron and Steel Works are owned and run by the Government. The works are the second largest of their kind in the British Empire and contain the only charcoal blast furnace and wood distillation plant in the East. A plant for manufacturing steel and steel products has been added since April 1936. Proposals are afoot for establishing an electric furnace to smelt iron ore. The slag produced by the blast furnace is now being utilised by the newly erected cement plant attached to the works. Nearby is also situated the Mysore Paper Mills started as a joint-stock company, which produce many varieties of paper. Bhadravati bids fair to become one of the most important industrial centres in India.

A notable feature during the past few years has been the coming into being of several state-aided joint-stock companies for the manufacture of sugar, paper, chemicals and fertilisers, plywood, implements and tools, spun silk, tobacco and coffee curing, electrical batteries, radios, glass making and vegetable oils. There are now 313 large scale industrial establishments in the State giving employment to about 81,154 persons.

A Trade Commissioner in London has been appointed to look after the interest of the trade and industry of the State.

Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works.—The river Cauvery in its course through the State, has a natural fall of about 380 feet near the island of Sivasamudram, and this fall was harnessed in the year 1902 for the development of electric power, to the extent of about 12,000 H.P. for supplying power to the Kolar Gold Mining Companies and local industries and incidentally for lighting the cities of Mysore and Bangalore. In course of time, the demand for power increased and with a view to protecting the existing supply and augmenting the generation of additional power to meet the growing demands, the "Krishnaraja-sagara Reservoir", called after the name of the late Maharaja, was constructed. The storage from the reservoir, besides providing for the generation of electric power up to 46,000 H.P., has brought under irrigation about 90,000 acres of land situated in an area subject to more or less continuous drought. The new Canal Works were started in 1927, and the main canal is named the "Irwin Canal" after Lord Irwin, the then Viceroy. An area of about 18 thousand acres under this Canal has been brought under sugarcane cultivation and a Sugar Factory with a crushing capacity of about 2,000 tons of cane per day has been established nearby at Mandya. An up-to-date Distillery has been erected as an adjunct to the Sugar Factory. Full advantage is being taken of the available electric power for small industries and the electrification of towns and lift irrigation.

The construction of a reservoir across the river Kumadvathi near Anjanapur, Shikaripur Taluk, was completed at a cost of Rs.18 lakhs and the reservoir was opened for irrigation. The area expected to be irrigated is about 10,000 acres. In addition to large new irrigation works in progress, the work of constructing a Reservoir across the river Shimsha at Marconahalli, Kunigal Taluk, at a cost of Rs. 22 lakhs to irrigate an extent of about 10,000 acres, has been completed.

To provide for the ever-widening demand for power for industrial, domestic and town lighting purposes, the Shimsha and Jog hydro-electric schemes were sanctioned at an aggregate cost of over 450 lakhs of rupees. The Shimsha Power house is in service and The Jog Scheme is being pushed through rapidly.

There are over 6,220 power installations and 50,044 lighting installations. The total number of towns and villages electrified at the end of June 1945 was 225.

Finance.—The actual revenue receipts and disbursements charged to revenue for 1945-46 were Rs. 944·89 lakhs and Rs. 942·89 lakhs respectively.

Education.—A separate University for Mysore was established on 1st July, 1916. It is of the teaching and residential type composed of the Central, Engineering and Maharani's Colleges at Bangalore, and the Medical and Maharaja's College at Mysore, and six Intermediate Colleges. The colleges are efficiently equipped and organised and there is a training college for men teachers located at Mysore. The Maharani's College at Bangalore is a college for Women. An Agricultural College has been established in Bangalore.

Besides, technical education on a wide range of subjects is provided by Sri Krishnarajendra Technological Institute and the Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute.

There are 80 high schools and 490 middle schools in the State. Provision has been made for teaching several vocational subjects in general with a view to creating an interest in the vocations and in order to enable the pupils to take to such vocations after their High School life. There are 8 Training Institutions for training teachers in Middle and Primary Schools, 4 of them are for women. The control over Primary Education was taken over by Government from the local bodies from the 1st July 1941 under The Elementary Education Act, 1941. There are also schools for imparting instruction in Agricultural, Commercial, Engineering and other Technical subjects. There were altogether 8,871 schools at the end of June 1945 with a strength of 313,578 pupils. This gives one school for every 3.26 square miles of the area, and for every 793 persons of the population. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 104,11,745 giving an average of Rs.1-3-0 per head of population.

War Effort of Mysore State.—The State has been contributing to the war effort to the full limit of its resources. In February 1940, shortly after the outbreak of hostilities His late Highness the Maharaja made an appeal to his subjects to respond to any call made on them for the prosecution of the war and to help the cause of freedom by service or by money. In addition to the gifts made from time to time by His Highness and his Government for the purposes connected with the war, the people and the several industries of Mysore have played their part on a scale worthy of the traditions of the State. The First Battalion of the Mysore Infantry was sent for service overseas and taken prisoner in Singapore. The Unit was repatriated recently and most of the officers and men have arrived back safe. The courage and fortitude displayed by them both as soldiers and prisoners deserve our warm appreciation. The personnel of the 51 (Mysore) G. P. T. Company have also returned after three and a half years of overseas service. One of the officers of this Unit was awarded "M.B.E." and another was decorated with the "Order of the Red Star". Two Jamedars were mentioned in Despatches. The Second Battalion has been serving ex-State under the Crown and will continue to do so for some time longer.

Large extents of land were given in various parts of the State for military camps, hospitals, prisoners of war camps, training centres and similar purposes. A number of buildings

belonging to His Highness the Maharaja and the Government were placed at the disposal of the military authorities. The industrial concerns in the State supplied goods of the value of over Rs. 14 crores for war purposes. The Hindustan Aircraft Factory, of which the Government of Mysore are part owners, played a most useful part throughout the war as one of the important stations for the servicing and overhauling of aircraft used in the war against Japan. Cash contributions amounting to over Rs. 60 - lakhs were made by the State for various War Funds. A sum of Rs. 8.5 crores was invested in the Government of India War Bonds. Non-official organisations, including women's institutions, did a good deal of work in providing amenities and comforts to troops on active service or on leave and to prisoners of war overseas.

It is expected that about 5,000 persons belonging to Mysore are likely to be demobilized from the Indian Army. One or more employment exchanges will be established in order to resettle these persons in civil life. An attempt will also be made to organise some of the workers in groups for continuous employment on public works.

A Welfare Club has been opened in Bangalore for the provision of amenities to members of the Royal Indian Air Force.

Special facilities were provided for the training of war technicians. The number of persons trained so far in the State institutions is over 2,500. The sericulture industry was reorganised and expanded to meet the demands of war supply. A scheme for the production of high grade silk for parachutes was undertaken at the instance and with the support of the Government of India. More than 198,000 lbs. of filature silk were supplied for war purposes.

Dewan. Sir Arcot Ramaswami Mudaliar, K.C.S.I.

Ministers: O. Pulla Reddi, M.A., I.C.S.; Rajasevaprasakta M. Seshadri, M.A., Dewan Bahadur Dr. T. C. M. Royan, M.D.; O. S. Nasrulla Shariff, M.A., LL.B.; L. Siddappa, B.A., LL.B.

Resident in Mysore: The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Sir P. Gaisford, C.I.E.

BARODA.

The State of Baroda is situated partly in Gujarat and partly in Kathiawar. It is divided into five district blocks: (1) the southern district of Navsari near the mouth of the Tapti river, and mostly surrounded by British territory; (2) central district north of the Narbada, in which lies Baroda, the capital city; (3) to the north of Ahmedabad, the district of Mehsana; (4) and to the west, in the peninsula of Kathiawar the districts of Amreli, and (5) Okhamandal formed of scattered tracts of land. The area of the State is 8,176 square miles; population 2,855,010, of whom over 89% are Hindus.

In pursuance of the Government of India's scheme of attachment, about 255 States, States and Talukas from the Western India States and the Gujarat States Agencies have been attached to the State. The total area so attached is about 6,000 sq. miles with a population of about 6 lakhs.

History.—The history of Baroda State as such dates from the break-up of the Mughal Empire. The first Maratha invasion of Gujerat took place in 1705. In later expeditions Pilajirao Gaekwar, who may be regarded as the founder of the ruling family, greatly distinguished himself. Songhad was the headquarters. After 1723 Pilajirao regularly levied tribute in Gujerat. His son Damaji Rao finally captured Baroda in 1734, since when it has always been in the hands of the Gaekwars; but Mughal authority in Gujerat did not end until the fall of Ahmedabad in 1753, after which the country was divided between the Gaekwar and the Peshwa. In spite of the fact that Damaji Rao was one of the Maratha chiefs defeated at Panipat by Ahmed Shah, he continued to add to his territory. He died in 1768, leaving the succession in dispute between two rival sons. He was succeeded in turn by his sons Sayaji Rao I, Fattesing Rao, Manaji Rao and Govind Rao. The last died in 1800 and was succeeded by Anand Rao. A period of political instability ensued which was ended in 1802 when the authority of Anand Rao at Baroda was finally established. By a treaty of 1805 between the British Government and Baroda, it was arranged *inter alia* that the foreign policy of the State should be conducted by the British, and that all differences with the Peshwa should be similarly arranged. Baroda was a staunch ally of the British during the wars with Baji Rao Peshwa, the Pindari hordes and Holkar. But from 1820 to 1841, when Sayaji Rao II was the Ruler, differences arose between the two Governments which were settled by Sir James Carnac, Governor of Bombay in 1841. During his rule the political supervision of Baroda was transferred to the Supreme Government. His successor, Khande Rao, who ascended the gadi in 1856, introduced many reforms. He stood by the British during the Mutiny. He was succeeded by his brother Malhar Rao in 1870. Malhar Rao was deposed in 1875 for "notorious misconduct" and "gross misgovernment," but the suggestion that he had instigated the attempt to poison Col. Phayre, the Resident, was not proved. Sayaji Rao III, a boy of 13 years of age, and a descendant of a distant branch of the family, was adopted as heir of Khande Rao in 1875 and invested with full powers in 1881. Sayaji Rao III, after a glorious reign of 63 years, died in February 1939 and was succeeded by his grandson and heir-apparent Pratap Sinha, who is the present Ruler.

Administration.—An executive council consisting of the Dewan and four Ministers carries on the administration, subject to the control of the Maharaja. Two of the Ministers are appointed from among the non-official members of the State Legislative Council. A number of departments have been formed, which are presided over by officials corresponding to those in British India. The State is divided into five *Prants* or divisions each of which is sub-divided into *Mahals* and *Peta Mahals*, of which there are 44 in all. Attempts have for some years been made to restore village autonomy, and village panchayats

have been formed, which form part of a scheme for local self-government. There is also a Legislative Council, consisting of a majority of elected members. A Reforms Committee has been recently appointed to suggest revision of present constitution on democratic lines. A High Court at Baroda possesses jurisdiction over the whole of the State and hears all final appeals. From the decisions of the High Court, appeals lie in certain cases to the Maharaja who decides them on the advice of the Huzur Nyaya Sabha and Huzur Adalat now known as the Privy Council. The State Army consists of 3,924 Regular forces and 3,806 Irregular forces.

Finance.—In 1944-45 the total receipts of the State were Rs. 434.26 lakhs and the disbursements Rs. 373.78 lakhs. The principal revenue heads were: Land Revenue Rs. 102.64 lakhs; Opium Rs. 5.86 lakhs; Railways Rs. 23.20 lakhs; Interest Rs. 29.47 lakhs; Tribute from other States Rs. 2.28 lakhs. British currency was introduced in 1901. The State is spending increasing amounts from its revenues on nation building departments. In 1944-45 the principal expenditure of the State was: Education Rs. 42.30 lakhs; Medical 12.16 lakhs; Sanitation 1.37 lakhs; Agriculture 10.17 lakhs; Co-operative 0.77 lakhs, Panchayats 2.32 lakhs and Commerce and Industries 1.67 lakhs.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture and pasture support 64.6% of the people. The principal crops are rice, wheat, gram, castor-oil, rapeseed, poppy, cotton, san-hemp, tobacco, sugarcane, maize and garden crops. The greater part of the State is held on *ryotwari* tenure. The State contains few minerals, except sandstone, which is quarried at Songir, and a variety of other stones which are little worked. Recently Sir Cyril Fox carried out a geological survey of the State. There are 307 industrial or commercial concerns in the State registered under the State Companies' Act. There are four Agricultural Banks and 1,359 Co-operative Societies in the State. The Income tax Act has been recently revised and taxable minimum raised to Rs. 3,000/- from Rs. 2,000/- to give relief to middle classes. The slab system has also been introduced.

Communications.—The B. B. & C. I. Railway crosses part of the Navsari and Baroda divisions and the Rajputana-Malwa Railway passes through the Mehsana divisions. A system of branch lines has been built by the Baroda State in all the four divisions in addition to which the Tapti Valley Railway and the Baroda-Godhra Chord line (B. B. & C.I.) pass through the State. The Railways owned by the State are about 795 miles in length. The total mileage of metalled and fair weather roads in the State is 679 and 1517 respectively.

Education.—The Education Department controls 2,701 institutions of different kinds, in 162 of which English is taught. The Baroda College, the B. T. College and the Commerce College are affiliated to the Bombay University. There are a number of high schools, technical schools, and schools for special classes such as the jungle tribes and lower castes. The State is pledged to the policy of free and compulsory primary education. It maintains a system of rural and travelling libraries. Twenty three per cent. of the population is returned in the census of 1941 as literate. Total expense on Education was Rs. 42.30 lakhs during 1944-45.

Post-War Plans. A special Ministry to formulate post-war plans has been created with a central co-ordinating committee consisting of officials and non-officials. A Board of Industrial Advice to scrutinise the State plans from all India view point has been established. Sir Homi Mehta is the Chairman of the Board. A tentative plan involving an expenditure of about Rs. 15 crores has been formulated.

Capital City.—Baroda City with the cantonment has a population of 153,301. It contains a public park, a number of fine public buildings, palaces and offices; and it is crowded with Hindu temples. The Cantonment is to the north-west of the city and is garrisoned by an infantry battalion of the Indian Army.

Ruler.—Lt.-Col. His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i Dowlat-i-Englishia, Maharaja Sir Pratap Sinha Gaekwar, Sena Khas Khel, Samsher Bahadur, G.C.I.E., LL.D., Maharaja of Baroda.

Resident.—The Hon'ble Col. C. P. Hancock, C.I.E., G.B.E., M.C.

Dewan.—Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter, K.C.S.I.

GWALIOR.

The House of Scindia traces its de-cent to a family of which one branch held hereditary post of patel in a village near Satara. The head of the family received a patent of rank from Aurangzeb. The founder of the Gwalior House was Ranoji Scindia who held a military rank of Chatrapati Shahu Maharaj. In 1726 Chatrapati Shahu granted deeds to Puar, Holkar and Scindia, empowering them to levy "Chauth" and "Sardesmukhi" and retain half the payment to their troops. In 1736 Ranoji Scindia accompanied Baji Rao to Delhi where he and Malhar Rao Holkar distinguished themselves in military exploits. Ranoji fixed his headquarters at the ancient city of Ujjain, which for the first time became the capital of the Scindia dominions. During the time of Mahadji Scindia and Daulat Rao Scindia, Gwalior played an important part in shaping the history of India. Despite partial reverses which Mahadji Scindia's troops suffered at the hands of the British in 1780, reverses which led to the treaty of Salbai (1782), Scindia's power remained unbroken. For the first time he was then recognised by the British as an independent sovereign.

In 1790 his power was firmly established in Delhi. While he was indulging in ambitious hopes he fell a prey to fever, which ended his remarkable career on 12th February 1791. Himself a military genius, Mahadji Scindia's armies reached the zenith of their glory under the disciplined training of the celebrated French adventurer De Boigne. Mahadji was succeeded by his grand nephew Daulat Rao in whose service

Perron, a military commander of great renown played a leading part. The strength of Scindia's army was, however, considerably weakened by the reverses sustained at Ahmednagar, Assaye, Asigarh and Laswari. Daulat Rao Scindia died in 1827. Till his death he remained in undisputable possession of almost all the territory which belonged to him in 1805.

Daulat Rao was succeeded by Jankoji Rao who passed away in the prime of life. On his demise in 1843 intrigues and party spirit were rampant and the army was in a state of mutiny, with the result that it came into collision with the British forces at Maharajpur and Pannihar.

Jankoji Rao was succeeded by Jayaji Rao Scindia whose adherence to the British cause in the dark days of the Mutiny, when his own troops deserted him, was unshakable. In 1861 he was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and in 1877 was made a Councillor of the Empress. Subsequently he received other titles. He entered into treaties of mutual exchange of territories with the British Government. On his death on June 20, 1886, he was succeeded by his son Lieutenant-General H. H. Maharaja Sir Madhav Rao Scindia, Alijah Bahadur, G.C.V.O., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., A.D.C. to the King who assumed powers in 1894. In 1901 he went to China during the war. He died in June 1925 and was succeeded by his son Major-General His Highness Sir George Jivaji Rao Scindia, Alijah Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. During His Highness's minority the administration of the State had been conducted by a Council of Regency. His Highness assumed full ruling powers on November 2, 1936.

Gwalior has an area of 26,397 sq. miles and its population is 4,006,159. Its average rainfall varies from 25 to 36 inches. The estimated gross revenue for 1944-47 is Rs. 385.55 lakhs.

The Ruler enjoys a salute of 21 guns and the State is in direct relations with the Government of India.

In matters of administration His Highness is assisted by a Council of Ministers under his direct control. The State Army consisting of Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery units is well organized and is considered to be the best among Indian State Forces. The State maintains its own Postal system and a light Railway.

Educationally, the State is much advanced. There are three Degree Colleges—two at Gwalior, the Capital including one for women, and one at Ujjain; two Intermediate Colleges, and High Schools in practically all the districts. There are a few technical schools imparting education in arts and crafts and there is a Public School on the Gwalior Fort which is run on the English Public School lines, and a Montessori School for small children. An up-to-date Medical College, the Gajra Raja Medical College, which would be the only one in Central India, has been affiliated to the Agra University and will actually commence from August 1946. Its foundation stone was laid by His Excellency Lord Wavell in November last.

The political reforms announced in June 1939 were further supplemented by His Highness' Proclamation of Sept., 1941. The strength of the Praja Sabha which was formerly 85 has now been raised to 90, and of this number 55 instead of 50 are elected representatives, thus providing for still greater non-official element in the House. The Praja Sabha (Lower House) and Raj Sabha (Upper House) have identical powers and the range of their functions will be co-extensive. Another feature of the recent reforms is that the legislature has the power of discussing the constitution as well. In his inaugural address to the first session of these Sabhas which met in April 1946, and which was a great success, His Highness the Maharaja Scindia, alluding to various problems facing the Government, said: "We have to build a solid structure of our State's peace and prosperity. We have to raise the standard of living by increasing per capita income. We have to bring about with vigour and promptitude an all round social, moral and cultural development. We have to carry medical help, nursing, midwifery, health and sanitation to the very doors of our people. We have to wipe out mass illiteracy and to fight chronic malnutrition and insanitation on an enormous scale."

Since the assumption of Ruling powers by the present Maharaja, commendable activity has been witnessed in all branches of administration. The construction of Harsi Reservoir costing about Rs. 1½ crores, the grant of one crore of rupees for rural reconstruction, the establishment of a Degree College for women and an up-to-date Medical College as also the scheme for construction of a Female Hospital are some of the important beneficent measures undertaken during the period. The network of roads has been utilized by motor bus services run by the Gwalior and Northern India Transport Company, and those places which were unconnected are now being joined with important highways. At Madhav Sagar, a seaplane base has been constructed which serves as a halting station for the boats flying on the Imperial Air Line.

Gwalior maintains an up-to-date aerodrome also.

Immediately, on the outbreak of hostilities, His Highness, in keeping with the traditional policy of the House of Scindias, placed his services, his Army and the entire resources of his State and his people at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor. Gwalior sent the pick of its Army on active service both in India and abroad and monetary contribution made by it in the form of gifts, investments and subscriptions reached the enormous figure of Rs. 3,23,53,539 4 6.

The end of war has brought the problem of Post-War Planning to the forefront. The State being predominently agricultural, it is devoting special attention to its post war schemes of agricultural improvements, betterment of live-stock, development of forestry, expansion of medical relief to villages and diffusion of elementary education in rural areas; besides such activities as the survey of minerals, metallurgy and industrial resources, construction of roads and buildings, restoration of ex-service personnel to civil life, multiplication of banking facilities, modification of laws, etc., communications, labour welfare, industries, public health-Education, etc., have also received due attention.

The blue print prepared by the State consists of 128 schemes grouped in 'Special Priority' 'Particular Area' and the 'Whole State' schemes to show at glance the order they claim for their execution. Dr. Radha Kamal Mukerjee, the reputed Indian Economist, who has been appointed as Economic Adviser, has been scrutinising the Draft Plah after which it will be submitted to the Government for necessary sanction for implementation. A handsome provision is earmarked in the State's budget for Samvat 2002 for the Post War Reconstruction and development.

The cessation of hostilities on all fronts has brought the question of re-settlement of ex-service men to the forefront. Accordingly Employment Exchanges have been set up at Gwalior and Ujjain and a Committee has been appointed by the Durbar for implementation of other schemes in this connection. Meanwhile, Pilot Projects and Emergency Schemes have been drawn up to give a start to work. The Emergency Schemes aim at checking the soil erosion in the northern districts of the State which has been the greatest single menace in the northern division. The Pilot Projects will inaugurate reconstruction of agriculture by concentration the activities of all the departments in particular groups of 10 to 15 villages in one district of northern division and another in the southern division. It is hoped that the prosperity brought about by these projects will create a voluntary demand from the public and allow the Government to watch to what extent the fixed targets are achieved before launching a State-wide programme The Pilot Projects have since received the sanction of the Government and are being implemented under the aegis of the Revenue Department. Negotiations are also afoot for participation in the Kotah Hydro-Electric Project, which will make about 26,000 KW of electric energy available to the State. The Post-War Reconstruction Department has commenced publishing weekly price index numbers, which are expected to prove helpful both for agriculture as well as industrial purposes

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.

In this Agency lies the State of Kalat with its feudatory States of Las Bela and Kharan.

Kalat is bounded on the North by the Chagai district, on the East by Sindh and the Marri-Bugti tribal territories, on the South by the Arabian Sea and on the West by Persia.

The Kalat State, unlike the other Indian States, is a confederacy of partially independent chiefs, whose head is the Khan of Kalat. The divisions of the State are Sarawan or the Highlands, Jhalawan or the Lowlands, Kachhi and Mekran. The inhabitants are, for the most part, Mahommedans of the Sunni sect. The area is 53,995 square miles and population 253,305 (1941).

The relations of Kalat with the British Government are governed by the treaties of 1854 and 1876, by the latter of which the independence of Kalat was recognised, while the Khan agreed to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government. There are also agreements with Kalat in connection with the construction of the Indo-European telegraph line, the cession of jurisdiction on the railways and in the Bolan Pass, and the permanent leases of Quetta, Nushki and Nasirabad.

The Khan is assisted in the administration of the State by a Wazir-i-Azam, at present an officer of the Indian Political Service. The Resident and Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan conducts the relations between the Government of India and the Khan, and exercises general political supervision over the State through the Political Agent in Kalat The revenue of the State is about Rs. 20 lakhs, out of which the Khan retains a civil list of Rs. 3,50,000 per annum. The present Khan is Major His Highness Begtar Bal Sir Mir Ahmad Yar Khan, G.C.I.E., born in 1904.

Las Bela is a small State under the suzerainty of Kalat. The Hab river for the Southern part of its course forms the Eastern boundary with Sind, and the greater part of the State consists of the valley and the delta of the Purali river. Area 7,043 square miles; population 69,067 (1941), chiefly Sunni Mahommedans. The estimated average revenue is about Rs. 5·4 lakhs. The ruling chief of Las Bela, known as the Jam, is Mir Ghulam Qadir Khan, born in 1920. The young Jam has studied at the Aitchison College, Lahore. The administrative control of the State is exercised by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, through the Political Agent, Kalat. The Jam also employs a Wazir to assist him in the administration of the State.

Kharan is a small State under the Suzerainty of Kalat. Area 18,508 sq. miles, population 33,832. The Chief of Kharan is Nawab Habibullah Khan, Nausherwani, born about 1899. He employs a Wazir to assist him in the administration of the State. The Resident in Baluchistan exercises general political supervision over the State through the Political Agent in Kalat. The revenue of the State is about 50,000.

RAJPUTANA AGENCY.

Rajputana is the name of a great territorial circle with a total area of about 134,959 square miles, which includes 23 Indian States, one Chiefship, one estate, and the small British district of Ajmer-Merwara. It is bounded on the west by Sind, on the north-west by the Punjab, State of Bahawalpur, on the north and north-east by the Punjab, on the east by the United Pro-

inces and Gwalior, while the southern boundary runs across the central region of India in n irregular zigzag line. Of the Indian States, hiefship and estate 21 are Rajput, 2 (Bharatpur nd Dholpur) are Jat, and two (Palanpur and onk) are Mahomedan. For administrative urposes the Indian States are divided into the ollowing groups:—Eastern Rajputana States gency 6 States (Bharatpur, Bundi, Dholpur, halawar, Karauli and Kotah); Jaipur Agency 5 tates and one estate (Alwar, Jaipur, Kishangarh, onk, Shahpura and Lawa Estate); Mewar nd Southern Rajputana States Agency 6 tates and one Chiefship (Mewar, Dungarpur, answara, Partabgarh, Idar and Vijaynagar nd the Kushalgarh Chiefship); Western ajputana States Agency of States (Bikaner, odhpur, Jaisalmer, Palanpur, Sirohi and anta). The chief administrative control f the British District is vested in the Chief ommissioner, Ajmer-Merwara whose headuarters are at Ajmer; the Resident for Rajpuana supervises the relations between the several ndian States of Rajputana and the Political epartment. He has his headquarters at Abu.

The Aravalli Hills intersect the country lmost from end to end. The tract to the northest of the hills is, as a whole, sandy, ill-watered nd unproductive, but improves gradually from ing a mere desert in the far west to comparaively fertile lands to the north-east. To the outh-east on the Aravalli Hills lie higher and ore fertile regions which contain extensive hill anges and which are traversed by considerable vers.

Communications.—The total length of railays in Rajputana is 3,259 miles, of which about ,000 are the property of the British Government. he B. B. & C. I. (Metre-gauge) (Government) ins from Ahmedabad to Bandikui and from here branches to Agra and Delhi. Of the ndian State railways the more important are he Jodhpur and Bikaner lines from Marwar unction to Hyderabad (Sind) and to aner, the Mewar State Rly. line from Chittorarh to Udaipur and Marwar Junction to Mavli, pur State Rly. from Jaipur to Sawai Madhoand Jaipur to Soharu.

Inhabitants.—Over 50 per cent. of the popuation are engaged in some form of agriculture; bout 20 per cent. of the total population are aintained by the preparation and supply of aterial substances; personal and domestic ervice provides employment for about 5 per ent. and commerce for 2½ per cent. of the popuation. The principal language is Rajasthani. mong castes and tribes, the most numerous re the Brahmans, Jats, Mahajans, Chamars, ajputs, Minas, Gujars, Bhils, Malis and Bahis. The Rajputs are, of course, the aristoracy of the country, and as such hold the and to a very large extent, either as receivers of ent or as cultivators. By reason of their osition as integral families of pure descent, s a landed nobility, and as the kinsmen of ruling chiefs, they are also the aristocracy of ndia; and their social prestige may be measured y observing that there is hardly a tribe or clan as distinguished from a caste) in India which does not claim descent from, or irregular connection with, one of these Rajput stocks.

The population and area of the States and the British District of Ajmer-Merwara are as follows:—

Name.	Area in square miles.	Population in 1941.
Mewar and S. R. S. Agency.—		
Udaipur	13,170	1,926,698
Banswara	1,606	258,760
Dungarpur	1,460	274,282
Partabgarh	873	91,967
Kushalgarh (Chiefship).	340	41,153
Idar ..	1,668	307,798
Vijaynagar .. .	1,35	13,942
Jaipur Agency.—		
Alwar	3,158	823,055
Jaipur	15,610	3,040,876
Kishangarh	837	104,127
Tonk	2,543	353,687
Shahpura	405	61,173
Lawa (Estate) ..	20	2,808
Western Rajputana States Agency.—		
Bikaner	23,181	1,292,038
Jodhpur	36,120	2,555,904
Jaisalmer	15,980	93,246
Palanpur	1,794	315,855
Sirohi	1,988	233,879
Danta	347	31,110
Eastern States Agency.—		
Bundi	2,205	249,374
Bharatpur	1,978	575,625
Dholpur	1,173	286,901
Jhalawar	824	122,299
Karauli	1,227	152,413
Kotah	5,714	777,398
British District.—		
Ajmer-Merwara ..	2,400	583,693

Udaipur State (also called Mewar) was founded in about 646 A.D. The capital city is Udaipur, which is beautifully situated on the slope of a low ridge, the summit of which is crowned by His Highness the Maharana's palaces, and to the north and west, houses extend to the banks of a beautiful piece of water known as the Pichola Lake, in the middle of which stand two island palaces. It is situated near the terminus of the Mewar State Railway, 697 miles north of Bombay. Lieut.-Colonel His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharana Sir Bhupal Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., who succeeded his father the late Maharana His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharana Sir Fateh Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., in 1930, is the Premier Ruling Prince of Rajputana. Major Maharaj Kumar Sri Bhagwat Singhji who was born on 20th June, 1921, has been adopted as heir-apparent. He has married the daughter of His Highness the present Maharaja of Bikaner, and has two sons. The revenue of the State is Rs. 1,25,28,000 and the expenditure is Rs. 1,09,08,00. Its archæological remains are numerous, and stone inscriptions dating from the third century have been found.

Banswara State is the southernmost State of Rajputana within the Political Agency of the Southern Rajputana States. Area 1,946 square miles, population 290,913. It is thus in regard to size eleventh among the States of Rajputana. Banswara with Dungarpur originally formed a country known as Bagar, which was, from the beginning of the thirteenth century, until about the year 1529, held by certain Rajput Rulers of the Ghelot or Sishodiya clan, who claimed descent from an elder branch of the family now ruling in Udaipur. After the death of Maharawal Udal Singhji, the Ruler of Bagar, about 1529, his territory was divided between his two sons, Jagmal Singhji and Prithvi Rajji, and the descendants of the two families are now the Rulers of Banswara and Dungarpur respectively. Where the town of Banswara now stands, there was a large Bhilpal or colony under a powerful Bhil Chieftain, named Wasna, who was defeated and slain by Maharawal Jagmal Singhji about 1530. The name of Banswara is by tradition said to be a corruption of Wasnawara or the country of Wasna. Others assert that the word means the country (wara) of bamboos (bans). Nearly three centuries after its foundation by Maharawal Jagmal Singhji, Maharawal Bijai Singhji anxious to get rid of the supremacy of the Mahrattas offered to become a tributary to the British Government. In 1818, a definite treaty was made with his successor, Maharawal Umed Singhji. Banswara has been described as the most beautiful portion of Rajputana. It looks its best just after the rains. The principal rivers are the Mahi, the Anas, the Eran, the Chap and the Haran.

The present Ruler, His Highness Rayan Rai Maharajadhiraj Maharawalji Sahib Shri Chandraveer Singhji Bahadur was born on the 26th November 1909. He succeeded his father His late Highness Maharawal Sir Pirthi Singhji, K.C.I.E., on the 7th August 1944 and is 22nd in descent from Maharawal Jagmal Singhji. His Highness was educated at the Mayo College and conducts the administration of the State with the assistance of a Chief Minister. A State Council has been established last year. There are also a Legislative Assembly (with a non-official majority) and a High Court in the State.

Chief Minister.—Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta, Ph.D., M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.

Dungarpur State, represents the Gadi of the eldest branch of the Sisodias and dates its separate existence from about the close of the 12th Century. Samant Singh, King of Chitor, when driven away by Kirtipal of Jalor, fled to Bagar and killed Chowrasimal, Chief of Baroda, and founded the State of Dungarpur in 1179 A.D. The present Ruler is His Highness Rai-i-Rayan Mahimahendra Maharajadhiraj Maharawal Shri Sir Lakshman Singhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., born on 7th March 1908, succeeded on 15th November 1918 and assumed reins of the administration on the 16th February 1928. Area: 1,460 sq. miles, Population: 274,000. Revenue: Rs.24 lakhs.

Partabgarh State, also called the "Kanthal" was founded in the sixteenth century by a descendant of Rana Mokal of Mewar. The town of Partabgarh was founded in 1698 A.D. by Maharawat Partabsingh. In the time of Maharawat Sawant Singh (1775-1844), "Kanthal" was invaded by the Marathas, but the Maharawat arranged to buy off the Holkar by agreeing to pay Rs.72,700 *Salam Shahi*, which were being coined in Partabgarh and accepted as legal tender throughout the surrounding territories. The first connection of the State with the British Government began as early as 1804. Holkar, by the Treaty of Mandsore, ceded all his rights of collecting tributes, etc., from the States of Rajputana to the East India Company, as a result of which Partabgarh continued to pay the former cash payment of Rs.72,700 *Salam Shahi* (subsequently converted to Rs. 36,350 British) to the British Government. As it has, however, been considered to be excessive, it has been reduced to Rs. 27,500 from the year 1937-38. The present Ruler is His Highness Maharawat Sir Ram Singhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who was born in 1908 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1929. The Ruler enjoys a dynastic salute of 15 Guns and Partabgarh is one of the Treaty States enjoying plenary jurisdiction. The highest administrative and executive office is termed "Mahakma Khas" where sit His Highness and the Dewan. There is a graded judiciary under a separate High Court Judge, who is unconnected with the Executive. Annual average revenue Rs. 6,34,500. Area is 889 square miles.

Jodhpur State is the largest in Rajputana with an area of 36,071 square miles and a population of 2·5 millions, of which 86% are Hindus, 8·6% Muslims and the rest Jains and Animists. The greater part of the country is an arid region. It improves gradually from a mere desert to comparatively fertile land as it proceeds from the west to the east. The rainfall is scanty and capricious. There are no perennial rivers and the supply of sub-soil water is very limited. The only important river is the Luni.

The Maharaja of Jodhpur is the head of the Rathor Clan of Rajputs and claims descent from Rama, the deified King of Ayodhya. The earliest known King of the Clan named Abhimanyu, lived in the fifth century, from which time their history is increasingly clear. After the breaking up of their Kingdom at Kanauj, they founded this State in about 1212, and the foundations of the Jodhpur City were laid by Rao Jodha in 1459. He abolished the tax levied by Hussain Shah of Jaunpur from Hindu pilgrims at Gaya. His descendant was the famous Rao Maldeva, the most powerful ruler of the time, having an army of 80,000 Rajputs; the Emperor Humayun, when expelled by Sher Shah in 1542 A.D., sought refuge with him. Raja Sur Singh, son of Raja Udai Singh, in recognition of his deeds of valour was created a "Sawai Raja" with a mansab of 5,000 Zat and 3,300 Sowars by the Emperor Akbar.

The administration is carried on with the aid of a State Council composed of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur as President, Lt.-Colonel Sir Donald M. Field, Kt., C.I.E., I.A. and Shri Bada Maharaj Kumar Sahib, Chief Ministers; Col. Maharaj Maharajadhiraj Sri Sir Ajit Singhji Sahib, Counsillor to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur; Dewan Bahadur Pandit Dharamnarayanji, B.A., Bar-

at-Law, O.I.E., Deputy Chief Minister and Revenue Minister; Rao Bahadur Rao Raja Narpat Singhji, Minister-in-Waiting; Dewan Bahadur K. S. Menon, Bar-at-Law, Law Member; and Mayor F. Steel, B.A. (Oxon), O.B.E., Minister for Finance and Supplies. There is also a Consultative Committee representing the great body of Sardars, who hold as much as five-sixths of the total area, to aid in the administration with opinion on matters affecting customs and usage in the country. With a view to associating the people of Marwar with administrative problems in an increasing degree and affording them opportunities of receiving training in the working of democratic institutions, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur has sanctioned the establishment of Village Panchayats in the districts and a Representative Advisory Assembly at Jodhpur. The Representative Advisory Assembly consist of 65 members of whom 14 are officials, 41 elected members and 10 nominated members (Non-officials).

The revenue of the State during the year 1945-46 was Rs. 3,17,14,836. The Jodhpur Railway, extending from Hyderabad (Sind) to Luni Junction and Marwar Junction to Kuchaman Road, with its branches on all sides in the territories of the state, is the principal railway, while the B. B. & C. I. Railway runs across a portion of the south-eastern border. The famous marble quarries of Makrana as well as the Salt Lake at Sambhar are situated in Jodhpur territory.

Jaisalmer State is one of the largest States in Rajputana and covers an area of more than 16,062 square miles. The Rulers of Jaisalmer belong to the Jadon clan and are the direct descendants of Sri Krishna. Jaisalmer City was founded in 1156, and the State entered into an alliance of perpetual friendship with the British Government in 1818. In 1841 after the British conquest of Sind the forts of Shahgarh, Garsia and Ghotaru which had formerly belonged to Jaisalmer were restored to the State. The population according to the census of 1941 is 93,246. The present Ruling Prince is His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Param Bhattarak Sri Maharawalji Sir Jawahir Singhji Deo Bahadur, Yadukul Chandrabhal Rukan-ud-Dowlah, Muzaffer Jang, Bijaimand, K.C.S.I. Revenue Rs.7,50,000.

HEIR APPARENT: Maharaj Kumar Sri Girdhar Singhji Sahib Bahadur; Second Son: Maharaj Kumar Sri Hukam Singhji Sahib Bahadur; Grand Son: Bhanwar Shri Raghunath Singhji Sahib Bahadur.

Sirohi State is much broken up by hills, of which the main feature is Mount Abu, 5,650 feet. The Chiefs of Sirohi are Deora Rajputs, a branch of the famous Chauhan clan which furnished the last Hindu kings of Delhi. The present capital of Sirohi was built in 1425. The city suffered in the eighteenth century from the wars with Jodhpur and the depredations of wild Mina tribes. Jodhpur claimed suzerainty over Sirohi but this was disallowed and British protection was granted in 1823. The present ruler is His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharao Shri Tej Singhji Bahadur. As he is a minor, the administration is carried on by the former Council with Rao Bahadur I. K. Pandya, B.A., LL.B. as Chief Minister assisted by three other members.

Jaipur is the fourth largest State in Rajputana. It consists for the most part of level and open country. It was known to the ancients as Matsya Desh, and was the kingdom of the King Virata mentioned in the *Mahabharata*, in whose court, the five Pandava brothers during their last period of exile resided. Barial in the Jaipur State has been identified.

The Maharaja of Jaipur is the head of the Kuchawa clan of Rajputs, which claims descent from Kush, son of Rama, King of Ayodhya, the famous hero of the famous epic poem, the *Ramayana*. This dynasty in Eastern Rajputana dates as far back as ninth century A.D. Dulha Raj, one of its most early rulers, made Amber the capital of the State in 1037 A.D. About the end of 12th century one of the rulers Pajun at the head of the army of Prithvi Raj, Emperor of Delhi, defeated Shahabuddin Ghori in the Khyber Pass and pursued him as far as Ghazni. Prithvi Raj had given his sister in marriage to him.

The present Ruler Maj.-Genl. His Highness Saramad-i-Rajahai Hindustan Raj Rajendra Shri Maharajadhiraja Sir Sawai Man Singh, Bahadur, G.C.I.E., LL.D was born on 21st August 1911. He was adopted by His late Highness on 24th March 1921. He is a scion of the Rajawat House of Isarda, and ascended the *gadi* on the 7th September 1922, and was married to the sister of the present Maharaja of Jodhpur on the 30th January 1924, from whom he has a daughter and a son and heir (*b.* 22nd October 1931). His second marriage with the daughter of his late Highness Maharaja Sir Sumer Singhji Bahadur of Jodhpur was celebrated on the 24th April 1932, from whom he has two sons: the first born in England on the 5th May, 1933 and the second born on the 10th December, 1935. Thirdly he married the younger sister of His Highness Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, Maharaja of Cooch Behar on 9th May, 1940.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was invested with full powers on 14th March, 1931. His Highness was appointed Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Army on the 25th April, 1931, and was promoted to the rank of Honorary Captain on the 1st January, 1934, Major in 1940, and Major-General in 1946. In 1933, His Highness took his Polo Team to England, where it achieved exceptional success, setting up a record by winning all open tournaments. His Highness visited England several times. While in England His Highness was invested by His Majesty the King Emperor with the insignia of G.C.I.E., which distinction was conferred on him on the 3rd June, 1935. In December, 1936, His Highness met with an accident while playing Polo and had to proceed to Vienna (Austria) in January, 1937, for expert Medical advice. After undergoing a course of medical treatment for about eight weeks, he returned to his capital in March, 1937. His Highness attended the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor in London

n 1937. In September, 1940, His Highness was attached to the 13th Lancers at Risalpur for training and later went on Active Service on the North-West Frontier. In April, 1941, His Highness received from His Imperial Majesty the rank of Captain in the Household Cavalry and thereafter proceeded on Active Services overseas. He returned to Jaipur on the 6th September, 1941. His Highness underwent military training at Dehra Dun in 1942 and completed the course at the Staff College, Quetta in 1943.

A Chief Court of Judicature was established in 1921 which was converted into a High Court in 1942 and was invested with full powers in judicial matters.

The army consists of Cavalry, Infantry, Transport and Artillery.

The normal revenue is about Rs. 1,77,50,000 Jharshahi equal to Rs. 1,88,60,000 Kaldar (British Government).

The State has a Representative Assembly and a Legislative Council, with elected majorities.

The population of the State is 3,040,000. It's area is 16,682 square miles.

Kishangarh State is in the centre of Rajputana and consists practically of two narrow strips of land separated from each other, with an area of 858 square miles (population 104,155), the northern mostly sandy, the southern generally flat and fertile. The Ruling Princes of Kishangarh belong to the Rathor clan of Rajputs and are descended from Maharaja Kishan Singh (second son of Maharaja Udai Singh of Jodhpur) who founded the town of Kishangarh in 1611. The present ruler is His Highness Umdae Rajhai Baland Makan Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Sumair Singhji Bahadur. He was born on the 27th January, 1929, and is being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. On the demise of His late Highness on the 3rd February 1939, he succeeded to the *gadi* on the 24th April, 1939. Revenue about Rs. thirteen lakhs and expenditure Rs. twelve lakhs.

Lawa in Rajputana is a separate chiefship under the protection of the British Government and independent of any Native States. It formerly belonged to Jaipur and then became part of the State of Tonk. In 1867, the Nawab of Tonk murdered the Thakur's uncle and his followers, and Lawa was then raised to its present position. The Thakurs of Lawa belonged to the Naruka sect of the Kachwaha Rajputs. The present Thakur, Banspardeep Singh, was born on September 24, 1923, and succeeded to the chiefship on 31st December 1929.

Bundi State is a mountainous territory in the south-east of Rajputana. The Ruler of Bundi is the head of the Hara sect of the great clan of Chauhan Rajputs and the country occupied by this sect has for the last five or six centuries been known as Haraoti. The State was founded in the early part of the thirteenth century and constant feuds with Mewar and Malwa followed. It threw in its lot with the Mahomedan emperors in the sixteenth century. In later times it was constantly ravaged by the Mahrattas and Pindaries and came under British protection in 1818. The present ruler of the State is Major, His Highness Hadendra Shiromani Deo Sar Buland Rai Maharajadhiraj Maharao Raja Bahadur Singhji Sahib Bahadur, M.C., A.D.C., born 17th March, 1921, and succeeded to the *gadi* on 23rd April, 1945. Educated at Mayo College. Went to Police Training College, Moradabad, 1940, and attended the Indian Civil Service Probationers' Course at Dehra Dun in 1941. Entered the Army in 1942. Received the immediate award of the Military Cross, April 1945, for conspicuous gallantry during the attack on Meiktila. His Highness is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. Heir apparent Maharaj Kumar Shri Ranjit Singhji. Revenue Rs.33 lakhs in 1944.

Tonk State.—Partly in Rajputana and partly in Central India, consists of six Parganas separated from one another. The ruling family belongs to the Salarzae clan of the Bunerwal Afghan tribe. The founder of the State was Nawab Muhammad Amir Khan Bahadur General of Holkar's Army from 1798-1806. Holkar bestowed grants of land on him in Rajputana and Central India and the land so granted to him was consolidated into the present State. The present Ruler of the State is His Highness Said-ud-Daulah, Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Hafiz Sir Muhammed Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur Sawlati-Jang, G.C.I.E., who ascended the Masnad in 1930. The administration is conducted by His Highness the Nawab in consultation with a Council of five members, *viz.*, (1) Mohd. Mir, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Vice-President, State Council and Finance Member; (2) Sz. Mohammed Taufiq Khan, Home Member; (3) Khan Bahadur Zamirul Islam Khan, B.Sc., LL.B. Chief Judge; (4) A. A. Kherie, Revenue Member; (5) Lt. Khan Sahib M. A. Faruqi, M.A., LL.B., Development Member.

Revenue ..	.. ..	Rs. 50,00,410
Expenditure	.. ..	Rs. 47,63,558

Secretary Council.—M. Shamsuddin Ahmad, B.A.

Durbar Secretary to H. H.—Khan Bahadur Mirza Hamid Ali Khan.

Shahpura State.—The ruling family belongs to the Seesodia clan of Rajputs. The State came into existence about 1629 when the Parganah of Phulia was granted by the Mughal Emperor Shah-i-Jehan to Maharaj Sujan Singh, son of Maharaj Surajmal, the second son of Maharana Amar Singh of Udaipur.

The present Ruler is Rajadhiraj Shri Umaid Singhji Bahadur. The State enjoys a permanent salute of 9 guns and full internal Powers. The Ruler is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

Bharatpur State.—Consists largely of an immense alluvial plain, almost 2,000 sq. miles in size watered by the Banganga and other monsoon rivers.

The rulers of Bharatpur are Jats, of the Sinsinwar clan, who trace their ancestry to the eleventh century. The family derives its name from its old village Sinsini. Bharatpur was the first State in Rajputana that made alliance with the British Government in 1803. It helped Lord Lake with 5,000 horses in his conquest of Agra and the battle of Laswari in which the Maratha power was entirely

broken, and received 5 districts as reward for the service. In 1804, however, Bharatpur sided with Jaswant Rao Holkar against the British Government which resulted in a war. Peace was re-established in 1805 under a treaty of alliance and it continues in force. The *Gadi* being usurped by Darjan Sal in 1825, the British Government took up the cause of the rightful heir Maharaja Balwant Singh Sahib. Bharatpur was besieged by Lord Combermere, and as the faithful subjects of the State also made common cause with the British Army, the usurper was quickly disposed of, and Maharaja Balwant Singh, the rightful heir, came into his own. Bharatpur also rendered valuable service to the British Government during the Mutiny. During the Great War the Bharatpur Durbar gave valuable help to the Imperial Government The Imperial Service Infantry served in East Africa and the Mule Transport Corps served in all theatres of war except Africa.

The present ruler is Lt.-Col. His Highness Maharaja Shree Brijendra Sawai Shri Bhrijendra Singh Bahadur Bahadur Jung who was born on first December 1918 and succeeded his father in 1929. His Highness was invested with ruling powers on 22nd October 1939. He married the youngest sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore on 18th June 1941. He rendered valuable help in men and money to the British Government in the Second World War ((1939-45) The total contribution towards the War Fund amounted to Rs. 3,74,000. The State continued to pay a monthly contribution of Rs. 1,000 towards H. E. The Viceroy's War Purposes Fund since the beginning of the War.

The State invested Rs. 41,47,400 in the Victory Loan, Prize Bonds and National Saving Certificates. More than 8,000 recruits were enlisted from the State during the War in the Indian Army and 650 men were sent to the Assam Labour Corps. The State supplied more than 28,000 tons of food grains to the rest of India during the war. The Bharatpur Government furnished one company infantry (strength 222) for service outside the State They also undertook to train and furnish one section of 50 (Rajputana) G.P.T. Coy., R.I.A.S.C. (strength 121) as a unit of the I.A. out of the State Forces. One No. 63 (Bharatpur) Garrison Company, consisting of old and pensioned personnel of the State Forces was also raised as a unit of the I.A. The Bharatpur Government granted many concessions to encourage recruitments.

Lt.-Col. H. H. the Maharaja placed at the disposal of the Crown all men and material resources of the State. One of the brothers of H. H. served as Captain in the Second Royal Lancers and the other is Flight Captain in the Indian Air Force.

Population of the State	..	575,625.
Area		1,972 sq. miles.
Salute		19 guns.
Average revenue	..	Rs. 47,07,356.

Dholpur State.—The family of the ruling Chiefs of Dholpur belongs to the Bamrolian Jats, the adopted home of one of their ancestors. The family took the name of Bamrolia about the year 1367. They next migrated to Gwalior, where they took the part of the Rajputs in their struggles against the Emperor's Officers. Eventually the Bamrolia Jats settled near Gohad and in 1505 Surjan Deo assumed the title of Rana of Gohad. After the overthrow of the Mahrattas at Panipat, Rana Bhim Singh in 1761 possessed himself of the fortress of Gwalior but lost it six years later. In order to bar the encroachments of the Mahrattas, a treaty was made with the Rana in 1779 by the British Government under Warren Hastings, and the joint forces of the contracting parties re-took Gwalior. In the treaty of the 13th October, 1781 between the British Government and Scindia, it was stipulated that so long as the Maharaj Rana observes his treaty with the English, Scindia should not interfere with his territories. The possession of Gohad however led to disputes between the British and Scindia, and in 1805 the Governor-General transferred Gwalior and Gohad to Scindia, and that of Dholpur, Bari, Baseri, Sepau and Rajakhera to Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh. Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh died in 1836 and was succeeded by his son Maharaj Rana Bhagwant Singh on whose death in 1870 his grandson, the late Chief Maharaj Rana Nehal Singh, succeeded to the *Gadi*. Lt.-Col. His Highness Rais-ud-Daula Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Saramad Rajhai Hind Maharajadhiraj Sri Sawai Maharaj Rana Sir Udai Bhan Singhji Lokindra Bahadur Diler Jang Jai Deo, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., the present ruler, is the second son of Maharaj Rana Nehal Singh and was born on the 12th February, 1893. On the death of his brother Maharaj Rana Ram Singh, His Highness succeeded to the *gadi* on March 1911.

Karauli State.—A State in Rajputana under the political control of the Resident for Rajputana, lying between 26° and 27° north latitude and 76° 30′ and 77° 30′ east longitude. Area, 1,242 square miles. The river Chambal forms the south-eastern boundary of the State, dividing it from Gwalior Scindia's territory on the west and south-west it is bounded by Jaipur; on the north by Bharatpore and on the north-east by Dholpur. The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other Indian State. Languages spoken Hindi and Urdu.

Ruler—His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Sir Bhom Pal, Deo Bahadur, Yadukul Chandra Bhal, K.C.S.I. Heir-apparent:—Maharaj Kumar Ganesh Pal. Chief Member, State Council: *Dewan*, Rai Bahadur Pandit Trilokinath Sharma, B.A., LL.B., *Revenue Member*, Munshi Mangal Lal, *Home Member*, Rai Sahib Babir Shyam Lal Gupta, M.A., B.Sc. (Hons.), (Eng.), (Lond.).

Kotah State belongs to the Hara Section of the clan of Chauhan Rajputs. The early history of their house is, up to the 17th century, identical with that of the Bundi family, of which they are an offshoot. Its existence as a separate State dates from 1625. The present Ruler is Lt.-Col. H. H. Maharao Shri Bhim Singhji Sahib Bahadur who was born in 1909 and succeeded to the *gadi* in December, 1940. The Administration is conducted by His Highness with the assistance of a State Council of four ministers, *viz.* Dewan Bahadur Pt. Brij Chandji Sharma, M.A., LL.B., (Retd. District Magistrate and Collector, U.P.), Prime Minister and Vice-President; Raj Chandra Senji of Kunadi, Home

Minister; N. L. Iya, B.A., B.E., M.I.E. (India), Development Minister and Thakur Mahendra Singhji Ranawat, Revenue and Civil Supplies Minister.

The total area of the State is 5,684 square miles and its average annual income amounts to about Rs. 52 lakhs. The population of the State according to the census of 1941 is 777,398.

Jhalawar State in the south east of Rajputana consists of two separate tracts. It has an area of 813 square miles, a population of 122,299, and an annual revenue of Rs. 10,90,000. The ruling family belongs to the Jhala clan of Rajputs. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Rana Shri Harish Chandra Bahadur, succeeded to the gadi on the 2nd September, 1943. The Ruler enjoys a hereditary salute of 13 guns. He was born on 27th September, 1921, in England where he received a part of his education. He passed the Cambridge School Certificate Examination in 1941 and received I.C.S. training at Dehra Dun and Indian Police training at Moradabad. An heir-apparent was born to him on the 12th June, 1944.

Dewan.—Raj Bahadur R. L. Batra, B.A., LL.B., F.E.S.

Bikaner State in point of area (23,317 sq. miles) is the sixth largest of all the Indian States and the second largest in Rajputana. The population of the State is 1,292,938 of whom 70 per cent. are Hindus, 14 per cent. Mahommedans, 6 per cent. Sikhs and 3 per cent. Jains. The Capital city of Bikaner, which has a population (including the suburbs) of 127,226, is the third biggest city in Rajputana.

The northern portion of the State consists of level loam land, whilst the remainder is, for the most part, sandy and undulating. The average annual rainfall is about 12 inches. The water level over most of the State is from 150 feet to 300 feet deep.

The reigning family of Bikaner belongs to the Rathore clan of Rajputs. The State was founded in 1465 A.D. by Rao Bikaji, son of Rao Jodhaji, Ruler of Marwar (Jodhpur) and after him both the Capital and the State are named. Raja Rai Singhji, the 6th Ruler and the first to receive the title of Raja, was "one of Akbar's most distinguished Generals"; and it was during his reign that the present Fort of Bikaner was built in 1593. The title of Maharaja was conferred on Raja Anup Singhji by the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb in 1687 in recognition of his distinguished services in the capture of Golconda. The conspicuous services of Maharaja Sardar Singhji, who in the Indian Mutiny of 1857 personally led his troops to co-operate with the British forces in the field on the outbreak of the Mutiny, were acknowledged by the Government of India by the transfer of the Sub-Tehsil of Tibi, consisting of 41 villages from the adjoining Sirsa Tehsil in the Punjab to the Bikaner State.

The present Ruler, Major-General His Highness Maharajadhiraja Raj Rajeshwar Narendra Shiromani Maharaja Sri Sadul Singhji Bahadur, G.C.I.E., C.V.O., is the 22nd of a long line of distinguished Rulers renowned for their courage and statesmanship.

He was born on the 7th September 1902 and succeeded his father, His late Highness Maharaja Sri Ganga Singhji Bahadur, on the 2nd February, 1943.

He is an Honorary Major-General in the Indian Army and was attached to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Staff during the latter's Indian tour in 1921-22.

His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1911 when he was appointed a Page to His late Imperial Majesty King George V, and has visited Europe several times. He accompanied his father when he attended the Peace Conference in 1918-19 and the meetings of the Assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva in 1924.

The State Forces consist of the Army Headquarters and a composite Brigade comprising Camel Corps, known as "Ganga Risala", with a sanctioned strength of 560 including Band, an Infantry Battalion known as Sadul Light Infantry 853 strong, a Regiment of Cavalry known as Dungal Lancers 342 strong, including His Highness' Body Guard, a Battery of Artillery (4 guns 3·7" How.) 245 strong, Infantry Training Centre 287 strong and 2nd Infantry Battalion 362 strong. There is also a Camel Battery armed with muzzle loading guns. The total strength of the Bikaner State Army is 2,746.

At the commencement of the second great war His late Highness placed the personal services of his own and those of the Heir-Apparent, as well as the entire resources of the State, at the disposal of the British Government. His late Highness, accompanied by Yuvraj Kumar Sri Karni Singhji Bahadur, proceeded on active service to the Middle East Front in November, 1941. His Highness the Maharaja following the footsteps of his illustrious father, proceeded on active service to the Middle East Theatre of war in November 1943. He was accompanied by his second son Maharaj Kumar Sri Amar Singhji Bahadur. Again in November 1944 His Highness the Maharaja proceeded on Active Service to the Assam-Burma Front to inspect his State troops stationed there. The Ganga Risala, the famous Bikaner Camel Corps with 15 per cent. over its original establishment, the Sadul Light Infantry (Mechanised) which was reorganised from a 3 companies basis to 4 companies and the Bijay Battery proceeded outside the State to serve with His Majesty's Forces. Due to the war the annual military expenditure of the State rose from Rs. 8½ lakhs to 29½ lakhs showing an increase of 250 per cent. over and above peace time expenditure.

His Highness enjoys a permanent local salute of 19 guns and a dynastic salute of 17 guns outside the State.

Her late Highness the Dowager Maharani, Bhatianji sahib, received the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on New Year's Day, 1934.

His Highness is assisted in the administration by a Prime Minister and an Executive Council. The post of Prime Minister is held by Mr. K. M. Panikkar.

A Legislative Assembly was inaugurated in 1913, and has an elected majority; it ordinarily meets twice a year. Far reaching reforms, with a view ultimately to the establishment of

Popular Government which under the aegis of the Ruler will be responsible to the people, are under consideration and an announcement to this effect has already been made by His Highness.

The revenues of the State according to budget estimates for 1946-47 are: ordinary Rs. 2,29,51,333 and extraordinary Rs. 52,66,000 —total Rs. 2,83,17,333.

The State owns a large railway system, the total mileage being 883·05. The last portion of the Sadulpur-Rewari Chord Line—87·20 miles—was opened on 1st March, 1941. This extension forms an important connection towards Delhi. Another project under contemplation is that from Sri Kolayatji to Sind via Jaisalmer, a distance of approximately 300 miles.

Until 1927 there was practically no irrigation in the State, the crops depending only on the scanty rainfall; but the construction and opening in 1927 of the Gang Canal, taken out from the Sutlej River, has helped to protect about 7,37,765 acres of land in the northern part of the State against famine from which it had suffered in the past. The State is participating in another and a much larger irrigation project, namely the Bhakra Dam on the Sutlej which will irrigate nearly double the area irrigated by the Gang Canal, at an estimated cost of approximately Rs. 8 crores to the State.

A coal mine is worked at Palana, 14 miles south from the Capital.

Alwar State.—The State was founded in 1775 by Maharao Raja Pratap Singhji of Macheri, with Alwar as its capital, and until the beginning of the nineteenth century maintained somewhat loose political relations with the Moghal Court at Delhi. With the final decline of the Moghals, relations were opened with the East India Company resulting in the State's first and most important Treaty with the British Government "Of Offensive and Defensive Alliance" in 1803. Thereafter various other Treaties, Agreements and Engagements have been entered into with the British Government and several Sanads have been granted to the State (See Aitchinson's Treaties).

The seventh and present Ruler, Lt.-Col. His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Sir Tej Singhji Deo Bahadur, K.C.S.I., succeeded to the *gadi* from Thana on the 22nd July 1937.

The State has on several occasions placed its forces at the disposal of the British Government. In August 1900 a detachment of infantry, 500 strong, was despatched for service in China. On the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, the Alwar Imperial Service Infantry and one Squadron of the Alwar Lancers proceeded on active service. When hostilities with Afghanistan broke out in May 1919, the Alwar State Forces proceeded to the North-West Frontier.

During World War II the State again placed its resources at the disposal of His Majesty's Government and supplied a full Infantry Battalion—the Alwar Jey Paltan—with its reinforcements for service overseas. A section complete with vehicles for the 59, Rajputana G. P. T. Coy. was provided and also one full Garrison Company—52, Alwar Garrison Coy. A labour corps of 150 was despatched to Assam to work on the Burma Road. The State stands first in recruitment of soldiers in Rajputana. The State invested Rs. 60,00,000 in Defence Bonds and another Rs. 12,00,000 in Certificates. Two Fighter planes were contributed to His Majesty's Air Force and substantial contributions were made for relief to Sailors, ambulance and Red-Cross funds.

Palanpur. Palanpur State is in Rajputana. The State has an area of 1,774·64 square miles and a population of over 3,15,000. The revenue of the State in the year 1944-45 was Rs. 28,01,402.

Lieut.-Colonel His Highness Zubd-tul-Mulk Dewan Mahakhan Nawab Shri Taley Muhammed Khan Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., Nawab Saheb of Palanpur, rules the State. The Ruling Family is of Afghan origin, belonging to the Lohani Stock, and had established their principality in Rajputana in the 14th century. The connection with the British may be said to have definitely begun from 1817 A.D., when Dewan Fateh Khan II entered into relations with the East India Company. A considerable trade in cloth, wheat, ghee, wool, hides, castor and rape seeds, sugar and rice is carried on in the State. The capital city of Palanpur is situated on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and is the junction station of the Palanpur State Railway. Palanpur is a very old settlement of which mention was made in the 8th century.

RAJPUTANA.

The Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana.—The Hon. Lt.-Col. R. R. Burnett, C.I.E., O.B.E.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES.

Political Agent. Lt.-Col. G. B. Williams, C.I.E., M.C.

JAIPUR AGENCY.

Political Agent. Lt.-Col. G. B. Williams, C.I.E., M.C.

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES.

Political Agent. Major L. A. G. Pinhey, O.B.E.

MEWAR AND SOUTHERN RAJPUTANA STATES.

Political Agent.—Lt.-Col. G. Kirkbride

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Central India Agency is the name given to the country occupied by the Indian States grouped together under the supervision of the Political Officer who is designated the Resident for Central India, with headquarters at Indore. As constituted in 1921—that is, after the separation of the Gwalior Residency—it is an irregularly formed tract lying in two sections, the Eastern comprising Bundelkhand Agency between 22°-38' and 26° 19' North and 78°-10' and 83°-0' East and the Western consisting of the Bhopal and Malwa Agencies between 21°-22' and 24°-47' North and 74°-0' and 78°-50' East. The British districts of Jhansi and Saugor and the Gwalior State divide the Agency into two sections. The total area covered is 52,072 square miles and the population (1941) 7,511,694. The great majority of the people are Hindus. There are 28 Salute States of which the follow-

ing 10 have direct treaty engagements with the British Government:—Indore, Bhopal, Rewa, Orchha, Datia, Dhar, Dewas Senior Branch, Dewas Junior Branch, Samthar and Jaora. All of these are Hindu except Bhopal, Jaora and Baoni which are Mahomedan. Besides these there are 60 Minor States and Guaranteed Estates. Excluding the Indore and Rewa States and the Hirapur and Lalgarh Estates the States and Estates are divided into the following groups for administrative purposes:—Bhopal Agency, 12 States and Estates (principal States Bhopal, Dewas Senior Branch, Dewas Junior Branch); Bundelkhand Agency, 33 States and Estates (principal States Orchha and Datia); Malwa Agency, 39 States and Estates (principal States Dhar, Jaora and Ratlam). The Agency may roughly be divided into two natural divisions, Central India West comprising the former plateau division with such hilly land as lies on this side and Central India East, comprising the former low-lying area and the Eastern hilly tracts. The hilly tracts lie along the ranges of the Vindhyas and Satpuras. They consist of forest areas and agriculture is little practised there, the inhabitants being mostly members of the wild tribes. The territories of the different States are much intermingled and their political relations with the Government of India and each other are very varied.

The following is the size, population and revenue of the ten treaty States mentioned above:—

Name.	Area in square miles.	Population 1911.	Revenue.
			Lakhs Rs.
Indore	9,934	15,13,966	504·9
Bhopal ..	6,924	7,85,322	119·8
Rewa	13,000	18,20,445	65
Orchha ..	1,999	3,63,405	16·3
Datia	912	1,71,072	20·2
Dhar	1,799	2,53,258	20·2
Dewas, Senior Branch ..	449	89,479	11
Dewas, Junior Branch ..	424·36	83,669	13 8
Samthar ..	178	38,279	3·7
Jaora	602	1,16,953	16·8

Indore.—The present eminent position of Holkar State is the fruition of two centuries of progressive effort. Indore, the capital of the State, is situated on the banks of the Khan and Saraswati rivers, 1830 feet above sea-level, and enjoys a salubrious climate all the year round. Besides being noted as an important commercial and industrial centre, it is well-equipped with various nation-building institutions.

History.—The founder of the House of Holkar of Indore was Malhar Rao Holkar, born in 1693. His soldierly qualities brought him to the forefront under the Peshwa, who took him into his service and employed him for his conquests. By this time the Maratha power was weakened at the battle of Panipat in 1761. Malhar Rao had acquired territories stretching from the Deccan to the Ganges as a reward for his career as a military commander. He was succeeded by his grandson. On his death without issue, his mother, Maharani Devi Ahilya Bai, became the ruler and her administration is still looked upon with admiration and reverence as that of a model ruler. She was succeeded by Maharaja Tukoji I who had been associated with her in military administration of the State and had in the course of it distinguished himself in various battles. He was succeeded by Maharaja Kashirao, and the latter by Maharaja Yeshwant Rao, his step-brother, a man of remarkable daring and strategy, which he exhibited in a number of engagements in which he had taken part. The brilliant success he obtained at the battle of Poona against the combined armies of the Peshwa and the Scindia made him dictator of Poona for some time and he declared in consequence the independence of Holkar State. During 1804-5 he had a protracted war with the British, ending in a treaty which recognised the independence of Holkar State with its territories. Yeshwant Rao died in 1811, when he was succeeded by his minor son, Maharaja Malhar Rao II. During the Regency which followed, the power of the State was weakened by various causes, the most important of which was the refractory conduct of the military commanders. On the outbreak of the war between the English and the Peshwa in 1817, some of these commanders, with a part of the army, rebelled against the authority of the State and were disposed to befriend the Peshwa while the regent-mother and her Ministers were for friendship with the British. There was a battle between the British Army and this refractory portion of the Holkar Army which ended in the latter's defeat. A treaty of peace and amity was signed in 1818. The internal sovereignty remained unaffected. The Treaty still regulates the relation between the Crown and the Maharaja Holkar.

Malhar Rao died a premature death in 1833. Then followed the administration of Hari Rao and his son. In 1844 H.H. Maharaja Tukoji Rao ascended the *gadi*, but as he was a minor, the administration was carried on by a Regency under Sir Robert Hamilton, the Resident, as its Adviser. The prosperity of the State revived a great deal during this administration and progress was maintained after the Maharaja assumed powers in 1852. It was interrupted by the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857 in British India. This wave of disaffection did not leave some of the State troops untouched. The Maharaja with his adherents and the remaining troops, however, remained staunch in his loyalty to the British and gave every possible assistance to the British authorities at Indore, Mhow and other places, which was recognised by the British Government. The Maharaja effected various reforms in the administration and raised the position of the State to a high degree of prosperity and honour. On his death in 1886 he was succeeded by H. H. Maharaja Shivaji Rao who reigned for 16 years and will specially be remembered for his beneficient measures in matters of education, sanitation, medical relief and abolition of transit duties. H.H. Maharaja Tukoji Rao III succeeded in 1903 while yet a minor. The Regency Administration was continued till 1911 and it effected a number of reforms in all branches of administration. The policy of the Regency was maintained by the Maharaja. With his

assumption of powers the State advanced in education, including female education, commerce and industrial developments, municipal franchise and other representative institutions. This prosperity was specially reflected in the Indore City, the population of which rose by 40 per cent.

During the World War of 1914-1918 the State placed all its resources at the disposal of the British Government. Its troops took part in the various theatres of war and the contribution of the State towards the war and charitable funds in money was Rs. 41 lakhs and its subscriptions to the War Loans amounted to Rs. 82 lakhs, while contributions from the people of Indore amounted to over one crore. This assistance received the recognition of the British Government.

His Highness Maharaja Tukoji Rao III abdicated in favour of his son. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shree Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., LL.D., was born on 6th September 1908. He received his education in England during 1920-23 and again at Christ Church College, Oxford, from 1926 till his return in 1929. He married a daughter of the Junior Chief of Kagal (Kolhapur) in February, 1924, and the Princess Usha Devi was born in 1933. Her Highness Maharani Sanyogita Bai died in July 1937. On 6th July 1943 H.H. married Mrs Euphemia Watt Crane after divorcing his second wife. A Prince was born on 18th May 1944. His Highness's educational career at Oxford having come to an end, he returned to India, arriving at Indore on the 12th November 1929, and after receiving administrative training, assumed full ruling powers on 9th May 1930. Under the direct personal guidance of His Highness Maharaja Yeshwant Rao Holkar there has been a progressive increase in the prosperity of the State and the well-being of its people.

The administration of the State is carried on by the Ruler assisted by the State Cabinet. The Prime Minister is the President of the Cabinet and the chief executive authority. Moshir-ud-Dowlah Raja Gyan Nath, C.I.E., is the present Prime Minister.

Area, Population, Revenue.—The area of the State is 9,034·18 sq. miles and the present revenue Rs. 2,08,55,900. According to the Census of 1941, the population of the State is 1,513,960, showing an increase of 14·25 per cent. over the Census figures of 1931.

Constitution.—The Maharaja is assisted by the State Cabinet consisting of six Ministers. The Indore Legislative Council was recently reorganised and expanded, and it now consists of 53 members of whom 37 are elected, and 8 are nominated non-officials representing various interests such as Labour, Harijans, etc. The election is on the basis of joint electorate. The Council is given the powers to pass bills and resolutions, put interpellations and also discuss the Budget. They elect the Deputy President.

His Highness's Government have also adopted the policy of popularising the movement of Local Self-Government by introducing as many Panchayats as possible in Rural areas. A five year plan is prepared and 517 village Panchayats have so far been established in pursuance of this policy. Village Panchayats are given wide civil, criminal and administrative powers. Many Panchayats have imposed House-tax, wheel-tax, Hat tax, etc. His Highness's Government have also donated an annual grant of Rs. 25,000 to the Panchayats for doing works of public utility.

The Indore City Municipality is autonomous, pass their own Budget and appoint their own officers excepting the executive officers.

Education.—Education at all stages is directly financed by the State. There are three Colleges in Indore, of which the most important—Holkar College—coaches students for the highest examinations in Arts and Science. There are also courses for LL.B. and B.Com. A Bill for a separate Holkar University is under the consideration of Government.

There are 11 High Schools, including 2 for girls, 58 Middle Schools and 456 Primary Schools. Primary education for all children and education for girls up to the Matriculation is entirely free, while education for boys is cheap, the fees being low and there being a considerable number of scholarships and 10 per cent. of freeships. Harijan education is free even during the College course.

Compulsory primary education has been started in Indore City and in the Nemawar District of the State.

The State also maintains a Sanskrit College, an Arts and Music School, 9 special schools including one for the deaf and dumb.

A Medical School in Indore coaches students for the L.M.P. and L.C.P. & S. courses and it is proposed to convert this into an up to date Medical College, the Holkar State sharing a very large part of the expenditure for providing facilities for clinical instruction.

The Institute of Plant Industry which conducts research work on cotton and other crops is another institution of which the State may be proud.

Industries.—Indore is one of the few leading industrial States of India. Next to Bombay Ahmedabad and Cawnpore, Indore is probably the most important textile centre in India. With nine spinning and weaving mills, the loomage of the textile mills in Indore is more, for instance, than that of the whole of Madras Province. It is also the biggest distributing market for cloth and other commodities in Central India and Rajputana. Cloth produced in Indore Mills finds a ready market in the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, the United Provinces and Bengal, and sorts like "Mazri" are invariably associated with the name of Indore in several countries beyond the frontiers of India. Sarees woven by the skilled handloom weavers of Maheshwar have been famous throughout India for decades past. The textile and other industries of Indore have made a far-reaching contribution to the war effort.

Factories to manufacture tentage and camouflage nets have sprung up to assist the war effort in addition to the established textile mills which were geared up for war production. Indore

also has foundries with a capacity to produce annually about 2,200 tons of castings, 124 ginning factories, 26 pressing factories and a number of hosiery works, an Ice factory, a Thymol factory and Glass Works at Rao, a Sugar factory at Mehidpur, Oil Mills at Indore and Khargone, a distillery that has recently started manufacturing Indian made liquors, a Slate Factory at Piplia, which it is estimated can produce 10,000 slates per day, besides woodworks and other minor industries.

Prospecting is being undertaken at Burwaha to see whether there is enough iron ore to work a smelting furnace which existed in the last century, but was abandoned for reasons not on record. Samples of the ore have proved to be very satisfactory on chemical analysis and if the prospecting reveals that there is a substantial quantity of the ore, an important basic industry may soon be established in the State. A lease has been given for the working of china clay, the quality and quantity of which have been definitely established to be good enough for the manufacture of potteries in the State. A further survey of the economic geology of the State is contemplated.

The project for a first-class and large unit to manufacture vegetable Ghee and allied chemical products is only awaiting the import of machinery from abroad, as also a strawboard factory that would produce 5 tons of finished product per day at Amarsarh, and a factory to manufacture hume pipes has already been established, while another factory is expected to be established shortly.

In view of the fact that availability of cheap power is indispensable for industrial progress, the possibilities of a Hydro-electric project based on the Chambal river are being examined. A scheme for electrification of the district towns has made considerable progress. Additional plant for the Indore Electric Supply is expected to come into commission in a few months. The establishment of a plant for the manufacture of Power Alcohol is also considered to be feasible.

Cottage industries are receiving the sympathetic attention of the Industries Department. The establishment of a Central Yarn Depot, if necessary with the help of a properly selected private entrepreneur has made considerable progress, and the starting of an emporium to sell the fabrics manufactured by the handloom weavers and the products of other cottage industries has been working successfully. Harijans among others are taking advantage of the facilities for training at the hand-made Paper Factory and the Tanning Demonstration Unit. Multiplication of Tanning Demonstration Units in the districts and establishment of a large scale Leather Works and Tannery have been sanctioned. A large plastics project is also under investigation.

Side by side, the policy of assisting industries Government are following a liberal labour policy. Indore is one of the few places in India where standardisation of wages for textile labour has been established and successfully maintained. Recently a bonus of 2½ months' wages was sanctioned by Government for textile workers. Indore led other industrial centres by giving an advance of Rs. 17 per worker as compensation for involuntary unemployment due to coal shortage pending final decision of the question on an All-India basis. Recently when the hours of work were reduced from ten to nine, the workers were given an increase of 100 in their basic wages as a quantum of compensation for the fall in their earnings.

Medical Relief.—The Holkar State is making rapid progress for the Medical Relief of the Urban as well as Rural areas. Fifty bedded new general wards have been built and a temporary Tubercular Ward for observation of T. B. cases has also been added. The Maharaja Tukoojirao Hospital has now 378 beds instead of 300 last year.

A scheme of a new Central Hospital for the City of Indore with provision of 750 beds is receiving attention of Government. This new hospital will also provide clinical instruction to the students of the proposed Medical College at Indore. The whole scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 60 lakhs.

The construction of a combined building for Child Welfare Centre, Malharganj Dispensary and T. B. Clinic is in progress and is expected to be completed within a year or so.

The foundation stone of a T. B. Sanatorium about 6 miles from Indore has been laid and construction work will start after the monsoon. It will provide accommodation for 50 patients.

The scheme of providing ungraded dispensaries in all villages with a population of 1,000 or more has made good progress and out of 134 such villages only 34 have remained without a dispensary.

Medicine chests containing common drugs for ordinary ailments are being provided in 50 villages each year and it is expected that no village with a population of 500 or above will remain without a medicine chest.

There are 35 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries including 2 travelling ones and 3 more travelling dispensaries have been sanctioned.

X-Ray facilities have been provided at Khargone, one of the District Hospitals, and a scheme of providing portable X-Ray machines at all the District Hospitals is receiving attention.

Microscopes and provision of small laboratories have been made at all the District Headquarters and a few important graded dispensaries. The supply of medicines has been increased and special sanction has been given for equipment of dispensaries *viz.*, instruments, linen, furniture, etc.

Transport.—The State is traversed by the Holkar State Railways, the principal station of which is Indore, the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and the Ujjain Bhopal Section of the G. I. P. Railway. Besides the trunk roads, there are 700 miles of roads constructed and maintained by the State. A scheme is also under consideration to have all the roads in the capital city cement concreted.

Improvement Trust.—The City Improvement Trust of Indore, working directly under the Government, is actively executing planned schemes for the development of Indore City.

removing slums, laying out extensions, and constructing new traffic routes. About 2,000 building sites have been made available by the Trust. Among the most important of the recent activities is the construction of two arterial roads in the city to relieve congestion on the main road and to facilitate movement of traffic.

Water Works and Drainage.—The Indore Waterworks, constructed at a cost of Rs. 70 lakhs, provide filtered water which can supply up to 8 million gallons per day.

Special mention may be made of the Syphon spillways which, apart from being unique, are the largest in India.

The City will also have very shortly a complete underground drainage; the mains have already been laid and construction of Sedimentation tanks started. Progress is being made with projects for pipe water supply drainage and electrification of mofussil towns in the State. Out of a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs from the development fund headway has been made in providing drinking water wells to the villages and work in this connection is progressing.

Agriculture.—An Irrigation Fund has been established and a well staffed Irrigation Department is formulating schemes for large scale irrigation works in the State. During 1945-46 kharif season canal irrigation was introduced on the Depalpur Tank and the extension of irrigation was achieved by irrigating 200 per cent more area during the season than before under the tank, by constructing a canal and a few subsidiaries. This is intended to supplement the activities of the Agricultural Department which is already doing considerable work in the direction of furthering the prosperity of the peasantry by bringing the results of latest science to the very door of the cultivator.

Among various activities of this Department mention may be made of the cotton multiplication scheme which has brought large areas formerly under short staple cotton now under Jarilla cotton.

Consequent on the cessation of hostilities, the need for the Holkar State War Front Organisation ceased to exist and the department was therefore, abolished with effect from 16th May 1946. At the same time Government ordered the establishment of a Bureau for the Rehabilitation and Re-settlement of ex-service personnel, with Diler Jung Bahadur Col M. N. Bhagwat, M.A. (Oxon), as full time Director who is also in charge of the National Savings scheme. The Cine Van with its equipment and staff, which previously formed a part of the War Front Organisation, was handed over to the Education Minister for propaganda work in connection with measures for improvement in agriculture, rural development, health and sanitation, in addition to screening educational and instructional films.

Social Reform.—In the matter of social reform the State has made considerable headway. The Child Marriage and Restraint Act prohibiting child marriages is actively in force. The Indore Nukta and Marriage Expenditure Controlling Act, and the Old Men and Minor Girls Marriage Act, are being rigidly enforced.

Following the famous proclamation of His Highness of 1938 declaring temples and other public places open to the Harijans, Harijan uplift is being actively pursued.

With the help of a donation of a lakh of rupees per year given from his privy purse by His Highness the Maharaja Holkar about 200 tenements have been constructed for the poor.

Indore Women's Service.—Raised in 1944 as an organisation to promote increased opportunities for women in Holkar State, the Indore Women's Service has been, from its inauguration, primarily a post-war measure. It has, however, retained some of the better aspects of the war-time Women's Services and functions as an administration under the personal direction of Her Highness the Maharani Holkar.

Candidates for enrolment are required to satisfy the I. W. S. "Command" with regard to educational qualifications, citizenship and general character, and are doing their enrolled service, governed by the Regulations drawn up under Her Highness's personal supervision.

In the experimental stages the girls were posted to low grade clerical posts in State Departments, but a steady rise in their efficiency and value is very apparent now. A gratifying proportion of the total strength is now engaged on appointments of increasing responsibilities, and the foresight of Their Highnesses in starting and supporting this Service is beginning to show splendid results.

The Indore Women's Service runs clerical courses, and it is Her Highness' declared intention that, in due course, it will become a State-wide admission that "For efficiency, loyalty and skill the I. W. S. produces the goods."

Army.—His Highness the Maharaja Holkar's Army consists of 1 Cavalry unit, 3 Infantry units, 1 Animal Transport, 1 M. T. Coy., Army Medical Service, 1 Training Unit and a first class State Band under the direction of Lt.-Col. A. J. Curtis, M.B.E.

Two units, the Mahesh Guards and Animal Transport units, serving ex-State under the Crown, have returned to State with good records.

In addition, the State has provided a complete garrison Company for service under the Crown, viz No. 50 (now 204) Indore Garrison Coy. It has also provided a complete Indore Platoon for No. 58 (C. I.) G. P. T. Coy. Besides, a considerable number of signallers were provided to Indian Army on demand.

Reorganisation of the Army as a whole Post War Army is under process. Pioneer Coy. will be raised by disbanding 2nd Battalion while M. T. Coy will be raised to its full quota by disbanding the Animal Transport. Pay and allowances, etc., are considerably raised to the level of the Indian Army.

New barracks and other ancillary buildings are under construction. Army Headquarters is reorganised and the post of Second-in-Command to the General Officer Commanding as well as General Staff Officer I is newly created. Staff Captain "Q" Branch is reorganised.

War Efforts.—On the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, H. H. the Maharaja Holkar placed the entire resources of the State, including the

State Army and his personal services, at the disposal of the British Crown. His Highness donated a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 and placed it at the disposal of H. E. the Viceroy, to be utilised towards war purposes in any manner His Excellency thought best. Subsequently, His Highness and his Government, in keeping with the traditions of the illustrious House of Holkar and the close ties that bind it with the British Crown, intensified the State war effort and took various measures with a view to contributing to the utmost degree towards the effective prosecution of the war.

The Holkar Transport Corps was deputed to Jhansi for undergoing training early in 1940. In July 1940, under special ordersof His Highness the whole of the 1st Battalion was placed at the disposal of the Crown and steps were taken to bring up all Units of the Holkar State Forces to full strength. The 1st Battalion of Maharaja Holkar's Army is serving with His Majesty's Forces overseas.

Consequent upon the despatch of Holkar's Transport and 1st Battalion for service with H. M.'s Forces, the Maharani's Own Guards, a Cavalry Unit, was converted into a full Infantry Unit. A recruiting campaign was launched and the following Units were organised :—(1) a training centre for Holkar's Transport, (2) a training Company, 432 strong, for reinforcements to 1st Battalion overseas, as also a reserve of 12 officers, the selected candidates being trained at the I. S. F. and O. T. S. Schools. In addition, the following units and personnel were supplied to the Government of India :—(1) a section of M. T. Drivers, (2) a Garrison Company 165 strong, (3) 10 signallers, with 100 per cent. reinforcements per annum. And a number of other facilities were provided, *e.g.* accommodation, etc., to the Malwa Garrison Company. The State also undertook to train and supply M. T. reinforcement for 1st Battalion overseas. Three centres were opened for training recruits, under the Technical Training Scheme, and already 903 trained recruits for war service have been supplied from the State.

His Highness's Government are committed to incur an additional expenditure amounting annually to over Rs. 27 lakhs as a result of the war, on the Army, Police, Civil Defence, A.R.P., etc., and over Rs. 15 lakhs on account of dearness allowance granted to State servants getting upto Rs. 100 p.m. in the Districts and Rs. 120 p.m. in the City, and war allowance to all Government servants getting upto Rs. 700 p.m. A sum of Rs. 280 lacs has also been provided under "Debt Heads" for grain operations and other controlled commodities.

With a view to encouraging recruitment for war services, His Highness ordered that 50 per cent. of the vacancies should be reserved for those who have rendered approved war service. And the fullest co-operation was offered to the Government of India in a number of other matters connected with the war.

The scheme regarding the conferment of emergency commissions was given due publicity and a number of candidates had been recommended. Similarly, applications for other kinds of War Services were forwarded both from the State servants and the public. Special steps were taken to effect recruitment to the Medical Services for the War. Important concessions were announced in favour of those in the State Medical service or in private practice, who offered themselves for war services. Candidates from the State were also recommended under the Bevin Training Scheme.

A Holkar State War Front was set up, its work being carried out by the Holkar State War Front Council, and its propaganda and Publicity Sub-Committee. A fully equipped cine van has been made available for visual propaganda in the interior of the State. An organisation has been set up to carry on an intensive drive in connection with the Small Savings Scheme, within the State.

Liberal concessions in land revenue have been made to give impetus to the "Grow More Food" campaign. In order to deal with the food problem, Indore was the first in India to introduce successful rationing by the coupon system. The arrangements earned praise from all quarters, including the Economic Adviser to the Central and United Provinces Governments, both of whom visited Indore to study the working of the scheme and expressed their complete satisfaction. The scheme featured in a B. B. C. broadcast as well.

His Highness the Maharaja Holkar with his characteristic foresight impressed as far back as 1942 upon all concerned the necessity for growing more food with a view to securing self-sufficiency. Under the guidance and inspiration of His Highness, the Indore Crop Control Order was issued in order to bring a bigger area under food crops. The result of this effort has been marvellous as the area under food crops increased from 16,29,012 to 24,07,570 acres. His Highness the Maharaja in a message to the people exhorted them to continue their efforts with unabated zeal and was pleased to order that the good work of those contributed towards the success of the scheme will be suitably rewarded. His Highness assured the Government of India of the fullest co-operation of his State in this matter at a time when producing the maximum quantity of food grains was regarded as an important War Effort. This co-operation as will be indicated from the figures mentioned above was fully given in actual practice and has been much appreciated by the Government of India.

As a result of the increased outturn of food grains, the Holkar State which had been a deficit area was able to help substantially the deficit areas in other States and provinces, by allowing export.

All the textile mills in the State continue to be engaged in executing very substantial orders of the War Supply Department. H.H.'s Government had introduced their own system of supplying standard cloth to the poor population of the State, but eventually joined the All India Standard Cloth Scheme.

His Highness with his characteristic zeal for measures calculated to further the successful prosecution of the war, convened a unique conference at Indore, of all

the Patels (headmen) of the State with a view to bringing home to the headman of each village the responsibility resting on his shoulders for the defence of his village, intensification of the "Grow More Food" campaign and the building up of the morale of the people. His Highness also welcomed the idea of holding the first All-India War Front Rally at the capital of his State which was held in 1943 and proved a great success. The Sixth War Services Exhibition was inaugurated by H. H. the Maharaja on the 23rd October 1943, and attracted big crowds. It cost the State about Rs. 43,000.

H. H. recently paid a visit to Persia and Iraq to see troops from his State serving in that command.

Under H. H.'s commands, a vigorous campaign was inaugurated to secure the maximum number of recruits from all parts of the State. Prominent features of the scheme were the grant of land, rewards in cash and kind to serve as an incentive for enlistment.

H. H. the Commander-in-Chief has sanctioned the organisation and composition of the Soldiers' Boards in the State. Fullest co-operation has been shown in stimulating the recruitment of Indian women for the Women's Auxiliary Corps, particularly for the Naval wing.

Liberal contributions in money and kind have been made from the State, in addition to the initial contribution of Rs. 5,00,000.

Bhopal.—This principal Mahommedan State in Central India ranks next in importance to Hyderabad among the Mahommedan States of India. The ruling family was founded by Sardar Dost Mohammad Khan, Dilir-Jung, a Tirah Afghan, who, after having served with distinction in the army of the Emperor Aurangzeb obtained the pargana of Berasia in 1708. With the disintegration of the Moghal Empire, Bhopal became an independent State. In the early part of the 19th Century the Nawab successfully withstood the inroads of Scindia and Bhonsla, and by the agreement of 1817 Bhopal undertook to assist the British with a contingent force and to co-operate against the Pindari bands. In 1818 a permanent treaty succeeded the agreement of 1817.

The present Ruler of the State Col. His Highness Sikander Saulat Nawab Iftikharul Mulk, Nawab Mohammad Hamidullah Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O., B.A., Air Commodore, succeeded his mother, Her late Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam, on her abdication in May 1926. He had previously actively participated in the administration of the State for nearly ten years as Chief Secretary and afterwards as Member for Finance and Law and Justice. His Highness was elected as the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes in the year 1945.

His Highness is assisted in the work of administration by an Executive Council.

The work of legislation with the right of discussing the Budget, moving resolution and interpellations rests with a representative Legislative Council inaugurated in 1927. The *ryotwari* system in which the cultivator holds his land direct from Government has lately been introduced. The State forests are extensive and valuable, and the arable area which comprises more than two-thirds of the total area consists mostly of good soil, producing cotton, wheat, and other cereals, sugar-cane and tobacco. The State contains many remains of great archæological interest including the famous Sanchi Topes, which date from the 2nd Century B.C. and which were restored under the direction of Sir John Marshall. Sanchi Station on the G. I. P. main line to Delhi adjoins the Topes.

Among other troops, the State maintains one full strength Infantry Battalion. The Capital, Bhopal City, beautifully situated on the northern bank of an extensive lake, lies on the main broad-gauge line between Bombay and Delhi and is the junction for the Bhopal-Ujjain Section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

The main industries are represented by the Bhopal Textile Mills, the Narbada Refrigerated Products Co., the Hamidia Match Factory, the Sugar Factory of Sehore, the Bhopal Strawboard Products and the Central India Chemicals, Ltd.

Rewa.—The largest State in Central India Agency, area: 13,000 sq. miles, population: 1,820,445 (1941). The Rulers are Baghel Rajputs descended from the famous Solanki clan which ruled over Gujrat from the 10th to 13th Century. During the Mutiny the Durbar rendered meritorious services to the Crown for which various *parganas*, which had been seized by the Marathas were restored to the Maharaja.

Dhar.—This State, in the Malwa Political Agency in Central India, takes its name from the old city of Dhar, long famous as the capital of the Parmar Rajputs, who ruled over Malwa from the 9th to the 13th century and from whom the present Rulers of Dhar Puar Marathas claim descent. In the middle of the 18th century the Ruler of Dhar, Anand Rao, was one of the leading chiefs of Central India, sharing with the Holkar and Scindia the ruler of Malwa. The State came into treaty relations with the British Government by virtue of the treaty of 1819. The present ruler, Lieutenant His Highness the Maharaja Anand Rao Puar Sahib Bahadur, was invested with full ruling powers on March 16, 1940. The Ruler enjoys a salute of 15 guns.

There are 13 Feudatories and 9 Bhumias, of whom 13 hold a guarantee from the British Government. The population of the State according to the latest census figure is 253,258 and the average Income and Expenditure are about 19 and 18 lakhs respectively.

The Administration of the State is now carried on by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur assisted by a Council consisting of the Dewan, Dewan Bahadur N. R. Chandorkar, B.A., LL.B., who is also the Vice-President and two other Members namely Rao Sahib N. V. Joshi, B.A., Revenue Member and Rai Bahadur H. Sanghi, B.A., LL.B., Judicial Member, State Council.

War Contributions.—When the present war broke out the Durbar offered to the British Government all the resources of the State and

His Highness volunteered his personal services. Since then the State has contributed Rs.1,15,000 towards war purposes, of which His Highness contributed from his privy purse Rs.60,000 for the purchase of a Light Tank complete with arms, and Rs.5,000 towards the Lord Mayor's Air Raid Victims' Relief Fund.

Defence Bonds of the face value of Rs. 68,000 along with the Interest-free Bonds of the value of Rs. 35,000 have been purchased by the Darbar and liberal donations from the officials and public amounting to Rs. 15,000 have been contributed to the War Fund, Red Cross and other Funds. Besides this, the Durbar have recently invested a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 in 3 per cent. loan 1951-54.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur has further donated a sum of Rs. 70,000 towards H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund for the purchase of a Spit fire (Fighter Plane).

The famous and ancient hill fort of Mandu, the capital of several ancient and medieval Kingdoms, with its beautiful mausoleums, tombs, palaces high hills and deep dales, is situated in the State at a distance 24 of miles from the city of Dhar.

Jaora State.—This State is the only Treaty State in the Malwa Political Agency. Area, about 602 square miles, population about 1,16,957. Jaora is the headquarters town. The Chiefs of Jaora claim descent from Abdul Majid Khan an Afghan of the Tajik Khel from Swat. The first Nawab was Abdul Ghafoor Khan who came in possession of the State about the year 1808. The present Chief is Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Fakhrud-Daulah Nawab Sir Mohammad Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur, Saulat-e-Jang, G.B.E., K.C.I.E., who was born in 1883. His Highness is an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Army. On the outbreak of War, His Highness the Nawab Sahib Bahadur placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor. The State has so far contributed Rs. 1,58,676-10-3 to the various War Funds and invested Rs. 7,38,428-9-8 in various War Loans.

His Highness is assisted by a Council in the administration of the State as under :—

President.—His Highness the Nawab—Ruler.

Vice-President and Chief Minister.—Khan Bahadur Syed Bunyad Hussain, B.A. (Alig.), (Retired Deputy Commissioner, Punjab). (Political, Finance and Police).

Members.—Nasrat Mohammad Khan, M.A., LL.B. (Law and Justice); Sahibzada Mir Ghulam Zainul Abedin Sahib (Education and Medical); Molvi M. A. Ghani Sahib, B.S.E. (Secretary, P.W.D.); Lala Kali Ram (Retired Selection Grade Tehsildar, Delhi Improvement Trust) (Revenue).

A High Court with a Chief Justice and a Judge has also been established.

The soil of the State is among the richest in Malwa, being mainly of the best black variety bearing excellent crops of wheat, cotton and poppy. The average revenue is Rs. 15 lakhs.

Ratlam—Is the premier Rajput State in the Malwa Agency. It covers an area of 693 square miles, exclusive of the Kheda Tappa in Kushalgarh State, which pays an annual tribute to the Ratlam Darbar. The State was founded by Raja Ratansinghji, a great-grandson of Raja Udai Singh of Jodhpur, in 1652. The Ruler of Ratlam is the recognised head of the Rajputs of Malwa, and important caste questions are referred to him for decision. The State enjoys unrestricted Civil and Criminal powers with power to make its own laws. The present Ruler of Ratlam is Major-General His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Sajjan Singh, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., extraordinary A.-D.-C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor. He was born in 1880, educated at the Daly College, Indore, received his military training in the Imperial Cadet Corps, and invested with full powers in 1898. His Highness served in World War I in France and Egypt from 1915 to 1918 was mentioned in despatches and received the Croix d'Officiers de Legion d'Honneur of the French Government. Attended London Coronation in May 1937 as His Majesty's A.-D.-C. Salute 13 guns, local 15 guns.

Heir-Apparent.—Maharaj Kumar Lokendra Singh, born 9th November, 1927.

Chief Minister.—Tribhovandas J. Raja, M.A., LL.B.

Datia State.—The rulers of this State, in the Bundelkhand Agency, are Bundela Rajputs of the Orchha House. The territory was granted by the Chief of Orchha to his son Bhagwan Rao in 1628; this was extended by conquest and by grants from the Delhi emperors. The present Ruler Lieut.-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Govind Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, G.C.I.E. (1932), K.C.S.I. (1918), born in 1886, succeeded in 1907, married 1902, enjoys a salute of 15 guns. He placed all his resources and his personal services at the disposal of the Imperial Government during the Great War and established a War Hospital at Datia. He is a progressive Ruler and has created a Legislative Council and introduced many useful and important reforms in his State. He is a Vice-President of the St. John Ambulance Association and a patron of the Red Cross Society. His Highness offered to the Imperial City of Delhi the life size marble statue of Lord Reading, a former Viceroy. He has built a hospital in the city named after Mrs. Heale and a girls' school named after Lady Willingdon. His Highness is a keen shot and has bagged more than 221 tigers and 130 panthers.

War contributions during World War II (1939-45): Rs. 1,12,775 to various war funds; Rs. 10,78,900 invested in War Bonds; placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India one M.T. Section and Duty Platoon; supplied 280 recruits and revolvers and other equipments totalling 371; sent 9,765 knitted and sewn garments and 1,124 mazazines for the use of Troops; established a free canteen at Datia at which many officers and other ranks were entertained; initiated a leave scheme for British Officers and B.O.Rs; about 2,000 of whom enjoyed their leave at Datia at State expense.

Orchha State.—The Rulers of this State are Bundela Rajputs claiming to be the descendants of the Gaharwars of Benares. It was founded as an independent State in 1048

A.D. It is the premier Treaty State of Bundelkhand—the other Bundela Princes being the clons of Orchha House. It entered into relations with the British by the Treaty made in 1812 A.D. His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., died in March 1930 and has been succeeded by his grandson His Highness Saramad-i-Rajahai, Bundelkhand Shri Sawai Mahendra Maharaja Sir Virsingh Dev Bahadur, K.C.S.I., the present Ruler. The ruler of the State has the hereditary titles of His Highness Saramad-i-Rajahai Bundelkhand Maharaja Mahendra Sawai Bahadur and enjoys a permanent salute of 15 guns. The State has a population of 303,405 and an area of 2,080 square miles. The capital is Tikamgarh 36 miles from Lalitpur station on the G. I. P. Ry. Orchha, the old capital, has fallen into decay but is a place of interest on account of its magnificent buildings which were erected by Maharaja Bir Singh Dev I, the most famous ruler of the State (1605-1627). The present ruler has introduced many reforms in the State and has brought the administration to an up-to-date standard.

His Highness is assisted in the work of administration by a cabinet consisting of the following:—

President. His Highness; *Vice-President.*—Rao Raja Rai Bahadur Dr. Shyam Behari Misra, M.A., D.Litt. (Chief Adviser); *Members*:—R. S. Shukla, M.A., LL.B. (Chief Minister); Major M. N. Zutshi, P.A. (Home Minister).

SIKKIM.

Sikkim is bounded on the north and north-east by Tibet, on the south-east by Bhutan, on the south by the British district of Darjeeling and on the west by Nepal. The population consists of Bhutias, Lepchas, and Nepalese. It forms the direct route to the Chumbi Valley in Tibet. The main axis of the Himalayas which runs east and west, forms the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet. The Singalila and Chola ranges, which run southwards from the main chain, separate Sikkim from Nepal on the west, and from Tibet and Bhutan on the east. On the Singalila range rise the great snow peaks of Kinchinjunga (28,146 feet), one of the highest mountains in the world. The Chola range, which is much loftier than that of Singalila, leaves the main chain at the Dongkya La.

Tradition says that the ancestors of the Rajas of Sikkim originally came from eastern Tibet. The State was twice invaded by the Gurkhas at the end of the eighteenth century. On the outbreak of the Nepal War in 1814, the British formed an alliance with the Raja of Sikkim and at the close of the war the Raja was rewarded by a considerable cession of territory. In 1835 the Raja granted the site of Darjeeling to the British and receives Rs. 12,000 annually in lieu of it. Sikkim is thinly populated, the area being 2,818 square miles, and population 121,520, chiefly Buddhists and Hindus. The most important crops are maize and rice. There are several trade routes through Sikkim from Darjeeling District into Tibet. A number of good roads have been constructed in recent years. The present ruler, His Highness Maharajah Sir Tashi Namgyal, K.C.S.I. (1939), K.C.I.E. (1923), was born in 1893 and succeeded in 1914. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on the 5th April 1918. The average revenue is Rs. 5,20,422.

Political Officer in Sikkim:—A. J. Hopkinson, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Asst. Political Officer in Sikkim:—Rai Sahib Rameshwar Prasad.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER STATES.

The Indian States of the North-West Frontier Provinces are Amb, Phulera, Dir, Swat and Chitral. The area of the latter three is 3,000, 4,000 and 4,000 square miles and population 119,477, 146,014 and 107,909 respectively.

Amb State.—Area 225 square miles, including trans-border territory, population 47,916.

Ruler, Nawab Sir Mohammad Farid Khan, K.B.E. Headquarters, Shergarh (Summer) and Darband (Winter).

Amb State comprises the following territories:—1. The trans-Indus territory, which lies for a few miles on the right bank of the Indus River, opposite the extreme north-west corner of the Badhnak tract in the Haripur Tehsil of the Hazara District, and comprises a few villages only, of which Amb is the chief. 2. The major portion of the tract known as Feudal Tanawal, which lies on the left bank of Indus, and occupies the centre of the western half of the Hazara District.

The State of Phulera comprises the minor portion of Feudal Tanawal. It consists of 98 small villages with a population of 8,757 and is situated in Feudal Tanawal. The name of the Khan is *K. S.* Abdul Latif Khan.

Officer in charge of political relations with Amb and Phulera States.—K. S. Arbeb Mohd. Abbas Khan, B.A., P.C.S.

Chitral.—Runs from Lowarai top to the south of the Hindu-Kush range in the north, and has an area of about 4,000 square miles. The ruling dynasty has maintained itself for more than three hundred years, during the greater part of which the State has constantly been at war with its neighbours. It was visited in 1885 by the Lockhart Mission, and in 1889, on the establishment of a political agency in Gilgit, the ruler of Chitral received an annual subsidy from the British Government. That subsidy was increased two years later on condition that the ruler, Amen-ul-Mulk, accepted the advice of the British Government in all matters connected with foreign policy and frontier defence. His sudden death in 1892 was followed by a dispute as to the succession. The eldest son Nizam-ul-Mulk was recognised by Government, but he was murdered in 1895. A war was declared by Umra-khan of Jandul and Dir against the infidels and the Agent at Gilgit, who had been sent to Chitral to report on the situation, was besieged with his escort and a force had to be despatched (April 1, 1895) to their relief.

The valleys of which the State consist are extremely fertile and continuously cultivated. The internal administration of the country is conducted by His Highness Haji Mohd. Muzaffar-ul-Mulk the Mehtar of Chitral and the foreign policy is regulated by the Political Agent at Malakand. The ruler proceeded on pilgrimage to Mecca in February 1939.

Dir.—The territories of this State, about 3,000 square miles in area, include the country drained by the Panjkora and its affluents down to the junction of the former river with the Bajaur Rud. The Nawab of Dir is the overlord of the country, exacting allegiance from the petty chiefs of the clans. Dir is mainly held by Yusufzai Pathans, the old non-Pathan inhabitants being now confined to the upper portion of the Panjkora Valley known as the Dir Kohistan. A motor road has been constructed to Dir from Malakand. A private telephone line has been erected from Chakdarra to Dir, and a Petrol Pump was installed at Timul-Garah in 1939.

Swat.—The Ruler is a descendant of the famous Akhund Sahib of Swat. He consolidated his rule in Swat from 1917 to 1922, and was recognized by the Government of India as Wali of Swat in 1926. The area of the State is 4,000 square miles. The Headquarters of the State is at Saidu Sharif about 38 miles from Malakand and connected with Malakand by motor road.

The Wali has since annexed to his territory the areas of Ranoliya, Bankad, Tijal, Duber, Patan, Kandia, and Seo in the Indus Kohistan. He has built forts in these areas and has connected them by telephone.

There is a High School at Saidu.

Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral—K. B. Nawab S. Mehbub Ali Khan, O.B.E., I.P.S.

STATES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

The Madras Presidency includes 5 Indian States covering an area of 10,644 square miles. Of these, the States of Travancore and Cochin represent ancient Hindu dynasties. Pudukottai is the inheritance from a chieftain called the Tondiman; Banganapalle and Sandur, two petty States, of which the first is ruled by a Nawab, lie in the centre of two British districts, and are in the political charge of the Resident in Mysore.

Name.	Area sq. miles.	Population.	Estimated Gross Revenue in lakhs of rupees.
Travancore ..	7,661.75	6,070,018	623.64
Cochin ..	1,480	1,422,875	294.25
Pudukottai ..	1,179	438,348	34.42

Travancore.—This State, which has an area of 7,661.75 square miles and a population of 6,070,018 with a revenue of Rs. 623·65 lakhs, occupies the south-west portion of the Indian Peninsula, forming an irregular triangle with Cape Comorin as its apex. The early history of Travancore is in great part traditional; but there is little doubt that His Highness the Maharaja is the representative of the Chera dynasty, one of the three great Hindu dynasties which exercised sovereignty at one time, in Southern India. The petty chiefs, who had subsequently set themselves up as independent rulers within the State were all subdued, and the whole country, included within its boundaries, was consolidated and brought under one rule, by Maharaja Marthanda Varma (1729-58). The English first settled at Anjengo; a few miles to the north of Trivandrum, and built a factory there in 1684. In the wars in which the East India Company were engaged in Madura and Tinnevelly, in the middle of the 18th century, the Travancore State gave assistance to the British authorities. Travancore was reckoned as one of the staunchest allies of the British Power and was accordingly included in the Treaty made in 1784 between the East India Company and the Sultan of Mysore. The present relations of Travancore with the British Government are governed by the treaties of 1795 and 1805. Under the Treaty of 1795 an arrangement was entered into on a reciproca l basis for the protection of Travancore from foreign aggression. The Treaty of 1805 is one of "perpetual friendship and alliance" and the obligations of Travancore for purpose of defence were later commuted into an annual contribution of nearly eight lakhs of rupees payable by the State to the British Government.

Colonel His Highness the Maharaja (*b.* 7th November 1912) ascended the musnud on the 1st September 1924. During his minority the State was ruled by Her Highness Maharani Setu Lakshmi Bai, C.I., aunt of the Maharaja, as Regent on his behalf. His Highness was invested with ruling powers on the 6th November 1931. Educated privately. Has travelled extensively in India, Ceylon, the Dutch East Indies and Europe. The Andhra and the Annamalai Universities have conferred the honorary degree of D. Litt. on His Highness the Maharaja and Her Highness the Maharani, mother of His Highness the Maharaja. The Benares University has conferred the honorary degree of D. Litt. on Her Highness the Maharani.

A Legislative Council was established as early as 1888. The Legislature was last re-constituted in 1932, when a bicameral body was instituted. The two Chambers, viz., the Sri Mulam Assembly and the Sri Chitra State Council have a predominant elected non-official majority. Both Chambers possess the right to vote on the annual Budget, to move resolutions and ask questions. Both Chambers have also the right to initiate legislation. The elections to the Assembly are based on a wide franchise. Differences of opinion between the two Chambers are to be settled by a Joint Committee consisting of an equal number of members selected by each Chamber. Women are placed on a footing of complete equality with men in the matter both of franchise and membership in the Legislature. In the more important towns and villages there are Municipal bodies and Village Panchayats and Unions with a predominant non-official majority functioning in the field of Local and Self-Government.

A Press Communique dated 16th January 1946 announces His Highness's intention to promulgate constitution Reforms of far-reaching significance. Subject to the rights and prerogatives of the Sovereign, the new reforms when implemented will be thoroughly democratic in character. There will be two Houses of Legislature of co-equal status both wholly composed of elected representatives of the people. The Lower House will be elected on the basis of territorial constituencies and universal adult suffrage for men and women, and the Upper House will be composed of elected representatives of various interests and professions and will be functional and facultative in character. There will be no nominations and the President and Deputy President of both the Houses will be elected by the Legislature. The new constitutional Scheme will be modelled on that of the United States of America in the matter of relation between the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary.

The State has joined the Indian State Forces Scheme. H. H. The Maharaja is the Colonel-in Chief of the Travancore State Forces and Honorary Colonel of the 12th Malabar Battalion. He is also an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army.

The State is in the forefront in the matter of education. According to the census of 1941, the percentage of literates on total population is 47·1 for the whole State, 58·1 for males and 36.0 for females; and the percentage of literates aged 5 years and above is 55.0 for the whole State, and 67.9 and 42.1 for males and females respectively.

A Scheme of Universal and compulsory Primary Education on the basis of a ten-year plan has been initiated.

The principal food-grain grown is rice, but the main source of agricultural wealth is the cocoanut. Other crops are pepper, arecanut, jack-fruit, sugar-cane and tapioca. Rubber and tea are among other important products.

The State is rich in forest resources. Besides valuable timber like teak, blackwood, ebony and sandalwood, there are soft woods and reeds suitable for making paper, cardboard and artificial silk. Among the mineral resources of the State may be mentioned the valuable mineral sands like monozite, ilmenite, Zircon, kutile and Zillimanite, and the abundant deposits of graphite, mica and kaolin of exceptional quality.

The sands in various parts of the coast-line of the State extending over about 90 miles in length as well as in certain other localities contain considerable quantities of Ilmenite, Zircon and Thorium bearing Monazite deposites which are the property of the Travancore Government. The policy of the Government in regard to the exploitation of Thorium deposits is on the basis of self-control and disposal by the Government. Government propose to start research and do as much work within the State on all the varieties of mineral sands, as possible. Extraction of oil from copra, spinning of coir yarn, manufacture of coir mats, matting, rugs, etc., weaving of handloom fabrics, production of tea and rubber, manufacture of rubber goods, ceramic goods, glassware and paper, fabrication of tiles, extraction of mineral sands, refining of sugar, manufacture of salt, chemical and fertilizers and production of aluminium are the chief industries pursued in the State.

Among other industries pursued on a cottage industry basis are ivory carving, wood carving, coir making, embroidery and lace work, plaiting of fancy and utility articles with screwpine and palmyra leaves, making of jaggery from palmyra juice.

In November 1936 His Highness the Maharaja issued the historic Temple Entry Proclamation which has been hailed all over the world as a great piece of social and religious reform. In 1944 His Highness issued another Proclamation abolishing the death penalty provided for certain offences under the Travancore Penal Code.

By another Proclamation in November 1937 a University designed, in addition to ordinary studies, specially to promote technological studies and research has been established.

His Highness is keenly interested in the development of industries in the State and the inauguration of the Pallivasal Hydro-electric Scheme which makes available cheap power to every village in the State marks an epoch in the industrialisation of the country. The Rubber Factory and the Toy Factory at Trivandrum, the Ceramic Factory at Kundara, the Sri Chitra Mill at Alwaye, the Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd., comprising a Sugar Factory at Thuckalay, a Distillery at Nagercoil and a Factory for the manufacture of pharmaceutical products at Trivandrum, the Aluminium Factory at Alwaye, the Plywood Factory at Punalur and the glass Factory at Alwaye are among the foremost industrial concerns established under Government auspices with a view to the more profitable utilisation of indigenous resources and the better employment of indigenous talent. Schemes are well under way for the establishment of factories for the manufacture of cement, cane-sugar, fertilizers, caustic soda, sulphuric acid, potassium chlorate, synthetic ammonium sulphate, acetic acid and calcium carbide. "The Travancore Fertilizers and Chemicals" has been started with a capital of five crores of rupees, and the construction of a fertilizer factory at Alwaye for the manufacture of Ammonium Sulphate and other important Chemicals is proceeding apace. Measures for the establishment of spinning mills are also in progress. Arrangements are being made for the establishment of a cane-sugar factory in Central Travancore. Facilities for long-term loans to agriculturists and small industrialists are extended by the Credit Bank established by Government. The nationalisation of the motor transport system of the State has ensured an efficient, safe and cheap transport with considerable advantage to trade and commerce. Government have also taken steps for the development of coastal traffic, and a company styled, the Travancore Steam Navigation Company, has been started.

His Highness evinces great interest in matters connected with art and culture and has established at Trivandrum two Art Galleries known as the Chithralayam and the Renga Vilasom Art Gallery, a Classical Dance Centre, an Academy of Music and a Broadcasting Station.

The State is well provided with roads and with a natural system of backwaters, besides canals and rivers navigable for country crafts. A concrete road 51 miles long connecting the capital with Cape Comorin has been recently completed. A line of railway about one hundred miles in length cuts across the State from east to west and then runs along the coast to the Capital. The Capital is Trivandrum. There exists a weekly air mail service between Bombay and Trivandrum, and Trivandrum and Trichinopoly which is on the Madras-Colombo Air Mail route.

War Efforts.—On the declaration of War in September 1939 His Highness the Maharaja placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor. He has presented a trawler and minesweeper, "H.M.I.S. Travancore" at a cost of Rs. 6½ lakhs to the Royal Indian Navy and two fighter planes at a cost of Rs. 1½ lakhs to the Royal Air Force. He has, besides, contributed Rs. 15,80,350 to H.E. the Viceroy's War Fund, Rs. 2,00,000 to H.E. the Viceroy's Comforts Fund, Rs. 1,10,000 for Red Cross Work Rs. 1,50,000 for Women's War Work, Rs. 50,000 to the King George's Fund for Sailors, Rs. 15,000 to H.E. the Governor's War Fund, Rs. 60,000 to St. Dunstan's Fund and Rs. 1,000 to General de Gaulle's Fund for amenities to the French prisoners of war. Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi has contributed Rs. 1,00,000 to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Fund and also an ambulance car. A branch of the Red Cross Organisation has been opened in the State with the Dewan, Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer as President. His Highness has also sent the first and second infantry units of the State Forces for active service. Generous and voluntary contributions have also been made by officials and non-officials alike to the War Purposes Fund. Large quantities of cocoanut shell, charcoal, coir goods, including tent components, fabricated steel works, ceramic ware, rubber goods, etc., have been supplied from the State for War Purposes. The total monetary contributions of the State to war effort including those from the Public amounts to Rs. 35,12,580-7-9 (State 30,51,050; Public 4,61,530-7-9). Further His Highness contributed about 50,000 men to the Assam Labour Force who built the road to China over which the Allied Armies marched to Victory.

Dewan.—Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., LL.D.

Cochin.—This State on the south-west coast of India is bounded by the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency and the State of Travancore. Very little is known of its early history. According to tradition, the Rajas of Cochin hold the territory in right of descent from Cheraman Perumal, who governed the whole country of Kerala, including Travancore and Malabar, as Viceroy of the Chola Kings about the beginning of the ninth century, and afterwards established himself as an independent Ruler. In 1502, the Portuguese were allowed to settle in what is now British Cochin and in the following year they built a fort and established commercial relations with the State. In the earlier wars with the Zamorin of Calicut, they assisted the Rajas of Cochin. The influence of the Portuguese on west coast began to decline about the latter part of the seventeeth century, and in 1663 they were ousted from the town of Cochin by the Dutch with whom the Raja entered into friendly relations. About a century later, in 1759, when the Dutch power began to decline, the Raja was attacked by the Zamorin of Calicut, who was expelled with the assistance of the Raja of Travancore. In 1776, the State was conquered by Hyder Ali, to whom it remained tributary and subordinate, and subsequently to his son, Tippu Sultan. A treaty was concluded in 1791 between the Raja and the East India Company, by which His Highness agreed to become tributary to the British Government for his territories which were then in the possession of Tippu and to pay a subsidy.

On the demise of His Highness Sri Ravi Varma, His Highness Sri Kerala Varma succeeded to the *gadi* on 31st January 1946. The State is governed by His Highness the Maharaja, and the executive authority is exercised by His Highness through the Diwan in relation to "reserved subjects" and through two Ministers appointed under the Government of Cochin Act, in relation to "transferred subjects." The forests of Cochin form one of its most valuable assets. They abound in teak ebony, blackwood and other valuable trees. Rice is the chief cultivation. Cocoanuts are largely raised in the sandy tracts and their products form the chief exports of the State. Communications by road and backwaters are good, and the State owns a line of railway from Shoranore to Cochin Harbour Terminus, and a Forest Steam Tramway used in developing the forests.

Resident for Madras States.—Lt.-Col. C. G. N. Edwards, C.I.E.

Dewan.—Sir George Boag, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Pudukkottai.—(Area 1179 square Miles; Population 4,38,318). This State is bounded on the north and west by Trichinopoly, on the south by Ramnad and on the east by Tanjore. There are evidences of pre historic settlements all over the State and some villages are mentioned in Tamil works of the early centuries of the Christian era. In early times, a part of the State belonged to the Chola Kings and the southern part to the Pandya Kings of Madura. A large part of the State was under Pallava rule from the 7th Century A.D. until the establishment by Vijayalaya, in the 9th Century, of the Second Chola Empire. When the Chola power declined, the country was ruled for some time by the Hoysalas and, later, was added to the second Pandyan Empire. In the 14th Century, it was included in the Vijayanagar Empire and from the 16th Century formed part of the Nayak Kingdom of Madura. The State is rich in inscriptions, temples and art treasures belonging to all the dynasties. Towards the close of the 17th Century, the Tondiman chief of Ambukoil, now a village in the State, whose ancestors had migrated from Tirupati, got possession of modern Pudukkottai town and founded the State. The State expanded to its present limits in the 18th Century. Relations with the English began during the Carnatic Wars. During the siege of Trichinopoly by the French in 1752, the Tondiman of the time did good service to the Company's cause by sending them provisions, although his own

country was, on at least one occasion, ravaged as a consequence of his fidelity to the English. In 1756, he sent some of his troops to assist Muhammad Yusuf, the Company's sepoy commandant, in settling the Madura and Tinnevelly countries. Subsequently, he was of much service in the wars with Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan. His services were rewarded by a grant of territory subject to the conditions that it should not be alienated (1806). Apart from that, there is no treaty or arrangement with the Raja. His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Rajagopala Tondiman Bahadur, the present ruler was installed as Raja on 19th November, 1928. He was invested with ruling powers on 17th January 1944. He is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of a Dewan and two Councillors. The various departments are constituted on the British Indian model. The main occupation of the people is agriculture; the principal food crops are ragi and rice, and pulses are largely grown. The forests which cover about 1 7th of the State contain only small timber. The State is well provided with roads. The main line of the South Indian Railway from Madras to Danushkodi, which forms the shortest route to Ceylon passes through the State. Pudukkottai is the only municipal Town.

Resident for the Madras States.—Lt. Col. C. G. N. Edwards, C.I.E.

Banganapalle.—This State, area 275 square miles, is in two detached portions which in the 18th century passed from Hyderabad to Mysore and back again to Hyderabad. The control over it was ceded to the Madras Government by the Nizam in 1800. The present Ruler is Nawab Mir Fazle-e-Ali-Khan Bahadur, who enjoys a salute of 9 guns and is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. The Nawab pays no tribute to the Crown and maintains no military force. The chief food-grain is cholam. The revenue of the State is nearly 4 lakhs. The State has been transferred from the political charge of the Resident for the Madras States to that of the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore on 1st January 1939.

Resident.—The Hon'ble Lieut.-Colonel Sir Philip Gaisford, C.I.E.

Dewan.—Khan Sahib Syed Imam Sahib Bahadur, B.A.

Sandur.—Sandur is the only Mahratta State in South India and is in political relations with the Government of India through the Resident in Mysore. The State was conquered early in the eighteenth century by Siddoji Rao, ancestor of the present Ruler, from a poligar of the Bedar tribe. During the time of his son and successor, Morar Rao, the state reached the zenith of its territorial expansion. In the Carnatic and Mysore wars Morar Rao was the staunchest ally of the British. The State came into political relations with the British in 1818. In 1876 the proper style of address of the Ruler was acknowledged by the Government of India. This is one of the 146 important States which received Canning's Sanad of Adoption in 1862. The Ruler also has vested interests in Gajendragad, a jaghir in Bombay Presidency, held on his behalf by certain junior members of his family. The State pays no tribute to the Crown. The Ruler is the fountain-head of all authority—judicial, legislative and executive—and exercises powers of life and death. He has established an independent Chief Court presided over by the senior member of the Madras judicial service, whose services have been lent to the State under a special arrangement with the Madras Government. There is a State Council to initiate all legislative measures and an Executive Council in charge of the administration. The Ruler has revived the ancient institution of the Darbar to function as an active participant in the Government of the State. By the Sandur State Constitution Act of 1946 the Ruler has consolidated all measures for the participation of the people in their own government. A popular minister known as the Mantrasabha, takes equal part with the nominated minister (or two nominated ministers) in the administration, and further facilities for quickly reaching the democratic ideals, towards which the state has been marching for the past 16 years, have been made available to the people of Sandur by this Act.

An educational institution, Shri Chatrapathi Shivaji Vidyamandir, provides both moral and physical education and also imparts instructions upto the Matriculation standard.

Sandur State holds extensive and excellent deposits of very important economic minerals, especially manganese and iron. Dr. N. Jayaraman, D.Sc., of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, is of the opinion that the manganese ore in the State, especially in certain localities, is very rich in manganese and contains a high percentage of pyrolusite. Anu Ghosh of Bengal is of the opinion that "area for area Sandur deposits probably contain the largest manganese reserves so far found." Sandur manganese was formerly exported largely to Continental markets, mainly to Belgo-Luxemburg consumers, to the United Kingdom and Japan and commanded first grade unit prices from Continental buyers. It has been found to be very useful in the manufacture of ferro-manganese.

The State has also extensive deposits of red and yellow oxide of iron which have been found to be very useful in the manufacture of paints by leading firms in Bombay and Calcutta, who import this commodity in large quantities. The gold quartz found in the area in the vicinity of Taramagari contains indications of promising reefs at very moderate depths. Enormous quantities of high grade jasper, most useful for the manufacture of mosaic tiles, is found in Sandur hills. Dr. V. S. Dubey of the Benares Hindu University, who visited the State recently, reported very favourably on all these deposits. Sandur forests abound in sandalwood which is as rich in oil content as that of Mysore.

The present Ruler is Raja Shrimant Yeshwant Rao Hindurao Ghorpade Mamlakatmadar Senapathi.

President of the Executive Council.—Shrimant Sowbhagyasampanna Ranisaheb Maharaj.

Resident.—The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. P. Gaisford, C.I.E.

Western Kathiawar Agency.—The Western Kathiawar Agency, with Headquarters at Rajkot Civil Station, was constituted by the amalgamation in 1923 of two (Sorath and Halar) out of the four *Prants* or Districts into which the province of Kathiawar was formerly divided. The combined district which was at first named "The Western Kathiawar States" was given its present designation in 1927.

Political Agent: Major P. C. Hailey, O.B.E.

Bhavnagar.—This State lies at the head and west side of the Gulf of Cambay. The Gohel Rajputs, to which tribe the Ruler of Bhavnagar belongs, are said to have settled in the country about the year 1260, under Sejakji from whose three sons—Ranoji, Sarangji and Shahji—are descended respectively the rulers of Bhavnagar, Lathi and Palitana. An intimate connection was formed between the Bombay Government and Bhavnagar in the eighteenth century when the ruler of that State took pains to destroy the pirates who infested the neighbouring seas. The State was split up when Gujarat and Kathiawar were divided between the Peshwa and the Gaekwar; but the various claims over Bhavnagar were consolidated in the hands of the British Government in 1807. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 1,28,060 to the British Government, Rs. 3,581-8-0 as Peshkashi to Baroda and Rs. 22,858 as Zortalbi to Junagadh. Lt.-Col. His Highness Maharaja Sir Krishna Kumarsinhji succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., on 17th July 1919 and was invested with full powers on 18th April 1931. The Principal officers of the State are A. P. Pattani, M.A. (Cantab.), Dewan; N. M. Surati, B.A., LL.B., Naib Dewan; M. H. Gandhi, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Judicial Assistant; R. S. Bhatt, M.A. (London), Personal Assistant and H. K. Mehta, Education Assistant. A fixed privy purse for His Highness, the separation of Judicial from executive functions, and the decentralisation of authority are the noteworthy features of the administration. A Dhara Sabha (Legislative Assembly) consisting of 55 members, of which the Dewan is the President, was established by His Highness in 1941 and one of its non-official member is appointed to the Executive.

The chief products of the State are grain, cotton, sugar-cane and salt. The chief manufactures are oil, copper and brass vessels and cloth. The Bhavnagar State Railway is 307 miles in length. The capital of the State is the town and port of Bhavnagar, which has a good and safe harbour for shipping and carries on an extensive trade as one of the principal markets and harbours of export for cotton in Kathiawar. Bhavnagar supports 270 State Lancers and 250 State Infantry.

Population (in 1941) was 6,18,429, of whom 91·6 per cent. were Hindus (including Jains), and 8 per cent. Mahomedans. The average income for the last five years was Rs. 80,39,927, exclusive of Railway income, and the average expenditure Rs. 89,84,626. Under Agency Notification No. 105 dated 20th June 1943 Chok Datta, Songadh as well as Pallad Taluka of the old Pallad Thana have been attached to the Bhavnagar State with effect from 28th June 1943.

By another Notification No. 192 of 30-11-1943, the States of Vala, Lathi and Jasdan were attached to the State with effect from 7th December 1943.

Dhrangadhra State is a State of the First Class in Kathiawar with a population of nearly one lakh and an area of 1,167 square miles, exclusive of the Dhrangadhra portion of the Rann of Cutch. The ruler of Dhrangadhra is the head of the Jhala family of Rajputs, originally called the Makvanas. This Rajput clan is of great antiquity having migrated to Kathiawar from the North, establishing itself first at Patri in the Ahmedabad District, then moving to Halvad and finally settling in its present seat. Being the guardians of the North-Eastern marches of Kathiawar, they had to suffer repeatedly from the successive inroads of the Mahomedans into that Peninsula, but after suffering the various vicissitudes of war they finally established themselves in Halvad. The States of Wankaner, Limbdi, Wadhwan, Chuda, Sayla and Than-Lakhtar are off-shoots from Dhrangadhra in Kathiawar and Jhalawar and other estates like Sadadi, Delwara, Tana, Gogunda, Kunadi and Narwar in Rajputana. His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharana Shri Mayurdhwajsinhji, Maharaja Raj Saheb, is the ruler of the State and the head of all the Jhalas. The administration of the State is conducted by His Highness with the assistance of the State Council of which His Highness is the President and the other two members are G. K. Kaddi, M.A. (Lond.), as Vice-President and W. G. Subedar, B.Sc., LL.B. as General member. The soil being eminently fit for cotton cultivation, the principal crops are long stapled cotton and cereals of various kinds. Excellent building and ornamental stone is quarried from the hills situated within the State Salt of superior quality called Wadagara and Magnesium chloride and other bye-products of salt are also manufactured in the State salt works at Kuda which offer particularly inexhaustible supplies for their manufacture. To utilize these valuable resources, the State built a huge factory in Dhrangadhra, known as the Shri Shakti Aikali Works, now converted into a limited Company known as the Dhrangadhra Chemical Works, Limited for the manufacture on a large scale of Soda Ash, Caustic Soda and Soda Bicarb as bye-products of salt. There is also another company called Mayurdhwaj Magnesia Works Ltd., manufacturing magnesia at Nimaknagar. The capital is Dhrangadhra, a fortified town, 75 miles west of Ahmedabad.

Dhrangadhra State owns the Railway from Wadhwan Junction to Halvad, a distance of 40 miles, which is worked by the Morvi Railway. An extension of this line to Mailya is under contemplation. A railway siding has been laid from Dhrangadhra to Kuda—a distance of 11 miles—to facilitate the salt traffic.

Gondal State.—The Ruling Prince of Gondal is a Rajput of the Jadeja stock with the title of H. H. Maharaja Thakore Saheb, the present Ruler being H. H. Bhojrajji who ascended the *gadi* on the 9th March 1944 on the demise of H. H. Maharaja Bhagwat Sinhji, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. on the 9th March 1944. H. H. Maharaja Bhojrajji received his education at Eton School and Balliol College, Oxford, England. The early founder of the State, Kumbhoji I, had a modest estate of 20 villages. Kumbhoji II, the most

powerful Chief of the House, widened the territories to their present limits by conquest; but it was left to His late Highness Maharaja Bhagwant Sinhji to develop its resources to the utmost, and in the words of Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, by its "importance and advanced administration to get it recognised as a First Class State." The State pays a tribute of Rs. 1,10,721. The chief products are cotton, groundnuts and grain and the chief manufactures are cotton and woollen fabrics and gold embroidery. Gondal has always been pre-eminent amongst the States of its class for the vigour with which public works have been prosecuted, and was one of the earliest pioneers of railway enterprise in Kathiawar, having initiated the Dhasa-Dhoraji line. It owns the Dhasa-Jam Jodhpur section called the Gondal Railway with its Kunkavav Bagasra and Kunkavav-Derdi Extensions and manages it along with the Porbandar State Railway and the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway subsequently built in partnership with other Indian States in Kathiawar. There are no export and import dues, the people being free from taxes and dues. Gondal stands first in Kathiawar in respect of the spread of education, which is free, female education in the State being compulsory. Rs. 40 lakhs have been spent on irrigation, tanks and canals, water-supply and electricity to the towns of Gondal, Dhoraji and Upleta. The capital is Gondal, a fortified town on the line between Rajkot and Jetalsar.

Junagadh State.—A first-class State under the Western India-States Agency lying in the south-Western portion of the Kathiawar Peninsula between 24°-44′ and 21°-53′ North latitude; 70° and 72° East longitude with the Halar division of the province as its northern boundary and Godhilwad Prant to its east. Besides Mangrol, it includes 21 Talukas attached to it under the attachment scheme. It is bounded on the south and west by the Arabian Sea. The State is divided into 12 Mahals. It has 16 ports, the principal one being Veraval. The chief rivers in the State are the Bhadar, Uben, Ozat, Hiran, Saraswati, Machhundri, Singoda, Meghal, Vrajmi, Raval and Sabli. The capital town of Junagadh, which is one of the most picturesque towns in India, is situated on the slopes of the Girnar and the Datar Hills. In antiquity and historical interest it yields to none. The Upperkot or old citadel contains interesting Buddhist caves and the city and its neighbourhood are also honeycombed with their remains. There are a number of fine modern buildings in the town. The famous Asoka inscription of the Buddhist era, carved out on a big bolster of black granite, is housed at the foot of the Girnar Hill, which is sacred to the Jains, Shivaites, Vaishnavites and other Hindus. To the south-east of the Girnar Hill lies the extensive Gir Forest comprising 495 square miles. It supplies timber and other natural products to the residents of the State and the neighbouring districts and is unique in being the last-refuge of the Indian lion.

The total area of the State is 4,017 square miles. The population, according to the census of 1941, is 8,16,844. These figures include those of Mangrol and the Attached Units. The Annual revenue of the State proper amounts to about 1 crore and 39 lakhs.

Until 1472, when it was conquered by Sultan Mahomed Begda of Ahmedabad, Junagadh was a Rajput State ruled by Chiefs of the Chuda sama tribe. During the reign of Akbar it became a dependency of Delhi under the immediate authority of the Moghal Viceroy of Gujarat. About 1735 when the representative of the Moghuls lost his authority in Gujarat, Sherkhan Babi, the ancestor of the present Babi Ruler, expelled the Mogul Governor, and established his own rule. The ruler of Junagadh first entered into engagements with the British Government in 1807.

The principal products of the State are cotton, bajri, juwar, sesamum, wheat, rice, sugar-cane cocoanuts cereals, grass, timber, stone, castor-seed, fish, country tobacco, groundnuts, bamboos, etc., while the chief manufactures are ghee, molasses, sugarcandy, copper, and brassware, dyed cloth, gold and silver embroidery, pottery, hardware, leather bamboo furniture, etc.

The State pays a tribute of Rs. 28,394 annually to the Paramount Power and Peshkashi of Rs. 37,210 to His Highness the Gaekwar; on the other hand, it receives a tribute styled Zortalbi amounting to Rs. 92,421 from not less than 134 States and Talukas and from the Baroda State for its Amreli Prant in Kathiawar, a relic of the days of Mahomedan supremacy. The State has its own forces consisting of Lancers and the Mahabat Khanji Infantry, the sanctioned strength of the former being 173 and of the latter 219, inclusive of Bag-pipe Band.

The Chief of Junagadh bears the title of Nawab. The present Nawab is Major His Highness Sir Mahabat Khanji III, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., who is the ninth in succession and seventh in descent from His Highness Bahadurkhanji I, the founder of the Babi-Family of Junagadh in 1735 A.D. His Highness the Nawab Saheb was born on 2nd August 1900 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1911, visited England in 1913-14, received his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and was, invested with full powers in March, 1920. His Highness is the Ruler of the Premier State in Kathiawar and ranks first amongst the Chiefs of Kathiawar. His Highness exercises plenary powers, and enjoys a personal and local salute of 15 guns and Dynastic salute of 13 guns. Languages spoken: Gujarati and Urdu.

Heir-Apparent—Nawabzada Mahomed Diawarkhanji.

President of the Council.—H. H. the Nawab Saheb Bahadur.

Vice-President of the Council, and Dewan of the State.—Khan Bahadur Abdul Kadir Mohamed Hussain, C.I.E.

Nawanagar State, on the southern shore of the Gulf of Cutch, has an area of 3,791 square miles. The Maharaja of Navanagar is a Jadeja Rajput by caste, and belongs to the same family as the Rao of Cutch. The Jadejas originally entered Kathiawar from Cutch, and dispossessed the ancient family of Jethwas then established at Ghumli. The town of Jamnagar was founded in 1540. The present Jam Saheb is

Colonel His Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Digvijayasinhji Saheb, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., A.D.C., who succeeded in April 1933. The principal products are grain, cotton and oil-seeds shipped from the ports of the State. A small pearl fishery lies off the coast. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 1,20,093 per annum jointly to the British Government, the Gackwar of Baroda and Zortalbi to the Nawab of Junagadh. The State maintains Modified Headquarters and one squadron of Shri Huzur Bodyguard and one full battalion of Shri Shatrushalya Infantry. The capital is Jamnagar, a flourishing town, nearly 4 miles in circuit, situated 5 miles east of Bedi, a modern port affording all facilities. The State owns a Railway which traverses through its entire territory and is part of the Railway system connecting the Peninsula with the mainland. Population 5,01,006. Revenue nearly Rs. 98 lakhs.

Dewan:—Khan Bahadur Merwanji Pestonji, B.A., LL.B.

Military Secretary and Home Member.—Col. Maharaj Shree Himmatsinhji.

Personal Assistant.—Major Geoffrey Clarke.

Cutch.—The State is bounded on the north and north-west by Sind, on the east by the Palanpur Agency, on the south by the Peninsula of Kathiawar and the Gulf of Cutch and the south-west by the Indian Ocean. The State has an area of 8,249·5 square miles, exclusive of the great salt marsh called the Rann of Cutch. The capital is Bhuj. From its isolated position, the special character tic of its people, their distinctive dialect, and their strong feeling of personal loyalty to their ruler, the peninsula of Cutch has more of the elements of a distinct nationality than any other State in Western India. The earliest historic notices of the State occur in the Greek writers. Its modern history dates from its conquest by the Sind tribe of Samma Rajputs in the thirteenth century. The section of the Samma forming the ruling family in Cutch were known as the Jadejas or "children of Jada". A non-tributary State, its treaty with the British dates from 1816. There is a fair proportion of good arable soil in Cutch, and wheat, barley and cotton are cultivated. The State is rich in gypsum, clays and lime-stone and has a good proportion of iron and lignite. Cutch is noted for its beautiful embroidery and silverwork and its manufactures of silk and cotton are of some importance. Trade is chiefly carried by sea and the country-craft traffic mainly centers round Mandvi and Tuna. The State has a modern port of Kandla, which is a natural harbour. It has deep calm-water approaches and a reinforced concrete pier along which large ocean-going ships can lie. The Ruling Chief is the supreme authority. There are altogether 625 schools with 27,300 pupils.

There are six Government hospitals and fourteen Government dispensaries. The State is served by 72 miles of railway and 270 miles of roads. Irrigation has been well-developed in Kutch and there are today 18 dams irrigating 6,375 acres of land. The main industrial establishments of Kutch are: (1) The United Salt Works, (2) The Anjar Spinning and Weaving Mill, (3) The Kutch Oil and Allied Industries, (4) The Kutch Match Works, and (5) The Merau Metal works.

The present ruler His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Mirza Maharao Shri Vijayaraji Savai Bahadur, G.B., succeeded to the *gadi* in 1942. Population, 5,00,800. Revenue: about Rs. 57 lakhs. Salute: 17 guns. (Local Salute being 19 guns). Dewan: Dewan Bahadur S. K. Navampalli, B.A., LL.B.

Porbandar.—Porbandar State, on the Western Coast of the province of Kathiawar, comprises an area of 642¼ square miles and has a population of 1,46,648 according to the 1941 Census. The capital of the State is Porbandar, a flourishing port having trade connections with Java, Burma, Persian Gulf, Africa and important Continental Ports. The State has its own Railway. The well-known Porbandar stone is largely exported to important places in as well as outside India. Porbandar Ghee (butter) is also well-known and is largely exported to Africa. There is a fully equipped laboratory at Porbandar where ghee is graded and given Government AGMARK seals and labels. The Cement Factory of The Associated Cement Cos Ltd. was established at Porbandar in 1912. It manufactures Ganpati Brand Portland Cement of the best quality. Among more recent industries may be mentioned the establishment of the Nadir Salt Works, the Maharana Spinning and Weaving Mills, the Natwar Match Works, the Hosiery Works, of the Swastik Industries Ltd. the Vishwakarma Engineering Works doing fine engine turning on jewels in metals, Paint and Distemper Manufacture, etc. A Vegetable ghee factory is being set up in the State. Porbandar is also an Air Port with commodious Hangar, Rest House, etc. There is a State Bank at Porbandar and also a Branch of the Imperial Bank of India. The State maintains a Military Force.

The present Ruler, Captain His Highness Maharaja Rana Saheb Shri Sir Natwarshinhji Bahadur, K.C.I.E., was born on the 30th June, 1901 and ascended the *gadi* on the 20th January, 1920.

Heir-Apparent.—Maharaj Kumar Shri Labdhan.

Radhanpur is a first-class State, with an area of 1,150 square miles, which is held by a branch of the illustrious Babi family, who, since the reign of Humayun, have always been prominent in the annals of Gujarat. The present Ruler is His Highness Nawab Murtazakhanji Jorawarkhanji. The State maintains a Police force of 170. The principal products are cotton, wheat and grain. The capital is Radhanpur town, a considerable trade centre for Northern Gujarat and Cutch. Another town of importance is Sami, which has a cotton press and 5 ginning factories. There are two ginning factories at Munpur, one at Lolada and one at Sanke-shwar which is a great centre of Jain pilgrimage all the year round. Gotarka, Dev, and Trakod Loti are also the principal places of pilgrimage for Mahomedans, Vaishnavas and Brahmins respectively.

There are several ancient monuments in the State, viz., Patohkote at Radhanpur, Jhalore's Teba at Subapura, Loteshvara Mahadev at Loti,

Sankeshvara temple at Sankeshvar, Waghel tank at Waghel, Varanath place at Waghel, Tatleshwar Mahadev at Fatehpur, Rajpur Bhotava, old Masjid at Munjpur, Place of Asan at Gotarka, Mahabali Pir's Dargah at Gotarka and Nilkantha Mahadev at Kuwar.

There is also an Anath Ashram for the poor known as "The Husseinbakhte Saheba Mohobat Vilas."

His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur has established a Bank named "Vadhiar Bank" to lend money to cultivators and others on easy terms, and thus save them from the clutches of money-lenders.

Idar.—Idar is a first-class State in the Rajputana Agency with an area of 1,366 square miles and an average gross revenue of about 55 lakhs. The present Ruler of Idar, H. H. Maharaja Shri Himmat Singhji Bahadur, is a Rajput of the Rathod clan. He was born in 1899 A.D. and ascended the *gadi* in 1931 on the demise of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Dowlat Singhji. His Highness accompanied His late Highness Lt.-Col. Sir Dowlat Singhji to Europe when the latter went to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor in London and acted as Page to his Imperial Majesty at the Coronation Darbar held at Delhi in 1911. The subordinate Feudatory Jagirdars are divided into three classes. The Jagirdars belonging to the class of Bhayats are cadets of the Ruling House to whom grants have been made in maintenance or as a Jiwarak. Those known as Sardar Pattawats are descendants of the military Sardars who accompanied Anand Singhji and Raj Singhji, the founders of the present Marwar dynasty who took possession of the State in the first quarter of the eighteenth century and to whom grants of land were made by Maharaja Shiv Singhji in 1741 A.D. on condition of military service. In the class of the Bhoomias are included all subordinate Feudatories who were in possession of their Pattas prior to the advent of the present Marwar dynasty. The pattas they hold were acquired by their ancestors by grant from the former Rao Rulers of the State. The Maharaja receives about Rs. 52,427 annually on account of Khichdi and other Raj Haks from his subordinate Sardars the tributary talukas of the Mahi Kantha Agency and others, and pays Rs. 30,340 as Ghasdana to the Gaekwar of Baroda through the British Government. His Highness enjoys a salute of 15 guns. One State eight Talukas and two non-jurisdictional estates with a total area of 124 square miles have been attached to the Idar State in the recent constitutional changes.

Vijaynagar.—The State has an area of 135 square miles with a population of 13,942 and an annual revenue of Rs. 2,30,596. The Ruler is a well educated and intellectual Rathod Rajput. Leaving Idar his ancestors, established their rule in Polo after having conquered the Padhiar Rajputs of that place. The State enjoys full plenary powers and pays no tribute to any authority, but on the contrary receives Chauth, Tika, Hathgarna and other Haks from Idar. The present Ruler is His Highness Maharao Shri Hamirsinghji Saheb Bahadur. He was born on 3rd January 1904 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1916. He enjoys rank above some of the nine gun salute states.

Rajkot.—Centrally situated in the Western India States Agency, Rajkot State has an area of 283 square miles and a population of 1,03,033. Revenue on an average, Rs. 13,58,863. Undulating country, with a stony soil watered by several streams, of which the Aji is perennial.

Common kinds of grain, cotton and sugar-cane are the principal agricultural products. The climate is generally healthy though hot in April, May and October.

Rajkot being the headquarters of the Hon'ble the Resident to the Governor-General in the States of Western India, it is politically important and all the States of Kathiawar have each a representative in the Office of the Hon'ble the Resident to the Governor-General.

The present Ruler Thakore Saheb Shri Pratapsinhji was born on 24th February 1911, ascended the *gadi* on 12th June 1940 and was invested with full powers on 17th August 1940.

THE BARODA, WESTERN INDIA AND GUJARAT STATES AGENCY.

Kathiawar in which the majority of the States in the old Western India States Agency are situated is the peninsula lying immediately to the north of Gujarat in the Bombay Presidency. Its extreme length is about 220 miles and its greatest breadth about 165 miles, while the total area is about 23,445 sq. miles. It is for the most part flat except for the Gir forest, where there exist the only lions still surviving in India.

As a result of the scheme of Attachment, Political Agents of the subordinate Agencies have ceased to be in direct relations with non-salute States and groups of innumerable petty estates known as "Thanas" which have been attached to Major States. These Thanas were originally off-shoots of larger States but owing to the system of successive holders dividing their heritage amongst all their heirs, a custom prevalent amongst the Kathis, who became so subdivided as to render impractical the normal administration and the exercise of any jurisdictional powers by each individual holder. There are administered areas which include the Civil Stations of Rajkot and Wadhwan.

The history of the British connection with Kathiawar commences with Colonel Walker's settlement of 1807. In 1863 the States were divided in seven classes and although these have since been abolished, the jurisdictions fixed in that year still remain graded. Formerly, the Political Administration of the Western India States was the responsibility of the Government of Bombay. The transfer of States to direct political relations with the Government of India a change which was advocated in the Montague Chelmsford Report on Constitutional Reform was not carried out until 1924. The first step

in the process was the creation of a new Agency in direct relation with the Government of India, known as the Western India States Agency. This Agency comprised the whole of the area containing the old Kathiawar, Cutch and Palanpur Agencies.

The other States in the Bombay Presidency which for the time being remained in Political relations with the Government of Bombay, were transferred to the control of the Government of India with effect from the 1st April 1933. This transfer necessitated the re-grouping, not only of the remaining Bombay States but also of some of the States of Western India States Agency and also the creation of a separate Political Agency of the Government of India designated the Baroda and Gujarat States Agency. The charge of this new Agency was added to the charge of the Resident at Baroda who was designated as the Resident at Baroda and the Gujarat States. The States of Danta and Palanpur were included in the Rajputana Agency; the former having been part of the old Mahi Kantha Agency and the latter, part of the Western India States Agency. The States and estates of the Mahi Kantha and Bana-Kantha Agencies were united in the Sabar Kantha Agency since abolished. The States of Idar and Vijayanagar, formerly included in the old Mahi Kantha Agency, are now included in the Rajputana Agency. All petty States and estates in the Gujarat States Agency, excepting Jambughoda and Surgana, have been attached to Baroda under the Attachment Scheme. Kadana has been absorbed in the Sant State.

With effect from the 5th November 1944 the Western India States Agency and the Baroda and Gujarat States Agencies were amalgamated and the Resident for the combined Agency is designated "Resident at Baroda and for the States of Western India and Gujarat."

With effect from the same date the Political charges in Kathiawar and Gujarat were re-organised as under:—

I. Resident at Baroda and for the States of Western India and Gujarat (headquarters at Rajkot) in direct relations with Baroda and Cutch States.

II. The Political Agent, Western Kathiawar Agency (headquarters at Rajkot) in relations with Junagadh, Nawanagar, Porbandar, Gondal Jafrabad (Janjira State), Dhrol, and Rajkot.

III. The Political Agent, Eastern Kathiawar and Sabar Kantha Agency (Headquarters at Rajkot) in relations with Bhavnagar, Dhrangadhra, Radhanpur, Morvi, Wankaner, Palitana, Limbdi and Wadhwan.

IV. The Political Agent, Gujarat States Agency (headquarters at Bulsar) in relations with Balasinor, Bansda, Baria, Cambay, Chhota Udepur, Dharampur, Jawhar, Lunawada, Rajpipla, Sachin, Sant, Jambughoda, Surgana, the Dangs and the estates of Vatrak Kantha Thana.

The Dangs consist of a tract of country between Sahyadris and the Surat District which is parcelled out among 14 petty Chiefs. Of these, 13 are Bhils and 1 a Kokani.

Balasinor.—This State has an area of 189 square miles, a population of 61,035 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 4 lakhs. The Ruling Prince belongs to the Babi family. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 9,766-9-8 to the British Government and Rs. 3,077-11-1 to the Baroda Government. The name of the present Ruler who is a minor is Babi Shri Mohmed Salabat Khanji, Nawab of Balasinor. He was born on the 20th May 1944, and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1945. The Ruler of the State received in 1890 a Sanad guaranteeing succession according to Muhammadan Law in the event of failure of direct heirs. The Nawab is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

Bansda.—This State has an area of 215 square miles, a population of 54,764 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 7½ lakhs. The Rulers of Bansda are Chalukya Rajputs of the Lunar Race. The ancient history of the House of Bansda is traceable to the second Chalukya dynasty of Vatapi—direct descendants of Janmejaya—grandson of Arjun. One of His Highness' ancestors, the illustrious Jaisinh, founded and consolidated a vast kingdom in Southern Gujarat, of which the present Bansda State is a small part. The present Ruler Maharawalji Shri Sir Indrasinhji Pratapsinhji, K.C.I.E., was born on 16th February 1888, and acceded to the Gadi on 11th November 1911. The Ruler of the State has received a Sanad guaranteeing succession to an adopted heir in the event of failure of direct heirs. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right, enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns, and is entitled to be received by H. E. the Viceroy.

Baria.—The State with its attached State of Sangli has an area of 857 square miles with a population of 2,02,055. The capital Devgad Baria is reached by the Baria State Railway from Piplod Station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The Ruler, Lieut.-Col. His Highness Maharaval Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji, K.C.S.I., is the direct descendant of the Great House of Khichi Chowhan Rajputs who ruled over Gujarat for 244 years with their capital at Champaner, bearing the proud title of Pavapatis. The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other Indian State. His Highness served in France and Flanders in the Great European War and in the Afghan War, 1919. Enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a personal salute of eleven guns.

Cambay.—This State has an area of 392 square miles, a population of 96,501 and an average annual revenue of Rs. 17,94,524 (on the average of last five years' normal income). The founder of the Ruling family was Mirza Jafar Najam-e-Sani Mominkhan I, the last but one of the Muhammadan Governors of Gujarat. The present Ruler is His Highness Najam-ud-Daulah Mumtaz-ul-Mulk Mominkhan Bahadur Dilaverjung Nawab Mirza Hussain Yawar Khan Bahadur. He was born on the 16th May 1911, succeeded to the *gadi* on the 21st January 1915 and was invested with ruling powers on the 13th December 1930. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 11 guns.

Chhota Udepur.—This State has an area of 890 square miles, a population of 1,62,145 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 23,54,677. The

Ruling family belongs to the Khichi Chauhan Rajput clan and claims descent from the last Patal Rawal of Pawagadh or Champaner, the State being founded shortly after the fall of that fortress in 1484. The present Ruler is His Highness Maharawal Shri Natwarsinhji. He was born on the 16th November, 1906, and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 29th August, 1923, on the death of his father. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

The Gad Boriad State with an area of 128 sq miles, a population of 13,120 and a revenue of Rs. 1,95,661 has been attached to this State.

Dharampur.—This State has an area of 704 square miles, a population of 1,23,336 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 15 lakhs. The Rulers of Dharampur trace their descent from Ramchandraji of Hindu Mythology. They belong to the Solar Sisodia Rajputs dynasty. The present Raja, His Highness Maharana Shri Vijayadevji Mohandevji, was born on the 3rd December 1884 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 26th March 1921. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a personal salute of 11 guns.

Janjira.—This State is situated to the South of the Kolaba District of the Bombay Presidency. The most noticeable point in its history is the successful resistance that it alone, of all the States of Western India, made against the determined attacks of the Mahrattas. The British, on succeeding the Mahrattas as masters of the Konkan, refrained from interfering in the administration of the State. The State enjoys plenary civil powers. It also has plenary criminal powers excepting over British subjects. The ports of Janjira proper have the rights of British Indian Customs port. The Chief is a Sunni Mohammedan, with the title of Nawab, and has a *sanad* guaranteeing succession according to Mahommedan law. It pays no tribute. But it receives from the Junagadh State an annual "Khandani" payment on Una Mahal of 360 Mosambigiri Ryals equivalent to Rs.500. The last ruler, H.H. Nawab Sidi Sir Ahmed Khan, G.C.I.E., died on 2nd May 1922, and was succeeded by his son, His Highness Sidi Muhammad Khan, born on the 7th March 1914. His Highness the present Nawab Saheb was invested with ruling powers on the 9th November, 1933. The area of the State is 379 square miles, and the population 1,17,324. The average revenue is about 15 lakhs including that derived from a small dependency named Jafarabad in the south of Kathiawar under the Western India States Agency. The Capital is Murud on the main land, the name of Janjira being retained by the island fort opposite. His Highness the Nawab Saheb is entitled to a dynastic salute of 11 guns and to a permanent salute of 13 guns within his own territories.

Jawhar.—This State is situated to the North of the Thana District of the Bombay Presidency on a plateau above the Konkan plain. It has an area of 308 square miles, a population of 65,126 and an average annual revenue of about Rs.10 lakhs. The present Ruler, Flt.-Lt. Shrimant Raja Patangshah, *alias* Yeshwantrao Vikramshah, was invested with full administrative powers on 16th January 1938. He exercises full Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. He enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

Lunawada.—The State has an area of 388 square miles, a population of 105,318 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 9 lakhs. The Rulers of Lunawada belong to the historic Solanki clan of Rajputs claiming their descent from the famous Sidhraj Jaysinh of Anhilwad (Gujarat). Besides having fine patches of good agricultural land, the State contains a considerable forest area yielding rich timber. The present Ruler, Lieut. Maharana Shri Virbhadrasinhji, was invested with full powers on 2nd October 1930. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

Rajpipla.—This important State lies to the south of the Narbada. It has an area of 1,517½ square miles, a population of 2,49,032 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 52 lakhs. The lands are rich and very fertile and, except for a few forest-clad hills, are suitable and available for cultivation in large quantities in the south-east talukas. The family of the Maharaja of Rajpipla, Lt.-Col. H. H. Maharana Shri Sir Vijaysinhji, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., is said to derive its origin from a Rajput of the Gohel clan. Cotton is the most important crop in the State. In the hills there are valuable teak forests. The capital is Rajpipla which is connected with Ankleshwar by railway built by the State. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 13 guns.

Sachin.—Sachin is the senior of the only two Abyssinian States in India. The ancestors of the Nawab of Sachin were the Rulers of Janjira. The founder of the Ruling House of Sachin was Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I. In 1784, on the death of his father, Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan became Nawab of Janjira but the Throne was seized by Sidi Jauhar in favour of Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan's younger brother. This led to several complications which Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan decided to avoid and made the great sacrifice of leaving Janjira with his younger brother. Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan intended to go to Tippu Sultan and gain his support but as this was considered impolitic, the Honourable the East India Company intervened as mediators and through the good offices of Mr. Mallet (afterwards Sir Charles) and Nana Furnavis, the Prime Minister of His Highness the Peshwa, a Triple Alliance was signed on the 6th June 1791, by which Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan took the State of Sachin. Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan was granted the hereditary title of Nawab by the Emperor of Delhi, His Imperial Majesty Shah Alum II, and was also granted a "Haft Hazari" and the "Mahi Maratab." The Rulers of Sachin are known as amongst the first powerful Princes in India to have cemented an alliance of perpetual friendship with the British. His Highness Nubaruz-ud-Daulat, Muzaffer-ul-Mulk, Ahlat-ul-Umarah, Khan-e-Zishan, Nawab Sidi Mohammed Haider Mohammed Yakut Khan, Nusratjung Bahadur,

who was born on the 11th of September 1909 and succeeded to the Throne on 10th November 1930. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right and a member of the Princes' Standing Committee.

Sant.—This State has an area of 527½ square miles, a population of 1,14,047 according to the census of 1941 and an annual revenue of about Rs.10,06,962. The Ruling family belongs to the Mahipavat branch of the Puvar or Parmar Rajputs. The Rulers used to pay a tribute of Rs. 7,000 to Baba Shahi Scindia equivalent to Rs. 5,385 of present currency. This tribute is now paid by the State to the British Government. The present Ruler Maharana Shri Sir Jorawarsinghji Pratapsinghji, K.C.I.E., was born on 24th March, 1881, and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1896. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns. The Kadana State has been absorbed into Sant State by orders of H. M.'s Secretary of State for India and now forms part and parcel of Sant State.

Heir-Apparent.—Maharaj Kumar Shree Pravinsinghji.

Dewan.—N. J. Divecha, B.A., LL.B.

Surgana.—Is situated on the borders of the Nasik District.

Many of the States and Estates are small and only a few enjoy restricted jurisdictional powers. The Bhaderwa, now attached to Bansda, Surgana and Jambughoda States are, however, larger and more important, and are included in the list of electorates to representative members of the Chamber of Princes.

KOLHAPUR AND THE DECCAN STATES AGENCY.

This Residency includes the following States:—

Kolhapur.	Miraj (Junior).
Savantvadi.	Kurandwad (Senior).
Mudhol.	Kurandwad (Junior).
Sangli.	Ramdurg.
Bhor.	Aundh.
Jamkhandi.	Akalkot.
Phaltan.	Savanur.
Jath.	Wadi Estate.
Miraj (Senior).	

These States are in political relations with H. E. the C. R. through the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States, whose headquarters are at Kolhapur.

Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States.—Lt.-Col. C. W. L. Harvey, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.

Secretary to the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States.—Captain E. W. M. Magor.

Assistant Secretary to the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States.—Sardarsahib Sardar Bhagwan Singh, B.A., LL.B.

Assistant Director of Food Supplies, Deccan States Group.—Lt. M. G. Abhyankar.

Kolhapur.—Kolhapur State has an area of 3,229 sq. miles and a population of about 12 lakhs. The administration is carried on by a Council of four Ministers with Her Highness Shri Tarabaisaheb Chhatrapati, the Senior Maharanisaheb and Regent, as its President. The State proper is divided into seven Pethas and three Mahals and has, besides, nine Feudatory Jahagirs. It pays no tribute. The State force includes one complete battalion known as 'Rajaram Rifles' and a Transport Company known as "No. 50 (Kolhapur) G. P. T. Company" R.I.A.S. which has seen service abroad; Kolhapur City, the capital of the State, is known as 'Southern Benares' on account of its religious importance. The Mahalaxmi temple in the City is famous for its architectural beauty. Kolhapur is also a cultural centre of Maharashtra and has three Colleges (Arts and Science, Teachers' Training, and Law), 12 High schools, a Technical Institute, two Film-studios and Associations for the development of Arts, Music, etc. Kolhapur is also a flourishing business centre and has a sugar mill, a textile mill and two oil mills. It is a seat of the Joint High Court in which eleven Deccan States have joined so far. The principal articles of production are Gur, Sugar, Jowar and Tobacco.

The State abounds in great potential resources. The Western Ghats give rise to a number of rivers on which large irrigation and hydro-electric projects are possible. The Ghat ranges have also very rich bauxite deposits.

The Regency Council have now launched a Development Plan for the State as a whole. It is estimated to cost about Rs. 12 crores, and is spread over 15 years. It comprises over 300 schemes, the most important of which being the construction of a reservoir on the Bhogavati river at Radhanagari. This reservoir will store about 8,000 million cubic feet of water and will be mainly used for irrigation. It is estimated to cost about Rs. 160 lakhs.

Sawantwadi.—This State has an area of 930 square miles and a population of 2,52,200. The average revenue is Rs. 10,34,597. It lies to the north of the Portuguese territory of Goa, the general aspect of the country being extremely picturesque. Early inscriptions take the history of the State back to the sixth century. The late Ruler, Major His Highness Raje Bahadur Shrimant Khem Sawant *alias* Bapusaheb Bhonsle, K.C.S.I., having expired on the 4th July 1937, His Excellency the Crown Representative recognised his only minor son, His Highness Raja Shivram Sawant Bhonsle, the present Ruler, as his successor and appointed Her Highness Rani Parwatibaisaheb Bhonsle as Regent to conduct the administration of the State during the minority of the present Ruler from 5th October 1937. Rice is the principal crop of the State, and it is rich in valuable teak. The sturdy Marathas of the State are favourite troops for the Indian Army and supply much of the immigrant labour in the adjacent British districts. The Capital is Sawantwadi, also called Sundar Wadi, or simply Wadi. The Raja enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a permanent local salute of 11 guns.

Mudhol.—The State has an area of 869 square miles, a population of 72,447 and an annual average revenue of about Rs. 4,65,112. The present Ruler—Raja Shrimant Bhairav Sinhji Malojirao Ghorpade—is a minor. The administration is

carried on by a Council of Regency, with the Ranisaheba as Regent. The minor Raja was born on the 15th October 1929 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 9th November 1937. The Ruler enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

Sangli.—The State has an area of 1,136 square miles, a population of 293,381 and an annual revenue of Rs. 22,46,480. The founder of the family was Harbhat who rose to distinction during the rule of the Peshwas. The present Ruler Captain (Honorary) His Highness Raja Shrimant Sir Chintamanrao Dhundiraj *alias* Appasaheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., was born on the 14th February 1890 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1903 on the death of his adoptive father Dhundiraj Chintamanrao Patwardhan. He was invested with ruling powers on 2nd June 1910 on attaining his majority. His Highness has been granted the hereditary title of Raja. He enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a personal salute of 11 guns. His Highness exercises first class jurisdiction.

Bhor.—The State lies in the Western Ghats in wild, beautiful and mountainous country. It has an area of 910 square miles, a population of 1,55,961 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 9,05,088. The present Ruler is Raja Shrimant Sir Raghunathrao Shankarrao *alias* Babasaheb Pandit Pant Sachiv, K.C.I.E. The honour of a dynastic salute of 9 guns and the hereditary title of Raja was conferred on him in 1927 and 1935 respectively. The Raja Saheb became a permanent member of the Chamber of Princes in 1940 and was made a K.C.I.E. in January 1941. He is an elected member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes for the years 1946-48. The State is included in the Kolhapur and the Deccan States Agency.

The following are the particulars of the States grouped in this Residency :—

State.	Name of Chief.	Area.	Population. (1941 Census).	Revenue.	Payments to British Indian Government.
				Rs.	Rs.
Akalkot ..	Raja Shrimant Vijaysinh Fatesinh Bhonsle, Raja of.	498	103,903	6,85,000	14,592
Aundh ..	Raja Shrimant Bhavanrao Shrinivasrao Pant Pratinidh, C.B.E., Raja of.	501	88,723	5,48,000	Nil
Bhor ..	Raja Sir Raghunathrao Shankarrao Pandit Pant Sachiv, K.C.I.E., Raja of.	910	1,55,961	7,33,000	4,684
Jamkhandi ..	Raja Shrimant Shankarrao Parshuramrao Patwardhan, Raja of.	524	126,272	8,64,000	20,841
Jath	Lt. (R.I.N.) Raja Shrimant Vijayasinhrao Ramrao Dafle, Raja of.	980·8	107,036	4,11,000	11,247
Kolhapur ..	.. .. ..	3,229	1,092,046	1,30,94,000	Nil
Kurundwad (Senior).	Raja Shrimant Chintamanrao Bhalchandrarao Patvardhan, Raja of.	182·5	52,552	2,96,000	9,619
Kurundwad (Junior).	(1) Shrimant Ganpatrao Trimbakrao *alias* Tatyasaheb Patwardhan, Raja of Kurundwad Junior. (2) Raja Shrimant Raghunathrao Ganpatrao Patwardhan, Non-Jurisdictional Raja of Kurundwad Junior.	116·02	46,009	2,00,000	Nil
Miraj (Senior).	Raja Shrimant Narayanrao Gangadharrao Patwardhan, Raja of.	342	108,547	9,36,000	12,558
Miraj (Junior).	Raja Shrimant Sir Madhavrao Harihar Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Raja of.	196·5	46,295	3,77,000	6,412-8-0
Mudhol ..	Raja Shrimant Bhairavsingh Malojirao Ghorpade, Raja of (minor).	369	72,447	4,17,000	2,672
Phaltan ..	Major Raja Bahadur Shrimant Sir Malojirao Mudhojirao Naik Nimbalkar, K.C.I.E., Raja of.	397	71,473	17,19,000	9,600

The following are the particulars of the States grouped in this Residency—*contd.*

State.	Name of Chief.	Area.	Population. (1941 Census)	Revenue.	Payments to British Indian Government.
				Rs.	Rs.
Ramdurg ..	Raja Shrimant Ramrao Venkatrao Bhave, Raja of.	169	40,114	2,19,000	Nil.
Sangli ..	Capt. H. H. Raja Shrimant Sir Chintamanrao Dhundirao Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Raja of.	1,136	293,381	20,01,000	Do.
Sawantwadi.	H. H. Raje Bahadur Shrimant Shivram Sawant Bhonsle, Raja of (minor).	930	252,050	7,40,000	Do.
Savanur ..	Major Nawab Abdul Majidkhan Dilair Jung Bahadur, C.B.E., Nawab of.	73	22,410	1,81,000	Do.
Wadi Estate.	Memerian Ganpatrao Gangadharrao Patwardhan Jahagirdar.	12	2,022	8,000	Do.

EASTERN STATES AGENCY.

On April 1st, 1933, the Eastern States Agency was created, and an Agent to the Governor-General was appointed at Ranchi. The designation was subsequently changed to the Resident for the Eastern States. The agency embraced 23 Orissa States, formerly included in the Province of Bihar and Orissa, and 16 Central Provinces States. Subsequently on December 1st, 1936, the two Bengal States of Cooch Behar and Tripura were transferred to the Agency. The Status of the Agency was raised to that of a 1st class Residency with effect from 1st December, 1941. There are three Political Agencies under the Hon'ble the Resident for the Eastern States at Calcutta, viz.

(1) The Orissa States Agency with its headquarters at Sambalpur, has the following States in Political relations with it:—

Athgarh, Athmallik, Bamra, Baramba, Budhi Bonai, Daspalla, Dhenkanal, Gangpur, Hindol Keonjhar, Khandpara, Kharsawan, Narsinghpur, Nayagarh, Nilgiri, Pal-Lahara, Rairakhol, Ranpur, Seraikela, Sonepur, Talcher and Tigiria.

(2) The Chhattisgarh States Agency with its headquarters at Raipur, has the following States in Political relations with it:—

Bastar, Changbhakar, Chhuikhadan, Jashpur, Kalahandi, Kanker, Kawardha, Khairagarh, Korea, Nandgaon, Patna, Raigarh, Sakti, Sarangrah, Surguja and Udaipur.

(3) The Bengal States Agency with its headquarters at Calcutta, has Political control of the following States:—

Cooch Behar, Mayurbhanj and Tripura.

Of all these States the Rulers of six enjoy the distinction of salute, viz., Cooch Behar and Tripura of 13 guns, and Mayurbhanj, Patna, Kalahandi and Sonepur of 9 guns.

Cooch Behar.—This State is situated in North Bengal, bounded by the Districts of Jalpaiguri, Goalpara and Rangpur. Area 1,318 square miles; population 639,898; revenue about Rs. one crore. The town of Cooch Behar is connected by the Cooch Behar State Railway with the Bengal Assam Railway system. The present Ruler, Major His Highness Maharaja Sir Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, K.C.I.E., born 15th December 1915, succeeded his father His Highness Maharaja Sir Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, K.C.S.I., on 20th December 1922 and was invested with full ruling powers on 6th April, 1936.

Tripura.—This State lies to the east of the district of Tippera in Bengal. It has an area of 4,116 square miles and a population of 513,952, with a revenue of Rs. 54,05,500. The present Ruler is Lt.-Col. His Highness Bishana-Samara-Bijoyee Maharajadhiraja Sir Bir Birkram Kishore Deb Varman Bahadur, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., who was born on 19th August 1908, and succeeded the late Maharaja Manikya Birendra Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur on 13th August, 1923.

Mayurbhanj.—The Ruler is a permanent member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys an honorary rank of Flight-Lieutenant in the Royal Air Force. The Maharaja is also the Pro-Chancellor of the Utkal University. Archæological finds that have come to light within the State area, as also outside, go to show that the ancient Bhanja Kingdom covered a considerable part of Orissa. Though the origin of the kingdom is shrouded in hoary antiquity, tradition recorded by Hunter places it more than two thousand years ago. Bhanja Kings ruled over an extensive territory from Khijinga-Kotta, modern Khiching, whose anci-

nt remains bear testimony to their eminence and culture which found expression in diverse forms of art of a very high order notably the Mayurbhanj School discussed by Rene Grousset and other art critics of acknowledged authority. During the Moghul period, Mayurbhanj was recognised by the Emperors as an autonomous principality, and in the days of Mahratta supremacy in Orissa, the Rulers of Mayurbhanj were often at war with the Mahrattas who attempted to levy a precarious tribute by force of arms. In 1761, the East India Company took possession of Midnapore and almost immediately afterwards the Ruler of Mayurbhanj opened friendly negotiations with the British authorities. During half a century preceding the British conquest of Orissa, the British authorities maintained their friendship with Mayurbhanj and a treaty was concluded between the East India Company and Mayurbhanj State in 1829.

Keonjhar is an off-shoot of Mayurbhanj, being held by a junior branch of the Ruling family which separated from the parent State.

Kharsawan and Seraikela.—The Rulers of these States belong to the family of the Raja of Porahat whose States were confiscated by the British Government. These States first came under the notice of the British in 1793, when in consequence of disturbances on the frontier of the old Jungle Mahals the Thakur of Kharsawan and the Kunwar of Seraikela were compelled to enter into certain agreements relating to the treatment of fugitive rebels. The Chiefs were bound, when called upon, to render service to the British Government, but not required to pay tribute. The Bengal Nagpur Railway runs through a part of the State.

Patna State—Patna is a very ancient State and its various architectural ruins bear mute testimony to its ancient grandeur and civilisation. In the hoary past this State was the seat of the well known Koshala Empire which was ruled by the kings of the Aira dynasty. In the times of the Moghul Emperors as well as during the ascendency of the Mahrattas, the State maintained its independence and sovereignty. It was taken under British protection in 1803 and has ever since been extremely loyal to the British Crown. The Maharajas of Patna have all along enjoyed the hereditary title of Maharaja. Its great services in the Great War were acknowledged in high terms by the Government, when it conferred the privilege of a permanent salute of 9 guns on the Maharaja. Patna is one of the premier States of the Eastern States Agency and has an area of 2,530 sq. miles and a population of 632,220 souls according to the Census of 1941. It lies between North Lat. 20°9′ and 21°4′ and East Long. 82°41′ and 83°40′. It is a very well-governed and progressive State possessing various good educational and industrial institutions, dairy and agricultural farms and other nation-building institutions. There are also fully equipped hospitals for both sexes, an X-ray and Electrotherapy Institute, a Veterinary Hospital and a Leprosy Hospital. It has a College called the Rajendra Intermediate College.

Ruler.—Maharaja Sir Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo, K.C.I.E.

Athgarh, Athmallik, Bamra, Barambe, Baudh, Bonai, Daspalla, Dhenkanal, Gangpur, Hindole, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Khandpara, Narsinghpur, Nayagarh, Nilgiri, Pal-Lahara, Rairkhol, Rampur, Sonepur, Talcher, Tigiria.—These States have no connected or authentic history. They were first inhabited by aboriginal races who were divided into innumerable communal or tribal groups each under its own Chief or headman. These carried on incessant warfare with their neighbours. In course of time their hill retreats were penetrated by Aryan adventurers who gradually overthrew the tribal Chiefs and established themselves in their place. Tradition relates how these daring interlopers, most of whom were Rajputs from the north, came to Puri on a pilgrimage and remained behind to found kingdoms. The Chiefs of Baudh and Daspalla are said to be descended from the same stock as the Rulers of Mayurbhanj; and a Rajput origin is also claimed by the Rajas of Athmallik, Narsinghpur, Pal-Lahara, Talcher and Tigiria; Nayagarh, it is alleged, was founded by a Rajput from Rewah, and a scion of the same family was the ancestor of the present house of Khandpara. The ruling family of Ranpur is of Khond origin and furnishes the only known instance in which amid many vicissitudes, the supremacy of the original settlers has remained intact. The States acknowledged the suzerainty of the paramount power and were under an implied obligation to render assistance in resisting invaders; but in other respects neither the ancient kings of Orissa nor their successors, the Moghuls and Mahrattas, ever interfered with their internal administration. All the States have annals of the dynasties that have ruled over them; but they are made up for the most part of legend and fiction and long genealogical tables of doubtful accuracy, and contain very few features of general interest. The British conquest of Orissa from the Mahrattas which took place in 1803, was immediately followed by the submission of ten of the tributary States the Chiefs of which were the first to enter into treaty engagements.

Bastar, Changbhakar, Chhuikhadan, Jashpur, Kanker, Kawardha, Khairagarh, Korea, Nandgaon, Raigarh, Sakti, Sarangarh, Surguja, Udaipur.—These States are scattered round the Chattisgarh Division in the Central Provinces to the different districts of which the majority of them were formerly attached.

Bastar.—This State is situated between the Central Provinces, Orissa and the Madras Presidency, and is in the Eastern States Agency. The State is the twelfth largest in the Indian Empire, its area being 13,725 square miles. The late Chief of Bastar whose son is the present Maharaja, was a Rajput lady. She was the last direct descendant on the male line of an ancient family of Lunar Rajputs, which ruled over Warangal until the Mohammadan conquest of the Deccan in the 14th century A.D. when the brother of the late Raja of Warangal fled into Bastar and established a kingdom there. From then till the days of the Mahrattas the State was virtually independent, its inaccessibility securing it from all but occasional raids

of Mohammadan freebooters. The Bhonslas of Nagpur imposed a small tribute on Bastar in the 18th century which is now paid to the British Government. Nearly 11,000 square miles are covered by forest, of which about 3,000 square miles are reserved, and the cultivated area is about 886,000 acres. The capital of the State is Jagdalpur (population in 1941 census 11,304) on the Indravati, 184 miles from Raipur in the Central Provinces, and 159 miles from Vizianagram in the Madras Presidency by motorable road. The population of the State numbered, 633,888 at the 1941 census and by far the greater number of the inhabitants are aboriginals: Murias, Marias, Parjas and Bhatras, related to the Gond race. The State is at present under administration by the Government of India owing to the minority of the Maharaja. The principal exports are rice, rape-seed, tora oil, cattle, timber, lac, myrobalams and other forest produce. The principal imports are cloth, yarn, salt, kerosene oil, and domestic hardware. The State income for 1941 was over 24 lakhs.

Surguja.—Maharaja Ramanuj Saran Singh Deo, C.B.E., Maharaja and Ruler of Surguja State, E. S. A. Born: 1895, installed 31st December, 1917. Has three sons, Heir Apparent: Maharajkumar Ambikeshwar Saran Singh Deo, Maharajkumar Chandikeshwar Saran Singh Deo, B.A., who is employed as Development Member on the State Council, and the third son, Raja Chandra Chur Prasad Singh Deo, has been adopted in Udaipur State, E. S. A. The Maharaja has travelled extensively in Europe and East Africa. He is a keen sportsman and has shot over a thousand tigers. *Area*:—6,055 sq. miles. Population: 5,51,307. Gross Revenue for 1945-46: Rs. 16,31,034. Surguja is the second largest State in the Eastern States Agency, most of which is fertile and double-cropped. Its mineral wealth consists of deposits of coal, mica, iron ores, limestone, bauxite and lead. The capital of the State is Ambikapur. The administration of the State is carried on by the Maharaja assisted by a State Council and Diwan. There are well-equipped hospitals for men and women at headquarters and dispensaries all over the State. There are telephonic communications between all important centres of the State. *Diwan and General Member*: Raghu Raj Singh. *Development Member*: Maharajkumar Chandikeshwar Saran Singh Deo, B.A. *Finance Member*: Satya Narayan Singh, B.A., B.L.

UNDER THE GOVERNOR OF ASSAM.

Manipur.—The only State of importance, under the Government of Assam, is Manipur which has an area of 8,638 square miles and a population of 5,12,069 (1941 Census), of which about 59 per cent. are Hindus. Manipur consists of a great tract of mountainous country, and a valley about 50 miles long and 20 miles wide, which is shut in on every side. The State adopted Hinduism early in the eighteenth century, in the reign of Pamheiba or Gharib Nawaz, who subsequently made several invasions into Burma. On the Burmese retaliating, Manipur negotiated a treaty of alliance with the British in 1762. The Burmese again invaded Manipur during the first Burmese war, and on the conclusion of peace in 1826 Manipur was declared independent. The chief event in its subsequent history was the intervention of the British in 1891 to establish the claim of Kula Chandra Singh as Maharaja, followed by the treacherous murder of the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Quinton, and the officers with him, and the withdrawal of the escort which accompanied him. From 1891 to 1907 the State was administered by the Political Agent, during the minority of Chura Chand Singh. The Raja was invested with ruling powers in 1907 and formally installed on the *gadi* in 1908. For his services during the War the hereditary title of Maharaja was conferred on him. He was made a C.B.E. in Dec. 1917, and K.C.S.I. in Jan. 1934. Having been on the *gadi* for 50 years he expressed his wish to abdicate in favour of his eldest son Maharaj Kumar Bodh Chandra Singh on the 13th Sept. 1941. The Maharaj Kumar assumed charge of the administration of the State on the 30th Sept. 1941. After the death of his father, a Khatita from H.E. the Viceroy was formally given to him by Political Agent in Manipur on the 1st April 1942 at the Palace Darbar Hall recognising his succession to the *gadi*.

His Highness the Maharaja is entitled to a salute of 11 guns and to be received by H.E. the Viceroy.

The administration of the State is now conducted by H. H. the Maharaja, assisted by a Durbar, which consists of a President, who is usually a member of the Indian Civil Service, his services being lent to the State by the Assam Government, and 6 Members, who are all Manipuris. The staple crop of the country is rice. Forests of various kinds cover the great part of the mountain ranges.

Khasi States.—These small states, 25 in number, with a total area of about 3,700 square miles and a population of 213,580, are under the control of the Governor of Assam acting as the Agent of His Excellency the Crown Representative. The States have treaties or engagements with the British Government. The two largest are Khyrim and Mylliem and the smallest is Nongliwal, which has a population of only 213. Most of them are ruled by a Chief or Siem. The Siemship usually remains in one family. The succession was originally controlled by a small electoral body constituted from the heads of certain clans but in recent years there has been a tendency to broaden the elective basis. The constitution of a Khasi State has always been of a very democratic character, the Siem exercising but little control over his people.

IN POLITICAL RELATION WITH THE RESIDENT AT GWALIOR AND FOR THE STATES OF RAMPUR AND BENARES.

Rampur State.—Area, 893 sq. miles; Population, 476,912; Gross Revenue Rs. 88,06,415 (1945-46). The State of Rampur was founded by Nawab Syed Ali Mohammed Khan Bahadur in the middle of the 18th century and his dominions included a considerable portion of what is now known as Rohilkhand. The founder belonged to the famous Syed clan of Bareha in the Muzaffarnagar district and was a statesman of remarkable ability. He rendered valuable services to the Moghal Emperor who recognised him as Ruler of Rohilkhand and bestowed on him the Mahi Maratab, *i.e.*, the Insignia of the Royal Fish.

Upon his death, his Kingdom underwent many vicissitudes and was considerably reduced in size during the reign of his son Nawab Sayed Faizullah Khan Bahadur. The Province of Rohilkhand had then passed into the hands of the East India Company. Nawab Sayed Faizulla Khan Bahadur was very loyal to the British Government and placed his entire Cavalry of 2,000 strong, at their disposal in 1778 during the war against France.

His Highness Nawab Sir Syed Yusuf Ali Khan Bahadur spared neither men nor money in helping the British Government during the mutiny of 1857. He saved the lives of many Europeans whom he provided with money and other means of comfort. He established his reputation as a good administrator to such an extent that he was placed on behalf of the British Government, in charge of the administration of Moradabad and neighbouring districts. These signal services were recognised by the British Government by the grant of an Illaqa besides other marks of distinction.

Nawab Sir Kalbe Ali Khan Bahadur was an Oriental scholar of great repute and during his rule the Court of Rampur was surrounded by artists, poets, and musicians, who were left without any patronage on the break up of the Moghul and Oudh Courts. Rare and most precious Persian manuscripts and Moghul miniatures were collected and preserved at the Rampur Oriental Library. The years of the rule of Nawab Sir Syed Kalbe Ali Khan Bahadur may rightly be called a period of rich renaissance for Rampur State.

His Highness Nawab Sir Syed Mohammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur, father of the present ruler, maintained the traditions of his house for devotion to the British Crown and the Great War of 1914 found him foremost in offering his personal services and all the resources of the State to the British Government. He contributed one lakh of rupees towards the cost of upkeep of the Hospital Ship '*Royally*.' During his rule Rampur made great strides in trade and commerce and in fact in every walk of life.

The present ruler Lt.-Col. His Highness Nawab Sir Syed Mohammad Raza Ali Khan Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., D.Litt, LL.D., succeeded his father on 20th June 1930. His Highness was born on 17th November, 1906, and was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. During the short period that the reins of the State have been in his hands Rampur State has made great progress. A State Council consisting of the Chief Minister as President and three ministers as members has been responsible since 1934 for the administration of the State on the principle of the joint and several responsibilities of each member. The Council is primarily responsible for the administration of the State under the guidance of His Highness and deals with all matters except a few that fall within the prerogative of the Ruler. The Ministers and the Secretaries enjoy defined powers and have scope for initiative. His Highness has fixed his Civil List which is distinct from the State Budget, which is controlled by the Council.

A number of experienced officers have been borrowed from the United Provinces Government to help to achieve the same standard of efficiency as obtained in British India and to train local men so that on the return of the lent officers they may be in a position to take over charge successfully. The Finance and Revenue departments have been under the control of an I.C.S. Officer since 1935.

A High Court of Judicature consisting of a Chief Justice and two puisne judges with powers to exercise original, appelate and revisional jurisdiction was established. The local laws and enactments were completely overhauled and important laws prevailing in British India were introduced and enforced in the State. Legal qualification is a condition precedent to the appointment of a Judicial Officer.

The Legislative Committee consisting of eight officials and six non-official members usefully worked since 1935 and passed 29 Acts. The New Legislature has come into existence from 1st May, 1940, with greatly increased Legislative powers and a substantial non-official majority. It consists of 34 members, 22 of whom are non-officials. Statutory Advisory Boards which include non-official members have also been provided to assist various departments.

Primary Education is free throughout the State. There are about 100 Primary Schools of all kinds in the State. There are 3 Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools, 7 Vernacular Middle Schools, a High School and one Intermediate College teaching Arts as well as Sciences. For the training of Primary and Middle School teachers a Training School has been established providing both one year and two year training courses. There is a full fledged High School for girls and 6 Primary Girls Schools. The "Madrasa Alia" (Oriental College) is an old and famous centre of Islamic learning and classical languages. Amongst the newer educational development are a Montessori School, a Model and Experimental Primary School, many centres of Adult Education, a People's College, a Central Library for Teachers, and a Central Library for children. The State Library is one of the best Libraries of valuable and rare manuscripts in Arabic, Persian and Urdu and provides facilities for research. There is also a Government Polytechnic providing Technical Education of the Secondary standard.

Each Tehsil has been provided with an up-to-date hospital and the Sadar Hospital, the largest in the State, has been completely altered and renovated at a cost of over a lakh of rupees. A special ward has been added for Tuberculosis patients. The operation theatre has been brought upto modern requirements by alterations in the building and provision of shadowless lamps, high pressure steam sterilisers and modern anæsthesia implements. The Rafat Maternity and Child-Welfare Centre was started in the city in 1934 and six branches have since been opened in the city and in the rural area.

Settlement and Record operations have been carried out and rent rates on the basis of unit values and soil classification have been framed. The State demand on account of rents has been reduced from Rs. 32,22,253 to Rs. 26,40,326. The rents now represent one consolidated demand which is made on the tenants for their holdings. Occupancy rights have been conferred under the Rampur Tenancy Act.

The State holds investments to the value of Rs 1,61,10,000 which are being increased annually to the extent of Rs.2 lakhs. All the superior services have been given grades and their promotions and increments are regulated by time scales. The system of pension has been introduced and the employees have also been given the benefit of a General Provident Fund. Travelling Allowances and Leave Rules have been introduced and the Local Audit of the various departments is done periodically. The budgetary system has been revised and brought into line with the system prevailing in British India. A highly beneficent scheme for the conversion of the General Provident Fund into Life Assurance has recently been sanctioned. Besides life cover the employees will get a better yield on their G. P. Fund contributions, or on ordinary life assurance.

The Agriculture Department has extended its activities throughout the State. Improved seeds and implements are distributed on Sawai basis, and seven Seed-Stores are working in the State.

The cost of the 1st Rampur Raza Infantry which served overseas and in India also for about 5 years amounted approximately to Rs. 50 Lakhs, the whole of which was borne by the State. In addition His Highness, his people and industry in the State contributed about Rs. 12 Lakhs to various War funds as distinct from war savings. Over Rs. 64 Lakhs were invested by the State and Industry in Defence Loan. The Savings Campaign met with success from the very beginning and in the first year of its working, Defence Savings Certificates to the value of over Rs. 50,000 were purchased by small investors, most of whom were State servants and workers in the factories. Interest free advances were sanctioned to State servants in order to enable them to purchase Savings Certificates.

The permanent salute of the State is 15 guns. Rampur State does not pay tribute to the Crown.

Benares.—The kingdom of Benares under its Hindu rulers existed from time immemorial and finds mention in Hindu and Buddhist literature. In the 12th century it was conquered by Shahab-ud-din Ghori and formed a separate province of the Mahommadan Empire. In the 18th century when the powers of Moghal Emperors declined after the death of Aurangzeb, Raja Mansa Ram, an enterprising zamindar of Gangapur (Benares district), founded the State of Benares and obtained a Sanad from the Emperor Mohammad Shah of Delhi in the name of his son Raja Balwant Singh in 1738. Raja Mansa Ram died in 1740 and his son Balwant Singh became the virtual ruler. During the next 30 years attempts were unsuccessfully made by Safdar Jang and after him by Shuja-ud-daula of Oudh to destroy the independence of the Raja and the Fort of Ramnagar was built on the bank of the Ganges opposite the Benares City. Raja Balwant Singh died in 1770 and was succeeded by his son Chet Singh. He was expelled by Warren Hastings and Balwant Singh's daughter's son Mahip Narain Singh was placed on the *gadi*. The latter proved an imbecile and there was mala-administration which led to an agreement in 1794 by which the lands, held by the Raja in his own right which had been granted to him by the British Government, were separated from the rest of the province. The direct control of the latter was assumed by the Government and an annual income of one lakh of rupees was assured to the Raja while the former constituted the Domains within which the Raja had revenue powers similar to those of a Collector in a British district. There was thus constituted what for over a century was known as the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares. On the 1st of April, 1911, the major portion of these Domains became a State consisting of the perganas of Bhadohi and Chakia (or Kera Mangraur). The town of Ramnagar and its neighbouring villages were ceded by the British Government to the Maharaja in 1918 and became part of the State. The Maharaja's powers are those of a Ruling Chief, subject to certain conditions, of which the most important are the maintenance of all rights acquired under laws in force prior to the transfer, the reservation to Government of the control of the postal and telegraph systems, of plenary criminal jurisdiction within the State over servants of the British Government and European British subjects, and of a right of control in certain matters connected with Excise.

The present ruler is H. H. Maharaja Vibhuti Narain Singh. Born on November 5, 1927, he was adopted by His late Highness as his son and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1939.

PUNJAB STATES.

There are 45 States and Estates in the Punjab which are in political relation with His Excellency the Crown Representative, through the Hon'ble the Resident for the Punjab States whose Headquarters are at Lahore.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Title and name of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Area (in square miles).	Population.	Salute in guns.	Date of succession.	Approximate revenue.
1	Patiala	Major-General His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Sir Yadavindra Singh Mahindar Bhadur, G.C.I.E., G.B.E., A.D.C.	7-1-1913	5,942	1,936,259	17 pt. & 19 local	24-3-1938	Rs. 2,02,62,305
2	Bahawalpur ..	Lt.-Col. His Highness Nawab-Al-Haj Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan, V Abbasi, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., LL.D.	30-9-04	17,494	1,341,000	17	4-3-1907	3,35,00,000
3	Khairpur	His Highness Mir Faiz Muhammed Khan, Talpur	4-1-13	6,050	305,787	15 pt. & 17 local	26-12-1935	37,85,000
4	Jind	Brigadier His Highness Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh, Rajendra Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. ..	11-10-79	1,282	361,812	13 pt. & 15 personal & 15 local	7-3-1887	37,37,950
5	Nabha	Lt.-Col. His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, Malvendra Bhadur, K.C.S.I.	21-9-19	966	340,104	13 pt. & 15 local	19-2-1928	38,72,963
6	Kapurthala ..	Brigadier His Highness Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.	24-11-72	651	378,389	13 pt. & 15 personal & 31 local	5-9-1877	3,78,389 (including Oudh estates)
7	Tehri (Garhwal) ..	His Highness Maharaja Manabendra Shah	28-5-21	4,500	537,189	11	25-7-1946	26,94,395
8	Mandi	Major His Highness Raja Sir Jogindar Sen, Bahadur, K.C.S.I. ..	20-8-04	1,139	232,593	11	28-4-1913	14,33,000
9	Sirmur (Nahan) ..	Majo. His Highness Maharaja Rajindra Parkash, Bahadur	10-1-13	1,046	156,026	11	13-8-1933	16,33,888
10	Bilaspur (Kahlur) .	His Highness Raja Sir Anand Chand, K.C.I.E.	26-1-13	453	110,336	11	18-11-1927	6,48,000

PUNJAB STATES—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Title and name of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Area (in square miles).	Population.	Salute in guns.	Date of succession.	Approximate revenue.
								Rs.
11	Bashahr	Raja Sir Padam Singh, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	1873	3,820	111,459	9 (personal)	5-8-1914	5,85,000
12	Malerkotala ..	Lt.-Col. His Highness Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	10-9-81	166	88,109	11	23-8-1908	11,91,000
13	Nalagarh (Hindur) .	Raja Jogendar Singh	1870	276	52,737	..	18-9-1911	2,60,000
14	Keonthal (Junga) ..	Raja Hitendra Sen (Minor). The State is under Administration ..	13-9-25	186	27,711	..	16-10-1940	30,2,000
15	Faridkot	Lt.-Col. His Highness Farzand-i-Kaisar-i-Hind Raja Sir Harindar Singh, Brar Bans Bahadur, K.C.S.I.	29-1-15	643	199,283	11	23-12-1919	50,40,000
16	Chamba	His Highness Raja Lakshman Singh	8-12-24	3,127	168,938	11	7-12-1935	13,30,000
17	Suket	Major His Highness Raja Lakshman Sen	14-8-1894	392	71,099	11	13-10-1919	3,54,000
18	Kalsia	Raja Ravi Sher Singh	30-10-02	192	67,308	..	18-12-1908	5,18,000
19	Pataudi	Nawab Muhamad Iftikhar Ali Khan, Bahadur	17-3-10	53	21,520	..	30-11-1917	2,60,353
20	Loharu	Capt. Nawab Mirza Amin-ud-Din Ahmed Khan, Bahadur	23-3-11	226	27,892	9	30-10-1926	1,96,179
21	Dujana	Nawab Muhammad Iqtidar Ali Khan, Bahadur	20-11-12	100	30,666	..	21-7-1925	2,30,913
22	Baghal	Raja Rajindra Singh (Minor). The State is under Administration. ..	25-7-1925	120	27,529	..	4-10-1922	6,03,104
23	Jubbal	Rana Sir Bhagat Chandra, K.C.S.I., Raja of	12-10-1888	288	28,538	..	29-4-1910	7,34,000
24	Baghat (Solan) ..	Raja Durga Singh, C.I.E.	15-9-01	33	11,014	..	30-12-1911	5,00,000
25	Kumarsain ..	Rana Someshwar Singh (Minor). The State is under Administration.	27-3-1930	92	13,983	..	21-11-45	1,09,000
26	Bhajji (Suni) ..	Rana Ramchanderpal Singh (Minor). The State is under Administration.	27-1-28	94	16,474	..	9-9-1940	94,290
27	Mahlog (Patta) ..	Thakur Narindra Chand	4-10-21	474	8,631	..	4-5-1936	77,000

PUNJAB STATES—*concld.*

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Title and Name of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Area (in square miles).	Population.	Salute in guns.	Date of succession.	Approximate revenue.
								Rs.
28	Balsan	Rana Ran Bahadur Singh Jandaive	21 2 [illegible]	58	6,649	..	2[illegible]-4-[illegible]7	1,10,000
29	Dhami	Raja Dalip Singh	6 11 08	28	5,114	..	4 1-1920	70,000
30	Kuthar	Rana Krishan Chand	23 8-05	[illegible]	4,970	..	3 10-1950	50,000
31	Kunihar	Thakur Hardeo Singh	26 8 98	[illegible]	2,309	..	21-2-1916	20,000
32	Mangal	Rana Sheo Singh	[illegible] 1888	14	1,125	..	18-[illegible]-1920	5,000
33	Bija	Thakur Lakshmi Chand	10 3 16	4	1,058	..	7 6 1939	10,000
34	Darkoti	Rana Raghunath Singh	1888	5	[illegible]31	..	4-12-1919	7,000
35	Tharoch	Rana Surat Singh	4 7 87	86	5,[illegible]63	..	14 7-1902	60,000
36	Sangri	Rai Raghbir Singh	27 11 08	19	3,8[illegible]0	..	17-11-1927	10,000
37	*Khaneti	Thakur Anop Chand	1891	21	3,767	..	2 2 1916	18,000
38	*Delath	Thakur Devi Singh	1871	[illegible]	1,[illegible]61	..	[illegible]8-11-1923	3,000
39	† Koti (Kiar Koti) .	Rana Bachitar Singh ..	[illegible]-1-1[illegible]8	44	9,721	..	28-[illegible]-44	1,[illegible]8,000
40	Theog	Thakur Karam Chand	[illegible]-11-1[illegible]1	[illegible]7	7,[illegible]47	..	1-10-1941	31,000
41	Madhan	Thakur Randhir Chand	[illegible]-12-1887	28	4,[illegible]03	..	31 12 05	30,000
42	Ghund	* Tika Narendra Singh ..	[illegible]-[illegible]-[illegible]2	9	1,950	..	..	15,000
43	Ratesh	Thakur Shamsher Singh	1903	2	525	..	1925	2,000
44	‡Rawin (Garh) ..	Thakur Kidar Singh	1877	16	9[illegible]0	..	18-8-04	11,000
45	Dhadi	Thakur Dharam Singh	1888	[illegible]	212	..	16 10 05	5,000

* Tributaries of Bashahr. † Tributaries of Keonthal. ‡ Tributaries of Jubbal. * Not recognised Ruler as yet.

States Nos. 7, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19 and 21 to 45 were placed in political relations with the Hon'ble the Resident for the Punjab States, on the 1st October, 1936.

Patiala.—This is the largest of the Phulkian States and the premier State in the Punjab. Its territory is scattered and interspersed with small States and even single villages belonging to other States and British districts. It also comprises a portion of the Simla Hills and territory on the border of Jaipur and Alwar States. Area: 5,942 square miles. Population 19,42,019. Gross income Rs. 2,89,47,000. Its history as a separate State begins from 1762. Its Ruler, Major-General His Highness Farzand-i-Khas, Daulat-i-Inglishia Mansur-i-Zaman Amir-ul-Umra, Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Shri Maharaja i-Rajgan Maharaja Sir Yadavindra Singhji Mahendra Bahadur, Yadu Vanshavatans Bhatti Kul Bhushan, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., LL.D., was born on the 7th January, 1913, educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and succeeded to the *gadi* in March, 1938, on the demise of his father, Lieutenant-General His Highness Maharajadhiraj Bhupendra Singhji. In 1930 His Highness accompanied His late Highness to England in connection with the first Round Table Conference. received Police training at the Police Training College, Phillaur, and held various appointments in the State administration. His Highness enjoys a local salute of 15 guns.

The principal crops of the State are grain, barley, wheat, sugarcane, rapeseed, cotton and tobacco. A great part of it is irrigated by the Sirhind and Western Jamna Canal distributaries. It possesses valuable forests and is rich in antiquities, especially in Pinjore, Sunam, Sirhind Bhatinda, Narnaul, etc. Its miles of broad-gauge railway line, comprising two sections—from Rajpura to Bhatinda and from Sirhind to Rupar have been constructed by the State at its own cost. The North-Western Railway, the E. I. Railway, the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the J. B. Railway traverse the State.

His Highness maintains a war contingent of two regiments of Cavalry, four battalions of Infantry one battery of Horse Artillery, one Mountain Battery. Among the new units raised for the last war, mention may be made of the Wireless section, Army Training school, Artillery Training Centre, Infantry Training Centre and D.D.R.T.C. and among the units reorganized to full strength were the 3rd Patiala Sikh Infantry, the 4th Patiala Infantry and the Patiala Training Coy. (A. and M. Section).

The State maintains a first grade college for boys and a second grade college for girls at Patiala and a second grade college for boys at Bhatinda, one of the prosperous towns in the State. Primary education for boys and for girls upto 10th class is free throughout the State.

Since the State entered into alliance with the British Government in 1801 and 1809, it has rendered help to the British Government on all critical occasions, such as the Gurkha War of 1814-15, the Sikh War of 1845, the Mutiny of 1857, the Afghan War 1878-79, and the Tirah and N.-W. F. campaign of 1897. On the outbreak of the last Great War 1914-1918, His late Highness placed the entire resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor and offered his personal services. The entire Imperial Service Contingent was on active service throughout the period of the War and served on various fronts in Egypt, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia and Palestine, winning numerous distinctions. Two mule and one Camel Corps were raised and placed at the service of the British Government for the period of the War, and in addition to furnishing nearly 28,000 recruits for the British Indian Army and maintaining the State Imperial Service Contingent at full strength, the State contributed substantially in money and material. Again in 1919, on the outbreak of hostilities with Afghanistan, the late Ruler served personally on the Frontier on the Staff of the General Officer Commanding and the Imperial Service Contingent saw active service at Kohat and Quetta fronts. For his services on the N.-W. Frontier, His late Highness was mentioned in despatches. His Highness the present Ruler, true to the traditions of the House of Patiala, volunteered on the occasion of the crisis in September, 1938, to place at the disposal of His Majesty's Government all the resources of the State in the event of war. The offer was renewed in August, 1939, and the measures that have already been taken to implement it are in keeping with the best traditions of the State. His Highness has made a notable contribution to the war effort by making large payments towards various funds organised in connection with the war, in addition to placing special units at the disposal of His Excellency the Crown Representative for active service. His Highness is the Patron-in-Chief of the Khalsa Defence of India League, a body organised by His Highness after the outbreak of war to provide a common platform for the members of the martial Sikh community and to accelerate the pace of recruitment. The contribution made by this body has been remarkable and has been acclaimed as a solid contribution to India's war effort. It will be interesting to note that the number of Patiala State Subjects under colours in the Indian Army and other forces was between 7000-8000 at the end of the world War II.

In July-August 1941 His Highness made a tour of Malaya, the Eastern Front in November 1942 and of Italy the Middle East in October, 1944.

A son and Heir was born to His Highness on the 11th March, 1942.

His Highness has been a member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes since his accession and is now also Pro-Chancellor of the Chamber. He was also a member of the *National Defence Council of India*. His election as President of the Punjab States Council in 1939 and re-election in 1942 and 1943 bespeak of the esteem in which he is held by his brother Princes. His Highness is the President of the All India Olympic Association, Vice-President of the Gondag League of India, Chairman of the Spanish Club of India, President, Southern Punjab Cricket Association, a representative of India in the Western Asiatic Council and Founder of the Western Asiatic Olympic Association.

Bahawalpur.—Bounded on the North-East by the District of Ferozepur; on the East and South by the Rajputana States of Bikaner and Jaisalmere; on the South-West by Sind, on the North-West by the Indus and Sutlej rivers. Area, 20,000 square miles.

This State is about 320 miles in length and about 60 miles wide, is divided length wise into three great strips. Of these, the first is a part of the Great Indian Desert; the central track which is as barren as the uplands of the Western Punjab, has mostly been rendered capable of cultivation by the network of Sutlej Valley Canals constructed recently; and the third a fertile alluvial tract in the river valley is called the Sind. The State is the major partner in the great Sutlej Valley Project.

The ruling family is descended from the Abbasside Khalifas of Baghdad. The tribe originally came from Sind, and assumed independence during the dismemberment of the Durrani Empire. In the Treaty of Lahore in 1809 with Ranjit Singh the State boundary was confined to the right bank of the Sutlej.

The first treaty with Bahawalpur and the Hon'ble the East India Company was negotiated in 1833, for regulating among other matters, traffic on the Indus. It secured the independence of the Nawab within his own territories and opened up the traffic on the Indus and Sutlej. During the first Afghan War the Nawab rendered assistance to the British and was rewarded by a grant of territory and a life pension. On his death his heir being minor for a time the administration of the State was in the hands of the British authorities. The present ruler is H. H. Col. Dr. Al Haj His Highness Rukn-ud Daula Nusrat-i-Jang Sufdar Daulla Hafizul-Mulk Mushfiq-ul-Daula, Wa Mulnud Daula Nawab Sir Sadiq Mohammad Khan Sahib Bahadur Abbasi V., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., LL.D., who was born in 1904 and succeeded in 1907. During his minority the State was managed by a Council of Regency which ceased to exist in March 1924, when His Highness the Nawab was invested with full powers. His Highness is now assisted in the administration of his State by a Prime Minister, Sir Richard Crofton, C.I.E., I.C.S., a Public Works and Revenue Minister, Khan Bahadur Abdul Qayum B.A., LL.B., a Minister for Education and Health, Major Shamsuddin Mohammad, B.A., a Minister-in-Waiting, Major Saeed Ahmed Hashmi and Diwan Kalch Chand, B.A., LL.B., Household Minister.

The chief crops are cotton and wheat. The Lahore-Karachi branch of the North Western Railway passes through the State. The State maintains an Imperial Service Unit (1st Bahawalpur Infantry) and other State forces, Garrison Companies, M. T. Company and a Mountain Battery.

There is also a State owned Railway of 168 miles of which 84 miles have been temporarily lifted. This is managed for the State by the North-Western Railway.

Khairpur.—The state of Khairpur lies in Upper Sind between 26° 10' and 27°-46' North Latitude and 68° 20' and 70°-14' East Longitude. It is bounded on the East by Jodhpur and Jessalmere territories and on the North, West and South by British Districts of Sind. The climate is similar to the rest of Sind. The maximum temperature in summer is 117° in the shade and the minimum in winter 43°. The nearest hill station is Quetta, 5,500 feet above sea-level. Rainfall is scarce, the last 13 years' average being 4-15". The area of the State is about 6,050 square miles. The population of the State according to the census of 1941 is 305,787 of whom 83% are Muslims. The majority of them are cultivators. Others are engaged in trade, State services and labour. The Muslims are mainly Sunnis, but the Ruler and his family and some others are Shias. The State's income from all sources in 1944-45 was Rs. 52,77,140. The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other State. The language of the State is Sindhi. Urdu and English are also spoken. The chief products of the State are grain and cotton which are cultivated on irrigation canals taking off from the Indus river at the Lloyd Barrage and to a small extent on wells. Oil-seeds, ghee, hides, tobacco, Fuller's earth ("multi"), carbonate of Soda ("Kharo chamho") and wool are also produced. The manufactures comprise cotton, silken and woollen fabrics, lacquer work, carpets and pottery.

The Rulers are Muslim Talpur Balochs and belong to the Shia sect. Previous to the accession of this family on the fall of the Kalhora dynasty of Sind in 1783, the history of the State belongs to the general history of Sind. In that year Mir Fatehoh Khan Talpur established himself as Ruler of Sind and subsequently his nephew, Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur, founded the Khairpur Branch of the Talpur family. In 1842 the individuality of the Khairpur State was recognised by the British Government. The Ruler is a first-class prince and is entitled to a permanent salute of 15 guns outside and 17 guns inside the State limits.

Present Mir. His Highness Mir Faiz Mahomed Khan Talpur of Khairpur State. Born on 4th January 1913. Ascended the gadi on 30th April 1935.

Resident for the Punjab States. The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Thompson, I.C.S.

Political Officer in Khairpur State. Khan Bahadur S. Ijaz Ali, O.B.E. (Retired Collector, United Provinces).

Ministers. Khan Bahadur Ilahi Bakhsh, M.L.A., P.W. Minister; Sahibzada Hafiz Mir Obedullah Hussain Khan Talpur, Judicial Member.

Jind.—Jind is one of the three Phulkian States (the other two being Patiala and Nabha). Its area is 1,282 square miles, with a population of 3,01,342, and an income of about Rs. 41,00,000.

The history of Jind as a separate State dates from 1763, when Raja Gajpat Singh, the maternal grandfather of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and great-grandfather of the famous Phul, established his principality. He was succeeded by Raja Bhag Singh, who greatly assisted Lord Lake in 1805. His grandson Raja Sangat Singh was succeeded by the nearest male collateral Raja Sarup Singh in 1837. In the crisis of 1857 Raja Sarup Singh rendered valuable services to the British and was rewarded with a grant of nearly 600 square miles of land, known as Dadri territory. He was succeeded by his son Maharaja Raghbir Singh, who gave help to the British Government on the occasion of Kuka outbreak (1872) and the 2nd Afghan War (1878). The present ruler Maharaja Ranbir Singh was born in 1879, succeeded in 1887 and was invested with full powers in 1899. The State rendered exemplary services in the Great European War 1914-18. It supplied 8,673 men to the Indian Army and

Imperial Service Troops and doubled the strength of its Imperial Service Infantry. The total contribution amounted to nearly 35 lakhs, in gifts of cash, materials, animals and loan.

When the international crisis became imminent just before the commencement of the Second Great War (1939-45), His Highness placed unreservedly all resources of his State and his army at the disposal of the Crown. The Jind Government instituted a War Relief Fund to which the State treasury and the officials as well as the non-official public of the State made contributions. The State treasury guaranteed that the total contribution in each quarter of the year would be equal to 10%, of the land revenue (excluding cesses) and income-tax receipts of the State brought to account during the quarter. Two-thirds of the total contribution was earmarked for the Government of India. Investments were also made in the Defence Loans and National Savings Scheme of the British India Government. The Jind Infantry left the State for intensive training in British India on 19th July 1940 and thence proceeded to overseas where they fell prisoners of war in the hands of the Japanese. The Jind Government thereafter raised and provided three garrison companies which were subsequently amalgamated and organised into one Indian Army Jind Infantry unit. The Jind State also raised Labour Units consisting of 843 men. 11,342 recruits were supplied to the Indian Army from the state in addition to 1,269 recruits enlisted in the State Forces.

His Highness enjoys a salute of 15 guns. The capital is Sangrur, which is connected by a State Railway with the North-Western Railway. The principal executive officer of the State is called Dewan.

Ruler.—Brigadier His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad, Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajgan Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajendra Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., etc.

Nabha.—Nabha, which became a separate State in 1763, is one of the 3 Phulkian States—Nabha, Patiala and Jind—and though second in point of population and revenue of the 3 sister States, it claims seniority owing to its Rulers claiming descent from the eldest branch. It consists of two distinct parts: the main portion comprising 12 separate pieces of territory scattered among the other Punjab States and Districts, forms the City of Nabha and the Nizamats of Phul and Amloh; the second portion forms the Nizamat of Bawal in the extreme south-east of the Punjab on the border of Rajputana; this Nizamat of Bawal was subsequently added to its territory as a reward from the British Government for the loyalty of the Rulers of Nabha. The State now covers an area of about 1,000 square miles and has a population of about 3,40,000. It maintains a Field Service Unit consisting of a full Battalion of Infantry known as the Nabha Akal Infantry under the Indian States Forces Scheme, 1939, and a full Training Company. For the preservation of the peace there is also a Police force consisting of about 500 men.

The State is traversed by the main and 3 branch lines of the N.-W. Railway and the B. B. & C. I. crosses the Nizamat of Bawal. A portion of the State is irrigated by the Sirhind Canal. The crops of the State are gram, pulses, bajra, sugarcane, cotton, wheat and barley; to facilitate trade the Durbar has opened grain markets and Banks near the principal railway stations within the State territory. The chief industries of the State consist of the manufacture of silver and gold ornaments, brass utensils, cotton, carpets, lace and gota, etc. There are some ginning factories and 5 cotton Steam Presses in the State which are working successfully. Lt.-Col. His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh Malvendra Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who was born in 1919, was invested with ruling powers on 5th March 1941. In the administration of the State His Highness is assisted by a cabinet of Ministers. The Chief Minister, Sardar Sahib Sant Singh, is an officer of the Punjab Civil Service.

Kapurthala.—This State consists of three detached pieces of territory in the great plain of the Jullundur Doab. The ruler of Kapurthala at one time held possessions both in the Ods and Trans-Sutlej and also in the Bari Doab. In the latter lies the village of Ahlu whence the family originates and from which it takes the name of Ahluwalia. The Bari Doab estates are held by the head of the House as a jigdir in perpetuity. For good services during the Mutiny, the present Maharaja's grandfather was rewarded with a grant of other estates in Oudh which at present yields an annual income of more than Rs. 20,00,000 to those of Kapurthala State.

The present Ruler Brigadier H. H. Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itiqad Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajgan Maharaja Jagatjit Singh, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., was born on 24th November, 1872 and succeeded his father, His Highness the late Raja-i-Rajgan Kharak Singh of Kapurthala in 1877. The present Maharaja received the Grand Cross of the Legion d'Honneur from the French Government in 1924, and possesses also the Grand Cross of the Order of Carlo 3rd of Spain, Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of Roumania, Grand Cross of the Order of Menelek of Abyssinia, Grand Cross of the Order of the Nile of Egypt, Grand Cordon of the Order of Morocco, Grand Cordon of the Order of Tunis, Grand Cross of the Order of Chili, Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun of Peru, Grand Cross of the Order of Cuba. His Highness represented Indian Princes and India on the League of Nations in 1926, 1927 and 1929, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his reign in December 1927, and the Diamond Jubilee in 1937.

The rulers of Kapurthala are Rajput Sikhs and claim descent from Rana Kapur, a distinguished member of the Rajput House of Jaisalmer which is considered as the head of human race. Only a small proportion of the population, however are Sikhs, the majority being Mahomedans. The chief crops are wheat, gram, maize, cotton and sugarcane.

The town of Sultanpur in this State is famous for handprinted cloths. Phagwara is another important town in the State, has a large Sugar Factory on modern lines, and is very prosperous also on account of its grain markets and factories for manufacture of agricultural implements, and metallic utensils. A big starch factory was started a few years ago while a big and up-to-date

textile mill is to be started soon. The situation of this town on the main railway line and the consequent facilities of export and import make it an important and chief commercial town in the State. The main line of the North-Western Railway passes through part of the State and the Grand Trunk Road runs parallel to it. A branch railway from Jullundur City to Ferozepur passes through the capital.

A new Industrial town, Jagat Nagar, has been developed on the main North Western Railway at a distance of about seven miles from Kapurthala. One of the largest sugar factories in Northern India is working successfully in the area, while an up-to-date distillery the largest in India, is also running successfully.

The Imperial Services and local troops of the State have been reorganised and are now designated as Kapurthala State Forces. These State Troops, the strength of which was raised during the last Great War, to nearly 3,000 served the Empire in that crisis in East Africa, Mesopotamia and on the Afghan Frontier. The Maharaja's third son, late Lt.-Col. Maharaj Kumar Amarjit Singh, O.B.E., served with the Indian Army in France. He also made two months' tour in M. E. I. and Persian Gulf visiting the Indian troops stationed there in 1941. War work of all kinds was carried on throughout the State with great zeal and commendable results. A number of State officers and soldiers of the Kapurthala State Forces and in the Indian Army rendered meritorious services during the War and received various distinctions. Amongst others the following deserve special notice.

(a) Victoria Cross to Lt. Dr. Kataru Singh, Judge (Divisional Officer) Sikh Punjabi Regiment.

(b) Military Cross to Lt. Sucha Singh of Village Dhesian Tehsil Kapurthala (6th Sikh Punjab Regiment).

On the termination of War His Highness the Maharaja sanctioned a sum of Rs. 50 lacs for Post War Development activities in several fields, grant additional amenities, facilities to its subjects for Education, sanitation Medical Relief Public Health, roads and rural development etc.

Primary Education is free throughout the State and a large proportion of the revenue of the State is spent for the Educational Department. The Randhir College at Kapurthala and the Ramgarhia College at Phagwara have recently been raised to B.A. standard. Besides there is a large number of Primary and High Schools for boys and girls all over the State.

The capital is Kapurthala which has been embellished by the present Maharaja with a Palace of remarkable beauty and grandeur and with various buildings of public utility. The town boasts of modern amenities such as electric light, water-works, etc.

Political Officer: The Hon'ble the Resident for the Punjab States.

Tehri State (or Tehri Garhwal). This State lies entirely in the Himalayas and contains a tangled series of ridges and spurs radiating from a lofty series of peaks on the border of Tibet. The sources of the Ganges and the Jumna are in it. The early history of the State is that of Garhwal District, the two tracts having formerly been ruled by the same dynasty since 688 A.D. Pradyumna Shah, the last Raja of the whole territory, was killed in battle fighting against the Gurkhas; but at the close of the Nepalese War in 1815, his son received from the British the present State of Tehri. During the Mutiny the latter rendered valuable assistance to Government. He died in 1859. The present Ruler is H. H. Maharaja Manabendra Shah who is 60th direct male lineal descendant from the original founder of the dynasty, Raja Kanak Pal. The principal products are rice and wheat grown on terraces on the hill sides. The State forests are very valuable and there is considerable export of timber. The Maharaja has full powers within the State. The strength of the State forces is 1,000. Tehri is the capital but His Highness and the Secretariat Office are at Narendranagar for the greater part of the year, the summer capital being Pratapnagar, both being above the sea level. The State is in political relationship with the Residency of the Punjab States.

Mandi is an Indian State in the Punjab Political Agency, being one of the Hill tribes of Himachal with a total area of 1,200 square miles. Its capital, Mandi, is situated on the left bank of the Beas River, between 31° 32' North Lat. and 76° 54' East Long., and is connected with Pathankot, on the South by Kangra Valley Railway and by road with Kulu on the North and with Suket on the West by Kamand (7,200) which finally decided in 1846 to submit to the British and in 1846 entered into a treaty with the British in 1846.

The present Ruler, Major His Highness Raja Sir Joginder Sen Bahadur, K.C.S.I., assumed full powers on February 1904. His Highness succeeded to the gadi on the death of his father His Highness Maharaja Sir Bijai Sen, K.C.S.I., on 8th Dec., 1902. His younger brother is Rajkumar Lok Sen younger brother of Rajkumar Sahib of Rajpipla. A son and heir was born on 7th Dec., 1925.

The Mandi Hydro-Electric Scheme was formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy in March 1932. Irrigation supplies rice, maize, wheat and vegetables. About two-fifths of the State is covered by forests and grazing lands. It is rich in minerals. The capital is Mandi, founded in 1527, which contains several temples and places of interest. Drangs one of the chief marts for commerce with Ladhakh and Yarkand.

Sirmur. This State, the Simla Hills States Agency, lies between 30° 22' and 31° 1' North Lat. and 77° 5' and 77° 49' East Long., and is bounded on the North by Tibet, on the East by Tehri-Garhwal State, on the South by the United Provinces, and on the West by Simla District and Keonthal State. Its area is 1,198 square miles. Its population (1931) was 138,707, showing an increase of 11.5 per cent. during the decade. The density is 116 persons per square mile. The number of villages is 1,000. The capital is Nahan, which is situated 2,100 feet above the sea level, and is 47 miles from Kalka, the railway terminus, and 30 miles from Simla. The population of Nahan was 9,000 in 1931. The Raja is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. He is a member of the Rajput branch of the Indian Royal Family. The present Ruler is H. H. Maharaja Rajendra Prakash, who is the 18th direct male descendant from the original founder of the dynasty, Maharaja Sobhans Prakash in 1048 A.D. He was born in 1913 and succeeded in 1933.

The State consists of both hills and plains with altitude varying from 1,000 ft. to 11,000 ft. The chief products are wheat, maize, rice, sugar-cane, poppy, ginger potatoes, turmeric and chillies, etc. It is rich in Sal, Deodar and Pine forests. It has an Iron Foundry which was

established in 1867 A.D. and produces sugar-cane crushers which are the best available in the market. The State owns large tea estates at Kowlagarh and Choharpur in Dehra-Dun District. The mineral resources of the State are being prospected. There are huge deposits of Gypsum, Lime and Iron Pyrites. A scheme for construction of dams on the rivers Tons and Giri, which are tributaries of the Jumna, to generate hydro-electric power and provide irrigation facilities is under the active consideration of the Durbar and the Punjab Government. A Sirmur Land Produce Syndicate Limited has been formed.

The State maintains a Corps of Sappers and Miners which rendered valuable services to the Crown during the Second Afghan War and during the last Great War when it was captured with Gen. Townshends force at Kut-ul-Amara. It also served with His Majesty's Forces during Great War II.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, *President*; Rai Bahadur Jamai Dass Atal, I.C.S., Retd., *Vice-President*; Khan Sahib R. G. Abbi, *Finance Minister*; Maharaj Rajendra Singh Ji, *Minister without Portfolio*.

Faridkot.—The Faridkot Rajas belong to the same stock as the Phulkian Chiefs, having a common ancestor in Brar. The Faridkot House was founded in the middle of the 17th century. The present Ruler Lt.-Col. His Highness Farzand-i-Saadat Nishan Hazrat-i-Kaiser-i-Hind, Raja Sir Harindar Singh, Brar Bans Kanwal, was born on the 20th January, 1915, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1918, and was invested with full ruling powers in October, 1934. His Highness personally administers the State assisted by an Executive Council of five members, presided over by Lt. Col. Kanwar Manjitindar Singh Bahadur, the younger brother of His Highness. His Highness has been a member of the National Defence Council. The State comprises an area of 643 square miles with a population of 199,283 and has a gross annual income of Rs. 50,00,000. The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. Faridkot, the Capital town, lies on the main Delhi-Bhatinda-Lahore Section of the North-Western Railway.

Chamba.—Bounded on the west and north by Kashmir, on the east and south by the British districts of Kangra and Gurdaspur, Chamba is shut in on almost every side by lofty hill ranges. The whole country is mountainous and is a favourite resort of sportsmen. It possesses a remarkable series of copper plate inscriptions from which its chronicles have been compiled.

Founded probably in the sixth century by Maruta, Surajbansi Rajput, who built Brahmapura the modern Barmaur, Chamba was extended by Meru Varma (680) and the town of Chamba was built by Sahil Varma about 920. The State maintained its independence, until the Moghal conquest of India.

Under the Moghals it became tributary to the empire, but its internal administration was not interfered with, and it escaped almost unscathed from Sikh aggression. The State first came under British influence in 1846. The part, west of the Ravi, was at first handed over to Kashmir, but subsequently the boundaries of the State were fixed as they now stand, and it was declared independent of Kashmir. The present Chief is H. H. Raja Lakshman Singh who was born in 1924 succeeded to the *gadi* in 1935 and was invested with Ruling powers on the 4th May 1945. His Highness has an executive Council consisting of a Dewan (J. Slattery, C.B.E.) and two members (Rai Bahadur Raghubir Singh, Revenue Member, and L. Gurditta Mal, General Member) for the Administration of the State. The principal crops are rice, maize and millets. There are some valuable forests which were partly leased to Government in 1864 for a term of 99 years, but their management has now been retroceded to the Chamba Durbar. The principal road to Chamba town is from Pathankot, the terminus of the Amritsar Pathankot branch of the North-Western Railway. Chamba town, on the right bank of the Ravi, has a number of interesting temples, of which Lakshmi Narayan temple, dating possibly from the tenth century, is the most famous.

Maler Kotla.—This State lies in the Cis Sutlej area in the South East Punjab. It consists of a level plain unbroken by a hill or stream, and is bounded on the North by a strip of Ludhiana District, on the East and South by the Patiala territory, on the West by Nabha territories. The ancestors of the Rulers (Nawabs) of Malerkotla came originally from "Derbant" in the Province of "Sherwan" on the shores of Caspian Sea and founded the town of "Sherwan" in the North of Persia. Thus they derive the title of "Sherwani". Some of them migrated into Afghanistan near Ghazni amongst whom was Sadrud Din Khan the ancestor of the Maler Kotla Sherwani. Afghans who came to India from Ghazni and settled in Maler, the old capital of the State, in 1442, and acquired the surrounding territory and later his descendants enlarged it by conquest and grant from the Delhi Emperors for service and held very extensive territories. As the Moghal Empire began to decline they gradually became independent. The town of Kotla was built by Nawab Baizla Khan in 1658. They were engaged in constant feuds with the adjacent Sikh States. The Nawab of Maler Kotla joined the British with his troops at Laswari and assisted General Lake in his Campaign against the Mahratta and after the victory of Laswari gained by the British over Sindhia in 1803 and by this victory and the subjugation and flights of Holkar in 1805, the British Government succeeded to the power of the Mahrattas in the districts between the Sutlej and the Jamna. The State entered into political relations with the British Government in 1809. The present Ruler Lt.-Col. His Highness Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., was born in 1881 and succeeded in 1908. He was created Honorary Major in the Indian Army in June 1916 and promoted to the rank of Lt.-Col. in December, 1919.

The capital of the State is Maler Kotla which is connected by roads to *Ludhiana*, *Nabha*, *Patiala*, *Ambala*, and *Sangrur*. The L. D. J. Railway which is owned by the Jind and Maler Kotla Darbars runs through the State. Maler Kotla is a station on this line. Ahmadgarh is

the second town and a flourishing Mandi in the State and is situated on this line 12 miles North of Maler Kotla town.

The chief products of the State are cotton, sugar, aniseed, mustard Ajwain, Methi, Tobacco, Garlic, Onions, Wheat, Maize and all other sorts of grains. Except very little canal irrigation the chief means of irrigation is from wells.

The Annual Revenue of the State is about 15¼ lacs. The State maintains among its military forces a full Field Company of Sappers and Miners for services of the Crown.

The State Forces assisted the British Government in the Gurkha war 1814, the siege of Bharatpur 1826, the Sikh War 1845-46, the Mutiny 1857 and the 1st and 2nd Kabul Wars and its Field Company has been on service in the "Tirah 1897", "China 1900-01", "The Great War 1914-18" 3rd "Kabul War" and is now again on Active Service since September 1939. The State has also assisted the British Government with men, money and material besides its troops in all campaigns.

The State has permanent salute of 11 guns and is a member of the Chamber of Princes in its own right. It is in the Punjab States Residency.

His Highness has an younger brother and three sons, the eldest Sahibzada Iftikhar Ali Khan born in 1904, the Heir-Apperent. His Highness has a grandson Sahibzada Kazim Ali Khan born 1936. He is the son of His Highness' third son Sahibzada Altaf Ali Khan.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE.

The territory known generally as the Jammu and Kashmir State, lies between 32° and 37° N. and 73° and 80° E. It is an almost entirely mountainous region with a strip of level land along the Punjab border, and its mountains, valleys and lakes comprise some of the grandest scenery in the world. The State may be divided physically into three areas; the upper, comprising the area drained by the River Indus and its tributaries; the middle, drained by the Jhelum and Kishenganga Rivers; and the lower area, consisting of the level strip along the southern border, and its adjacent ranges of hills. The dividing lines between the three areas are the snow-bound inner and outer Himalayan ranges known as the Zojila and the Panchal. The area of the State is 84,471 square miles. Beginning in the south where the great plain of the Punjab ends, it extends northwards to the high Karakoram mountains "where three Empires meet."

Briefly described, the State comprises the valleys of the three great rivers of Northern India, viz., the upper reaches of the Chenab and the Jhelum, and the middle reaches of the Indus. The total population is 4,021,616.

History.—Various historians and poets have left more or less trustworthy records of the history of the valley of Kashmir and the adjacent regions. In 1586 it was annexed to the Moghul Empire by Akbar. Srinagar, the capital originally known as Pravarapura, had by then been long established, though many of the fine buildings said to have been erected by early Hindu rulers had been destroyed in the fourteenth century. In the reign of Sikandar, who was a contemporary of Tamerlane, a large number of Hindus was converted to Islam. Jehangir did much to beautify the Valley, but after Aurangzeb there was a period of disorder and decay, and by the middle of the eighteenth century the Suba or Governor of Kashmir had become practically independent of Delhi. Thereafter the country remained under the Afghan rule until 1819 when it was conquered by Maharaja Ranjit Singh and passed to Sikhs. The early history of the State as at present constituted is that of Maharaja Shri Gulab Singhji, a scion of the old Ruling Family of Jammu, who rose to eminence in the service of Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore and was, in recognition of his distinguished services, made Raja of Jammu in 1820. He held aloof from the war between the British and the Sikhs, only appearing as mediator after the battle of Sobraon (1846), when the British made over to him the valley of Kashmir and certain other areas in return for his services in re-establishing peace. His son, His Highness Maharaja Ranbir Singhji, a model Hindu and one of the staunchest allies of the British Government, ruled from 1857 to 1885. He did much to consolidate his possessions and evolve order in the frontier districts. He was succeeded by his eldest son, *His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singhji*, who died on 23rd September 1925, and was succeeded by His Highness the present Shri Maharaja Hari Singhji Bahadur.

The most notable reform effected in the State during the reign of the late Maharaja was the Land Revenue Settlement originally carried out under Sir Walter Lawrence and revised from time to time.

Administration.—For some years after the accession to the *gadi* of the late Maharaja, the administration of the State was conducted by a Council over which the Maharaja presided. In 1905 this Council was abolished and the administration of the State was thenceforward carried on by His Highness the Maharaja with the help of a Chief Minister and a number of Ministers in charge of different portfolios. This system continued until January, 1922, when an Executive Council was inaugurated. Very recently certain modifications have been introduced in the constitution. The Executive Council at present includes 2 popular Ministers.

The British Resident has his headquarters at Srinagar and Sialkot and there is also a Political Agent at Gilgit. A British Officer is stationed at Leh to assist in the supervision of the Central Asian Trade with India, which passes through Kashmir.

In the Dogras (Hindus and Muslims) the State has splendid material for the Army. They also serve in large numbers in the Indian Army.

Revenue.—The total revenue of the State for the year 1945-46 has been estimated at Rs. 495·51 lakhs.

Production and Industry.—The population is predominently agricultural and pastoral. The principal food crops are rice, maize and wheat. Oilseed is also an important crop. Barley, cotton, saffron, tobacco, beans, walnuts, almonds and hops are also grown. Pears and apples, the principal fruits of the Valley, are exported in large quantities. The State forests are extensive and valuable. The principal species of timber trees are deodar, blue pine and fir. The most valuable forests lie in Kishtwar, Karnah and Kamraj Illaqas. A survey of the mineral resources of the State is being conducted. The most noteworthy of the minerals expected to be found in the State are bauxite, coal, Fuller's earth, kaoline, slate, zinc, copper and talc. Gold is found in Baltistan and Gilgit, sapphires in Paddar, aquamarines in Skardu and lead in Uri. The silk filature in Srinagar is the largest of its kind in the world. Manufacture of silk is a very ancient industry in Kashmir. Zain-ul-Abidin, who ruled from 1421 to 1472, is said to have imported silk weavers from Khurasan and settled them here. Woollen cloth, shawls, carpets, papier maché and wood carving of the State are world famous. The State participated in the British Empire Exhibition of 1924, where the Kashmir Court earned the name "The Gem of The Smaller Courts" and attracted many visitors. An Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition is held in the State annually, where the products of indigenous arts and craftsmanship for which Kashmir is famous, are displayed. His Highness's Government are maintaining a Visitors' Bureau at Srinagar for the convenience of visitors, who are attracted by the scenery and charm of the beauty-spots of Kashmir. Recently attention has been directed towards the development of tourist traffic. Tourist Bureaus have been opened at a number of places including Rawalpindi and Suchetgarh, to give the necessary information regarding the State to the intending visitors.

Communications.—Great efforts have been and are being made towards the improvement of roads for wheeled traffic in the State. The Jhelum Valley road (196 miles) which links the Kashmir Valley with the Punjab and the North-Western Frontier Province is considered to be one of the finest motorable mountain roads in the world.

The Banihal Cart Road, about 200 miles long, joins Kashmir with the North-Western Railway system at Jammu-Tawi and is also a fine motorable road.

Roads for pack animals lead from Srinagar the summer capital of Kashmir, to the frontier districts of Gilgit and Ladakh. Internal village communication have also been much improved.

The Jammu Suchetgarh Railway, a section of the Wazirabad-Sialkot branch line of the North-Western Railway system, is the only Railway in the State. The mountainous nature of the country has so far prevented the extension of the line into the heart of the State.

Public Works.—In 1904 a flood spill channel above Srinagar was constructed to minimise the constant danger of floods in the River Jhelum. A number of canals have been constructed at considerable expense both in Jammu and Kashmir. The State is connected with the telephone system of British India. Good progress has been made with irrigation. The installation of a large Electric Power Station on the Jhelum River at Mahora was completed in 1907.

Education.—According to the last census of the State, there were over 238,000 literate persons in the State including over 35,000 females. The number of educational institutions is 2,078. There are four Colleges and one aided Oriental College. The number of scholars in 1945 was 127,000. In Municipal areas education for boys was made compulsory in 1929. More schools including basic schools are introduced every year.

Reforms.—One of the important reforms connected with the present Maharaja's reign has been the establishment of an independent High Court of Judicature modelled on British Indian lines. In September 1943, His Highness granted Letters Patent to the High Court similar to those of High Courts in British India. Important legislative measures passed by His Highnesses' Government in recent years include the raising of the age of marriage to 14 for girls and 18 for boys, and the Agriculturists' Relief Act designed to cope with the problem of rural indebtedness.

As signs of constitutional progress of the State may be mentioned the freedom granted to the press, and the introduction of the State Assembly in 1934. His Highness announced further reforms on the 16th of February, 1939, by a proclamation, the main features of which were (*a*) an elected majority in the Praja Sabha, (40 elected members in a house of 75); (*b*) election by the Praja Sabha of its own Deputy President; (*c*) appointment of four non-official members of the Sabha as Under-Secretaries to assist His Highness's Ministers, and (*d*) submission of proposals for the appropriation of the Revenues and other monies in any year for expenditure on items which are votable (the non-votable items being specified in the Statute) to the vote of the Sabha in the form of demands. Recently two members of the Praja Sabha selected from a panel of 6 elected by the non-official members of the Praja Sabha itself, were included in the Executive Council.

The Constitution Act which was promulgated in 1939 made provision for the appointment of a Board of Judicial Advisers and the creation of the post of an Advocate-General. The Board advises His Highness in the disposal of such civil and criminal appeals as lie to His Highness from the High Court of Judicature.

War Effort. During the last War, the State supplied over half a lakh of recruits. Eight units of the State Army were sent for active service out-side the State. Three of the units have been permanently transferred to the Indian Army. The State Forces units particularly distinguished themselves at the battles of Keran (Eritrea) and Damascus (Syria) and also in the campaign that resulted in the defeat of the Japanese attempt to invade India and the re-conquest of Burma. One of the units had the distinction of capturing Kennedy Peak and Fort White. Several awards for conspicuous gallantry in the field were conferred upon State Subjects serving in the State Forces or in one of other of the Indian Defence Services. The State bore the full cost of its war efforts.

The Army expenditure rose from Rs. 47½ lakhs in 1939-40 to about Rs. 90 lakhs in 1944-45. The War Aid Committee set up under the presidentship of Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba collected a sum of about Rs. 9 lakhs—mostly contributions from His Highness and the Ruling Family—and spent over Rs. 8 lakhs on providing amenities to troops and other activities calculated to contribute towards winning the war. His Highness also contributed large sums of money from his privy purse for particular purposes connected with or arising out of the war. He presented eighteen completely equipped motor ambulances and also placed a portion of the Kashmir House, Delhi, at the disposal of the Government of India free of rent for the accommodation of Government offices. His Highness also placed his lock-heed plane at the disposal of the Government of India for use in connection with the war. Later His Highness sent £50,000 to His Excellency the Viceroy for purchase of 10 fighter aircrafts for the defence of India. In October 1941, His Highness paid a visit to the Forces in the Middle East among whom were his own men of the 1st Jammu and Kashmir Mountain Battery. In April 1944, in fitting recognition of his great service, the Maharaja was invited to England as a member of the Imperial War Cabinet—not for nothing is he styled "Shield of the Empire". On his return, after nearly three months, His Highness visited Italy at the dramatic moment when the Allied Forces had entered Rome. Later, His Highness again went overseas. During this visit he saw some of his troops on duty in Iran.

THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

The Narendra Mandal or Chamber of Princes came into existence, with the earnest co-operation of a number of leading Princes themselves, as one of the results of the Report on Indian constitutional reform presented to Parliament by Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State for India and H. E. Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy and Governor-General of India in 1919. The proposal was that the Chamber should exist as a permanent consultative body, with the Viceroy as President and the members composing the Chamber consisting mainly of the Princes and Chiefs having salutes or whose membership might otherwise be considered desirable by the Viceroy. Certain smaller Chiefs were grouped and were given the privilege of nominating a member to represent them from year to year. The Chamber is a recommendatory body, which performs its functions under a constitution approved by the Secretary of State and it deals with questions submitted to it concerning the Princes and their rights and privileges generally and their position in imperial affairs.

The Chamber was formally inaugurated by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught on 8th February 1921. It meets once a year and the agenda of subjects for discussion is framed and proposed by the Chancellor of the Chamber. The Chamber selects by vote its own office-bearers, who are the Chancellor, a pro Chancellor to act for him in his absence out of India and a Standing Committee of the Chamber. This Committee considers before the annual meetings the subjects to be discussed at them.

Composition of Chamber:—As the constitution of the Chamber provided for each State-Member exercising one vote on any question coming before the Chamber, power in the Chamber gradually fell into the hands of a majority representing the smaller States because these States were naturally the readiest to exercise their membership privileges. This development caused serious dissatisfaction among the Greater States and out of that sprang a movement for the re-organization of the Chamber.

The differences between the Greater States and the Lesser States were much sharpened by the different view-points which they held in regard to Federation. His late Highness of Patiala early in 1936 resigned the Chancellorship on this account. Thereafter His late Highness of Bikaner resigned from the Standing Committee of the Chamber. Only one Ruling Prince with a salute as big as 17 guns was then left an active participant in the Chamber's affairs. His Highness of Patiala was succeeded in the Chancellorship by His Highness of Dholpur, who automatically proceeded to the appointment from that of pro Chancellor. There was no meeting of the Chamber in 1936. His Excellency the Viceroy, in consultation with the Princes, convened a meeting in February 1937.

This meeting was preceded by intensive deliberations in the Informal Conferences of Princes. Their Highnesses at discussions which they held in Bombay in October 1936 appointed a Constitution Committee, under the Chairmanship of His late Highness the Maharaja of Patiala and including the Chancellor, to examine the Government of India Act of 1935 from the point of view of the States' entry into Federation. This Committee produced its report in the first week of February 1937, and in the course of it said that upon careful consideration of the Act they had "come to the conclusion that the safeguards have been substantially met" and that certain further communications now newly made by themselves would, if adopted, completely fulfil them. These recommendations, the Committee said, had been drafted in consideration of the fact that the Act had already been passed. They comprised, therefore, four proposed changes in the Draft States' Instrument of Accession.

This report was taken into consideration by the general body of Princes at an informal Conference which adopted the report of the Constitution Committee. This decision was endorsed in a formal meeting of the Chamber of Princes in February 1937 by the re-election of His late Highness of Patiala to the Chancellorship by an overwhelming majority, and by the election of a pro Chancellor and Standing Committee in sympathy with the same decision.

His Highness the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar succeeded His late Highness of Patiala in the Chancellorship and held the office for a number of years until the election in 1944 of His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal who is now the Chancellor. The Jam Saheb is "pro-Chancellor."

Internal Reform in States.—The pace of administrative and constitutional reform in the States has rapidly increased in the last few years owing to the introduction of provincial autonomy in British India, the apparent approach of Federation, and pressure—sometimes direct—from the Indian National Congress.

A new factor in the accession of the States to the proposed federation arose early in 1938. The Congress which had all this while opposed the inauguration of the federal part of the Government of India Act intensified its opposition since July 1937 when its nominees became Ministers in the majority of British Indian provinces. One of their principal objections was the anomaly of "forcing an alliance between democratic British Indian provinces and autocratic Indian States." In other words, the Congress demanded as one of the conditions precedent to its active co-operation with the federal scheme the introduction in the States of self-governing institutions and an undertaking by the States rulers that in choosing their representatives to the federal legislature they would adopt an elective element. Neither the British Government nor their representatives in India could countenance these demands which were contrary to the provisions of the Act. Nevertheless the tide of democracy could not be stemmed. Many States could not escape the influence of autonomous adjacent provinces.

Numerous States announced their Rulers' intention to liberalise their constitutional machinery and to improve their administration. Many actually introduced reforms. A few Rulers declared that responsible government was the goal of policy and took steps towards it. Many Rulers announced progressive schemes of administrative reform in their respective states.

An extraordinary development took place early in 1939 when Mr. Gandhi decided on a fast to death to compel the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot to implement his promise concerning the membership of a reforms committee. The Viceroy intervened and Mr. Gandhi agreed to the adjudication of the Chief Justice of the Federal Court, which went in his favour. But subsequently further difficulties over the constitution of the committee arose owing to Mr. Gandhi's promise to the minorities and Mr. Gandhi eventually recanted and declared that his fast had been coercive in character. He therefore left the committee to be constituted by the State. Later Mr. Gandhi announced a "new technique" for agitation by States subjects, in which he counselled moderation in their demands and called off all civil disobedience movements in the States.

His advice and direction was followed in almost every Indian State where previously the air had been thick with strife. In some cases the response was quick, while in others the local leaders were inclined to be resentful of this sudden brake on their activities. Eventually, however, quiet was restored on the "States front," although stray "incidents" continued to engage the attention of the local public and of Mr. Gandhi himself.

As recently as October 1941 Mr. Gandhi declared: "I am convinced that in the new world order which is bound to follow the insensate butchery, dignified by the name of war, the Princes will have place only if they become true servants of the people, deriving their power not from the sword, but from the love and consent of the people." Mr. Gandhi advised the people of the States to cultivate patience and prepare themselves for the responsibilities that would devolve on them, by doing mute constructive work. That did not mean submission to active and acute tyranny of which so many accounts had reached him. That the victims must resist in the best manner they could.

1943 Meeting of the Chamber.—The annual meeting of the Princes' Chamber was held in October 1943. It was addressed by Lord Linlithgow for the last time, for His Excellency the Crown Representative left India almost immediately after. The address was listened to by the largest number of Princes that had ever attended any session since the inauguration of the Chamber. His Excellency upheld the federal ideal as the best for Indian unity and for the constitutional future of India and declared that "that unity is wholly consistent with the survival and orderly development of Indian States." He emphasised that the Crown's obligations to protect carried with them equally binding responsibilities to ensure, if need be, that what was protected continued to be worthy of protection.

The Viceroy's remarks gave rise to mixed feelings among the Princes. The Standing Committee of the Chamber held a prolonged meeting to discuss the Chancellor's draft reply to the Crown Representative.

Replying to the Viceroy's address, the Jam Saheb made a reference to the constitutional issue and urged that disputes arising between the Government of India or a provincial Government and any Indian States or between two or more Indian States, or where a State was dissatisfied with the ruling or advice of the Crown Representative or his local representative, should be referable as of right to a court of arbitration of the Federal Court as may be settled in consultation with the representative of the States.

The Jam Saheb particularly referred to the Viceroy's statement that the "Crown's obligations to protect carry with them equally binding responsibilities to ensure that what is protected continues to be worthy of protection." He said that the statement had raised vital problems and new issues of far-reaching and grave importance which would receive their earnest consideration. In this connection the Chancellor referred to "grave apprehensions that the rights and interests of the Indian Princes were not receiving the consideration to which they were entitled because of their lack of nuisance value." He said: "In view of these grave apprehensions, it is felt that Your Excellency's successor would be rendering a real service to the Crown as also to the States, if at his early convenience he were to invite the representatives of the States for a free and frank consultation on the few outstanding questions and the ways and means to remove those prevailing apprehensions."

States' War Effort.—Reviewing the States' contribution to war effort at a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Chamber held in

Bombay in July 1944, the Nawab of Bhopal said that 59 Indian States had sent their armed forces for active service. Over 3,00,000 men had volunteered and proceeded from their territories to the various fighting services. Those were in addition to the 15,000 trained technicians and many thousand unskilled workers.

The total financial contributions made by the Princes and their people aggregated over Rs. 6,50,00,000 which was more than half the total contributions from British India for the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. Their total war investments amounted to approximately Rs. 11,50,00,000. These figures were exclusive of the investments made by various banks whose head offices were in British India but whose branches operated in the States as well and of investments through post offices in the States for which separate accounts were not kept.

The cost of material supplied for war purposes by the States came to several crores of rupees. Various States had presented aircraft to the R.A.F. and the I.A.F. Most of them had presented more than one aircraft, three having presented complete squadrons, one of them three squadrons, including a bomber squadron and one State a flight of fighters. Several Rulers had presented their own private aircraft.

Some States had presented armed vessels to the Royal Indian Navy. Some others had placed at the disposal of the War Department their motor transport ambulance companies which had rendered meritorious service overseas. Thousands of ambulances, armoured lorries and trucks had also been supplied.

1944 CRISIS.

In the middle of September two deputations of the Princes waited on His Excellency the Crown Representative. One of them discussed questions affecting smaller States such as inter-state general services, while the other took up with His Excellency the industrial policy of the Government of India as affecting the States, post war reconstruction, treaty rights and relationship with the Crown. What happened at this interview is not clear except from the rapid events which culminated in a crisis in December 1944. On December 4, 1944, for the first time in the 23 year long history of the Chamber of Princes, the Standing Committee of the Chamber resigned *en bloc* and the session of the Chamber, scheduled to meet on the following day, was obliged to be postponed *sine die*.

On this crisis of first rate importance there is, curiously enough, no authoritative information, barring a statement made in the House of Commons by the Secretary of State for India in reply to a question. Mr. Amery said: "In September last, a small deputation of Princes, led by the Chancellor of the Chamber, was received by the Crown Representative. The matters discussed covered a wide field. A further reply was sent on December 2, on behalf of the Crown Representative, to the points raised by the deputation. On December 3, just before the date fixed for the session of the Chamber of Princes, the Chancellor informed Lord Wavell that he, the Pro-Chancellor and 19 members of the Standing Committee had resigned their offices and membership of the committee. No question arises of the Crown Representative accepting or not accepting the resignations since appointments connected with the Chamber of Princes are made not by him but by the Chamber itself; but they inevitably caused postponement of the session of the Chamber.

"The Princes have made no statement indicating what particular issue or issues led them to resign. Until the situation is clear, I should not like to express any opinion on this point. I would emphasise, however, that the reply to the Princes to which I have alluded, contained nothing new in principle or policy.

"I am glad to be able to tell the House that the Viceroy has received an assurance from the Princes concerned that their resignation will not affect their determination to do their utmost to help in the prosecution of the war.

"On the question of the future development of Indian States I may add that discussions on this subject and its relation to post war development in British India were initiated with representatives of Princes on October last. These discussions are at the preliminary stage only, and the reply to the Princes' deputation, which I have mentioned, merely referred to the discussions and to the importance of the question. The Government of India are aware of the necessity for shaping their post-war development plans that benefits will, as far as possible, accrue to the whole country and not to British India only."

Commenting on Mr. Amery's statement, the Chancellor said: "The Princes will be happy to note that the communication of December 2, 1944, to which a reference was made by the Secretary of State, was not intended to contain anything new in principle or policy. . . . . The events of the past three or four years have caused grave anxiety and apprehensions to the Princes, big and small. They have without a single exception solidly stood by the Empire, and they and their people have unconditionally and to the utmost of their capacity given of their very best in men, in money, material and personal services towards the successful prosecution of the war. They have, therefore, not been able to understand why, at this stage of their long and honourable relationship with the Crown, they should receive this treatment. I repeat again the assurance already given that the States will not relax their efforts until final victory has been won over all the enemies of the King-Emperor.

"I should also like to make it clear that the Princes have no intention or desire, as is alleged in a section of the press, to stand in the way of the growth of India to its full stature, or to hinder the political, economic or social progress and advancement of their peoples. I am confident that when the time comes and it is necessary that the Princes should make sacrifices in the true interests of their country—they shall not be found wanting.

"The Princes only ask for justice and fairplay. They have faith in Lord Wavell and reply on the goodwill of His Majesty's Government."

Causes of Crisis.- The foregoing statements, though authoritative, throw little light on the issues in dispute which precipitated the crisis. For an understanding of the subject, one has to rely on press reports published at the time. These varied in detail but were agreed on the main causes of the crisis. According to these press reports, the unprecedented step of the resignation of the entire Standing Committee of the Chamber and the appointment of a "Committee of action" (including the Chancellor and the Pro Chancellor the Nawab of Bhopal and Dr Jam Saheb of Nawanagar) was the climax of a series of events since September 15-16, 1944 when a deputation of Princes led by the Nawab of Bhopal, waited on H. E. the Crown Representative. About a month later the Chancellor addressed a communication to the Political Adviser to the Viceroy. The latter replied on December 9, which was the immediate cause of the Princes' decision. The decision was taken after several hours of protracted discussion extending over two days, and in the later stages the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Rulers consulted the Standing Committee of the Law Chancellor administrative Work. So far experience was consulted. Besides the Nawab of Bhopal Chancellor of the Chamber, and the Pro Chancellor, the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, the members of the Standing Committee who resigned included the Rulers of Baroda (Senior), Dewas (Senior), Ratlam, Jaipur, Bikaner Bilaspur and Rewa.

It has to be noted in this connection that in 1936 delegates from the greater and lesser States on the question of Federation resigned in the resignation of the Chancellor, the late Maharaja of Patiala. Likewise H. H. the Maharaja of Jaisalmer became Chairman of the Standing Committee. No meeting of the Chamber was held that year and the Viceroy in consultation with the Princes' representatives drew up a formula in 1937. In spite of the latest number of Rulers involved in the present resignation, a vital difference is that the resignation of 1936 was a result of disunity, while the present resignation is an expression of unity among the Princes.

Princes Demands.- Newspaper reports claim that the Princes' decision to the Viceroy in the middle of September covered eight points, namely: First, the Chamber set up to control the working of the joint wings of States should consist of full powered States and should not include minority representatives of States.

Secondly, joint advisers appointed for groups of States which had it financially and otherwise desirable to have them should not deal with Political Officers over the head of the State administrations.

Thirdly, the working of various schemes relating to the States should be reviewed periodically.

Fourthly, the Standing Committee should be given the opportunity to prepare schemes to secure minimum standards of administration in the states.

Fifthly Princes could be allowed to draw up an alternative plan for co-operative grouping.

Sixthly joint High Courts should not be set up The Raja of Bilaspur, in particular, is reported to have opposed these courts as an invasion of the rights of States.

Seventhly, the Instrument of Attachment should be revised in consultation with representatives of the attaching and attached States and no further attachments should be made.

Eighthly, arbitration machinery should be set up to ensure that treaty rights are not overriden.

The Viceroys' reply expressed disagreement with points one, two, five, six and eight and the first part of seven, and promised consideration of three and four. As regards the second part of seven, the reply pointed out that the scheme of attachment was limited to Western India and Gujarat States and the Government had no intention of extending it to other States

The reply promised protection against undue newspaper attacks from British India against States and drew attention to the fact that as States' administrations improved occasions for harsh or unjust criticisms would become less and less

On the question of post-war reconstruction and industrial planning the Crown Representative was against allowing any unit or units to follow any policy of development that was likely to upset the All India scheme.

Treaty rights.- The declaration that, while the Crown stood by all the undertakings given in the past to the Princes in regard to the protection of their treaty rights, the interpretation to be put on those treaties must be according to usage and in accordance with the changed circumstances of the present day, was construed by the Princes as an attempt on the part of the Crown to revise treaties in a unilateral fashion. Their contention was that while they were agreeable to any revision of the treaties it must not be done unilaterally by the Crown but only after consultation with the Princes. The Princes asserted that they had always stood for the progress and well being of their peoples and that they would not oppose the revision of a treaty just for the sake of opposition, but that the case had to be established when a revision was projected.

In regard to the attachment of smaller States the Princes' contention was that the Crown Representative must at least have consulted the Rulers concerned before deciding on any action. On this and other subjects it was proposed to move strongly worded resolutions at the session of the Princes' Chamber, but as the Political Department discountenanced them they were dropped.

Deadlock resolved.- In the next six or seven months one heard very little of the public activities of the Indian Princes in an organisational sense. There was no development since the resignation of the Standing Committee except for expressions of regret by British and Indian newspapers and publicists. In the summer of 1945, however, it was reported that the deadlock had almost been resolved. The resignations made in December 1944 were withdrawn late in the summer of 1945 and the Princely Order turned its attention to measures towards the political, social and economic uplift of the States against the background of current developments in the country.

Attitude to Wavell Plan.—The Princes' meeting in Bombay in the summer of 1945 coincided with the conference of leaders convened by His Excellency the Viceroy. The Nawab of Bhopal, addressing the Constitutional Advisory Committee of Princes and Ministers, welcomed the Wavell Plan, expressed the desire that an agreed settlement should be reached, and gave the assurance that the Princes would co-operate most cordially with an interim national Government for British India on matters of all India concern.

His Highness felt confident that they could come to reasonable and honourable terms with the Government of a free India, and said: "India is our motherland. We have a great heritage of tradition, culture and administrative experience. We yield to none in patriotism. We are not cut asunder by communal and parochial differences. Our contribution can, therefore, be of real help to the country. It is our duty and privilege to work for our people, always to have them in our thoughts and to live for them.

"We must associate our people as closely as possible with the administration of our States. This is, in fact, being done in many States. We shall have to take immediate action where this has not already been done to implement forthwith and to the fullest extent the recommendations made at our previous meetings with regard to independent judiciary, representative institutions and the fixing of the privy purse. We must act in these matters not as if we are fighting a delaying action but as those leading a successful advance."

Referring to the Wavell Plan, His Highness said that it was proof of the Viceroy's goodwill and sincerity towards India and her aspirations. The States were not directly concerned at this stage in the formation of the Executive Council. They shared, however, the general desire in the country that an agreed settlement should be reached. The Princes would wish gladly to see an Interim National Government for British India and would co-operate with them most cordially on matters of all India concern. What action the States should take to collaborate with British India on matters of common concern in the interim period and on a long term basis needed careful consideration.

"Our policy," said His Highness, "is to live and let live. We seek justice for the States and their peoples. We are ready to make our contribution towards the greatness and glory of our motherland and for the ordered progress of humanity."

The Standing Committee met again at the end of September, 1945, and considered a number of questions of interest to the States. On the morrow of the meeting, the Late Sir Manubhai Mehta, Chairman of the Committee of Ministers, dwelt on some of the points of difference between the Indian States and the Paramount Power. Referring to the contention that low taxation standards in the Indian States attracted capital from British India, he made it clear that the States had no intention to invite British Indian industrialists to establish industries in State territories at the expense of the industrial development of British India. He suggested that a large part of the capital that felt attracted to the Indian States was that of subjects of Indian States, who wished to use a part of their capital for the development of industries in their own States, which they loved. He conceded, however, that most Indian States had a great leeway to make up in the matter of standards of taxation, but they must have the time to bring their standards up to those of British India. The States also asked for a voice in the formulation of the economic and industrial policy of the whole country. They did not want to be presented with a *fait accompli* in this or other matters and then be called upon to conform to standards or policies in the shaping of which they had no voice. The late Sir Manubhai also complained that the Central Government had obstructed the natural growth of industries in Indian States.

States' Collaboration with British India.—Sir Manubhai declared that the States were prepared to collaborate in order to see that India achieved full political progress. What they opposed was unilateral changes in their treaty rights. He said that there should be no change in the fundamental form of government. The rulers might accept representative or responsible government, they were prepared to associate their people with the Government, for they would not like that democracy, which had been flourishing in the States for the last three or four centuries, should be changed at the dictation of anyone.

Princely circles were busy in January 1946 on the eve of the annual session of the Chamber. It is at the meeting of the Standing Committee and at gatherings of some of about two hundred rulers and ministers, that we discussed the position of the States in general against the background of impending constitutional developments in India, the latter's future scheme, all-India industrial and aviation policies, co-operative grouping of States and joint services.

1946 Session of the Chamber.—Meeting after an interval of nearly two years, the annual session of the Chamber of Princes heard the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, give an assurance on one of the main points of difference which led to the crisis of 1944, namely, treaty rights and relationship with the Crown.

"I can assure you," said the Viceroy, "that there is no intention on our part to initiate any change in this relationship or those rights without your consent.

"I am confident that you will have no intention or desire to stand in the way of the growth of India to its full stature or to hinder the political economic or social progress and advancement of your subjects.

"It will rather be natural and in accordance with your traditions that you should become leaders in peace, as you formerly have been in war."

Speaking of States whose finance is inadequate, Lord Wavell suggested that it was incumbent upon them so to modify their constitutional position as to ensure the welfare of their subjects for the future. In order that these States might have political stability, adequate financial resources and effective association of the people

with the administration, he strongly urged that they should arrange to join a larger unit or combine with other small States to form a political entity of a sufficient size.

Referring to economic problems, the Viceroy said: "It is my earnest aim and it will be my constant endeavour that the interests of the States should receive the same attention and sympathy from the Government of India in the process of development as the Provinces of British India. I am also sure that the States will afford that same measure of cordial co-operation in controls and in planning as they have given in the past.

Lord Wavell said he had under consideration further machinery to improve economic touch between British India and the States.

The Viceroy invited the Chamber's attention to two particular examples of the need for close co-operation one short term, one long term. The short-term instance was that of food grains for some time to come, world allocations would continue to be made by the Combined Food Boards in Washington, and India would have to justify her demand for a share in the world surpluses by showing that she was making the best possible distribution of her own resources. In this, the produce of British India and the States must be treated as one.

The long-term issue was the management of India's water-supplies, in which direction lay India's best way to progress. In many of the schemes now under consideration, for flood control, irrigation, navigation, and hydro-electric power, provinces of British India and States were closely concerned and it was essential that they should work in close co-operation, so that unified development could take place.

The Viceroy touched on the importance of gradually approximating taxation policies and systems in Indian States with those of British India.

Constitutional Developments in States.

An important declaration on constitutional developments in Indian States, guaranteeing certain fundamental rights to the States people, was made by the Chancellor, the Nawab of Bhopal. On behalf of the States he pledged himself to make "our fullest contribution to any attempt to settle India's constitutional problems on a just and reasonable basis." The declaration of rights was an earnest of this desire. A resolution urging States to adopt immediate measures to implement the policy outlined in the declaration was adopted by the Chamber.

The Chancellor referred to differences and disagreements which, he said, weakened India and added:

"It is to the spirit of justice, tolerance and co-operation that I look to bring us to the goal which every thinking Indian, be he Prince or peasant, must long to reach. *Is there one among us who does not wish to see this land of our birth free*, great and respected (applause), making its worthy contribution to the uplifting of humanity as it did in the ages long ago?"

Referring to the intention recorded in the resolution to make every possible contribution to the settlement of the Indian constitutional problem, the Chancellor said: "The character and extent of that contribution it is not yet possible for us to specify, for we have no idea of what the final picture is to be. We can, however, promise our fullest contribution to any attempt to settle India's constitutional problem on a just and reasonable basis."

As an earnest of that spirit and to enable the States to play their full part in the India of the future, the Chancellor made the following declaration:

"The Chamber of Princes in consultation with the Committee of Ministers have given anxious consideration to the question of the development of constitutional reforms in Indian States and without prejudice to the correct constitutional position, which has been reaffirmed by the declaration made in Parliament on behalf of H. M. G. and repeated by H. E. the Viceroy, that 'the decision as to the constitution best suited to the needs of his people and his state rests with the Ruler himself to take,' they recommend an immediate declaration by the Chamber of Princes of the policy in this matter which should be taken immediately where this had not already been done, to implement it.

"The Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes is accordingly authorised to make the following declaration on behalf of and with the full authority of the Chamber of Princes:

"The object is to *set up forthwith constitutions in the States in which the sovereign powers of the Rulers are exercised through regular constitutional channel without in any way affecting or impairing the continuance of the reigning dynasty in, and the integrity of each State.*

"There shall be *popular institutions* with elected majorities to ensure close and effective association of the people with the governance of the States.

"It is understood that in framing the detailed constitution of individual States on the above lines, regard shall be had to the special circumstances in each State.

"Most States have already adopted statutory provisions guaranteeing the rule of law and the security of persons and property within their territories. In order to lay down and declare the position in this matter in precise and clear terms, the following essential rights should be guaranteed in States where this has not already been done with powers vested in the courts of the States to redress any infringement of these rights:—

"(1) No person should be deprived of his liberty, nor should his dwelling or property be entered, sequestered or confiscated save in accordance with law.

"(2) Such right may be suspended as may be prescribed in case of war, rebellion or serious internal disorder.

"(3) Every person should enjoy the right of free expression of opinion, the right of free association and combination and the right to assemble peacefully without arms and without military formation for purposes not opposed to law or morality.

"(4) Every person should enjoy freedom of conscience and the right of freely to profess and practice his religion, subject to public order and morality.

"(5) All persons should be equal before the law, irrespective of religion, caste or creed.

"(6) No disability should attach to any person merely by reason on his religion, caste or creed, in regard to public employment, office of power or honour, or in the exercise of any trade or calling.

"(7) There should be no *begar* (forced labour).

"It is reaffirmed that the administration shall be based on the following essential principles which would be strictly enforced where they do not obtain at present:

"1. The administration of justice must vest in an impartial and competent judiciary independent of the executive, and there must be suitable provision for the impartial adjudication of disputes between individuals and the state.

"2. The Rulers in their own States should clearly demarcate administrative budgets from civil lists and fix the latter at a reasonable percentage of the ordinary revenue.

"3. The incidence of taxation must be fair and equitable and a definite and substantial portion of the revenue must be allocated for the benefit of the people, particularly in the nation building departments.

"It is strongly recommended that the essential measures recommended in this declaration should, where they are not in force, be adopted without delay.

"This declaration, made spontaneously and earnestly, is inspired by faith in the peoples of Indian States and in the future destiny of the States. It represents the will of the Rulers to implement these decisions without reservation or delay. May it lead to increasing freedom from want and fear, and freedom of the mind and its expression! May it grow on the sure foundation of mutual love, tolerance, service and responsibility!"

Chancellor's Reply to Crown Representative's Address. Replying to the Crown Representative's opening address, the Nawab of Bhopal, on behalf of the Princes, said: "We are grateful to Your Excellency for the *reassurance that there is no intention to initiate any change in our relationship with the Crown or the rights guaranteed by our treaties and engagements without our consent.* We have already declared that we have no intention of withholding our consent to any adjustments which may be required under the future constitutional arrangements in India and which we consider reasonable in the wider interests of India. We desire our motherland to occupy her due place among the great nations of the world. The higher the status of an Indian the greater must be his sense of humiliation to the continuance of the present political deadlock in the country."

Referring to the attachment scheme the Chancellor said: "We take it as understood that the arrangements envisaged under this suggestion are intended to proceed on the basis of mutual consent and do not exclude suitable schemes of joint services between some bigger and some smaller States where these may be evolved by mutual agreement. In fact some of the smaller States have admittedly efficient administrations and are willing to do all they can, individually where necessary or through suitable voluntary schemes of joint services, to effect such further improvements as may be possible and required to meet local conditions. The Chamber of Princes has already stated its view that where individual States cannot themselves afford the agreed standards of efficiency required in modern times, they should do so by making suitable arrangements with *some other State or States*. We are convinced that it is possible to ensure the objective in view without impairing the continuance of the ruling dynasty or the integrity and autonomy of the State concerned."

The Chancellor said that the Rulers concerned were entitled to be assured that in their agreeing to work out suitable schemes of joint services for the fuller attainment of their administration would not be any jurisdiction or undue interference by local officers in their internal affairs. "We feel sure," he continued, "that in seeking the smaller States which cannot themselves afford to provide the requisite standard of a modern administration to form 'political units' of efficient size, Your Excellency has no intention of suggesting any encroachment whatsoever on the continuance of the ruling dynasty or the integrity or autonomy of the States concerned. We deem it our duty to bring to Your Excellency's notice the serious misgivings which prevail generally, amongst the Rulers of so-called smaller States and we invite Your Excellency's particular sympathy and consideration in approaching the problems of these States."

H. H. of Bhopal on India's Independence.—A few words of the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes speaking in his personal capacity, appealed to all Indians to make a united effort for the achievement of India's national freedom based on compromise and mutual sacrifice. He said: "I stand for a free and independent India. No Indian worthy of the name would stand for anything less. If sacrifices are needed, let us all, in a spirit of 1857 patriotism, placing the good of the country before everything else, come together and make our mutual contribution to the task of building a new India of our own dreams, an India which will fill her proper place in the councils of the world and make, as in the days long ago, her contribution to the uplift of humanity and the advance of the spirit of true civilization."

Referring to the Princes' attitude in this regard, His Highness said: "The States form an intimate part of this sub-continent and are linked to it by history, by tradition and by the strongest economic considerations. It is inevitable, therefore, that the future of India should be a problem of living concern and of vital moment to the States. While they cannot consent to be effaced as separate entities, they realise that they owe it to the country, to themselves and to their own people to take their full share in helping to build an

India in which its diverse elements and many interests may receive just and, where possible, generous recognition. I am certain that no Prince will, in order to secure his own selfish ends, conspire to perpetuate foreign control and domination. I regard myself as an Indian first and, when the honour of India is concerned, I am prepared to make the biggest sacrifice that the circumstances may call for. If we want protection and strength, let us seek them in the affection and loyalty of our own people for there we shall find our strongest and surest bulwark. The future would indeed be dark if the States were to rely upon foreign support for their preservation through generations to come."

In a press interview, the Nawab of Bhopal declared that, while he and his fellow-rulers were working for the independence of India, they would look with dismay upon a settlement imposed without agreement. In his consultations with various political leaders he was trying to secure assurances that the States would receive fair consideration in any constitutional settlement.

States and Cabinet Mission.—The political outlook underwent a transformation with the announcement in the middle of March, 1946, that a British Cabinet Delegation would visit India and finally settle the constitutional problem of the country.

At a meeting of Rulers and Ministers of the Indian States, early in April 1946, it was generally agreed that any constitution would be subject to ratification by the States in order to be binding on them, that adherence to the monarchical form of Government and continuance of the reigning dynasty in each state would not be open to question and that the existing treaties and *sanads* would not be altered unilaterally without the consent of the States concerned. It was also agreed that the following points should be placed before the Cabinet Delegation.

Enforcement of constitutional safeguards, which the States may secure, should be such as can be enforced through the Federal Court.

Every State shall continue to retain its sovereignty, except to the extent to which its powers are delegated by it to the future Indian Union;

The territorial integrity of each State shall not be interfered with and the existing boundaries of each State shall not be altered without its free consent and approval;

The reigning dynasty of each State shall continue;

The existing form of Government in each State shall not be interfered with by the Union or any unit of the Union;

States which cannot individually afford to provide the basic efficiency of administration required in modern times should freely enter into suitable arrangements founded on consent with large States or combine in groups of small States.

Shortly after, the Indian States Constitutional Advisory Committee decided that the Princely Order should remain outside the proposed Interim Government, but the idea that an *ad hoc* committee should be established, to serve as a liaison body between the Interim Central Executive and the Indian States, found strong support. As for the position of the States in an independent India, the Princes were reluctant to commit themselves until a full and final constitutional picture emerged.

Cabinet Mission's Memorandum on States.—In a memorandum on States Treaties and Paramountcy, presented to the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, the Cabinet Mission said:

"Prior to the recent statement of the British Prime Minister in the House of Commons an assurance was given to the Princes that there was no intention on the part of the Crown to initiate any change in their relationship with the Crown or the rights guaranteed by their treaties and engagements without their consent. It was at the same time stated that the Princes' consent to any changes which might emerge as a result of negotiations would not unreasonably be withheld. The Chamber of Princes has since confirmed that the Indian States fully share the general desire in the country for the immediate attainment by India of her full status. H. M. G. have now declared that if the Successor Government or Governments in British India desire independence, no obstacle would be placed in their way. The effect of these announcements is that all those concerned with the future of India wish her to attain a position of independence within or without the British Commonwealth. The Delegation have come here to assist in resolving the difficulties which stand in the way of India fulfilling this wish.

"During the interim period, which must elapse before the coming into operation of a new Constitutional structure under which British India will be independent or fully self-governing, paramountcy will remain in operation. But the British Government could not and will not in any circumstances transfer paramountcy to an Indian Government.

"In the meanwhile, the Indian States are in a position to play an important part in the formulation of the new Constitutional structure for India, and H. M. G. have been informed by the Indian States that they desire, in their own interests and in the interests of India as a whole, both to make their contribution to the framing of the structure, and to take their due place in it when it is completed. In order to facilitate this they will doubtless strengthen their position by doing everything possible to ensure that their administrations conform to the highest standard. Where adequate standards cannot be achieved within the existing resources of the State they will no doubt arrange in suitable cases to form or join administrative units large enough to enable them to be fitted into the constitutional structure. It will also strengthen the position of States during this formulative period if the various Governments which have not already done so take active steps to place themselves in close and constant touch with public opinion in their State by means of representative institutions.

"During the Interim period it will be necessary for the States to conduct negotiations with British India in regard to the future regulation of matters of common concern, especially in the economic and financial field. Such negotiations, which will be necessary whether the States desire to participate in the new Indian Constitutional structure or not, will occupy a considerable period of time, and since some of these negotiations may well be incomplete when the new structure comes into being, it will, in order to avoid administrative difficulties, be necessary to arrive at an understanding between the States and those likely to control the succession Government or Governments that for a period of time the then existing arrangements as to these matters of common concern should continue until the new agreements are completed. In this matter, the British Government and the Crown Representative will lend such assistance as they can, should it be so desired.

"When a new fully self-governing or independent Government or Governments come into being in British India, H M G's influence with these Governments will not be such as to enable them to carry out the obligations of paramountcy. Moreover, they cannot contemplate that British troops would be retained in India for this purpose. Thus, as a logical sequence and in view of the desires expressed to them on behalf of the Indian States, His Majesty's Government will cease to exercise the powers of paramountcy. This means that the rights of the States which flow from their relationship to the Crown will no longer exist and that all the rights surrendered by the States to the paramount power will return to the States. Political arrangements between the States on the one side and the British Crown and British India on the other will thus be brought to an end. The void will have to be filled either by the States entering into a federal relationship with the successor Government or Governments in British India, or failing this, entering into particular political arrangements with it or them."

On May 16, 1946, the British Cabinet Mission issued their famous statement, outlining their proposals for the evolution of a future Constitution of India (See Chapter on the Indian National Congress). Princely circles generally regarded the Statement as satisfactory.

Princes' Reaction to Cabinet Mission's proposals.—Shortly after the Standing Committee of the Chamber and Ministers of other States met to consider the Cabinet Mission's proposals in the light of the memorandum quoted above. In June 1946 the Chancellor wrote to the Viceroy:—

"The Standing Committee of Princes gave most careful consideration at their recent meetings in Bombay to the proposals of the Cabinet Mission and Your Excellency in regard to the long-range constitutional arrangements and for the interim period. Their views are embodied in the enclosed statement which has been released to the press and of which an advance copy was forwarded to Sir Conrad Corfield, Political Adviser to the Viceroy in his capacity as Crown Representative. I would invite Your Excellency's particular attention to the attitude taken by the Standing Committee of Princes on the question of internal reforms in the States as indicated in Paragraph 4 of the press statement.

"The Standing Committee desired me to convey to the members of the Cabinet Mission and to Your Excellency their graceful appreciation of the genuine efforts made by them, notwithstanding obvious difficulties, to reach as far as possible an agreed settlement of the Indian constitutional problem. The Standing Committee are of the view that the plan provides the necessary machinery for the attainment by India of independence as well as a fair basis for further negotiations. They welcome the declaration of the Cabinet Mission in regard to paramountcy, but consider certain adjustments necessary for the interim period which have already been indicated by them. Final decisions of the States and of the Standing Committee, as will doubtless be appreciated, will depend on the completed picture which may emerge from the proposed negotiations and discussions.

"The Standing Committee desire in particular to convey their gratitude to Your Excellency for your valuable advice and assistance during these negotiations to safeguard the legitimate interest of the States, and they would request that their grateful thanks may also be conveyed to Sir Conrad Corfield who, as Your Excellency knows, has been very helpful. The Committee feel confident that with your support, the various matters which have been left undefined or for future negotiations and discussions will be settled on merits to the satisfaction of the States.

"The Standing Committee have decided, in response to Your Excellency's invitation, to set up a Negotiating Committee whose personnel is given in the enclosed list. The Committee did their utmost to keep the number small as desired by Your Excellency, but they felt that it would not be possible for them to reduce that number. I shall be grateful if I am informed as early as possible, of the time and place when this committee is expected to meet, and the personnel of the corresponding committee which may be set up by the representatives of British India on the Constituent Assembly. The result of these negotiations are proposed to be considered by the Standing Committee of Princes, the Committee of Ministers and the Constitutional Advisory Committee whose recommendations will be placed before a general conference of Rulers and representatives of States. The decision on the question whether the States should or should not join the Constituent Assembly will be taken by that conference and will depend on the result of the forthcoming negotiations.

"A list of representatives of the States for the proposed committee on matters of common concern to British India and the States is also enclosed. It was necessary to accommodate on it various important interests and regions of States and to include persons with special knowledge of subjects which are likely to be taken up at the deliberations of this committee. It is understood, however, that all the members of this Committee would not be required to attend every meeting, and that ordinarily not

more than five or six, whatever the number from British India, would be invited by the Chancellor to participate in the discussions according to the nature of the subjects on the agenda. Provision will also have to be made for the co-option of representatives from any State or group of States, not represented on the Committee, when any special questions particularly affecting them are under discussion. Draft rules for the conduct of business and other details relating to this committee will be discussed with Sir Conrad and it is believed that Your Excellency may also have to consult the interim Government in regard to these matters.

"In the meantime, as desired by Your Excellency, questions relating to the exercise of paramountcy in the interim period are proposed to be pursued with Sir Conrad and any outstanding points will be submitted to Your Excellency. The Standing Committee have authorised me to conduct further negotiations in regard to these matters with a view to reaching early decisions."

To this the Viceroy replied at the end of June: —

"The Cabinet Mission and I welcome the attitude which the Princes have adopted towards the plan which we have proposed for the solution of India's constitutional problem, and we particularly appreciate the action of the Standing Committee in endorsing the suggestions we made in regard to the manner in which States could best fit themselves to make their due contribution to India's new constitutional structure. We are confident that, when the time comes for the States to make their final decision, that decision will be characterised by the same sense of realism and the same spirit of accommodation as have already been manifested.

"I greatly appreciate the sentiments expressed by the Standing Committee in regard to myself and my Political Adviser. I should like to assure Your Highness and the Standing Committee that we shall continue, during the forthcoming negotiations, to give such assistance as is in our power to the promotion of agreed conclusions satisfactory alike to the States and to British India.

"I have taken note of the personnel selected by the States to represent them on the Negotiating Committee. I will inform Your Highness, as soon as I am in a position to do so, of the time and place of the Committee's meeting. The composition of the corresponding committee from British India cannot, I think, be determined in advance of the preliminary session of the Constituent Assembly.

"I understand from Sir Conrad Corfield that he is already engaged in active discussions with the authorities of the Central Government about the machinery for giving effect to the Princes' proposal for a Consultative Committee to deal with matters of common concern to British India and the States. Sir Conrad will, no doubt, keep Your Highness fully informed of the progress made in these discussions, and I myself intend, at a later stage, to place the proposal before the Interim Government.

"I shall be grateful if Your Highness will convey to the Standing Committee of Princes my appreciation of the helpful attitude they have adopted towards the complex constitutional problems with which India is confronted. Under Your Highness's presidency, the Standing Committee have given a lead which will, I trust, be followed by all Princes of India."

Meanwhile, there was evidence of considerable activity by the Indian Rulers not only to liberalise their administrations, but also to get together for common purposes. The decision to form a Union of Deccan States is an example of this tendency. It was resolved that a Board of Rulers would exercise constitutional sovereignty in a combine Government with one popular ministry and one legislature. There would be common services and a common Exchequer and the boundaries of individual states would be obliterated.

MERGER SCHEME.

By far the biggest development affecting the Princely Order during the past 12 months is a merger scheme for Indian States decided upon by the Crown Representative under which smaller states are to be linked with bigger ones. Small Indian States will be merged into neighbouring larger ones with whom they have geographical economic and political affinities. The States to which such responsibilities are to be transferred have been apprised of these details as also have the units to be attached which collectively cover an area of over 7,000 square miles with a population of over 8,00,000 and an annual revenue of more than Rs. 70,00,000.

The *communique* announcing this said:—

"H. E. the Crown Representative, has for a long period had under intensive review the perplexing political and administrative problems which arise from the existence in Western India and Gujarat of literally hundreds of small units which, though they are usually referred to as 'semi-jurisdictional' or 'non-jurisdictional' estates or talukas, do actually fall within the category of 'Indian States'. Owing to the slenderness of their individual resources and general aversion from neighbourly co-operation there has arisen in this part of India geographical, administrative and economic fragmentation on a scale unknown anywhere else in the country. In the great majority of these units the revenues, which often have to be divided among numerous shareholders, barely suffice to meet the private needs of the talukdars and shareholders, and the amenities provided for their subjects under the supervision of the local Political authorities are therefore sadly circumscribed. In short, the Crown Representative's survey has fully established that without some drastic simplification of existing arrangements any kind of co-ordinated development of the countryside or any form of real progress is impossible."

The 'communique' refers to the discussion of the problem in the period preceding the 1935 Act and says that the Maharaja of Baroda

(to whom many of the small units in Western India and Gujerat are tributory) brought forward proposals to bring these tributaries into closer relations with the Baroda State.

A fresh approach to the problem has since been made on the lines of these proposals and on a wider basis with a view to afford to other larger states an opportunity to assume similar responsibilities in respect of units which have similar geographical, economic and political amenities with them.

In order that the scheme may be carried into effect with the least possible delay Lt.-Col. G. B. Williams of the Indian Political Service has been placed on special duty in the area concerned.

The 'communique' points out that the scheme contains due provision for the continued integrity of the attached units and of the existing powers and privileges of their talukdars and shareholders in so far as may be compatible with modern requirements and subject to further review after a period of seven years as also for the allocation of a suitable proportion of the revenue for their personal requirements.

The States to which these small units are to be attached will also be required to admit the inhabitants of attached areas to the benefits of administrative amenities such as secondary and technical education and medical treatment on the same terms as their own subjects and to provide new hospitals, schools, roads and other amenities where these though clearly required, are beyond the present capacity of local resources.

The Crown Representative is conscious that the action to which he is now committed may meet with criticism on the ground that it is calculated to infringe the rights and lower the status of many ancient families, or alternatively that the Paramount Power should itself have assumed direct responsibility for such reforms as may be necessary. He has examined the problem from both these points of view with all due regard to policies and obligations for the maintenance and support of Indian States, however small and weak. As stated above, provision has been made to implement such obligations in so far as they are compatible with the overriding principle that autocratic powers shall not be abused and that a State which is not inherently capable of survival should be artificially perpetuated. The ultimate test of fitness for the survival of any State is, in his opinion, capacity to secure the welfare of its subjects, and he regards the forthcoming qualified merger of these small States as a justifiable solution of any conflict in his obligations towards Rulers and ruled. Experience has shown that the units with which he is here concerned, not only when unaided but even when grouped together as 'thanas' or under close supervision of Political Agents, are unable to achieve the conditions of administrative efficiency which alone can justify in them the perpetuation of any form of hereditary rule. On the other hand, it has been signally demonstrated that in great and wealthy States such as even in considerably smaller States under requisite efficiency can be abundantly achieved.

The assumption of direct responsibility for the necessary reforms, by the Paramount Power is regarded by the Crown Representative as impracticable because geographical and other factors preclude the absorption of these area in British India and because the Political Department is not an administrative organisation or equipped with the machinery and resources of finance and personnel which can only be afforded by the administrative control of large territories. Moreover the areas concerned are so scattered and fragmentated as to make it impossible to bring them under unified central control. These difficulties and deficiencies can, in the Crown Representative's opinion, only be overcome by the course on which he has decided, which involves delegation of the responsibility to those who are in the best position to discharge it namely, the bigger States of Western India and Gujarat. In framing the terms of that delegation he has been fully mindful of the interests of the inhabitants of these small States, of those to whom they owe immediate allegiance and of the larger States with which a new relationship is to be established. To all these parties the Crown Representative admits a continuing responsibility which does not exclude his future intervention, as circumstances may demand, in furtherance of the essential object which he has in view, namely the firm establishment of conditions in which the areas concerned will secure and enjoy full opportunity for progress and development.

The idea of co-ordination of smaller States for administrative purposes is not new. Years ago Lord Irwin (now Lord Halifax) in a confidential memorandum urged the Princes to put their houses in order and maintain certain minimum standards of administration.

Later still Lord Linlithgow openly exhorted the Princes on the same lines, and, further, pressed the smaller states to pool their resources in order that they may adequately discharge their obligations as a modern state.

In 1939 the Political Department issued a circular asking all States with an annual revenue of less than Rs. 20,00,000 to join regional confederations. In reply to this the Princes submitted a memorandum in which they insisted that grouping of States should be voluntary and that no conditions and restrictions as to the manner in which the police forces should be maintained or the administration of justice should be provided for should be imposed from without; they were above all keen on maintaining unaltered the rights of the grouped states vis-a-vis each other.

Criticisms of Merger Scheme.—Criticising the "qualified" merger scheme and suggesting a better alternative, a committee representative of the people of 17 principalities and chiefships comprising the Deccan States formulated a scheme, federal in character and designed to take full account of the rights, interests and obligations of all the parties, affected—the rulers, the citizens and the States alike. The executive authority in the proposed constitution for the States will be exercised on behalf of the rulers by the President of the Federation assisted by a Cabinet of whom

two-fifths will be members of the Federal Assembly. The legislature will be bicameral, the Upper House designed to uphold the authority of the rulers and the States and the Lower, constituted though it will be by indirect election, that of their peoples. On the Council, each ruler will have a seat based on the hereditary principle and no other element will be represented to it. The list of federal subject is not very extensive so that the States' Governments are left with a large measure of autonomy. The principle of the rule of law is accepted as well as that, contrary to the rulers' opinion recorded by the Joint Parliamentary Committee, of the fundamental rights of the citizens. There is ample safeguard for the maintenance of Treaty rights, a matter of no small importance from the point of view of the Paramount Power. The scheme further accords full recognition to the principle of regionalism, that is, of geographical, cultural, economic and other affinities, as the Crown Representative's scheme is meant to do.

In Kathiawar itself the protest against the merger scheme grew with the passage of time. Whereas the Hindu Mahasabha Working Committee opposed the attachment of Hindu talukdars and territories to neighbouring bigger Muslim States, the Rulers of attached States objected to the scheme on the grounds that it militated against the recognised concept of Paramountcy and against the Government of India Act. In the autumn of 1943 one of the attached States, namely, Bhadwa Taluka challenged the transfer of some cases from the files of the judicial branch of the Political Department to the courts of the attaching States. The matter was settled by a special tribunal which held that the transfer was illegal and also observed that the attachment scheme itself was *ultra vires* of the Government of India Act and a reversal of imperial policy.

Meanwhile, the attachment scheme which according to the April *communique*, was confined to the non-jurisdictional and semi-jurisdictional States, was extended so as to include the 3rd and 4th class states some of whom at least had full jurisdictional powers. This increased the opposition of the princely order to the scheme.

The judicial finding that the scheme was invalid created an embarrassing situation for the Political Department who, being convinced of the desirability of the step, induced the Secretary of State for India to initiate in Parliament legislation validating the attachment scheme. This measure was enacted quickly and secured Royal assent in March 1944. The Bill, which, in its original draft, was comprehensive in character, was restricted by an official amendment to the States of Kathiawar and Gujerat. On account of the war-time restrictions on transport and communications the interests affected could not effectively present their case before Parliament. Even so, Opposition M.Ps., acting on the strength of cables sent by some of the Indian Princes, objected to the validation of an executive act which had been judicially held invalid and contended that the scheme was not only not so urgently necessary but would in its operation adversely affect the interests of both the Rulers and the subjects of the attached States. Government spokesmen, on the other hand, affirmed that the scheme devised by the Political Department in India was the only feasible method of ensuring to the subjects of the numerous, weak, and excessively fragmented States the amenities of modern administration which were sought to be made available to them through merger with units commanding better resources. Government members also gave the assurance that the scheme did not involve any deprivation of the rights of the rulers of the attached States, inasmuch as what was transferred to the bigger States was only those powers which the agents of the Crown Representative had till then been exercising on behalf of the Rulers of the small States.

The enforcement of the attachment scheme led to some petty difficulties which were overcome easily. Nevertheless, some at least of the smaller States affected by the scheme did not fully reconciled themselves to it.

The question continued to engage the attention not only of the Princes affected by the scheme but also of the Order as a whole. The scheme was criticized by the conference of two hundred princes and ministers which met in New Delhi during the Cabinet Delegation negotiations.

A meeting of Kathiawar States held in Bombay devised a formula based broadly on the bilateral co-operative grouping principle. A couple of months later, Dr. M. R. Jayakar drew up a bilateral agreement seeking to overcome the chief objections of the smaller States and contemplating the establishment of a joint High Court and common police services. A detailed scheme drafted on this basis was considered by the States concerned in December 1945 but rejected. A time limit was given to the Princes, but they asked for an extension. Meanwhile, some of the dissenting States agreed to the draft. Eventually, early in 1946, the whole lot of them agreed to work it, subject to the condition that they would have the right to appeal to higher authorities.

STATES PEOPLES.

Symptomatic of the change that was gradually coming over the Indian scene was the awakening among States peoples, who looked forward to an early opportunity of associating themselves with the task of framing the new Constitution. Although, strictly speaking, they had no *locus standi* in the determination of the future status of the States, they expected that their representatives would be associated, along with the representatives of the States Governments, in the framing of the Constitution. The activities of the Indian States Peoples' Conference, therefore, assumed unprecedented importance. For the first time in its history the Conference met within the borders of an Indian State—Udaipur. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru presided.

Pandit Nehru said the approach to the Princes should be a friendly one and an invitation to them to join hands in the great tasks ahead. In regard to small states, he said that the absorption should be with the provinces as

ot with existing States as had recently been one in Western India. The Rulers of such maller states might be given some kind of ensions and might be further encouraged to erve in a different capacity. The major Indian tates with a reformed and democratic system f administration could play an important and istinctive part as autonomous units of the ederation. Referring to the States Peoples' presentation in the Constituent Assembly, andit Nehru said that proper democratic presentation in the Constituent Assembly necessarily implied the introduction of democracy in the internal affairs of the State; otherwise, there would be conflict between those representatives and the State Governments.

The Conference adopted a resolution declaring that, constitutional changes in British India should be followed by full responsible government in Indian States as integral parts of a free India. It also demanded that in the constitution-making body the people of the Indian States must be represented on the widest franchise possible.

Payments from Indian States.

Many of the States make payments, varying in amount according to the circumstances of each e to His Majesty. These payments are frequently due to exchange of territory or settlement claims between the Governments, but are chiefly in lieu of former obligations to supply or maintain troops. The annual receipts on account of these payments from Indian States are summarised the following table. The relations of the States to one another in respect of Cash Contribution re complicated, and it would serve no useful purpose to enter upon the question. It may, however, be mentioned that a large number of the States in the Western India and Gujarat States Agencies pay Cash Contribution of some kind to Baroda, and that Gwalior claims Cash Contribution on some of the smaller States of Central India States making payments directly to His Majesty.

States paying Cash Contribution directly to His Majesty.

	Rs.
pur	4,00,000
ar	4,34,720 (of this sum Rs. 2,00,000 has been suspended.)
ipur (Eastern States Agency)	1,200
hpur	2,12,000 (of this a sum of Rs.1,15,000 has been suspended)
Bundi	1,20,000
Udaipur (Mewar)	2,66,000 (includes contribution to local corps.)
Other Rajputana States	1,11,575
Jaora	1,37,127
Assam.	
Manipur	5,000
Rambrai	100
Bengal.	
Cooch Behar	67,701
United Provinces.	
Benares	2,19,000
Punjab.	
Mandi	1,00,000
Other States	13,307
Madras.	
Travancore	7,96,430
Mysore	24,50,000
Cochin	2,00,000
Western India States.	
Those paying cash contribution to His Majesty include:—	
Bhavnagar	1,28,060
Cutch	82,258
Dhrangadhra	40,671
Gondal	49,096
Junagadh	28,304
Nawanagar	50,312
Porbandar	21,202
Rajkot	18,991

It was announced at the Coronation Durbar of 1911 that there would in future be N[illegible]rama payments on successions.

Foreign Possessions in India.

Portugal and France both hold small territorial possessions in the Indian Peninsula.

The Portuguese possessions in India, all of which are situated within the limits of Bombay Province, consist of the Province of Goa on the Arabian Sea Coast; the territory of Daman with the small territory called Pragana-Nagar-Avely on the Gujarat Coast, at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay; and the little island of Diu with two places called Gogola and Simbor, on the southern extremity of the Kathiawar Peninsula. All these three territories constitute what is called by the Portuguese *Estado da India Portuguesa*.

The Portuguese Empire consists of, besides Portugal, Azores, Madeira, Cabo Verde, Guine, S. Tome e Principe, Angola e Congo, Mozambique India, Macau and Timor. The Portuguese have taken charge of Timor which was, during the greater part of the war, held by the Japanese. It has an area several times larger than the total area of Portugal itself, which together with it colonies make up over 2 million square kilometers. Portuguese India has an area of 3,98 square kilometers.

GOA.

Goa, derived from Govem or Gova, forms a compact block of territory surrounded by British districts and sea. Savantwadi State lies to the north of it, the Arabian Sea on the west and North Kanara on the South, and the eastern boundary is the range of the Western Ghats, which separates it from the British districts of Belgaum and North Kanara. The extreme length from north to south is 62 miles and the greatest breadth from east to west 40 miles. The territory has a total area of 3,806 square kilometers and consists of the *Velhas Conquistas*, or Old Conquests, compri-ing the island of Goa, acquired by the Portuguese in 1510, and the neighbouring municipalities of Salsette, Bardez, and Mormugao acquired in 1543; and of the *Novas Conquistas*, or New Conquests, comprising the municipalities of Pernem, Sanquelim, Ponda, Quepem, Canacona, Satari and Sanguem acquired in the latter half of the 18th century and early in the 19th century. The small island of Angediva situated opposite the port of Karwar, in the British district of North Kanara, forms administratively a portion of the Canacona municipality. This was acquired in 1505. The whole country is hilly, especially the eastern portion, the predominating physical feature being the Western Ghats, which besides bounding the country along the north-east and south-east just off westward and spread across the country in a succession of spurs and ridges. There are several conspicuous mountains of which the highest are Sonsagod, 3,827 feet high, Catlanchi Mauli 3,790 feet, Vagneri or Zormem, 2,360 feet, and Morlemgod 2,145 feet.

The country is intersected by numerous rivers running westward from the Ghats, and the principal nine—Mandovi, Zuari, Tiracol, Chapora, Baga, Sinquerim, Sal, Talpona, Galgibaga—which are all navigable, are in size of some importance. Goa possesses a fine harbour, formed by the promontories of Bardez and Salsette. Half-way between these extremities lies the *cabo*, or cape, which forms the extremity of the island of Goa. This divides the whole bay into two anchorages, known as Aguada and Mormugao. Both are capable of accommodating the largest shipping from September to May, but Aguada is virtually closed during the south-west monsoon, owing to the high winds and sea and to the formation of sand bars across the estuary of the Mandovi river which opens into Aguada. Mormugao is accessible at all times of the year and is therefore a harbour of commercial importance. Though there is no regular steamer service between Portugal and Mormugao, yet occasionally the steamers of *Companhia de Navegação Nacional* call at Mormugao to take passengers and cargo. Last year the steamer *Miranda* called at this port and this year the steamers *Nyassa* & *Colonial*. The port is provided with lighthouses, buoys and necessary equipment and can accommodate six large ocean going steamers at a time. It is the terminus of the Western India Portuguese railway running to the coast from the inland British system of lines. A breakwater and a port have been built there and the trade is considerable, being chiefly transit trade from British India. The harbour has been leased to the W. I. P. Rly. and in recent times much work has been done for its development, and large sums of money have been spent. The railway lines carry a large entrepot trade. At the outbreak of world war II three German ships—the *Drachenfels*, *Braunfels* and *Ehrenfels*—and one Italian cargo boat, *Asfora*, took shelter in the Mormugao harbour. On March 9, 1943, the German crew set fire to the ships and scuttled them. It was reported that some Germans had disappeared from Goa and a few of them had died in hospital. One of the German ships had merchandise worth about Rs. 70,00,000 consigned to merchants in British India. The Germans are now under detention at Aguada, Goa.

The People. The total population of Portuguese India was 579,970 of which 279,398 are males and 300,572 females in the 1931 census. The latest census is expected to reveal a higher population, about 8 lakhs of inhabitants, with a population ratio definitely in favour of the Hindus. Portuguese India has 4 cities, 3 towns and 600 villages in which reside 130,000 families. The density of the country is about 160, the highest being in Bardez with 468 inhabitants per square kilometer and lowest in Sanguem with only 24 inhabitants

er square kilometer. The country presents any interesting demographic problems relating the distribution of population, birth and eath rates, average span of life, density, etc. he Velhas Conquistas are thickly populated and kes the highest contingent for emigration and inhabitants are to be found in almost all the arts of the world, including British India nd British East Africa where there are about 00,000 Goans in various walks of life. With outbreak of war, there has been a regular lux of Goan emigration to British India here they have found temporary jobs either military departments or in civil positions. hough there are no official statistics, it is esti ated that over 100,000 Goans have emigrated Bombay and other parts of British India, here the rationing system guarantees them necessities of life.

In the Velhas Conquistas the majority of the opulation is Catholics. In the Novas Conistas Hindus are more numerous than hristians. The Moslems in the territory are umbered in a few hundreds and they speak onkani as well as Hindustani. The Christians till very largely adhere to caste distinctions, aiming to be Brahmans, Chardos, Sudras and ew castes, which generally do not intermarry, though youths in modern times are intermarry and do not believe in these social conventions. he Hindus who form about one half of the total opulation are largely Maratha and do not differ om those of the adjacent Konkan districts of ombay. All classes of the people with the ception of Europeans, use the Konkani dialect Marathi with some admixture of Portuguese words. Many emigrant families at Bardez and asette speak the English language. The fficial language is Portuguese, which is commonspoken in the capital and the principal towns, well as by all educated people. Nearly all the hristians profess the Roman Catholic faith nd are spiritually subject to an Archbishop who has the titles of Primate of the East and Patriarch of the East Indies and exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction also over a portion of British India, and the provinces of Macau (China) and Timor (Oceania), with missions in foreign countries and Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa). The Christians of Daman and Diu are subject, under a new Treaty signed in 1928 between Portugal and the Holy See, to the Archbishop of Goa. There are numerous churches in Goa, mostly built by the Jesuits and Franciscans prior to the extinction of the religious orders in Portuguese territory. At Old Goa, which was the capital of Goa up to 1903, there are beautiful churches and convents noted for their art and architecture. In the convent of Bom Jesus lies the sacred body of St. Francis Xavier. Every ten years there is an exposition of the Saint's body and thousands of pilgrims from all over India and abroad flock to Goa to kiss the sacred body. The last exposition took place on May 6, 1912, and the Saint's body was kept open for three weeks. The churches are in charge of secular priests. Hindus and Mahomedans enjoy perfect freedom in religious matters and have their own places of worship. In the early days of Portuguese rule the worship of Hindu gods in public and the observance of Hindu usages were strictly forbidden and rigorously suppressed.

The policy of the Portuguese Republic established in 1910 was to suppress all religious Societies which, it claimed, were interfering with the political affairs of the State. As a result of this policy Jesuits were driven away from the country. The New State under Dr. Oliveira Salazar, the Prime Minister of Portugal, a deeply religious statesman, has entirely reversed the religious policy of the country. All religious Orders are now freely allowed and several of them have established Convents and Schools in the country, including the Jesuits who have started a Secondary College at Nova Goa. A number of nuns have also come to the country. Some of the Religious Orders of Nuns in British India have set up branches in Nova Goa and Margao. A new Seminary is being built at Saligao and a new religious Order is started in Goa. The relations between the Church and State are very cordial, though even under the anti-clerical republic the Law of separation of Church and State had never been enforced. At present the Church has obtained a legal existence in the country and Portugal even maintains in Goa and in British India a few missionaries, supported by the Lisbon treasury. The New State is based on corporative principles which have not yet been applied to Portuguese India. But there is censorship of the press and only one political party, the Uniao Nacional, supporting the Government, is in existence. A new administrative code has been promulgated and a system of excessive centralization is in force, both financial and administrative. The finances of Goa are controlled by the Minister for Colonies at Lisbon. Every year the Governor-General frames the budget of Portuguese India and submits the same to the Minister for Colonies for his approval.

Mormugao came recently in the limelight and was buzzing with diplomatic activity due to its having been selected as the neutral port for the exchange of Japanese and American civilian interees. The arrangements for the exchange of prisoners were well executed by the Portuguese authorities without any hitch.

The Country.—A little over one-third of the entire territory of Goa is stated to be under cultivation. The present policy of the Government is to bring as much land under cultivation as possible. For this purpose, technical and agricultural experts have been appointed to carry on propaganda and to demonstrate to the farmers modern methods of cultivation. Statistics are being organised referring to agriculture, rice and coconut production, area under the plough, etc. The fertility of the soil varies considerably according to quality, situation and water-supply. The Velhas Conquistas areas, as a rule, are better and more intensively cultivated than the Novas Conquistas. In both these divisions a holding of fifteen or sixteen acres would be considered a good sized farm but the majority of holdings are of much smaller extent varying from half an acre to five or six acres. The staple produce of the country is rice, of which there are two good harvests, but the quantity produced is barely sufficient to meet the needs of the population for two-thirds of the year. Due to lack of supplies of rice from British India, Goa is at present passing through great hardships and the

people are experiencing difficulty to obtain supplies of this necessity of life. With a view to securing equitable distribution of rice among the various sections of the population, the Government have decided to take over the production of both the crops this year. A press note issued by the Government stated that this drastic step had to be taken on account of difficulties of importing rice and the hoarding resorted to by producers during the previous harvest, without any regard for the common interest of the population. Next to rice, the cultivation of coconut palms is deemed most important from the variety of uses to which the products are applied. Hilly places and inferior soils are set apart for the cultivation of cereals and several kinds of fruits, the most notable of which are the famous Alphonso and Malcurada mangoes and vegetables are cultivated to a great extent. The condition of the agricultural classes in the Velhas Conquistas has improved during recent years, owing to the general rise in the prices of all classes of agricultural produce and partly due to the current of emigration to British territory. There is a great shortage of agricultural labour in the Velhas Conquistas. In the summer months hordes of artisans and field labourers from the adjoining British territory make their way into Portuguese Salsette where the demand for labourers always keen. Stately forests are found in the Novas Conquistas. They cover an area of 116 square miles and are under conservation and *yield some profit to the administration. Iron ores, soapstone and pozzolana are found in parts of the territory but have not been seriously worked. Manganese also exists and some mines are being worked at present, the ore being exported to Europe.*

In recent years a remarkable change has come over the means of transport throughout the country. A large number of new roads have been built which have brought the most distant villages of Goa into close and intimate connection with the cities and towns. It is easy to cover the whole country in a motor car within practically a single day and Novas Conquistas are now easily accessible to the remotest parts of the Velhas Conquistas. All the principal roads are asphalted. A number of new bridges have been built which have made easy inter-district communication. There are cheap bus services throughout the country at regular intervals. These have quickened communication with British India and have enabled the districts of Salcete and Bardez to import a larger quantity of foodstuffs, fruits and vegetables from the adjoining British territories. The Bombay-Goa road has now been completed and shortens substantially the distance between these two places. Owing to the present system of petrol rationing, which came into existence soon after the outbreak of the war, bus services have become limited and work by rotation. A regular ferry steamer service has been started between Bombay and Panjim during the summer months *i.e.* September to May. At present the steamer service runs trice a week and it is expected that the Scindhia Steam Navigation Co. will run the service daily as was done before the war in 1939. During the monsoon the *Barra de Aguada* is closed for navigation.

Besides the steamer service, the country carts carries on trade to a limited extent between Diu, Daman and Goa and some parts of British India.

There are also steam launches and motor boats plying between Nova Goa, Betim, Verem Aldona and other places where there are important rivers.

Commerce.—**In the days of its glory Goa was the chief entrepot of commerce between the East and the West and was specially famous for its trade in horses with the Persian Gulf. It lost its commercial importance with the downfall of the Portuguese Empire and its trade is now insignificant.**

The present trade of Goa is not very large Its imports amounted to about Rs. 150 lakhs and exports to about Rs. 32 lakhs in 1939, chiefly with British India, Portugal and Japan. With the outbreak of the war, trade with Japan was stopped. Even with Portugal, the trade was decreased due to the lack of shipping facilities. Portugal has a very small merchant navy. The deficit is met from the remittances sent to Goa by over one lac of emigrants who are to be found in British India and other parts of the world. Few manufacturing industries of any importance exist and most of the manufactured articles in use are imported. The exports chiefly consist of cocoanuts, copra, betel nuts, mangoes, cashewnuts, bamboos, salt and salt fish, etc. No reliable statistics are available of the country's balance of indebtedness and of its invisible exports which are considerable and mainly responsible for the favourable terms of trade which the country enjoys.

The only industries are soap making, timber, food products and cashew nuts and jaggery.

A new sugar factory has been started at Sanguem, Goa. The present Goa Government is keen to help industrial enterprises in Goa as it will contribute to the prosperity of the country. This fact by also manufactures jaggery.

No exports of any local produce to Indian or foreign places or ports are permitted by the Portuguese Customs Department unless a special permit is obtained by the exporter from the local authorities. This new regulation has been enforced with a view to reserving sufficient stocks for local consumption

A line of railway connects Mormugao with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Its length from Mormugao to Castle Rock above the Ghats where it joins the British system is 51 miles, of which 49 are in Portuguese territory. The railway is under the management of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway administration, and the bulk of the trade of Mormugao port is what it brings down from and takes to the interior. The W. I. P. Rly., now run by the Madras and Southern Mahratta, has, recently experienced increased traffic, both passenger and goods, and has yielded enormous profits more than sufficient to pay the guaranteed rate of interest; even a surplus is left over which is paid regularly into the Lisbon treasury every six months. The Portuguese Government have, in the past, lost considerable sums in the payment of the guaranteed interest. Considerable expenditure has also been incurred in modernising the facilities in the Mormugao harbour. The telegraphs

in Portuguese territories are worked as a separate system from the British. The latter, however, had an office at Nova-Goa maintained jointly by the two Governments but since 1925 the Nova-Goa office has been handed over to the Portuguese Government which now maintains and works all the telegraphs in its territories including Damaun and Diu.

Most of the commerce of Portuguese India is with British India with which it maintains close commercial relations. About 90 per cent. of the imports of the country are now from British India which also receives most of its exports but in recent years these have shown a remarkable fall due to various controls set up by the Government. Among the most important imports are rice, textiles, sugar, cereals, petrol, kerosene oil, all kinds of machinery, foreign liquor, etc. There is a large entrepot trade bringing into about 8 to 9 crores of rupees a year, which is generally cleared by the port and railway at Mormugao.

Taxes and Tariffs. The finances of the country showed chronic deficits for nearly 60 years with occasional exceptions. The last war increased them to alarming proportions and these were met by fresh taxes and new loans. Most of the new taxes were initiated by the Governor-General Jaime de Morais, who is popularly known as the "Governor of Taxes." Only in 1927 the country experienced the joys of a balanced budget and the public servants whose salaries had always remained in arrears are now paid regularly. If municipal and national taxes be added together, the country presents a very high incidence of taxation, even higher than that of British India, the average coming to about Rs. 13 *per capita*. The income tax is paid only by those merchants who make large profits and by Government servants. The private income from other sources is not taxed. There is a special ten per cent tax on all incomes derived in the shape of interest on loans. This is a powerful contributory cause to the flight of capital from Portuguese India. The chief items of revenue are the land tax, interest on loans, excise and the customs. There is a special tax on emigrants all persons, Goan and non-Goan at the time of their leaving Goa, which yields to the State a little over Rs. 10,000. The country being economically backward, the taxes give very little indication of its productive capacity or of its annual wealth. The national wealth is a matter of pure conjecture for lack of statistics. It is proposed to revise the system of taxation, specially the land tax which represents 12 per cent of the nett yield.

The State has established in Bombay an institution called *Instituto Indo-Portugues* with an annual subsidy of Rs. 36,000 from Government to be utilised for the promotion of social and economic welfare of Goans residing in British India and British East Africa. The proceeds of the emigration tax have been earmarked for the subsidy to the Institute. This Institute is conducting shorthand, typewriting, book-keeping and other commercial subjects, an electricity class, a tailoring class for ladies, Portuguese and Konkani classes and an employment bureau and is doing useful work for the moral and social uplift of the Goan Community in Bombay. The Government of Goa have also appointed a Commercial Agent attached to the Portuguese Consulate to look after the economic interests of Portuguese subjects in British India.

The tariff schedule is based on the three-fold principle, fiscal, protective and preferential. There is a limited free list on which books and paper figure prominently. The fiscal tariff ranges from 10 to 30 per cent. according to the nature of the commodities, but the duties in several cases are specific, not *ad valorem*. This causes considerable hardship to trade, and specially to the poorer classes of consumers. The preferential tariff applies to goods coming from Lisbon and the Portuguese Colonies. Very recently the principle of protection has been extended to the export of canned fruits which are entitled to a bounty of 10 per cent. on their basic price. The tariffs were again revised last year, and the import duties on foreign goods were generally increased. The preferential duties on Portuguese wines, spirits and provisions have been lowered so as to make preference even more effective. Sugar imported from Mozambique enjoys effective protection, though its import is done through British India. But there are no exports from Goa to Mozambique.

For the last eight years the country has experienced recurring surpluses due to the increasing indirect taxes. Public revenues between 1914 and 1.4 have almost doubled and the indirect taxes yield to the State about 32 lakhs of rupees and direct taxes about 9 lakhs of rupees. The surplus from 1935 to 1937 came to 17 lakhs which, together with other special funds, make up a reserve of about 65 lakhs of rupees available for developmental expenditure, in which sum is included about 17 lakhs of rupees due by other colonies of Portugal. The total surplus for the last decennium amounts to about 90 lakhs of rupees, of which about 64 lakhs are constituted into a reserve fund. Recently all the different special funds have been merged into the consolidated reserve fund with the exception of the yield of the rice tax which will constitute a separate reserve ear marked entirely for the development of rice cultivation. The duty on imported rice which was introduced towards the end of 1938 has now been withdrawn. The tax on rice was levied with a view to give protection to the local production but when Government saw that the price of paddy was soaring high, it saw that no useful purpose was served by keeping the tax on rice. Hence the repeal of this tax which has brought relief to the poor consumers. A notification in the Government Gazette says the price of paddy continues to remain at Rs. 26 per candy of 160 litres with the exception of *ezegut* variety. It is understood that this price is applicable only to places of production or at the godowns of producers. The price of unboiled rice locally produced is fixed at Rs. 28 a bag of 88 litres. Boiled rice imported from Karachi is to sell at Rs. 32-8 a bag.

The public debt of Goa is made up of dues to Portugal and small loans floated in the country itself. Most of the debt due to Portugal has been wiped out by lump payments. The

currency of the country is the monopoly of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino which is the State Bank of issue for some of the Portuguese colonies. Currency in recent times has expanded and the fiduciary issue has been increased from 10 millions to about 12 millions. The State holds a percentage of share capital on which interest is payable by the Bank to the respective colonies. The total fiduciary issue of the Bank at the end of last year was about 112 lakhs and its active note circulation has recently increased about 13 millions. The Bank does ordinary banking business with very few central banking operations. It preserves a limited loan policy but purchases, on a large scale, British Indian notes and coins and remits them to Bombay where it maintains a branch financed by transfer of capital from Goa through the purchase of British Indian currency. There was, during 1940-1941 a considerable repatriation of funds from British India, which resulted in an expansion of the note circulation of Banco National Ultramarino to over 80 lacs of rupees. There was also a large increase in the Savings Bank deposits. The heavy demand for Portuguese notes resulted in a discount being demanded for their conversion. But the Banco Nacional Ultramarino has withdrawn the facilities for transfers and conversion of notes, at present, which it had previously allowed to its customers. The Goa Government Treasury Offices also do not receive English notes for any payments and the emigrants have to pay Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per hundred to get the English notes exchanged into Portuguese. These hardships have been the subjects of representations by different Goan Institutions in Bombay and so far Government has not modified its orders, although Government used to freely receive English notes at par before 1941. The currency problem has considerably eased at present and merchants are freely receiving English currency notes for their goods, without charging any commission. It is only for Portuguese notes that commission is demanded. The Portuguese Government has already allowed the Posts and Telegraph Departments to accept British currency up to Rs. 4-15. This will go a long way to help the public, as Portuguese coins, especially fractions of a rupee are difficult to obtain.

The Capital.—Nova-Goa, the present capital of Portuguese India, situated on the banks of the Mandovi, comprehends Panjim and Ribandar and is the seat of the Governor-General. Old Goa is some six miles away from the new city. Panjim occupies a narrow strip of land leading up to the Cabo, the cape dividing the Aguada bay from that of Mormugao, and mainly slopes down to the edge of the Aguada. It was selected as the residence of the Portuguese Viceroy in 1759, and in 1843 it was raised to its present rank as the capital of Portuguese India. The appearance of the city, with its row of public buildings and elegant private residences, as seen from the water is very picturesque and this impression is not belied by a closer inspection of its neat and spacious roads, bordered by decent, tidy houses. The most imposing public structures are the barracks, an immense quadrangular building the eastern wing of which accommodates the Primary School, the Public Library and the Government Press. Other noticeable buildings are the Cathedral at Velha Goa and the various churches, the vice-regal palace and the High Court. The square in the lower part of the town is adorned with a life-sized statue of Albuquerque standing under a canopy.

Panjim has been undergoing in recent years many remarkable improvements. The electrical supply of the country has been reorganised under the control of the Municipality and an excellent system of lighting, public and private, is now in force. Most of the important roads have been asphalted at a large cost and recently a large number of buildings have come up on *Altinho* which is the Malabar Hill of Panjim. A decree has been published calling upon all housewners to introduce septic tanks as a preliminary step to the working out of a scheme of water-supply. This decree has so far not been enforced, due to lack of water-supply.

The Government recently invited Sir M. Visweswarayya to work out a plan for the supply of water to Nova Goa. He has submitted a report, and it is expected that Government will give effect to his recommendations.

The population of Nova Goa, the Capital of Goa, according to the latest census of 1940 shows 20,291 inhabitants, 10,747 males and 9,544 females. There are 1,020 British subjects, 5 Germans, 6 Chinese 3 Iraquians and 1 Yugo Slavian. There are 4 up-to-date hotels with all comfort catering to the needs of visitors.

History. Goa was captured for the Portuguese by Alfonso de Albuquerque in 1510 Albuquerque promptly fortified the place and established Portuguese rule on a firm basis. From this time Goa rapidly rose in importance and became the metropolis of Portuguese power in the East. There was constant fighting with the armies of the Bijapur kingdom, but the Portuguese held their own and gained the surrounding territory now known as the Velhas conquistas.

The subsequent history of the town is one of ostentation and decay. Goa reached its summit of prosperity at the end of the sixteenth century. The accounts of travellers show that the Goa of those days presented a scene of military, ecclesiastical and commercial magnificence which has had no parallel in the British capitals of India. Portugal, however, with its three millions of population, was too small to defend itself against Spain and maintain at the same time its immense Empire in the four Continents. Albuquerque tried to consolidate Portuguese rule in India by his policy of attracting the conquered Indians and granting them civil and religious liberties and by encouraging intermarriages between the Portuguese and the Indians. His contemporaries however, could not understand his far-seeing statesmanship and after his death they undid all his work basing their dominion on conquest by the sword and military force and they laboured to consolidate it by a proselytising organisation which threw all the missionary efforts of every other European power in India into the shade. Old Goa, as the ruins of the old capital are called to-day, had a hundred churches, many of them of magnificent proportions, and was the seat of the Inquisition which

was a religious power in the land. The 60 years' subjection of Portugal by Spain in the 17th century completed the ruin of the Portuguese Empire in the East and though the Marquis of Pombal in the 18th century tried to stave off its decadence, his subordinates in the far off India either could not understand or would not carry on his orders and even his strong hand was unable to stop the decline. It was in the 19th century that the subjects of the colonies began to enjoy full Portuguese citizenship and sent their representatives to the Parliament in Lisbon.

Modern Times. There was frequently recurring fighting and in 1741 the Marathas invaded the neighbourhood of Goa and threatened the city itself. An army of 12,000 men arrived from Portugal at the critical moment. The invaders were beaten off, and the Novas Conquistas were added to the Portuguese possessions. In 1844 the shelter given by Goa to fugitives from justice in British territory threatened to bring about a rupture with the British Government at Bombay. In 1852 the Ranes of Satari in the Novas Conquistas, revolted. In 1871 the native army in Goa mutinied and the King's own brother came from Lisbon to deal with the trouble and having done so di-banded the native army, which has never been reconstituted. But another outbreak among the troops took place in 1895 and the Ranes joining them the trouble was again not quieted until the arrival of another special expedition from Lisbon. The Ranes again broke out in 1901 and again in 1912, troops being again imported to deal with the last outbreak, which was only reported concluded in the summer of 1913. There has been no outbreak after that date.

The people on the whole appeared to be quite satisfied with the Portuguese connection. There was no agitation for further reforms as in British India and not a sign of disaffection against the Portuguese rule. This was chiefly due to the fact that under the old regime the people of Goa enjoyed complete equality with the subjects of Portugal, many of the sons of Goa occupying high and responsible positions in Portugal. Thus Bruno de Brito who was Minister of the Public Works towards the end of the last century was a native of Goa, so was the father of Dr. Bettencourt Rodrigues, Minister for Foreign Affairs in General Carmona's dictatorial Government. Natives of Goa were also Dr. Almeida Arez, the ex-President of the Supreme Court in Lisbon, Dr. Caetano Gonsalves, a former Judge of the same Court and Mr. Alberto Xavier, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Finance. The new colonial policy of Portugal is based on racial distinctions and on a classification of citizens into full fledged and assimilated. The *Acto Colonial* is now the corner-stone of Portuguese colonial legislation and its preamble states that it is the historic function of Portugal to own and rule colonies. This function is called its *organic essence*. The subjects from colonies are debarred from entering the ranks of military officers and are not allowed to join military and naval colleges of Portugal. This racial discrimination in the fundamental statutes of the country has given rise to discontent and has led to many representations to the Government of Portugal. A recent Governor-General of Portuguese India, General Craveiro Lopes, voiced India's feelings at the Colonial Conference of Governors when he stated that Portuguese India was hurt by such legislation and demanded equal treatment with the Portuguese.

The establishment of dictatorship in Portugal has produced profound changes in the administrative machinery of Goa. A system of centralisation, financial and administrative, has been introduced with the result that all important financial and administrative acts require the sanction of the Lisbon Government. The Governor General has to submit periodical reports of his administration to the Lisbon Government. A press law controls the freedom of the Press and imposes heavy penalties on all crimes committed by newspapers. Old newspapers are exempted from deposits, but new ones have to keep with the State considerable sums of money before they are allowed to appear. Every paper has to be previously censored by official censors and so also the publication of books, brochures and pamphlets. The powers of the Council of Government are also reduced, particularly their legislative functions. They are for all intents and purposes a mere advisory body as officials and nominated members form a majority. A system of periodical conferences has been established, made up of all the colonial Governors now suspended due to war. There is a common parliament and the whole Portuguese Empire is constituted into a single constituency electing about 90 members of the National Assembly. Presidents of municipalities and charitable associations are appointed by the Governor General. The economic condition of the country has deteriorated considerably in recent times. Due to scarcity of necessaries of life, thousands of Goans have come to British India to earn their living. Prices have risen by leaps and bounds and people cannot afford to buy in the black markets which are flourishing before the eyes of the authorities who seem helpless to check profiteering. So the result is an increase of emigration to British India.

Administration — The Lisbon Government by Decree No. 3266, dated 27th July 1917, enacted new rules regarding the administration of Portuguese India under an Organic Charter (Carta Organica) in force since 1st July 1919. This Charter, regarding civil and financial administration of the colony, was modified by rules Nos. 1005 and 1022, dated 7th and 20th August 1920, and decrees Nos. 7008 and 7030, dated 9th and 10th October. A new Organic Charter modifying in certain parts the earlier one was granted by Decree No. 8699 of 5th May 1937 and is now in force.

The territory of Portuguese India is ruled by a Governor-General, residing in the Capital of the State, at Panjim, now known as Nova Goa, and is divided into three districts: Goa, Daman and Diu. The last two are each under a Lieutenant-Governor. The district of Goa is under the direct control of the Governor-General.

Assisting the Governor-General in the administration are the Home and Political, Finance, Customs, Education, Military, Naval, Agriculture,

Health and Public Works Secretariats. There are also three special and autonomous Departments, which do not constitute exclusive Secretariats, one of them being the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, the second that of Survey and the third that of the Fiscal of the W. I. P. Railway.

As the principal organ of administration next to the Governor-General and in collaboration with him works a Governor's Council (*Conselho do Governo*) with Legislative and advisory powers. The Council is constituted, in addition to the Governor-General, *ex-officio* President, of four officials (Attorney-General, the Director of Finances, the Director of Civil Administration and the Director of Public Works), five elected members (three representing *Velhas Conquistas*, one the *Novas Conquistas* and one the Districts of Daman and Diu) and five members nominated by the Governor-General to represent the minorities, agricultural, commercial and other interests and the press.

In each province of Goa, Daman and Diu there is a District Council to supervise the Municipalities and other local institutions. The District Council of Goa is composed of the Director of Civil Administration, President; the Government Prosecutor of the Nova-Goa Civil Court; the Deputy Chief Health Officer; the Engineer next to the Director of Public Works; the Deputy Director of Finances; the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of Ilhas; one member elected by the Commercial and Industrial Associations of the district; one member elected by the 60 highest tax payers of Goa; one member elected by the Associations of Landowners and Farmers of the District; and one advocate-member elected by the Legislative Council from among the legally qualified.

There is one High Court in Portuguese India with five Judges and one Attorney-General; and Sessions Courts at Panjim, Margao, Mapuca, Bicholim, Quepem e Damao; and Munsipa. Courts of Justice at Mormugão (Vasco da Gama), Ponda, Diu and Nagar-Avell.

A new Administrative Code has been introduced which improves administrative discipline and holds public servants directly and personally responsible for all their actions. No public servant can profess communism and has to make a declaration to that effect before he is appointed for any Government post. The Governor has wide disciplinary powers over the public servants subject to the right of appeal to the Supreme Administrative Court or the Supreme Court of Discipline in Lisbon. The judiciary has its own autonomy independent of the Governor of the colony as regards promotions, discipline punishments and dismissal subject to general supervision and control by the Minister for Justice. The whole Portuguese Empire forms one judicial district directly under the Lisbon Government.

There are over six English teaching High Schools recognised by the University of Bombay from which students appear for the Bombay Matriculation.

PORT OF MORMUGAO.

Mormugao is situated towards the south of Aguada Bay, on the left bank of Zuary River in Lat. 15° 25′ N. and Long. 73° 47′ E., about 225 miles south of Bombay and 6½ miles south of Panjim, the Capital of Portuguese India. The Port of Mormugao is the natural outlet to the sea for the whole area served by the M. & S. M. Rly. (metre-gauge), and offers the shortest route both passenger and goods traffic. The distance from Aden to Mormugao is about the same as from Aden to Bombay. The Port is provided with lighthouses, buoys and all necessary marks and it is easily accessible to shipping all the year round and at any hour of the day or night even without the assistance of a Pilot. Pilotage is not compulsory but when the usual pilot flag is hoisted, a qualified officer will board the vessel and render such assistance as is necessary.

Mormugao Harbour is the terminal station of the Western India Portuguese Railway which is controlled by the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway Company, with headquarters at Madras.

With a view to promoting the economical, commercial and industrial development of Mormugao, a special Department has been created with its head office at Vasco da Gama, 2 miles from Mormugão Harbour. The Local Government have introduced various regulations granting every facility to those intending to raise buildings for residential and industrial purposes in the whole area, comprising about 300 acres, near the Harbour. The scheme of "free" port did not produce much commercial development. No new industries were established. But with the increase in the railway traffic to about 9 crores of rupees, by sea and rail, the harbour was visited by several vessels, before the outbreak of the present war.

DAMAN.

The settlement of Daman lies at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay, about 100 miles north of Bombay and four hours run by rail from Bombay Central Station. It is composed of two portions, namely, Daman proper, lying on the coast, and the detached *pargana* of Nagar-Avell, separated from it by a narrow strip of British territory and bisected by the B.B. & C.I.

Railway. Daman proper contains an area of 22 square miles and 26 villages and has a population (1931) of 19,741 of whom 1,675 are Christians. The number of houses is according to the same census 4,095. Nagar Aveli has an area of 60 square miles and a population (1931) of 38,260, of whom only 400 are Christians. The number of houses is 6,069. The town of Daman was sacked by the Portuguese in 1531 rebuilt by the natives and retaken by the Portuguese in 1558, when they made it one of their permanent establishments in India. They converted the mosque into a church and have since built eight other places of worship. The native Christians adopt the European costume, some of the women dressing themselves after the present European fashion, and others following the old style of petticoat and mantle once prevalent in Spain and Portugal. The language spoken here is Portuguese and Guzerati There is an English School recognised by the Government of Portuguese India.

The soil of Daman is moist and fertile, especially in Nagar Aveli, but despite the ease of cultivation only one-twentieth part of the territory is under tillage. The principal crops are rice, wheat, the inferior cereals of Gujarat and tobacco. The settlement contains no minerals. There are stately forests in Nagar Aveli, and about two-thirds of them consist of teak, but the forests are not conserved and the extent of land covered by each kind of timber has not been determined. Before the decline of Portuguese power in the East, Daman carried on an extensive commerce especially with the east coast of Africa. In those days it was noted for its dyeing and weaving industry.

The territory forms for administrative purposes a single district and has a Municipal Chamber and Corporation. It is ruled by a Governor invested with both civil and military functions, subordinate to the Governor-General of Goa. The judicial department is administered by a judge, with the help of a delegate of the Attorney-General and two clerks. In Nagar Aveli the greater part of the soil is the property of the Government, from whom the cultivators hold their tenures direct. A tax is levied on all lands, whether alienated or the property of the State. The chief sources of revenue are land tax, forests, excise and customs duties.

DIU.

Diu is an island lying off the southern extremity of the Kathiawar Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow channel through a considerable swamp. It is composed of three portions, namely, Diu proper (island), the village of Gogola, on the Peninsula, separated by the channel, and the fortress of Simbor about 5 miles west of the island. It has a small but excellent harbour, where vessels can safely lie at anchor in two fathoms of water and owing to the great advantages which its position offers for trade with Arabia and the Persian Gulf, the Portuguese were fired at an early period with a desire to obtain possession of it. This they gained first by treaty with the Sultan of Gujerat and then by force of arms. Diu became opulent and famous for its commerce. It has now dwindled into insignificance. The extreme length of the island is about seven miles and its breadth from north to south, two miles. The area is 20 square miles. The population of the town of Diu, from which the island takes its name, is said to have been 50,000 in the days of its commercial prosperity. The total population of the island, according to the census of 1931, is 16,688, of whom 251 are Christians. Most of the Goan convicts sentenced for transportation for life have recently been transferred to Diu which has been made a penal settlement. Formerly all prisoners undergoing the sentence of transportation were sent to Mozambique Island but now the convicts are sent to the Island of Diu.

Officials:

Governor-General of Portuguese India—Dr. Jose Ferreira Bossa

Chief of Cabinet—Lieut. O. Vasconcellos.

Chief of Military Staff.—Major Alexandre Arthur.

Commissioner of Police.—Major Daniel Fernandes Agadar.

Director of Health.—Dr. Froilano de Mello.

Director of Posts and Telegraphs.—Oliveira Chaves.

Public Works Department.—Director: Eng. Jose Godinho; *Deputy Director*: Eng. Bernardino Camilo Da Costa.

High Court Judges.—Dr. Agostinho Colaco; *Chief Justice*: Dr. Braganza Pereira; Dr. Antonio Miranda, Dr. Nicolau Sobrinho; Dr. Virgilio Souza.

Director of Finances.—Vasco Ferreira Martins.

Deputy Director of Finances.—A. J. M. de Melo Moreira.

Director of Civil Administration—Dr. Joaquim de Magalhaes Mexia Mendes Pinheiro.

Advocate-General.—Dr. Antonio Taumaturgo Pereira.

Elected Members of the Legislative Council.—Rev. Father Canon Castilho Serpa do Rosario Noronha; Antonio Jose Joao Francisco Pinto de Menezes; Antonio Anastasio Bruto da Costa, Vinaica Sinai Colssoro; Dr. Joao Filipe Ferreira.

British Vice-Consul at Nova Goa.—R. B. Lavers.

FRENCH POSSESSIONS.

The French possessions in India comprise five Settlements, with certain dependent lodges, or plots. They aggregate 203 square miles, and had a total population on the 1st July 1941 of 323,295. The first French expedition into Indian waters, with a view to open up commercial relations, was attempted in 1603. It was undertaken by private merchants at Rouen, but it failed, as also did several similar attempts which followed. In 1642 Cardinal Richelieu founded the first Campagnie d'Orient, but its efforts met with no success. Colbert reconstituted the Company on a larger basis in 1664, granting exemption from taxes and a monopoly of the Indian trade for fifty years. After having twice attempted, without success, to establish itself in Madagascar, Colbert's Company again took up the idea of direct trade with India and its resident, Caron, founded in 1668 the Comptoir, or agency, at Surat. But on finding that city unsuited for a head establishment he seized the harbour of Trincomalee in Ceylon from the Dutch. The Dutch, however, speedily retook Trincomalee; and Caron, passing over to the Coromandel coast, in 1672, seized San Thome, a Portuguese town adjoining Madras, which had for twelve years been in the possession of Holland. He was however, compelled to restore it to the Dutch in 1674.

The ruin of the Company seemed impending when one of its agents, the celebrated Francois Martin, suddenly restored it. Rallying under him a handful of sixty Frenchmen, saved out of the wreck of the settlements at Trincomalee and San Thome, he took up his abode at Pondicherry, then a small village, which he purchased in 1683 from the Rajah of Gingee. He built fortifications, and a trade began to spring up; but he was unable to hold the town against the Dutch, who wrested it from him in 1693, and held it until it was restored to the French by the peace of Ryswick, in 1697. Pondicherry became in this year and has ever since remained, the most important of the French Settlements in India. Its foundation was contemporaneous with that of Calcutta. Like Calcutta, its site was purchased by a European Company from a native prince, and what Job Charnock was to Calcutta Francois Martin proved to Pondicherry. On its restitution to the French by the Peace of Ryswick in 1697, Martin was appointed Governor, and under his able management Pondicherry became an entrepot of trade.

Chandernagore, in Lower Bengal, had been acquired by the French Company in 1688, by grant from the Delhi Emperor; Mahé, on the Malabar Coast, was obtained in 1725-6, under the government of M. Lenoir; Karikal, on the Coromandel Coast, under that of M. Dumas, in 1739. Yanaon, on the coast of the Northern Circars, was taken possession of in 1750, and formally ceded to the French two years later.

Administration.—The military command and administration-in-chief of the French possessions in India are vested in a Governor, whose residence is at Pondicherry. The French Establishments in India have rallied to the Free French Movement under the Leadership of General de Gaulle. He is assisted by a Chief Justice and by several "Chefs de Service" in the different administrative departments. In 1879 local councils and a council-general were established, the members being chosen by a sort of universal suffrage within the French territories. Seventeen Municipalities, or Communal Boards, were erected in 1907, namely, Pondicherry, Ariancoupam, Modeliarpeth, Oulgaret, Villenour, Tiroubouvane, Bahour and Nettapacam, for the establishment of Pondicherry; Karikal, Neravy, Nedoungadou, Tirnoular, Grande Aldée, Cotchery, for the establishment of Karikal, and also Chandernagore, Mahe and Yanaon. On municipal boards natives are entitled to a proportion of the seats. Civil and Criminal courts, courts of first instance and a Tribunal Supcieur d'Appel compose the judicial machinery. The army and establishments connected with the Governor and his staff at Pondicherry and those of administrators at Chandernagore, Yanaon, Mahe and Karikal, together with other headquarter charges necessarily engross a large proportion of the revenue. All the state and dignity of an independent Government, with four dependent ones, have to be maintained, and the prestige of the French Government is worthily maintained in the East. Pondicherry is also the scene of considerable religious pomp and missionary activity. It forms the seat of an Archbishop, with a body of priests for all French India; and of the Missions Etrangere the successors of the Mission du Carnatic founded by the Jesuits in 1776. But the chief field of this mission lies outside the French Settlement a large proportion of its Christians are British subjects and many of the churches are in British territory. The British rupee is the ordinary tender within French territories. A line of railway running *viâ* Villenour, from Pondicherry to Villupuram on the South Indian Railway, maintains communication with Madras and the rest of British India, and Karikal is linked to the same railway by the branch from Peralam. A Chamber of Commerce consisting of fifteen members, six of them Europeans or persons of European descent, was reorganised by a decree of 7th March, 1914. The capital, Pondicherry, is a very handsome town, and presents, especially from the sea, a striking appearance of French civilisation.

People and Trade. There were in 1937, 67 primary schools and 3 colleges, all maintained by the Government, with 353 teachers and 13,602 pupils. Local revenue and expenditure (Budget of 1945) are Rs. 3,800,300. The principal crops are paddy, groundnut, and ragi. There are at Pondicherry 3 cotton mills, and at Chandernagore 1 jute mill. The cotton mills have in all 1,066 looms and 85,976 spindles, employing 6,900 persons. There are also at work one oil factory and a few oil presses for groundnuts and one ice factory. The chief exports from Pondicherry are oil seeds at the ports of Pondicherry and Karikal. In 1940-41 (for the year ending 31st March 1941) the imports amounted to Rs. 4,583,495 and

the exports to Rs. 6,714,951 to these two ports in 1940, 122 vessels entered and cleared; tonnage 240,957. Before the war Pondicherry was served by French steamers, sailing monthly between French and Indo-China *via* Colombo, Madras and Singapore and also fortnightly by the British India Steam Navigation Co. Steamers which plied between East Coast Ports and the Straits Settlements. The figures contained in this paragraph are the latest available and are corrected up to March 1941.

On the 15th February 1941 a Customs Union with British India came into force. As a result, all goods exported or imported into the Ports of Pondicherry and Karikal are liable to the same duties as are levied in other British Indian ports.

PONDICHERRY.

Pondicherry is the chief of the French Settlements in India and its capital is the headquarters of their Governor. It is situated on the Coromandel Coast, 105 miles from Madras by road and 122 by the Villupuram-Pondicherry branch of the South Indian Railway. The area of the Settlement is 115 square miles and its population in 1941 was 204,673. It consists of the eight communes of Pondicherry. The Settlement was founded in 1674 under Francois Martin. In 1693, it was captured by the Dutch but was restored in 1699. It was besieged four times by the English. The first siege under Admiral Boscawen in 1748 was unsuccessful. The second, under Eyre Coote in 1761, resulted in the capture of the place, which was restored in 1765. It was again besieged and captured in 1778 by Sir Hector Munro, and the fortifications were demolished in 1779. The place was again restored in 1785 under the Treaty of Versailles of 1783. It was captured a fourth time by Colonel Braithwaite in 1793, and finally restored in 1816.

The Settlement comprises a number of isolated pieces of territory which are cut off from the main part and surrounded by the British District of South Arcot, except where they border on the sea.

At Pondicherry there is a British Consul-General accredited to the French Government, who is an officer of the Indian Political Department. The town is compact, and is divided by a canal into two parts, the Ville blanche and the Ville noire. The Ville blanche has a European appearance, the streets being laid at right angles to one another, and the houses being constructed with courtyards and embellished with green venetians. All the cross streets lead down to the shore, where a wide promenade facing the sea is again different from anything of its kind in British India. In the middle is a screw-pile pier, which serves, when ships touch at the port, as a point for the landing of cargo, and on holidays as a general promenade for the population. There is no real harbour at Pondicherry; ships lie at a distance of about a mile from the shore, and communication with them is conducted by the usual *masula* boats of this coast; Facing the shore end of the pier is a statue of the great Dupleix, to whom the place and the French name owed so much.

CHANDERNAGORE.

Chandernagore is situated on the bank of the Hooghly, a short distance below Chinsura. Population (in 1941) 38,284. The town was permanently occupied by the French in 1688, though previously it had been temporarily occupied by them at a date given as 1672 or 1676. It did not, however, rise to any importance till the time of Dupleix. It changed hands between British and French various times during the Napoleonic wars and was finally restored to the French in 1816.

The former grandeur of Chandernagore has disappeared, and at present it is little more than a quiet suburban town with little external trade. The railway station on the East Indian Railway is just outside French territory 22 miles from Calcutta (Howrah). The chief administrative officer is the Administrator, who is subordinate to the Governor of the French Possessions. The chief public institution is the College Dupleix, formerly called St. Mary's Institution, founded in 1882 and under the direct control of the French Government.

KARIKAL.

Karikal lies on the Coromandel Coast between the Tanjore District of Madras and the Bay of Bengal. The settlement is divided into six communes, containing 110 villages in all, and covering an area of 53 square miles. It is governed by an Administrator subordinate to the Governor at Pondicherry. The population has in recent years rapidly decreased. In 1883 it was 93,055; in 1891, 75,626; in 1901, 54,003; in 1923, 57,023; in 1924, 56,922; in 1936, 60,447 and in 1941, 60,555; but the density is still very high, being 1,068 persons per square mile. Kumbakonam is the only taluk in Tanjore District which has a higher density. Each of the six communes—namely, Karikal, La Grande Aldee, Nedungadu, Cot-Kery, Neravy and Tirncular—possesses a mayor and council. The members are all elected by universal suffrage but in the municipality, Karikal half the number of seats are reserved for Europeans or their descendants. The country is very fertile, being irrigated by seven branches of the Cauvery, besides many smaller channels.

The capital of the settlement is situated on the north bank of the river Arasalar, about 1¼ miles from its mouth. It has a brisk trade in rice with Ceylon, and to a less extent with the Straits Settlements. It has no commerce with France, and very little with other French colonies. The port is merely an open roadstead, provided with a light-house 142 feet high, the light in which having a range of from 8 to 10 miles. In 1899 Karikal was connected with Peralem on the Tanjore District Board Railway. Karikal finally came into French possession on the settlement after 1815.

The Frontiers.

By those who take a long view of politics in the wide sense of the term, it will be seen that the Indian Frontier problem, which has loomed so large in the discussion of Indian questions, has always borne a twofold character—the local issue and the international issue. For almost a century the international issue was the greater of the two, and the most serious question which the Indian Government, both directly and as the executors of British Imperial policy, had to face. But the tendency of later times until Germany's invasion of Russia was for the international aspect to recede and for the local aspect to grow in importance, until it might be said, with as much truth as characterises all generalisations, that the local issue dominated, if it did not absorb the situation.

The Local Problem.—The local problem, in its broadest outlines, may be briefly indicated before proceeding to discuss it in detail. From the Arabian Sea on the West to the confines of Kashmir is a wild and troublous sea of some of the highest mountains in the world. The thin valleys in these immense ranges are populated by hardy, brave, militant mountaineers. But sparse as the population is, it is in excess of the supporting power of the country. Like mountaineers in all parts of the world, these brave and fearless men have sought to supplement their exiguous agriculture by raiding the rich plains of Hindustan. We may find a fairly close parallel to the situation in the position of the Highlands of Scotland until after the rebellion of 1745 the English Government of the day sought a permanent remedy by opening for the warlike Highlanders a military career in the famous Highland regiments, and in rendering military operations easier by the construction of Wade's road. The Highland problem has disappeared so long from English politics that its pregnant lessons are little realised, but if the curious student will read again that brilliant novel by Neil Munro, "The New Road," he will appreciate what Wade's work meant for the Highlands of Scotland, and what lessons it teaches those who are called upon to face, in its local aspect, the Indian frontier problem. So far as the area with which we are dealing was concerned, two policies were tried. In Baluchistan, the genius of Sir Robert Sandeman devised the method of entering into military occupation of the principal points, and thence controlling the country. At the same time close engagements were entered into with the principal chiefs, through whom the tribesmen were kept in order. That policy was so successful that whilst the administration was expensive the Baluchistan frontier did not seriously embarrass the Government of India from the time when Sandeman set his mark on the land. Not that the country was entirely peaceful. Occasional tribal raids or risings necessitated occasional military operations, and the Gomal Pass was involved in the general tribal disturbances which followed the wanton declaration of war by Afghanistan in 1919. But speaking broadly, Sandeman brought peace to Baluchistan, and to the large frontier area which is embraced in that generic term. So far as this section of the frontier is concerned it may be said that no frontier problem exists, save the need for an economic and constructive policy.

Towards Afghanistan.—Far otherwise has it until lately been with the section of the frontier which stretches from Baluchistan to the confines of Kashmir. That was, for three-quarters of a century, the scene of almost ceaseless military operations, which constituted a devastating drain on the Indian exchequer. For years one sought for a definite policy guiding the actions of the Government of India. One explanation of their inconsistencies was found in the existence of two schools of thought. Once the frontier with Afghanistan had been delimited, the soldiers naturally pressed for the armed occupation of the whole country right up to the confines of Afghanistan, or at any rate, for military posts, linked with good communications, which would dominate the country. But those who looked at policy not only from the military standpoint, were fearful of two considerations. They felt that occupation up to the Afghan frontier would only shift the frontier problem farther north. Instead of the differing tribes, we should, they argued, have to meet the Afghan on

our border line. If Afghanistan were a strong, homogeneous State, that would be a matter of little account. But even under the iron rule of Abdurrahaman Khan, the Amir's writ ran but lightly in the southern confines of his kingdom. Under his successor, Habibullah Khan, whose policy was generally wise and successful, it ran still less firmly. The Amir was unable to control the organisation of the tribal gatherings which involved us in the Zakka Khel and Mohmand expeditions during the Indian secretaryship of that arch pacifist, Lord Morley. Nor did it enable Habibullah to deal effectively with a rising against his own Governor in Khost. The Afghan forces melted away under transport difficulties when they were moved against the rebellious Khostwals, and the Amir had to make peace with his troublous vassals. Therefore, it was said, occupation up to what is called the Durand Line because it is the line demarcated by the Frontier Commission in which Sir Mortimer Durand was the British Plenipotentiary, would simply mean that in time of trouble we should have to deal with Afghanistan instead of a tribe or two, and with the irreconcilable tribesmen along our difficult line of communications. The Kabul Government now have greater control over their tribes near the frontier than formerly but the old argument still applies. There was the further consideration that financiers were of the fixed belief that even if the Forward Policy was wise from the military standpoint, it would involve charges over an indefinite period greater than the Indian finances would bear. Moreover, on this section of the Frontier, the position was complicated by the expansion of Russia in Central Asia. The easiest passes, and the passes down which for centuries from the time of Alexander the Great invaders have swept from Persia and Central Asia to loot the fat plains of Hindustan, traverse this region. Therefore it was deemed essential to control, if not to occupy them, in the interests of the Imperial situation. In this zone therefore policy ebbed and flowed between the Forward School, which would have occupied, or dominated, the whole Frontier up to the Durand Line, that is to say up to the Afghan frontier, and the Close Border School, which would have us remain out of the difficult mountainous zone and meet the tribesmen on the plains if they sallied forth. The extreme advocates of this school would even have had us return to the line of the Indus.

The Two Policies.—The result of this conflict of opinion was a series of wavering compromises, which like all compromises was profoundly unsatisfactory. We pushed forward posts here and there, which irritated the Tribesmen, and made them fearful for their prized independence, without controlling them. These advanced posts were in many cases inadequately held and rarely were they linked with their supporting posts by adequate means of communication. We preserved between our administrative frontier and the Durand Line which demarcated our frontier with Afghanistan an irregular belt of land called The Tribal Territory, in which neither we nor the Afghan Government exercised jurisdiction. This was left entirely under the control of the tribes who peopled it. Now it was often asked why we did not follow the precedent of Baluchistan and "Sandemanise" the Independent Territory. That was one of the perennial topics of Frontier discussions. But stress was laid upon the essential differences between this zone and Baluchistan. Sir Robert Sandeman found a strong tribal system existing in Baluchistan, and he was able to enter into direct engagements with the tribal Chiefs. There is no such tribal organisation in the Independent Territory. The tribal Chiefs, or Maliks, exercise a very precarious authority, and the instrument for the collective expression of the tribal will is not the chief, but the jirgah, or tribal council, of the most democratic character, where the voice of the young men of the tribe often has the same influence, in time of excitement perhaps more influence, as the voice of the wiser greybeard. The bitter fruit of this policy of compromise was reaped in 1897, when following a minor outbreak in the Tochi Valley the general uneasiness flamed into a rising which involved the whole of the North-West Frontier, from the Gomal to the borders of Kashmir. A force over thirty thousand strong had to be mobilised to deal with it. Even this large force, owing to the immense difficulties of transportation, was unable effectively to deal with the situation, though peace was made. The emergency thus created synchronised with the advent of Lord Curzon as Viceroy. He dealt with it in masterful fashion. In the first place, he separated the frontier zone from the Government of the Punjab, which had hitherto been responsible for its administration, and had organised for the purpose a special force of Frontier soldiers, known as the Punjab Irregular Frontier Force. This was the revival of a scheme as old as the Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton, though no other Viceroy had been able to carry it through in the face of the strong opposition of successive Punjab Governments. The area so separated was constituted into a separate administrative zone under the direct authority of the Government of India, exercised through a Chief Commissioner. Then Lord Curzon withdrew the advanced military posts and concentrated the regular troops in bases better linked with the main military centres of India by roads and railways. The advanced posts, and especially important Passes like the Tochi, the Kurram and the Khyber, were entrusted to the defence of local militia, recruited from the tribesmen themselves, and officered by British officers drawn from the ranks of the Indian Army. Later it was supplemented by a fine development policy. The construction of the Upper Swat Canal, led to such an increase in cultivation that the tribesmen were given a means of livelihood and were invested with the magic charm of valuable property. The irrigated part of the Frontier has since been one of the most peaceful in the whole border line.

Lord Curzon's Success.—Judged by every reasonable standard the Curzon policy was successful. It did not give us complete peace. There were occasional punitive expeditions demanded, such as for instance the Zakka Khel and Mohmand expeditions, and the Wazirs, and in particular the truculent Mahsud Wazirs, never ceased raiding. But in comparison with what had gone before, it gave relative peace. It endured throughout the Great War, though the Wazirs built up a heavy bill of offences, which awaited settlement when Government were free from

the immense preoccupations of the war. It broke down under the strain of the wanton invasion of India by the Afghans in the hot weather of 1919. On February 20th the Amir Habibullah Khan was assassinated in his sleep near Jelalabad. Although he does not figure so prominently in frontier history as his iron father Abdurrahaman Khan, he nevertheless has high claims on the favourable verdict of history. None anticipated that any successor to Abdurrahaman Khan could hold in the least in a single State the fractious, fanatical tribes who make up the population of the Afghan kingdom. Yet this Habibullah did. On occasions his attitude seemed to be equivocal, as when armed gatherings of the tribes called lashkars were permitted to assemble in Afghan territory and to invade the Tribal Territory, causing the Zakka Khel and Mohmand expeditions. But we must not judge a State like Afghanistan by European standards; the Amir had often to bow before the fanatical elements amongst his own people until they had burnt their fingers by contact with the British troops. At the outset of the Great War he warned the Government that he might often have to do things which seemed unfriendly, but they must trust him. In truth, the position of the Amir when Turkey entered the war, and called Moslems everywhere to arms on the side of Germany, was extraordinarily difficult. He received Turkish, German and Austrian missions in Kabul, from which British representatives were still excluded. But he kept Afghanistan out of the war, and with the complete defeat of the Central Powers and their satellites, his policy was justified up to the hilt. Indeed his success was the cause of his assassination. The irreconcilable elements in the Kingdom saw that the day of reckoning had come and strove to avert the settlement of their account by the murder. When he was done to death, his brother, Nasrullah Khan, was proclaimed Amir by the assassins. But the conscience of Afghanistan revolted against the idea of Nasrullah, the archfanatic of the ruling House of Kabul, ascending the throne over the blood-stained corpse of his brother. A military movement in Kabul itself brushed him aside and installed the son of Habibullah, Amanullah Khan, on the throne. But Amanullah Khan soon found it was a thorny bed on which he lay, and encouraged by the disorders in India which followed the passing of stringent measures to deal with anarchical crime, set his troops in motion on April 25, 1919, and preaching a *jehad* promised his soldiers the traditional loot of Hindustan. The Indian Army was at once set in motion, and as has always been the case the regular Afghan Army was easily beaten. Dakka, beyond the Khyber, was seized, Jelalabad and Kabul were bombed from the air, and there was nothing to prevent our occupation of Kabul, save the knowledge gleaned from the bitter heritage of the wars of 1838 and 1878, that it is one thing to overset a government in Afghanistan, but it is quite another to set up a stable government in its stead. The Government of India wisely held their hand, and the Afghans having sued for peace, a treaty was signed on the 8th August, 1919.

But an untoward effect of this wanton war was to set the Frontier from the Gomal to the Khyber ablaze. With one or two exceptions, the Tribal Militia, left without the support of the regular troops, who in the emergency ought to have been hastened to their succour, could not stand the strain of an appeal from their fellow tribesmen, and either melted away or joined the rising. This has often been described as the failure of the Curzon policy, which was based on the tribal militia. But there is another aspect to this question. The Militia numbered only some 3,000 men. They were distributed in a number of isolated and semi-isolated posts. There was no possibility of their withstanding the onslaught of an Afghan invading force. They were not intended for such a purpose. If they had, when the invasion began, been supported by regular troops their loyalty might have remained sound. But other counsels prevailed. It was at the outset decided in high military quarters that in the face of the Afghan invasion it was inadvisable to send regular troops to support the Waziristan militia posts as it was concluded that the Mahsud and Wazir tribes of Waziristan would join the enemy. Orders were therefore issued that the posts should be abandoned, the British officers in them withdrawing with such men as remained loyal. The officer commanding the Bannu brigade immediately despatched a movable column for the succour and reassurance of the militia garrisons in his area but superior orders followed directing the return of the column forthwith. The militia were thereupon ordered to withdraw and their commencement to do so, accompanied by the burning of such stores as they could not carry, quite naturally produced the instant uprising of the tribesmen, who began to attack and loot the retiring convoys and the abandoned posts. To expect the militia to remain firm in retreat in such circumstances was to refuse reasonable consideration of the facts of the situation.

Russia and the Frontier.—The Curzon policy was up to this inevitable collapse greatly assisted by extraneous events. The greatest external force in moulding Indian frontier policy was the long struggle with Russia. For nearly three-quarters of a century a veiled warfare for predominance in Asia was waged between Great Britain and Russia. There are few pages in British foreign policy less attractive to the student of Imperial affairs. Russia was confronted in Central Asia with precisely the same conditions as those which faced England in India when the course of events converted the old East India Company from a trading corporation into a governing body. The decaying khanates of Central Asia were impossible neighbours. Confronted with an inferior civilisation, and with neighbours who would not let her alone, Russia had to advance. True, the adventurous spirits in her armies and some of the great administrators in the Tsarist capital were not averse to paying off on the Indian Borderland the score against Great Britain for the Crimean War and for what the Russians thought was depriving them of the fruits of their costly victory over Turkey in 1877-78. The result was a long and unsatisfactory guerrilla enterprise between the hardiest spirits on both sides, accompanied by periodic panics in the British Press each time the Russians moved forward, which induced the coining, after the Russian occupation of Merv, of the generic term "Mervousness." This external force

involved the Government of India in the humiliations of the Afghan War of 1838, with the tragic destruction of the retiring Indian force between Kabul and Jelalabad, slightly relieved by the heroic defence of Jelalabad and the firmness of General Pollock in refusing to withdraw the punitive army until he had set his mark on Kabul by the razing of the famous Bala Hissar fortress. It involved us in the second Afghan War of 1878, which left the baffling problem of no stable government in Afghanistan. There was a gleam of light when Abdurrahman Khan, whom we set up at Kabul to relieve us of our perplexities, proved himself a strong and capable ruler, if one ruthless in his methods. But in the early 'eighties the two States were on the verge of war over a squabble for the possession of Penjdeh, and then men began to think a little more clearly. There began a series of boundary delimitations and agreements which clarified the situation, without however finally settling it. The old controversy broke out in another form when intrigues with a Buriat monk, Dorjieff, during Lord Curzon's viceroyalty, gave rise to the grave suspicion that the scene had only shifted to Tibet. An expedition to Lhasa rent the veil which had so long concealed the mysterious city and dispersed the miasma of this intrigue. But it was not until the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 that the two countries arrived at a stage long sought by those who looked beyond their noses. The actual authors of the Agreement were Lord Grey, the Foreign Secretary, and Lord Hardinge, formerly British Ambassador in Portugal, but it had been desired by their predecessors, whose efforts were rendered nugatory by the intransigent attitude of the dominant forces in Petrograd. It was not until Tsarist Russia was defeated on the battlefields of Manchuria by Japan, and disappeared as a sea power in the decisive battle of Tsushima, that an atmosphere was created favourable to the conclusion of an Agreement. This embraced the whole frontier zone and placed Afghanistan beyond the sphere of Russian influence. There were many unsatisfactory features in the Agreement especially in regard to Persia, for which we had to pay a considerable price in the attitude of Persians in the War. But again taking long views, the Agreement fully justified itself in a broad definition of the interest of the two countries, which put an end to the period of excursions and alarms up to the outbreak of the War. Russia then ceased to be a material factor in the Indian Frontier Problem. With the establishment of the Soviet Government in Moscow uneasiness returned, for the geographical and allied circumstances which influenced the policy of the Tsarist regime exert precisely the same pressure upon its successor.

German Influence.—As nature abhors a vacuum, so in the case of States bordered by higher civilisations, no sooner does one strong influence recede than some other takes its place. Long before the signing of the Anglo-Russian Agreement the shadow of the German menace had begun to appear on the horizon. Imitative, not creative, in this, as in most other activities, the Germans adapted their methods from the penetration by railway which was so marked a feature of Russian expansion in Manchuria, brought to an end by the disastrous issue of the war with Japan. The seeds of the German effort were sown when the Kaiser, extending the hand of Christian fellowship to the Sultan of Turkey, Abdul-Hamed, at a time when that sovereign was ostracised by Europe for his direct complicity in the massacre of Armenians, or rather one of the massacres of Armenians, made German influence supreme at Constantinople. His theatrical tour through Palestine, which was generally treated in Europe as an exhibition of opera bouffe, soon bore fruit in the acquisition by German interests of the principal railways in Anatolia. Later it fructified more effectively in the Baghdad Railway concession, under which German interests secured the right of extending the Anatolian lines from the port of Haidar Pasha, opposite Constantinople, to a port in the Persian Gulf. Now successive British Statesmen of both parties had declared that the acquisition of a territorial foothold in the Persian Gulf by any power—Russia and the port of Bunder Abbas being then in view—would be regarded as an unfriendly act. There followed a replica of the period of alarms and excursions which had disfigured our relations with Russia. Undaunted, even when their endeavour to secure British co-operation in the enterprise failed, and when the Revolution in Turkey which set the Committee of Union and Progress in power entailed a temporary interruption of their influence at Constantinople, the Germans pressed forward with their enterprise. They pushed the Anatolian railways as far east as Bourgulu, and constructed a line northwards from Baghdad to Samara. They sent a mission to explore the potentialities of the port of Koweit in the Persian Gulf, and set the Turks in motion to subordinate the Sheikh of Koweit to direct Turkish sovereignty, with a nominal view to extending the Baghdad railway from Basra to Koweit, or the vicinity of Koweit at the deep water inlet behind Bubian Island. They commenced the most difficult part of the work in piercing the Amanus and Taurus ranges by a series of tunnels, and laid the rails on the other side of the mountains across the Euphrates to Ras-al-Ain. Behind this railway activity stood a grandiose policy, which is indicated in what became known in Germany as "B.B.B."—Berlin, Byzantium, Baghdad. Throughout the progress of these schemes, which did not stop short of Baghdad, but were directed through a port in the Persian Gulf at India, the Germans were anxious to secure the co-operation of Great Britain, if they could do so on their own terms, that is to say without affecting the enterprise as a dominant German adventure. Shortly before the commencement of the war of 1914-18 the protracted negotiations with London which had this end in view ended in a definite agreement between the two Powers. Under this agreement the Gulf section of the line was to have been British, and the other portion German. But this agreement which had not been signed became waste paper with the outbreak of the war, and the German plans vanished in thin air with the complete defeat of Turkey and Germany. Nevertheless the railway did not stand still during the war. Germany made immense efforts to complete the difficult tunnel sections and the work was substantially finished when the Armistice was signed.

Turkey and the Frontier.—The position of Turkey on the Indian frontier was never of any considerable importance in itself, and never assumed any significance, save as the *avant courier* of Germany, when she passed under the tutelage of that Power, and for a limited period during the war. Although so long established in Mesopotamia, Turkey was not very firmly seated in that country, the Arabs tolerated rather than accepted Turkish rule so long as they were substantially left alone, and the administration, it is understood, never paid its way. For a brief period Midhat Pasha raised the status of Mesopotamia, and after the Revolution that fine soldier Nazim Pasha became a power in the land. But speaking broadly Turkey remained in Mesopotamia because it was no one's interest, even that of the Arab, to turn her out. When however Germany developed her "B.B.B." policy, Turkey was used as a stalking horse. She moved a small force to the Peninsula of Al-Katr in order to frighten the Sheikh of Bahrein, and tried to convert the nominal suzerainty exercised, or rather claimed, over the Sheikh of Koweit into a *de facto* suzerainty, exercised by military force. These efforts faded before the vigorous action of the British Government which concluded a binding arrangement with the Sheikh of Koweit, and the position of the Turks at Al-Katr was always very precarious. On the outbreak of the war, however, the situation profoundly changed. When the sound and carefully executed expedition to Basra and its strategic hinterland was developed into the insane enterprise to capture Baghdad by *coup de main*, with very inadequate forces, and still more inadequate transport, we found ourselves involved in military operations of the most extensive and unprofitable character. These were completely successful with General Maude's occupation of Baghdad. After the Russian *debâcle* we found ourselves involved in a new front, which stretched from the Euphrates to the wildest part of Central Asia, producing military exploits of an almost epic character, but exercising little influence on the war. They were brought to an end by pressure not on extensive wings, but at the heart of Turkish Power. The aftermath of the war left us in an indefinite position in Mesopotamia, with indefinite frontiers. This enabled the Turks, if they were so disposed, to be troublesome through guerrilla warfare in the Mosul Zone, and by stirring up the Kurds, who are the Ishmaelites of Asia Minor. The conclusion of the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923 brought temporary relief, but it did not settle the main issue, the frontier between Turkey and Iraq. Under the Treaty it was provided that if the two parties could not agree to a boundary line delimitation should be left to the League of Nations. Negotiations were promptly opened at Constantinople, but it was immediately found that there could be no mutual agreement; the Turks demanded the whole of the Mosul vilayet, and the British delegates declared that Mosul and its hinterland were necessary to the existence of Iraq. The issue therefore went to the League of Nations. That body despatched a neutral commission to study the position on the spot; this commission reported that the best settlement would be for the Mosul vilayet to be incorporated in Iraq, if the British Government were prepared to prolong its mandate over that State for a period of twenty-five years. When the report of this commission came before the League in 1925 Britain gave the necessary guarantee, and the Council of the League unanimously allotted the Mosul vilayat to Iraq. The Turkish delegates, who at first recognised the decisive authority of the League, then declared that they would not be bound by its decisions. So the matter rested at the end of the year, with Iraq in occupation of the disputed Territory up to the temporary frontier which was known as the Brussels Line.

France and the Frontier.—It is difficult to find any sound policy behind the efforts of France to obtain a coaling station at Muscat in the Persian Gulf, and her long opposition to the steps necessary to extirpate the slave trade, and hold in check the immense traffic in arms which was equipping all the tribesmen on our North-West Frontier with rifles of precision and a large supply of ammunition. We can find no more definite purpose in it than a general pin-pricking policy a desire to play the part of Russia, and perhaps a source of annoyance to Great Britain, which would form a useful lever for the exaction of considerable cessions in West Africa, particularly in the neighbourhood of Gambia, as the price of abstention. These embarrassments were slowly removed one by one after the conclusion of the Anglo-French Entente. Far otherwise was it in the East. The consolidation of French authority in French Indo-China was the prelude to designs for the expansion of this authority at the expense of Siam and to find compensation there for the veiled British protectorate of Egypt. There had earlier been muttering in Burma. We were established in Lower Burma in the 'thirties and in the 'eighties the foolish and tyrannical King Theebaw, in Upper Burma, became an impossible neighbour, and ambitious Frenchmen were not averse to fanning his opposition to the British. However, if any hopes were entertained of extending the Asiatic possessions of France in this direction they were dissipated by the Second Burmese War and the firm establishment of British rule. Far otherwise was it on the confines of Siam. It was the fixed purpose of British policy to preserve Siam as a buffer state between Burma then a regular Province of the Indian Empire and French Indo-China. This policy was definitely challenged by French encroachments on Siam. Matters approached a crisis in 1893, and we were within measurable distance of a situation which might have ended in open war between the two States. But as in the case of Penjdeh, and later when Major Marchand marched across Africa to Fashoda, the imminence of hostilities made statesmen on both sides ask themselves what they might be going to fight about. They found there was nothing essential and an agreement was negotiated between the two Powers, which secured the independence and integrity of Siam. With the collapse of France in the second world war, however, both Indo-China and Siam were thrown on the mercy of Japan, who joined the Axis powers against the Allies in December, 1941.

The New Frontier Problem.—The whole purpose of this brief sketch has been to show that for three generations—most assuredly since the events leading to the Afghan War of 1838—

the Indian frontier problem has never been a local problem. It has been dominated by external influences—in the main the long struggle between Great Britain and Russia, for a brief period the German ambition to build up a dominant position in the East through the revival of the land route, and to a much lesser extent by the ambitions of France and Turkey. The circumstances affecting the Frontier from centres beyond it have greatly changed. Old dangers have disappeared. Recent events in China and the development of aggressive air power have during the past year given the Indian North-Eastern frontier a vital aspect which it has never before borne. And, generally, conditions have become more like those normal to critical land frontiers anywhere in the world in this present time of swift communications, aerial operations and easy propaganda. Consequently, a great deal of new attention is necessarily being directed to local aspects of the general problem. The tribesman on the Indian north-west border-land was always an opponent to be respected. Brave, hardy, fanatical, he has always been a first-class fighting man. Knowing every inch of the inhospitable country to which punitive operations must of necessity take place he has hung on our rearguards and given them infinite trouble. Even when armed with a jezail and when every cartridge had to be husbanded with jealous care, the tribesman was a respectable antagonist. Now these tribesmen are everywhere armed with magazine rifles, either imported through the Persian Gulf when gunrunning was a thriving occupation, stolen from British magazines, or secured from Russian and Afghan sources. They have an abundant supply of ammunition. Considerable numbers of the fighting men have been trained in the ranks of the Indian Army, either as Regulars in the Pathan regiments, or else in the tribal militias. We found this to our cost in the events following the Afghan War of 1919. The Afghan regular army was of little account. The tribesmen who rose at the call of the jihad, especially in Waziristan, were of great account. They gave our troops the hardest fighting they have ever had on the Frontier; their marksmanship and fire discipline were described by experienced soldiers as admirable. The tribal militia for all practical purposes disappeared. What was to take its place?

Immediately following the Afghan War, the frontier positions were garrisoned by regular troops, but this was only a temporary measure. It may be said that the crux of the situation was in **Waziristan**. This sector of the Frontier has always been the most difficult of the whole, because of the intractable character of the people, and of their inveterate raiding activities. Besides, possessing a bolt hole into Afghanistan they had in the past evaded effective punishment. In view of the complete disappearance of the external menace, and the consequent lapsing of any necessity to preserve open lines of communication which would enable us to go to the support of Afghanistan, now formally recognised in the Treaty of 1921 as a completely independent State, there were many who urged the desirability of complete withdrawal, even to the line of the Indus. This extreme school gained little support. Our position in Quetta on the one side and Peshawar on the other is fully consolidated, and no good case could be made out for withdrawing from it. On the other hand, here was a strong case made out for leaving the tribesmen severely alone from the Gomal to the Kurram, and dealing with them if they emerged from their fastnesses. The military standpoint was that the Waziristan tribes are intractable; that it was unfair to impose on troops the frequent necessity of punitive operations in most arduous conditions; and that the only solution of the question was the occupation of dominant points in Waziristan, as far north as Ladha, and linking these posts with our military bases, and particularly with the termini of the Indian frontier railways, by good motor roads.

This controversy lasted long. It resulted in a typically British compromise which specially arose from the changed conditions in which we found ourselves in 1922, when our troops were in occupation of Waziristan as a result of the operations forced upon us for the suppression of the tribal outbreak which the Afghans stirred up in support of their invasion of India in 1919. The ensuing policy has been aptly described as the "half-forward" policy. It is in truth a repetition of the Sandeman policy, adapted to local conditions. There has been no withdrawal in the ordinary sense of the term, but the limit of the North Waziristan occupation was temporarily fixed at Razmak, not at Ladha. A network of consequential roads was pushed forward. In South Waziristan, Wana had been re-occupied, partly in response to a pressing invitation from the Wana Wazirs, because they wanted to share the benefits which they saw British occupation to be bringing to their cousins northward of them. In February, 1933, control over tribal territory was pushed forward beyond Razmak towards the Afghan border because of a rebellion on the Afghan side and of the need to assist the King of Kabul by preventing excursions by bodies of Wazirs into His Majesty's disturbed territory. The work of control and of civilization rapidly progressed in the whole territory. Of this particulars are given elsewhere in this chapter. One of its recent fruits was a request by the Afridis for roads in their country of Tirah. A beginning with construction was made, but dissensions within the tribe in regard to it caused the work to be suspended. The desirability of better controlling the Afridis was demonstrated in 1930 when, incited by Congress party agents from India, the young Afridis invaded the Peshawar Plain and the need for the adoption of a more active policy in Waziristan was shown by a rising of the Tori Khel Wazirs in 1936-37. A serious military campaign in Waziristan in 1936-37, necessitated by the disturbing religious agitation, showed that conditions there were far from settled. The extent of the trouble there resulted in serious official review of the whole problem once again.

The main Indian rail-head, which for many years terminated at Jamrud, at the easterly entrance to the Khyber Pass, was in the autumn of 1925 extended to Landi Khana, at the opposite end of the Pass and within a mile of the frontier between India and Afghanistan.

I.—THE PERSIAN GULF.

From what has been said before it will be seen that the keynote of this discussion of Indian frontier policy is that the external menace has largely disappeared. No part of the frontier is more powerfully influenced by this consideration than the Persian Gulf. Our first appearance in the Gulf was in connection with the long struggle for supremacy with the Portuguese, the French and the Dutch, who had established trading stations there. With the capture and destruction of the great entrepot which the Portuguese had established at Ormuz, the supersession of the land by the sea route, and the appearance of anarchy in the interior the importance of the Gulf declined. The Indian Government remained there primarily to preserve the peace. This work is quietly and efficiently performed. Piracy was stamped out, the Trucial Chiefs, who occupy the Pirate Coast, were gradually brought into close relations with the Government, the vessels of the Royal Navy kept watch and ward, and our Political Agents regulated the external affairs of the Arab rulers on the Arab coast. In return for these services, Great Britain claimed no selfish advantages. The waters of the Gulf were kept free to the navigation of the ships of all nations, and though Great Britain could have made any territorial acquisitions she pleased she retained possession of only the tiny station of Bassidu. Left to herself Great Britain desired no other policy, but for a quarter of a century the Gulf was involved in European affairs. France sought to acquire a coaling station at Jissa, near Muscat, and obstructed the efforts of the British Government to stamp out the slave trade and to check the immense traffic in arms which was equipping the tribes on our land frontier with weapons of precision and quantities of ammunition. All causes of difference were gradually removed by agreements following the Anglo-French Entente. Russia sent one of her finest cruisers to "show the flag" in the Gulf, and established consular posts where there were no interests to preserve. She was credited with the intention of occupying a warm water port, and in particular with casting covetous eyes on the most dreadful spot in the Gulf, Bunder Abbas. This menace declined after the signing of the Anglo-Russian Agreement and disappeared with the collapse of Russian power following the Revolution. Then Turkey, either acting for herself, or as the *avant courier* of Germany, under whose domination she had passed, began to stir. She threatened the Sheikh of Bahrein by the armed occupation of the peninsula of Al-Qatar, and moved troops to enforce her suzerainty over Kuwait, the best port in the Persian Gulf and a possible terminus of the Baghdad Railway. Further to consolidate her interests, or to stake out a claim, Germany sent the heavily-subsidised ships of the Hamburg-America line to the Gulf, where they comported themselves as the instruments of Imperial policy rather than as inoffensive merchantmen. She also strove, through the agency of the firm of Wonkhaus, to acquire a territorial footing at Sharjah. These events stirred the British Government to an unusual activity in the waters of the Gulf.

Counter Measures—The first effective steps to counter these influences were taken during the vigorous Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon, who visited the Gulf during his early travels and incorporated a masterly survey of its features in his monumental work on Persia. He appointed the ablest men he could find to the head of affairs, established several new consulates, and was instrumental in improving the sea communications with the Gulf ports. The British Government also took alarm. They were fortified in their stand against foreign intrigue by the opinion of a writer of unchallenged authority. The American Naval writer, the late Admiral Mahan, placed on record his view that "Concession in the Persian Gulf, whether by formal arrangement (with other Powers) or by neglect of the local commercial interests which now underlie political and military control, will imperil Great Britain's naval position in the Farther East, her political position in India, her commercial interests in both, and the Imperial tie between herself and Australasia." The Imperial standpoint, endorsed by both Parties in the State, was set out by Lord Lansdowne in words of great import :—"We (i.e., His Majesty's Government) should regard the establishment of a naval base or of a fortified port in the Persian Gulf by any other Power as a very grave menace to British interests, which we should certainly resist with all the means at our disposal." The negative measures following these declarations were followed by a constructive policy when the oil fields in the Bakhtiari country, with a great refinery, were developed by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, in which the British Government has a large financial stake. Since that date the Persian Gulf has become the "Air Suez Canal" of the Empire, the main Imperial line of air communications running down its Arab littoral, and an important oil field has been discovered and is being operated at the Island of Bahrein. The Company is a branch of the Californian Standard Oil Company and being American owned has introduced the U.S.A. into the political complex of the Gulf. Another branch of the same Company and struck oil in Hasa—a portion of Ibn Saud's Arabian kingdom shelving on the Gulf—and a British company is prospecting with success in Kuwait. An interesting new feature in 1931 was the decision of the Persian Government to instal a Navy of their own in the Gulf. The fleet consisting of two sloops and four launches, all suitably armed, was built in Italy and duly arrived at its destination in 1932. It was at the outset officered by Italians. The immediate reason for the new fleet was that an increase in the Persian Customs tariff for revenue purposes led to extensive smuggling. The fleet was required to check it. The British Government in 1935 announced their decision to transfer their principal naval station in the Persian Gulf from Henjam, on Kishm island, off the Persian shore at the entrance of the Gulf, which they held on lease from the Persian Gulf to Bahrein, on the Western, Arabian coast of the Gulf. This move was calculated to remove causes of friction.

Pearls are found on the Arab coast of the Persian Gulf between Kuwait and Muscat.

Rupee currency is in use on the Arab coast except Muscat where the currency is Maria Theresa dollars but Indian currency is also accepted.

Muscat.

Muscat, which is reached in about forty-eight hours from Karachi, is outside the Persian Gulf proper. It lies three hundred miles south of Cape Musandim, which is the real entrance to the Gulf, but its natural strength and historical prestige combine to make it inseparable from the politics of the Gulf, with which it has always been intimately associated.

Formerly Muscat was part of a domain which embraced Zanzibar, and the Islands of Kishm and Larak, with Bunder Abbas on the Persian shore. Zanzibar was separated from it by agreement, and the Persians succeeded in establishing their authority over the possessions on the eastern shore.

The relations between Britain and Muscat have been intimate for a century and more. It was under British auspices that the separation between Zanzibar and Muscat was effected, the Sultan accepted a British subsidy in return for the suppression of the slave trade and in 1892 sealed his dependence upon us by concluding a treaty pledging himself not to cede any part of his territory without our consent. The Sultan paid a State visit to New Delhi late in 1937 and thereafter to London, whither he journeyed *via* the Far East and America. On his return home *via* India the Sultan concluded a new treaty with the representatives of His Majesty's Government in 1938.

The Pirate Coast.

Turning Cape Musandim and entering the Gulf Proper, we pass the Pirate Coast, controlled by the seven Trucial Chiefs. The ill-name of this territory has now ceased to have any meaning, but in the early days it had a very real relation to the actual conditions. The pirates were the worst of their kind, and they did not hesitate to attack on occasion, and not always without success, the Company's ships of war. Large expeditions were fitted out to break their power, with such success that since 1820 no considerable punitive measures have been necessary. The Trucial Chiefs are bound to Great Britain by a series of engagements, beginning with 1806 and ending with the perpetual treaty of 1853 by which they bound themselves to avoid all hostilities at sea, and the subsequent treaty of 1873 by which they undertook to prohibit altogether the traffic in slaves. The relations of the Trucial Chiefs are controlled by the British Resident at Bushire, who visits the Pirate Coast every year on a tour of inspection.

The commercial importance of the Pirate Coast is increasing through the rise of Dubai. Formerly Lingah was the entrepot for this trade, but the exactions of the Belgian Customs officials in the employ of Persia drove the traffic from Lingah to Dubai. The Trucial Chiefs are Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Sharjah, Ajman, Umal Quwain and Rasal Khaimah and Hira.

Bahrein.

North of the Pirate Coast lies the little Archipelago which forms the chiefship of the Sheikh of Bahrein. Of this group of islands only those of Manama and Muharraq are of any size, but their importance is out of all proportion to their extent. This is the great centre of the Gulf pearl fishery, which, in a good year, may be worth half a million pounds sterling. The anchorage is wretched, and at certain states of the tide ships have to lie four miles from the shore, which is not even approachable by boats; and passengers, mails and cargo have to be landed on the donkeys for which Bahrein is famous. But, in spite of this, the trade of the port is very large and the Customs revenue substantial in consequence, which makes the Sheikh the richest ruler in the Gulf.

The importance and wealth of these islands has been immensely increased by the development of the Bahrein oil fields referred to above.

In the neighbourhood of Bahrein is the vast burying ground which has hitherto baffled archæologists. The generally accepted theory is that it is a relic of the Phœnicians, who are known to have traded in these waters.

The British Government, as was mentioned earlier in this review, announced in 1935 that they proposed transferring the principal British Naval station in the Gulf from Henjam, on the Persian side of the water, to Bahrein. The same place has since been utilised for the provision of a large aerodrome for the service of the British Imperial air line between London and Australia, which is thus enabled to take a route down the Western side of the Persian Gulf and thus avoid difficulties in Persia.

Kuwait.

In the north-west corner of the Gulf lies the port which has made more stir than any place of similar size in the world. The importance of Kuwait lies solely in the fact that it is a possible Gulf terminus of the Baghdad Railway. This is no new discovery, for when the Euphrates Valley Railway was under discussion, General Chesney selected it under the alternative name of the Grane—so called from the resemblance of the formation of the Bay to a pair of horns—as the sea terminus of the line. Nowhere else would Kuwait be called a good or a promising port. The Bay is 20 miles deep and 5 miles broad, but so shallow that heavy expense would have to be incurred to render it suitable for modern ocean-going steamers. It is sheltered from all but the westerly winds; and the clean thriving town is peopled by some 80,000 inhabitants, chiefly dependent on the sea for the mariners of Kuwait are noted for their boldness and hardihood.

Khorramshahr (formerly Muhammerah).

On the opposite side of the entrance to the Shatt-el-Arab lie the territories of Khorramshahr. The town, favourably situated near the mouth of the Karun River, has grown in importance since the opening of the Karun River route to trade through the enterprise of Messrs. Lynch Brothers. This route provides the shortest passage to Ispahan and the central tableland, and already competes with the older route by way of Bushire and Shiraz. This importance has grown since the Anglo-Persian Oil Company—now called the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company—established refineries at Abadan for the oil which they win in the rich fields which they have tapped near Ahwaz.

Iraq.

In a sense Iraq and Turkish Arabistan can hardly be said to come within the scope of the frontiers of India; yet they are so indissolubly associated with the politics of the Gulf that they must be considered in relation thereto. Basrah is the present sea terminus of the Baghdad Railway and is also an important air port on the Empire air route. It stands on the right bank of the Shatt-el-Arab, 70 miles from its mouth, favourably situated to receive the whole water-borne trade of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. The local traffic is valuable, for the richness of the date groves on either side of the Shatt-el-Arab is indescribable, there is a considerable entrepot traffic. Whilst Basrah is the port of entry for Baghdad and for the trade with Persia which follows the caravan route *via* Kermanshih and Hamadan Baghdad is the Capital town.

Iraq is an independent Arab State set up in what formerly was Mesopotamia, under British Aegis under the sovereignty of King Feisal I. He was, on his death in 1933, succeeded by his son, King Ghazi, who died in a motor accident in Baghdad in April, 1939. His three-year old son, Amir Feisal, was then proclaimed King, and Amir Abdulillah, uncle of the new ruler, was appointed Regent.

When the 1914-18 War was over we found ourselves committed to immense, undefined and burdensome responsibilities in that land. The sound concepts which dictated the original expedition were dislocated in the foolish advance to Baghdad; then the great military enterprises necessitated by the fall of Kut-al-Amara carried our frontier north to Mosul and the mountains of Kurdistan, east to the Persian boundary, and west to the confines of Transjordan. Amongst ardent Imperialists, there was undoubtedly the hope that this immense area would be in one way or another an integral part of the British Empire. The cold fit followed when the cost was measured, and the Arabs rose in a revolt which showed that any such domination could only be maintained by force of arms and that the cost would be prodigious. In these circumstances King Feisal agreed to come from the Hedjaz and was installed on the throne under the aegis of Great Britain.

Still we were committed to the support of the new kingdom, and that most dangerous condition arose—responsibility without any real power unless King Feisal was to be a mere puppet, immense expenditure and indefinite military commitments. In these circumstances there was an insistent demand for withdrawal from the land. British policy moved slowly towards that end, but a definite step was taken in 1923. The Secretary of State for the Colonies announced this policy in a statement which is reproduced textually, for the purpose of reference. Addressing the House of Lords on May 3rd he said—

Your Lordships will remember that the Cabinet have been discussing this matter for some time and decisions have now been taken. Sir Percy Cox has accordingly been authorised by His Majesty's Government to make an announcement at Baghdad, the terms of which I propose to read out to Your Lordships. This announcement was drawn up in consultation with King Feisal and his Government, and has their cordial assent. It is being published at Baghdad to-day.

The announcement is as follows:—

"It will be remembered that in the autumn of last year, after a lengthy exchange of views, it was decided between the Governments of His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty King Feisal that a Treaty of Alliance should be entered into between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq. This Treaty, which was signed on the 10th October, 1922, and the term of which was to be twenty years (subject to periodical revision at the desire of either party) provided for the establishment of an independent Constitutional Government in Iraq, enjoying a certain measure of advice and assistance from Great Britain of the nature and extent indicated in the text of the Treaty itself and of subsidiary Agreements which were to be made thereunder.

"Since then the Iraq Government has made great strides along the path of independence, and stable existence and has been able successfully to assume administrative responsibility and both parties being equally anxious that the commitments and responsibilities of His Majesty's Government in respect of Iraq should be terminated as soon as possible, it is considered that the period of the Treaty in its present form can conveniently be shortened. In order to obviate the inconvenience of introducing amendments into the body of a Treaty already signed, it has been decided to bring about the necessary modifications by means of a protocol which, like the Treaty itself, will be subject to ratification by the Constituent Assembly.

"Accordingly a protocol has now been signed by the parties in the following terms:—

It is understood between the High Contracting Parties that, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 18, the present Treaty shall terminate upon Iraq becoming a member of the League of Nations and in any case not later than four years from the ratification of peace with Turkey. Nothing in this protocol shall prevent a fresh agreement from being concluded with a view to regulate the subsequent relations between the High Contracting Parties; and negotiations for that object shall be entered into between the n before the expiration of the above period.

It will be noticed that under this protocol the Treaty in its present form was to terminate on the entry of Iraq into the League of Nations or in four years, whichever might be earlier.

The position of Iraq as regards the League was that when the Treaty was ratified His Britannic Majesty was bound under Article 6 to use his good offices to secure the admission of Iraq to membership of the League of Nations as soon as possible. His Majesty's Government would be in a position to take this step on the fulfilment of the two following essential conditions, namely, the delimitation of the frontiers of Iraq, and the establishment of a stable government in accordance with the Organic Law.

The Council of the League of Nations in January, 1932, adopted the report of the Iraq Commission recommending the termination of the mandate subject to the admission of Iraq to membership of the League and Iraq entering into a number of undertakings, with regard to treatment of minorities and the administration

of justice. This meant the termination of the mandate when the next Assembly of the League voted for the admission of Iraq to League membership.

Under the Treaty of Lausanne between Turkey and the Powers, which was signed in 1923, it was agreed that the frontier between King Feisal's State and Turkey, the important frontier because the future of Mosul was in dispute, should be settled by the League of Nations, should Great Britain and Turkey be unable to come to agreement by direct negotiation. These direct negotiations were opened at Constantinople, but no agreement was reached, so the question was opened *before* the Council of the League in September 1924. Whilst the matter was under discussion complaint was made by Great Britain that Turkey had violated the provisional frontier drawn in the Treaty of Lausanne, and certain irregular hostilities were carried on in the disputed zone. This matter too was remitted to the League, and a further provisional boundary was drawn, which was accepted by both parties.

Here the matter remained until the autumn of 1925. In order to secure the material for a decision the League of Nations despatched a neutral commission to Mosul to investigate the situation. This commission produced a long and involved report, but one which led by devious paths to a commonsense recommendation. It was that the first essential in the Mosul vilayet is stable government. The desires of the people were for incorporation in the State of Iraq. If therefore the British Government was willing to extend its mandate over Iraq for a further period of twenty-five years—a guarantee of stable government—then Mosul should be incorporated in Iraq; if Britain was not willing, then Mosul should return to Turkey. When the matter came before the Council of the League Great Britain gave the necessary guarantee. The Turks thereupon challenged the whole competence of the Council to give an award under the terms of the Treaty of Lausanne. The issue was remitted to the Court of International Justice at The Hague which decided in favour of the competence of the Council. Great Britain having given the necessary assurance that she was prepared to extend her mandate over Iraq for a further twenty-five years, the Council of the League allocated the whole of the area in dispute right up to the temporary frontier—commonly called The Brussels Line—to Iraq. The Turks refused to accept the award and withdrew from Geneva, threatening force. Later, wiser counsels prevailed and in 1926 Turkey accepted a frontier substantially as drawn by the League.

Relations between Britain and Iraq were therefore further defined by a second treaty concluded in January, 1926, which provided that Great Britain should as soon as possible recommend Iraq for admission to membership of the League of Nations. This recommendation was made and accepted in October, 1932, whereupon the Mandate was terminated and Iraq became an independent sovereign state and a member of the League of Nations. The Treaty of 1926 was replaced by Treaty of Alliance signed on the 30th June, 1930, to come into force "as soon as Iraq had been admitted as a member of the League of Nations." It provides, *inter alia*, that each of the two High Contracting parties shall immediately come to the aid of the other in the event of war.

It is important to remember that there is a considerable difference between the vilayet of Basra and the other portions of the Iraq State. Basra has for long been in the closest commercial contact with India and her trade with Bombay remains an important source of her wealth. The people of Basra Consequently look with sympathy towards India and as a commercial community are slow to take part in political adventurers. This was shown in 1920 and in 1941. Basra has always been and is likely to remain a stronghold in Iraq of the well-wishers both of India and Great Britain.

Iraq's alliance with Great Britain was emphasised by the Iraqi Prime Minister, General Nuri Said Pasha, in April, 1939. Broadcasting to the nation, General Nuri said that alliance with Britain and the neighbouring States, coupled with sincere friendship with Turkey and Iran, were two principles on which Iraq's foreign policy was based.

On the outbreak of war with Germany in September, 1939, Iraq severed diplomatic relations with Germany in accordance with the terms of her treaty with Great Britain, but for several years the German minister in Baghdad had been working against British influence. As Hitlerism went from strength to strength, German influence in Iraq grew in volume and intensity, until, when the war began, the expulsion of the German minister by the Cabinet threw into sharp relief the pro-German sympathies of the army leaders and the younger ambitions men who fawned upon them. Later the Cabinet fell and was succeeded by ministries backed by Rashid Ali and the army. When Italy entered the war, this cabinet took the first step in breach of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty of Alliance by refusing to break off diplomatic relations with Italy, with the result that the Italian Legation in Baghdad became an active centre of Axis propaganda and espionage. In April, 1941, a *coup d'état* put Rashid Ali into power. The administration that followed turned openly hostile to the British, demanded that no more British troops should be landed to protect lines of communication through Iraq and, when this demand was refused, began hostilities in the hope of Axis support. Iraqi forces shelled Habbaniyah, the British Air Base, and rounded up British residents in Baghdad. The rebellion was quickly quelled and the rebel leaders, finding their position untenable, fled the country. On May 30, 1941, the Lord Mayor of Baghdad accompanied by Iraqi Army and police officers came to the British Commander to ask for an armistice, which was quickly arranged and legal Government in Iraq was restored with the return of the Regent.

With the restoration of constitutional government under the Premiership of Nuri al Said, Iraq quickly returned to normal.

On the 16th January, 1943, Iraq declared war on the Axis Powers, and a few days later she acceded to the United Nations Pact signed at Washington on the 2nd January, 1942.

In April, 1945, the Iraqi Government accepted the invitation of the United States Government to participate in the San Francisco Conference and a delegation was sent, headed by Arahad al Umari, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. This

delegation, in concert with delegations from other Arab States, later signed the Charter of the United Nations.

Iraq has also played a prominent part in the formation of the Arab League, a confederation of Arab States which was convened in Cairo in April, 1945, to discuss Middle Eastern affairs and to promote the planning of practical Arab co-operation.

The Iraqi Army has now been reformed and reorganised with the assistance of a British Military Mission, and is quickly becoming an efficient force which can be used, if necessary, to maintain internal security within the country.

In October, 1943, the Regent paid an official visit to the United Kingdom, where he had the honour of being entertained by Their Majesties the King and Queen for two days at Buckingham Palace. He returned later in the year, after having toured war-time Britain, which enabled him to form a personal appreciation of the extent and scope of the British war effort. He left Iraq again in May, 1945, on another official visit, this time to the United States, spent a short time in Canada, and then proceeded once more to the United Kingdom.

Iraq has filled a place of considerable strategic importance in the war during the invasion of Russia by Germany and the aggressions of Japan in the East. The Gulf Ports, and the roads, railways and airways of Iraq and Persia became a main route for the supply of the U.S.S.R. upto 1944, particularly when the normal sea route was hazardous. Iraq has furnished a vital link in the long Allied lines of communication to the Far East; and the export of oil to the Mediterranean through the pipeline from Kirkuk, and down the Shatt el Arab by tanker from Abadan has continued without interruption.

The Iran Shore.

The Iran shore presents fewer points of permanent interest. The Iranian Government has developed Bandar Shahpur as the port at the southern territory of the new Trans-Iranian Railway. The port facilities are inadequate and the site is malarious. The importance of Bushire is administrative rather than commercial. It is the headquarters of Iran authority. It is also the main entrepot for the trade of Shiraz, and competes for that of Ispahan. But the anchorage is wretched and dangerous, the road to Shiraz passes over the notorious kotals which preclude the idea of rail connection. Further south lies lingah, reputed to be the prettiest port on the Iran coast, but its trade is being diverted to Debal. In the narrow channel which forms the entrance to the Gulf from the Arabian Sea is Bunder Abbas. Here we are at the key of the Gulf. Bunder Abbas is of some importance as the outlet for the trade of Kerman and Yezd. It is of still more importance as a possible naval base. To the west of the town, between the Island of Kishm and the mainland, lie the Clarence Straits which narrow until they are less than three miles in width, and yet contain abundance of water. Here, according to sound naval opinion, there is the possibility of creating a naval base which would command the Gulf. The great obstacle is the climate, which is one of the worst in the world. On the opposite shore, under the shadow of Cape Musandim, lies another sheltered deep-water anchorage, Elphinstone's Inlet, where the climate conditions are equally vile. But between these two points there is the possibility of controlling the Gulf just as Gibraltar controls the Mediterranean. For many years Bunder Abbas loomed large in public discussions as the possible warm water port for which Russia was seeking. There was established a British Naval station at Henjam, a small island close to Kism, where the station was constructed under agreement with the Persian authorities. Its evacuation by Great Britain in favour of Bahrein was decided upon by the British Government in 1935. On the Mekran coast there is the cable station of Jask, and the possible port of Chamber. An interesting development in the Gulf within the past decade was the institution of an Iran Navy.

II.—SEISTAN.

The concentration of public attention on the Persian Gulf was allowed to obscure the frontier importance of Seistan. Yet it was for many years a serious preoccupation with the Government of India. Seistan lies midway north and south between the point where the frontiers of Russia, Persia and Afghanistan meet at Zulfikar and that where the frontiers of Persia and our Indian Empire meet on the open sea at Gwattur. It marches on its eastern border with Afghanistan and with Baluchistan, it commands the valley of the Helmand, and with it the road from Herat to Kandahar, and its immense resources as a wheat-producing region have been only partly developed under Persian misrule. It offers to an aggressive rival, an admirable strategic base for future military operations; it is also midway athwart the track of the shortest line which could be built to connect the Trans-Caspian Railway with the Indian Ocean, and if and when the line from Askabad to Meshed were built, the temptation to extend it through Seistan would be strong. Whilst the gaze of the British was concentrated on the North-West Frontier, and to possible lines of advance through Kandahar to Quetta, and through Kabul to Peshawar there can be little doubt that Russian attention was directed to a more leisurely movement through Seistan, if the day came when she moved her armies against India.

Whether with this purpose or not, Russian intrigue was particularly active in Seistan in the early years of the century. Her agents moved into Seistan and through the agency of the Belgian Customs officials, "scientific missions" and an irritating plague cordon sought to establish influence, and to stifle the British trade which was gradually being built up by way of Nushki. These efforts died down before the presence of the McMahon mission, which, in pursuance of Treaty rights, was demarcating the boundary between Persia and Afghanistan, with special reference to the distribution of the waters of the Helmand. They finally ceased with the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement. Since then the international importance of Seistan has waned.

The natural conditions which give to Seistan this strategic importance persist. For a time, British influence increased in substance through the Seistan trade route. The distance from Quetta to the Seistan border at Killa Robat is 465 miles, most of it dead level, and it was provided with fortified posts, dak bungalows, wells, and all facilities for caravan traffic. The railway was pushed out from Spezand, on the Bolan Railway, to Nushki, so as to provide a better starting point for the caravans than Quetta. This line was extended to Duzdap (now called Zahidan) 54 miles on the Persian side of the Indo-Persian Frontier, during the Great War as a military measure, but the traffic after the re-establishment of peace supported only two trains a week. There then arose trouble owing to Persian insistence on the collection of Customs duties on rations taken across their frontier for the railway staff. This led to the stoppage of train running on the Persian side of the Frontier and the establishment of railhead at Nokkundi 80 miles on the Indian side of the frontier. Negotiations for years dragged on to bring about a reasonable settlement in regard to the situation. The Persian Foreign Minister, Mons. B. Kazemi, paid a visit to New Delhi in November 1935, and travelled eastward from Persia by the Baluchistan route. He was interested, as his Government's representative, in the development of railways in Seistan and in securing British-Indian assistance in that enterprise. Only informal conversations on the subject took place. No constructive result has become apparent.

III.—IRAN.

From causes which only need to be very briefly set out, the Iran question as affecting Indian frontier policy has receded until it is of no account. Reference is made in the introduction to this section to the fact that the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement left us a bitter legacy in Persia. That Agreement divided Iran into two zones of influence, and the Iranians bitterly resented this apparent division of their kingdom between the two Powers, though no such end was in view. German agents, working cleverly on this feeling, established an influence which was not suspected, and when World War I broke out they were able to raise the tribes in opposition to Great Britain, in the South, and after the fall of Kutal-Amara, when a Turkish Division penetrated Western Iran, they exercised a strong influence in Teheran. With the defeat of Turkey and the Central Powers this influence disappeared, but at that time there was no authority in Iran besides that of the British Government, which had strong forces in the North-West and controlled the southern provinces through a force organised under British officers and called The South Persian Rifles. It was one of the first tasks of the British Government to regularise this position, and for this purpose an agreement was reached with the then Persian Government, the main features of which were :—

To respect Persian integrity ;
To supply experts for Persian administration ;
To supply officers and equipment for a Persian force for the maintenance of order,
To provide a loan for these purposes ;
To co-operate with the Persian Government in railway construction and other forms of transport.

Both Governments agreed to the appointment of a joint committee to examine and revise the Customs tariff.

The second agreement defined the terms and conditions on which the loan was to be made to Persia. The loan was for £2,000,000 at 7 per cent. redeemable in 20 years. It was secured on the revenues and Customs' receipts assigned for the repayment of the 1911 loan and should these be insufficient the Persian Government was to make good the necessary sums from other sources.

The Present Position—We have given the main points in the Anglo-Iran agreement, because few documents have been more misunderstood. Those who desire to study it in greater detail will find it set out in the Indian Year Book for 1921, page 138 *et seq.* It has been explained that most Iranians construed it into a guarantee of protection against all external enemies. When the British troops in the north-west retired before the Bolsheviks, the Iranians had no use for the Agreement and it soon became a dead instrument. It was finally rejected and the advisers who were to have assisted Persia under it withdrew.

A remark frequently heard amongst soldiers and politicians in India after the World War I was that Great Britain must take an active hand in Iran because she could not be a passive witness to chaos in that country. The view always taken in the Indian Year Book was that the internal affairs of Iran were her own concern ; if she preferred chaos to order that was her own look-out, but left alone she would hammer out some form of Government. That position has been justified. The Sirdar Sipah, or commander-in-chief, a rough but energetic soldier, gradually took charge of Iranian affairs and established a thinly-veiled military dictatorship which made the Government feared and respected throughout the country for the first time since the assassination of Shah Nasr-ed-din. A body of capable Americans under Dr. Millispaugh restored order to the chaotic finances. These two forces operating in unison gave Iran the best government she had known for a generation. But the Sirdar Sipah chafed under the irregularities of his position, with a Shah spending his time in Europe and wasting the resources of the country. He moved to have his position regularised by the deposition of the absentee Shah and his own ascent of the throne. At first he was defeated by the opposition of the Mullahs, but in 1925 prevailed, and the Shah was formally deposed and the Sirdar Sipah chosen monarch in his place under the title of Reza Shah Pahlavi. The change was made without disturbance, and Iran entered on a period of peace and consolidation which removed it from the disturbing forces in the post-war world. Since then considerable progress has been made with the reform of the administration. The general situation in Iran was gravely disturbed in 1932 by the sudden termination by the Iran Government

of the Anglo-Iran Oil Co.'s concession, a matter affecting one of the biggest industrial undertakings in the world and millions sterling of capital. The intervention of the British Government led to the reference of the trouble to the League of Nations and this paved the way for negotiations between the Company and the Iran Government. While these were being settled some progress was also made with general negotiations between the British and Iran Governments for an agreement covering all outstanding points of difficulty between them.

In July, 1941, Britain drew the attention of the Iranian Government to the danger of allowing German tourists in their country. A large number of German technicians and camouflaged agents had been infiltrating into Iran. The Iran Government's reply being unsatisfactory, the British and Soviet representatives made a new *Demarche* to Iran in August 1941, without any result. On one point, however, the Government of Iran made some concession to British feelings, that of restraining the activities of Rashid Ali and his supporters from Iraq who had been actively consorting with Axis representatives. The British and Russian *Demarche* requested the expulsion of Germans from Iran. On the Iran government's failure to do so in August, 1941, the British and Soviet Governments decided to take action. The Soviet Government in their note to Iran pointed out that they found themselves confronted with the necessity of taking immediate steps and exercising their right by virtue of paragraph 6 of the 1921 treaty in the form of sending troops to Iranian territory for temporary occupation in order to safeguard the security of the Soviet. It assured the Iran Government that those measures were not in any way directed towards Iran. The Soviet had no territorial desire nor any intention of infringing the independence of Iran. The note also assured the Iran Government that as soon as the danger threatening them was past the Soviet Government, in obedience to the obligations undertaken in the 1921 treaty, would withdraw their forces from Iranian territory. The British Ambassador in Teheran presented a similar note simultaneously.

Following on the Allied plan of action British and Indian forces entered Iran at three points. The Soviet troops entered from the Caucasus. The Allied forces met with a slight resistance at first but on August 28th, 1941, the Iran Government issued to their forces the order to cease fire, a new Cabinet being formed under the Prime Ministership of Mr. Ali Furughi. It entered into negotiations with the Allies and concluded peace. One of the clauses of the peace terms was that the Iranians should facilitate the transit of supplies and war materials to Russia. Iran agreed to the closing of German, Italian, Rumanian and Hungarian Legations. Further, German nationals were handed over to the Allies. The terms also included the withdrawal of the Iranian troops from certain zones. In September, 1941, the Shah of Iran, Reza Shah Pehlvi abdicated in favour of the Crown Prince, Shanpur. Reza Shah Pehlvi died in July 1944.

IV. THE PRESENT FRONTIER PROBLEM.

There yet remains a small part of British India where the King's writ does not run. Under what is called the Durand Agreement with the Amir of Afghanistan, the boundary between Indian and Afghanistan influence was settled, and it was delimited in 1903 except for a small section which was delimited after the Afghan War in 1919. But the Government of India have never occupied up to the border. Between the administered territory and the Durand line there lies a belt of territory of varying width extending from the Gomal Pass in the south, to Kashmir in the north; this is generically known as the Tribal Territory. Its future is the keynote of the interminable discussions of frontier policy for nearly half a century.

This is a country of deep valleys and secluded glens, which nature has fenced in with almost inaccessible mountains. It is peopled with wild tribes of mysterious origin, in whom Afghan, Tartar, Turkoman, Persian, Indian, Arab and Jewish intermingle. They had lived their own lives for centuries, with little intercourse even amongst themselves, and as Sir Valentine Chirol truly said "the only bond that ever could unite them in common action was the bond of Islam." It is impossible to understand the Frontier problem unless two facts are steadily borne in mind. The strongest sentiment amongst these strange people is—or was until comparatively recently—the desire to be left alone. They value their independence much more than their lives. The other factor is that the country does not suffice even in good years to maintain the population. They must find the means of subsistence outside, either in trade, by service in the Indian Army or in the Khassadars, or else in the outlet which hill-men all the world over have utilised from time immemorial, the raiding of the wealthier and more peaceful population of the Plains. The internal peace enforced among them by British control has in late years led to an increase in their number and this has aggravated their economic problem.

Frontier Policy.—The policy of the Government of India toward the Independent Territory has ebbed and flowed in a remarkable degree. It has fluctuated between the Forward School, which would occupy the frontier up to the confines of Afghanistan, and the school of Masterly Inactivity, which would leave the tribesmen entirely to their own resources, punishing them only when they raided British territory. Behind both the policies lay the menace of a Russian invasion, and that coloured our frontier policy until the Anglo-Russian Agreement. This induced what was called Hit and Retire tactics. In the half century which ended in 1897 there were nearly a score of punitive expeditions, each one of which left behind a legacy of distrust, and which brought no permanent improvement in its train. The fruit of the suspicion thus engendered was seen in 1897. Then the whole Frontier, from the Malakand to the Gomal, was ablaze. The extent of this rising and the magnitude of the military measures which were taken to meet it compelled a consideration of the whole position. The broad outlines of the new policy were laid down in a despatch from the Secretary of State for India, which prescribed to the Government the "limitation of your inter-

ference with the tribes, so as to avoid the extension of administrative control over tribal territory." It fell to Lord Curzon to give effect to this policy. The main foundations of his action were to exercise over the tribes the political influence requisite to secure our Imperial interests, to pay them subsidies for the performance of specific duties, but to respect their tribal independence and leave them, as far as possible, free to govern themselves according to their own traditions and to follow their own inherited habits of life without let or hindrance.

New Province.—As a first step Lord Curzon took the control of the tribes under the direct supervision of the Government of India. Up to this point they had been in charge of the Government of the Punjab, a province whose head is busied with many other concerns. Lord Curzon created in 1901 the North-West Frontier Province, and placed it in charge of a Chief Commissioner, with an intimate frontier experience, directly subordinate to the Government of India. This was a revival of a scheme prepared by Lord Lytton in 1877, and often considered afterwards, but which had slipped for lack of driving power. Next, Lord Curzon withdrew the regular troops so far as possible from the advanced posts, and placed these fortalices in charge of tribal levies, officered by a handful of British officers. The most successful of these was the Khyber Rifles, which steadfastly kept the peace of that historic Pass until 1919. At the same time the regular troops were cantoned in places whence they could quickly move to any danger point, and these bases were connected with the Indian Railway system. In pursuance of this policy frontier railways were run out to Dargai, and a narrow-gauge line, since converted to the broad-gauge, was constructed from Kushalgarh to Kohat, at the entrance of the Kohat Pass, and to Thal in the midst of the Kurram Valley. These railways were completed by lines to Tank and Bannu. By this means the striking power of the regular forces was greatly increased. Nor was the policy of economic development neglected. The railways gave a powerful stimulus to trade and the Lower Swat Canal converted fractious tribesmen into successful agriculturists. This policy of economic development is receiving a great development through the completion of the Upper Swat Canal (*q. v.* Irrigation). Now it is completed there are other works awaiting attention. For many years this policy was completely justified by results.

A New Policy.—It saved us from serious complications for nearly twenty years, although the position could never be said to be entirely satisfactory, particularly in Waziristan, peopled by the most reckless raiders on the whole border-line, with a bolt hole into Afghanistan when pressed from the British side. It endured through the Great War and did not break down until the Amir of Afghanistan sought refuge from his internal troubles in a *jehad* against India. In this insane enterprise the Afghans placed less reliance in their regular troops which have never offered more than a contemptible resistance to the British forces than in the armed tribesmen. In this they were justified, for the Indian Military authorities failed to give timely support to the advanced militia posts, some of these posts were ordered to withdraw, the Militia collapsed and the most serious fighting was with the tribesmen. The Southern Waziristan Militia inevitably broke and there was serious trouble throughout the Zhob district. The Afridis, our most serious enemies in 1897, and the most powerful of the tribes on the North-West Frontier, remained fairly quiet throughout the actual hostilities with Afghanistan, but later it was necessary to take measures against a leading malcontent and destroy his fort at Chora. The Mahsuds and the Wazirs broke into open hostilities. Their country lies within the belt bounded by the Durand Line and the Afghan frontier on the west, and by the districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan on the east. Amongst them the Afghan emissaries were particularly active and as they could put in the field some 30,000 warriors, 75 per cent. armed with modern weapons of precision, they constituted formidable adversaries. They refused to make peace even when the Afghans caved in. They rejected our terms and active measures were taken against them. The fighting was the most severe in the history of the Frontier. The Mahsuds fought with great tenacity. Their shooting was amazingly good; their tactics were admirable, for amongst their ranks were many men trained either in the Militia or in the Indian Army; and more than once they came within measurable distance of considerable success. They were assisted by the fact that the best trained troops in the Indian Army were still overseas and younger soldiers were opposed to them. But their very tenacity and bravery were their own undoing; their losses were the heaviest in the long history of the Borderland and when the Mahsuds made their complete submission in September 1921 they were more severely chastened than at any time during their career.

A New Chapter.—As the result of the Afghan War of 1919, Indian frontier policy was again thrown into the melting pot. There was much vague discussion of the position in the course of the months which followed the Afghan War and the troubles in Waziristan which succeeded it, but this discussion did not really come to a head until February-March 1922. The Budget then presented to the country revealed a serious financial position. It showed that despite serious increases in taxation, the country had suffered a series of deficits which had been financed out of borrowings. Further heavy taxation was proposed in this Budget, but even then the equilibrium which, the financial authorities regarded as of paramount importance was not attained. When the accounts were examined, it was seen that the heaviest charges on the exchequer were those under Military Expenses, and that there was an indefinitely large and seemingly unending expenditure on Waziristan. This forced the Military, and allied with it the Frontier, expenditure to the front. In actual practice the discussion was really focussed on Waziristan. In essentials it was the aged controversy—shall we deal with this part of the Frontier on what is known as the Sandeman system, namely, by occupying commanding posts within the country itself, dominating the

tribesmen but interfering little in their own affairs; or shall we revert to what was known as the close border system, as modified by Lord Curzon, of withdrawing our regular troops to strategic positions outside the tribal area, leaving the tribesmen, organised into militia, to keep the passes open, and punishing the tribesmen by expeditions when their raiding propensities become unbearable.

The Curzon Policy.—The Curzon policy, adopted in 1899, to clear up the aftermath of the serious and unsatisfactory Frontier rising in 1897, was a compromise between the "occupation" and the "close border" policies. It was based on the withdrawal of the regular troops so far as possible to cantonments in rear whilst the frontier posts, such as those in the Tochi at Wana and in the Khyber and Kurram were held by militia, recruited from amongst the tribesmen themselves. The cantonments for regular troops were linked so far as possible with the Indian railway system, so as to permit of rapid reinforcement. But it must be remembered that like all Frontier students, Lord Curzon did not regard this as the final policy. He wrote in the Memorandum formulating his ideas: "It is of course inevitable that in the passage of time the whole Waziri country up to the Durand line will come more and more under our control. No policy in the world can resist or greatly retard that consummation. My desire is to bring it about by gradual degrees and above all without the constant aid and presence of British troops." The Curzon policy, though it was not pursued with the steadfastness he would have followed if he had remained in control, gave us moderate—or rather it should be said bearable—frontier conditions until the Afghan War. It then broke down, because the tribal militia, on which it was based, could not, when left without the support of regular troops in the day of need, withstand the wave of fanaticism and other conditions set up by the Afghan invasion of 1919. The Khyber militia faded away; the Wazir militia either mutinied, as at Wana, or deserted. The pillar of the Curzon system fell.

The Policy.—The policy first adumbrated to meet these changed conditions was outlined by Lord Chelmsford, the then Viceroy, in a speech which he addressed to the Indian Legislature. He said it had been decided to retain commanding posts in Waziristan; to open up the country by roads; to extend the main Indian railway system from its then terminus, Jamrud, through the Khyber to the frontier of Afghanistan and to take over the duties of the Militia by regular troops. That immediate policy was soon modified so far as the policing of these frontier lines by regular troops was concerned. Such duties are unpopular in the regular army, which is not organised and equipped for work of this character. Irregulars have always existed on the frontier, and as they had disappeared with the Militia, it was necessary to recreate them. The new form of irregular was what have been called Khassadars and Scouts. The Khassadar is an irregular in the extreme. He has no British officers and no uniform, except a distinguishing kind of *pagri*. In contradistinction to the old Militia, he finds his own rifle. As one informed observer remarked, the beauty of the system is that so long as the Khassadars, under their own headmen, secure the immunity of the caravans and perform their other police duties, they draw their pay and no questions are asked. If they desert in the day of trouble, they lose their pay but the Government loses no rifles, nor does it risk mutiny or the loss of British and Indian officers. But the application of this policy produced an acute controversy. It was one thing to say that commanding posts in Waziristan should be retained; it was another to decide what these posts should be. We must therefore consider the special problem of Waziristan. The Scouts are a mobile, mounted, irregular force not territorially recruited, officered by British officers.

V.—WAZIRISTAN.

Geographically, Waziristan is a rough parallelogram averaging 60 miles from East to West and 160 from North to South. The western half consists of the Suleiman Range gradually rising up to the ridge from five to ten thousand feet high, which forms the water-shed between the Indus and the Helmund Rivers and corresponds with the Durand Line separating India from Afghanistan. This is the western boundary. On the east is the Indus. North is the water-shed of the Kurram River running East and West about 30 miles north of Bannu separating Waziristan from the Kohat District. South is a zigzag political boundary from the Durand Line running between Wana and Fort Sandeman in Baluchistan with a turn southwards to the Indus.

The western half is a rugged and inhospitable medley of ridges and ravines straggled and confused in hopeless disarray. The more inhabited portions lie well up the slope at heights of four to six thousand feet. Here are our outposts of Wana and Razmak some 15 and 20 miles respectively from the Durand Line, in the centre of the grazing district, the latter within five miles of important villages of Kaniguram and Makin.

The submontane tracts from the hills to the Indus vary from the highly cultivated and irrigated land round Bannu to the sand desert in the Marwat above Pezu.

Where irrigation or river water is obtainable cultivation is attempted under conditions which can hardly be encouraging. Other tracts like that between Pezu and Tank, usually pastoral, can only hope for an occasional crop after a lucky rainfall.

Inhabitants.—The inhabitants, unable to support existence on their meagre soil, make up the margin by armed robbery of their richer and more peaceful neighbours. The name originates according to tradition from one Wazir, two of whose grandsons were the actual founders of the race. Of the four main tribes Darweshkhel, Mahsuds, Dawars and Batanni, only the first two are true Wazirs. Their villages are separate though dotted about more or less indiscriminately, and inter-marriage is the exception—in fact all traditionally are in open strife, a circumstance which, until some bright political comet like the Afghan War of 1919 joined them together, has materially aided our dealings with them.

Unlike other parts of India, however, these wild people acknowledge little allegiance to maliks or headmen. No one except perhaps the Mulla Powindah till his death in 1913 could speak of any portion of them as his following.

Policy.—The policy of the British was at first one of non-interference with the tribes. Even now only part of the country is administered. Gradually it was found that more and more supervision became necessary to control raiding and this was attempted by expeditions to portions of the country with Regulars, followed by building posts and brick towers to be held by Militia. These posts were at first placed at the points where raiders usually debouched. The Political Officers, at first supported by Regulars, built up from 1904 onwards a force of some 3,000 Militia with British Officers at their disposal, who were backed up by the garrisons at Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. In addition certain allowances were made to the tribes for good behaviour, prevention of raids and surrender of offenders when required; also for tribal escorts as necessary. Gradually, as occasion required, posts were occupied. Wana was occupied in 1895 at the request of the Wana Wazirs. Similarly the Tochi in 1896. In the comprehensive expedition of 1895-96 when this policy was put into effect, the British arms were shown in every remote valley in the vain hope of taming the Mahsuds it was hoped the various posts would prove a pacifying influence and a rallying ground for Government supporters. From 1904 to 1919 they were held by Militia. Roads and communications were improved and tribal allowances augmented by sales of produce to the troops on a liberal scale.

A Compromise.—A full statement of the policy finally adopted by Government in view of the situation left upon their hands after the Mahsud rebellion was made by the Foreign Secretary, Sir (then Mr.) Denys Bray, in the course of a Budget discussion in the Legislative Assembly on 5th March 1923. He outlined neither a Forward policy nor a Close Border policy. Both these terms had, in fact, ceased to be appropriate. Circumstances had so changed that neither the one plan nor the other remained within the bounds of reasonable argument.

The Foreign Secretary explained that the ingredients of the Frontier problem at the present day were essentially three, namely, the Frontier districts, the neighbouring friendly State of Afghanistan, and the so-called Independent Territory, this last being the belt of unsettled mountain country which lies between the borders of British India and India. He proceeded specially to show that this belt was, in fact, within India "....It is boundary pillars that mark off Waziristan from Afghanistan. It is boundary pillars that include Waziristan in India. We are apt to call Waziristan independent territory; and it is only from the point of view of our British district that the tribes are trans-frontier tribes. From the point of view of India, from the international point of view that is, they are cis-frontier tribesmen of India. If Waziristan and her tribes are India's scorges, they are also India's responsibility—and India's alone. That is an international fact that we must never forget."

Sir Denys next referred to the triumph of the Sandeman policy in Baluchistan. He pointed out that some people long ago believed that the same policy would prove effective in Waziristan. "But what was a practical proposition 20 or 30 years ago is not necessarily so now. The task is infinitely more difficult to-day, chiefly because the tribesmen are infinitely better armed; their arms having increased at least tenfold during the last 20 years." Dealing with the Close Border prescription he showed that if one erected a Chinese wall of barbed-wire fence along the plain some distance below the hills, "all the time the problem in front of us would be going from bad to worse, with the inevitable increase of arms in the trans-border and with that inevitable increase in the economic stringency in this mountainous tract, which would make the tribesmen more and more desperate, more and more thrown back on barbarism.....A rigid Close Border policy is really a policy of negation, and nothing more.....We might gain for our districts a momentary respite from raids but we would be leaving behind a legacy of infinitely worse trouble for their descendants."

The settled policy of Government in Waziristan, Sir Denys showed, was the control of that country through a road system, of which about 140 miles would lie in Waziristan itself and one hundred miles along the border of Derajat, and the maintenance of some 4,600 Khassadars and of some 5,000 irregulars, while at Razmak, 6,500 feet high and overlooking northern Waziristan, there would be an advanced base occupied by a strong garrison of regular troops. Razmak he showed to be further from the Durand Line than the old-established posts in the Tochi. In the geographical sense, therefore, the policy was, in one signal respect, a backward policy. None the less, it was a forward policy in a very real sense, for it was a policy of constructive progress and was a big step forward on the long and laborious road towards the pacification, through civilization, of the most backward and inaccessible, and therefore the most truculent and aggressive tribes on the border. "Come what may, civilization must be made to penetrate these inaccessible mountains or we must admit that there is no solution to the Waziristan problem, and we must fold our hands while it grows inevitably worse."

The policy thus initiated for a period proceeded with results according to the highest reasonable expectations and exceeding the most sanguine hopes of most people concerned in its formulation.

The roads were policed by the Khassadars, who in the main, until the Tori Khel rebellion of 1936-37 upset some of them, proved faithful to their trust. The open hostility of the Wazir tribesmen to the presence of troops and other agents of Government in their midst, which at the outset they showed by shooting up individuals and small bodies of troops at every opportunity, faded away, and the people showed an understanding of the rule of law, and, under the control exercised, a readiness to conform to it. In various small but significant ways, methods of civilization caught the imagination of the people and won their approval. Thus, the safety of the roads was encouraged, and became buttressed by a considerable development of motor-bus traffic. The roads, as the King's

Highway, are officially held to be sacrosanct, that is no shooting up or other pursuit of personal or tribal feuds is permitted upon them. This permits villagers to proceed to and from the plains and towns in safety. Under the influence of their women, the tribesmen applied that the ban against shooting upon the highway would be extended to all the country for three miles on either side of the highway. Tentative efforts to introduce primary education proved possible and achieved as much success as could be expected. The hospitals and dispensaries maintained for irregular troops, called Scouts, employed about the country, attend to the wants of the tribespeople who come to them. So much has this arrangement been appreciated that the Mahsuds formally applied for the establishment of a hospital of their own. With grim humour, they offered to provide such an institution with the necessary surgical instruments, saying that they had saved this from the time when the British formerly left the country. In other words, they offered what they had captured or looted during the 1919 emeute.

Wana was occupied, following an encouraging petition from the local Wazirs, in 1929. A motor road had already been run out from Jandola through Chagmalai and the Shahur Tangi to Sarwekai. A brigade of troops, hitherto stationed at Manzai, whereabouts the Takki Zam, after flowing down its deep valley from central Waziristan, debouches on to the Derajat, was accordingly ordered up to Wana in the autumn of 1929. It proceeded throughout the journey thither without opposition and was warmly welcomed by the tribes people at Wana, where it established itself in a favourably sited camp notfar from the fort which was the earlier centre of British occupation. There it remains.

The area cultivated by the villagers of Wana plain doubled by the end of 1931 and the people declared their readiness to surrender their firearms if their neighbours also gave up theirs or were deprived of them. A road has been built connecting Fort Sandeman *via* Gulkach, on the Gomal river, with Tanai, on the Sarwekai-Wana road. A motor road has also been constructed from Razmak through Kaniguram, in the heart of the Mahsud country, to Wana. It was completed in 1933 and the only disputes connected with its construction arose from the rivalry of the tribesmen whose villages lie along the route and who sometimes fought one another to secure road-making contracts.

Congress Agitation.—A startling new development upon the North-West Frontier during 1930 was the spread thereto of agitation carried on by the Indian National Congress in the interior of India in pursuit of its efforts to bring political pressure to bear upon the Government of India, and ,above them, His Majesty's Government. The Congress at its annual session at Lahore in the week following Christmas, 1929, adopted a programme aiming at the separation of India from the British Empire and at the promotion of revolution in India to secure this end. In particular, it avowedly set out "to make Government impossible." Revolutionary agitation, and especially a campaign to promote disobedience of the civil law in order to bring the administration to a standstill, commenced all over India immediately after the Congress meetings. The settled districts of the N.W.F. P. were the scene of this, in common with the rest of the land. The agitation was there carried on by Congress agents organised in what are known as Khilafat Committees. For their purpose they made special use of misrepresentations of the Sarda Act, recently passed by the Indian Legislature by the official and Hindu votes against the opposition of the Muslim non-official members. This measure makes illegal and provides penalties for the marriage of boys and girls below stated minimum ages. The age at which marriage may take place is also in general terms laid down for Mohammedans by their religious law. Hence, the Muslims in British India, while acknowledging that the Sarda Act would not in practice affect them, because its provisions in no way over-rule their religious law, nevertheless saw in the measure an act affecting the domain of their religious law, and passed in spite of their dissent, in a Legislature in which Muslims are, by themselves, a hopeless minority. They regarded its enactment as a grave illustration of their fears that under any scheme of democratic self-government in India, Muslim interests would not be safe against disregard by the Hindu majority.

Outbreak at Peshawar in 1930.—This Muslim apprehension, after the passing of the Act, strongly influenced the attitude of the community towards all questions of political reform, and the lever which misrepresentation of the Act provided for stirring up anti-Government agitation in the almost wholly and fanatical Muslim province in the north can easily be understood. Grossly untrue propaganda was carried on ; it was, for instance, alleged that under the Act all girls must be medically examined before marriage. An elaboration of this untruth was that the Government were recruiting a large body of Hindu inspectors to make the examinations. And the agitation was deliberately pushed outwards from the settled districts of the N. W. F. P. into the tribal areas. Waziristan was amongst the first of them to be inundated with the propaganda. This was in March-April 1929. The poison spread outwards from Peshawar into Tirah about the same time. The agitation was sedulously carried on in the district northward of Peshawar city and from thence was pushed into Mohmand country. The first point of violent combustion was Peshawar city, where the mob murderously broke out on 23rd April 1930. Within a short time, Afridi bands descended the ravines and nullahs from Tirah to join in the fray. The Mohmands became greatly excited and sent down bands to sit near the border and watch for an opportunity to join in. The Upper Tochi Wazirs simultaneously took to arms and shortly afterward the Mahsud Wazirs, about Ladha, did the same. At this stage, the development of the Air arm in India proved of incalculable value. Aeroplanes patrolled the whole country and were frequently employed by the political authorities to take preventive and punitive action by bombing. The road system, meanwhile, enabled troops to be moved at will to positions of advantage for dealing with whatever serious tribal aggression appeared likely.

In the result, the Mohmands, after being bombed several times, found discretion the better part of valour and made no descent in

force. The Afridis twice endeavoured to raid Peshawar in force but by combined air and land action were both times driven back to their hills with no achievement to report. The Orakzais of southern Tirah threatened to descend by the Ublan Pass upon Kohat and their western clans attacked a post in the Upper Kurram and endeavoured to attack Parachinar. Helped by the machinations of Congress agents, they succeeded in drawing two or three clans of Afghan tribesmen across the border into the fray. Combined air and ground action crushed these efforts. The Tochi Wazirs heavily attacked Datta Khel, but were speedily brought to order by force. The Mahsuds were similarly repulsed and punished when they assaulted Sorarogha, in the valley of the Takki Zam.

All outbreaks of revolt were suppressed in the same manner and the establishment of new fortified posts on the Peshawar plain, immediately opposite the main valleys leading out of Tirah, and the construction of roads for their service, now indicate the application of the new frontier policy in that region. The Afridis long refused to assent to these, but being thereby deprived of access to their normal winter grazing grounds on the Khajuri and Aka Khel plain, and prevented from visiting Peshawar, their marketing centre, they came in and accepted peace under the new conditions before the opening of the winter of 1931-32. The Afridis later asked for roads into Tirah but are not yet sufficiently agreed among themselves about the point for construction successfully to proceed.

Mohmand Outbreak in 1933.—Disturbances in the Mohmand country during the summer of 1933 both illustrated the operation of the modern Frontier policy and the need to keep it a live policy if it is to be of any use at all. The Mohmands may for the purposes of present description be divided into two categories namely, the Upper Mohmands, who live in the highlands of the Mohmand country, and the Lower Mohmands, whose country stretches from the lower altitudes of the same hills down to the Peshawar Plain. Through the country of the Upper Mohmands passes the Durand line but the Afghan Government have never agreed to its delimitation in part of this region and consequently its place has long been taken over a considerable portion of the length of the Frontier by what is described as the Presumptive Frontier. The exact position of this latter has never been settled between the two governments and it is consequently sometimes difficult to say whether people from particular villages belong to one side or to the other of it.

In 1932, during the revolutionary Red Shirt campaign, in connection with the Indian National Congress, in the Peshawar Plain, the Upper Mohmands decided to join in the disturbances and raids in the administered territory immediately northward of Peshawar. The Lower Mohmands are described as the Assured Tribes. The meaning of the description is that the British Indian authorities assure them protection against the attacks of the Upper Mohmands and they, on the other hand, are bound by promises of good behaviour. The Assured Tribes in 1932 interfered with the programme of the Upper Mohmands or raiding the plain and the Upper Mohmands in 1933, when spring and early summer once more facilitated their methods of campaigning, commenced retributory raids upon the Halimzai and other Assured clans. The attacked clans appealed to the political authorities for help and that help they were obliged to give.

About the same time as this trouble was germinating, there appeared in Bajaur, a country immediately to the north of that in which the events just described developed, a Pretender to the Afghan throne. He was accompanied by two companions and started a campaign in Bajaur for a revolution or such other trouble as might be possible in Afghanistan. This compelled the British Indian authorities to take measures in fulfillment of their obligations of good neighbourliness to Afghanistan.

Road construction from the Peshawar-Shabkadr road northwards through Ghalanai into the Halimzai country and towards the passes which lead from that country into the upper extremities of the Bajaur Valley was undertaken and two brigades of troops, with other details, were sent forward up it to assist in dealing with the Upper Mohmands. At the same time, aeroplanes bombarded the village of Kotkai in Upper Bajaur, which had given shelter to the Pretender, further aerial demonstrations were made and the Bajauris were given an ultimatum demanding the surrender of the Pretender by a given date.

The Upper Mohmands continuing aggressive and the Bajauris obdurate, there was good prospect of a campaign over the same country as that covered by the campaign of 1897. It seemed likely that the Ghalanai Road would be continued into the upper extremity of Bajaur and that another road for troops would also have to be constructed from Malakand up the Bajaur valley itself so that by the meeting of the two roads in Upper Bajaur, there would become established a circular road through this part of the tribal territory, resembling that running through North Waziristan.

In the end, the Upper Mohmands, partly doubtless because of punishment which they received in certain encounters with our troops and partly probably because of influence brought to bear upon them from Kabul, retired to their hills and after negotiations entered into bonds to keep the peace; and the Bajauris, while maintaining on grounds of tribal custom their refusal to surrender the Pretender, nevertheless expelled that person from their territory, probably into Afghanistan. Here, then, the trouble ceased. The nett result of it was the construction of the road through Ghalanai and the rapid development of bus services and other activities of civilization which speedily took place along it.

The Upper Mohmands made another descent in the summer of 1935. The Lower Mohmands quarrelled among themselves over the distribution of road maintenance contracts and the Upper Mohmands decided to fish in the troubled waters. Successful military operations ended in the Upper Mohmands suing for peace—and in the Ghalanai road being carried forward over the Nahakki Pass and down beyond it on to the plain which extends to the natural road junction where the Upper Bajaur Valley meets the Upper Mohmand country.

Tori Khel Rebellion.—The Wazirs and Mahsuds in 1930 showed signs of rebelling against Government in parallel with the Afridis. Congress party agents endeavoured to persuade them to do so. They were at the outset firmly dealt with and peace was thus assured almost without its having been broken. All went peacefully until the autumn of 1936 and then trouble was produced in North Waziristan by the faqir of Ipi, a man who was formerly in subordinate Government service in the Settled Districts and afterwards settled at the place from which he took his best known name. A Muslim lad was accused in 1936 of kidnapping a Hindu girl of Bannu. Apparently, she eloped with him. She was restored to her parents by order of the Civil Court, on the ground that she was a minor. There was a good deal of communal excitement about the matter and the faqir started an agitation about it in the Tribal country, alleging that the return of the girl to her Hindu parents was an interference with Islam. There was also, in 1936, a dispute between Muslims and Sikhs in Lahore over the possession of an old building said to have been a mosque. This was settled in the Lahore High Court in favour of the Sikhs and the Punjab Muslims accepted the decision. The faqir of Ipi lumped together the Bannu Girl Case and the Lahore (Shahidganj) Mosque Case and upon them raised among the Waziristan Tribes the slogan, "Islam in Danger." His demand for a holy war was only taken up by a sub-section of the Tori Khel section of the Wazirs of Northern Waziristan. Their elders begged Government to order a flag march of troops through their country so as to increase the credit of the loyalist element. This Government did. The troops were heavily fired upon and had to fight their way out. Efforts to round off the matter before it developed into a major affair failed and there followed a war in which the Tori Khel were the only tribal section avowedly at war with Government but all the other tribesmen of the country were hardly more than nominally friendly, some joined in gang-fighting the authorities and others connived at such acts. Not until the fall of winter towards the end of 1937 were the Tori Khel and the bands of irreconcilables under daring leaders whom the faqir inspired by his agitation, beaten by extensive military operations into asking for peace. The faqir has not been caught and continues a trouble-some influence. The summer campaign in 1937 involved the employment of 50,000 troops. Before they were withdrawn in the following winter 106 miles of new roads opening up some of the hitherto inaccessible country in and about the upper reaches of the Shaktu river were made. The faqir of Ipi, however, assisted by several notorious outlaws continued to keep Waziristan, particularly the North, in a disturbed condition throughout 1938 and on into 1939. It was therefore, found necessary to keep an extra brigade in the territory and spasmodic operations against recalcitrant gangs proceeded by land and air and have not yet succeeded in restoring normal conditions. In the summer of 1938 a temporary complication was provided by the appearance amongst the Mahsuds of a Syrian called the Shami Pir who was only just prevented from leading a tribal incursion to support a rebellion against the Government of Kabul. The persistence and expense of the trouble in Waziristan, constituting as it does a heart-breaking set-back to the "policy" which had seemed for fifteen years to be achieving material results, has provoked renewed discussion of Frontier policy especially in regard to military commitments which were examined by a Defence Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Chatfield who visited India on behalf of His Majesty's Government towards the end of 1938. Although hostile sections still persisted with mischief there was thought by April 1939 to be sufficient justification for the hope that the period of major military operation was over and Waziristan was in consequence returned to the charge of His Excellency the Governor of the N.W.F.P., in his capacity as A.G.G. for the tribal areas. Sporadic disturbances have continued into the period of the second world war and the Fakir remains a disturbing influence.

Waziristan Outrages 1939.—During 1939 Waziristan was in a state of continual unrest. The list of offences committed by the Ahmedzai tribesmen, by the end of the year mounted to over fifty cases of major outrage. They included blasting of bridges and destruction of communications, holding up and looting lorries, sniping, kidnapping and several cases of murder. The situation became intolerable and necessitated military operations. Two columns of troops were sent to the Ahmedzai salient and it took three months to subdue the hostile elements and clear it of offenders and outlaws.

A detailed investigation into the economic conditions in the tribal areas, as a preliminary step to the adoption of measures aimed at radical improvement of the tribesmen, was thereupon believed to be opportune and would probably have been attempted but for the pre-occupation of the war.

VI. AFGHANISTAN.

The relations of Afghanistan with the Indian Empire were for long dominated by one main consideration—the relation of Afghanistan to a Russian invasion of India. All other considerations were of secondary importance. For nearly three-quarters of a century the attitude of Great Britain toward successive Amirs has been dictated by this one factor. It was in order to prevent Afghanistan from coming under the influence of Russia that the first Afghan War of 1838 was fought—the most melancholy episode in Indian frontier history. It was because a Russian envoy was received at Kabul whilst the British representative was turned back at Ali Masjid that the Afghan War of 1878 was waged. After that the whole end of British policy toward Afghanistan was to build up a strong independent State, friendly to Britain, which would act as a buffer against Russia, and so to order our frontier policy that we should be in a position to move large forces up, if necessary, to support the Afghans in resisting aggression.

Gates to India.—A knowledge of the trans-frontier geography of India brought home to her administrators the conviction

that there were only two main gates to India—through Afghanistan, the historic route to India, along which successive invasions have poured, and by way of Seistan. It was the purpose of British policy to close them, and of Russia to endeavour to keep them at any rate half open. To this end, having pushed her trans-Persian railway to Samarkand, Russia thrust a military line from Merv to the Kushklinsky Post, where railway material is collected for its immediate prolongation to Herat. Later, she connected the trans-Siberian railway with the trans-Caucasian system, by the Orenburg-Tashkent line, thus bringing Central Asia into direct touch with her European magazines. Nor has Great Britain been idle. A great military station has been created at Quetta. This is connected with the Indian railway system by lines of railway which climb to the Quetta Plateau by the Bolan Pass and through the Chapper Rift, lines which rank amongst the most picturesque and daring in the world. From Quetta the line has been carried by the Khojak tunnel through the Khwaja Amran Range, until it leads out to the Afghan Border at New Chaman, where it opens on the route to Kandahar. In view of the same menace the whole of Baluchistan has been brought under British control. Quetta is now one of the great strategical positions of the world, and nothing has been left undone which modern military science can achieve to add to its natural strength. In the opinion of many military authorities it firmly closes the western gate to India, either by way of Kandahar, or by the direct route through Seistan.

Further east, the Indian railway system was carried to Jamrud and by the autumn of 1925 to the Khyber Pass to Landi Kotal and down the other side of the Pass to Landi Khana on the Afghan Frontier. A first class military road sometimes double sometimes treble, also leads up the Pass to our advanced post at Landi Kotal, and then descends until it meets the Afghan Frontier at Landi Khana. In this wise the two Powers prepared for the great conflict which was to be fought on the Kandahar-Ghazni-Kabul line.

Relations with India.—Between the advanced posts on either side stands the Kingdom of Afghanistan. The end of British policy has been to make it strong and friendly. In the first particular it has early and largely succeeded. The second aim may now also be said to have been attained. When the late Abdurrahaman was invited to ascend the throne, as the only means of escape from the tangle of 1879, none realised his great qualities. Previously the Amir of Afghanistan had been the chief of a confederacy of clans. Abdurrahaman made himself master in his own kingdom. By means into which it is not well closely to enter he beat down opposition until none dared lift a hand against him. Aided by a British subsidy of twelve lakhs of rupees a year, increased to eighteen by the Durand Agreement of 1893, and subsequently to over 20 lakhs, he established a strong standing army and set up arsenals under foreign supervision to furnish it with arms and ammunition. Step by step his position was regularised. The Anglo-Russian Boundary Commission,—which nearly precipitated war over the Penjdeh episode in 1885,—determined the northern boundaries. The Pamirs Agreement delimited the borders amid those snowy heights. The Durand Agreement settled the border on the British side, except for a small section to the west of the Khyber, which remained a fruitful source of trouble between Afghanistan and ourselves until 1919, when the Afghan claims and action upon the undemarcated section led to war. That section was finally surveyed and the frontier determined shortly after the conclusion of peace with Afghanistan. Finally the McMahon award closed the old feud with Persia over the distribution of the waters of the Helmand in Seistan. This frontier has since been reaffirmed by a Turkish boundary commission appointed by Iran and Afghanistan conjointly. It was estimated by competent authorities that about the time of Abdurrahaman's death, Afghanistan was in a position to place in the field, in the event of war, one hundred thousand well armed regular and irregular troops, together with two hundred thousand tribal levies, and to leave fifty thousand regulars and irregulars and a hundred thousand levies to maintain order in Kabul and the provinces. But if Afghanistan were made strong, it was not made friendly. Abdurrahaman Khan distrusted British policy up to the day of his death. All that can be said is that he distrusted it less than he distrusted Russia, and if the occasion had arisen for him to make a choice, he would have opposed a Russian advance with all the force at his disposal. He closed his country absolutely against all foreigners, except those who were necessary for the supervision of his arsenals and factories. He refused to accept a British Resident, on the ground that he could not protect him, and British affairs were entrusted to an Indian agent, who was in a most equivocal position. At the same time he repeatedly pressed for the right to pass by the Government of India and to establish his own representative at the Court of St. James.

Afghanistan and the War.—These relations were markedly improved during the reign of His Majesty the Amir Habibullah Khan. It used to be one of the trite sayings of the Frontier that the system which Abdurrahman Khan had built up would perish with him, for none was capable of maintaining it. Habibullah Khan more than maintained it. He visited India soon after his accession and acquired a vivid knowledge of the power and resources of the Empire. He strengthened and consolidated his authority in Afghanistan itself. At the outset of the war he made a declaration of his complete neutrality. It is believed—a considerable reticence is preserved over our relations with Afghanistan—that he warned the Government of India that he might be forced into many equivocal acts, but that they must trust him; certainly his reception of Turkish, Austrian and German "missions" at Kabul, at a time when British representatives were severely excluded, was open to grave

misconstruction. But a fuller knowledge induced the belief that the Amir was in a position of no little difficulty. He had to compromise with the fanatical and anti-British elements amongst his own people, inflamed by the Turkish preaching of a jehad, or holy Islamic war. But he committed no act of hostility; as soon as it was safe to do so he turned the members of these missions out of the kingdom. At the end of the war his policy was completely justified; he had kept Afghanistan out of the war, he had adhered to the winning side; his authority in the kingdom and in Central Asia was at its zenith.

Murder of the Amir.—It is believed that if he had lived Habibullah Khan would have used this authority for a progressive policy in Afghanistan, by opening up communications and extending his engagements with India. He was courted by the representatives of Persia and the Central Asian States as the possible rallying centre of a Central Asian Islamic confederation. At this moment he was assassinated on the 20th February 1919. The circumstances surrounding his murder have never been fully explained; but there is strong ground for the belief that it was promoted by the reactionaries who had harassed him all his reign. These realised that with his vindication by the war their time of reckoning had come; they anticipated it by suborning one of his aides to murder him in his sleep. His brother, Nasrullah Khan, the nominee of the fanatical element, was proclaimed Amir at Jelalabad in his stead, but public opinion in Afghanistan revolted at the idea of the brother seizing power over the corpse of the murdered man. His sons, Hayat and Amanullah, were not disposed to waive their heritage. Amanullah was at Kabul, controlling the treasury and the arsenal and supported by the Army. Nasrullah found it impossible to make head against him and withdrew. The new Amir, Amanullah, at once communicated his accession to the Government of India and proclaimed his desire to adhere to the traditional policy of friendship. But his difficulties at once commenced; he had to deal with the war party in Afghanistan; he was confronted with the dissatisfaction arising from the manner in which the murderers of Habibullah had been dealt with; the fanatical element was exasperated by the imprisonment of Nasrullah; and the Army was so incensed that it had to be removed from Kabul and given occupation to divert its thoughts. A further element of complexity was introduced by the political situation in India. The agitation against the Rowlatt Act was at its height. The disturbances in the Punjab and Gujarat had taken place. Afghan agents in India, of whom the most prominent was Ghulam Hyder Khan, the Afghan postmaster at Peshawar, flooded Afghanistan with exaggerated accounts of the Indian unrest. The result of all this was to convince the Amir that the real solution of his difficulties was to unite all the disturbing elements in a war with India. On the 25th April his troops were set in motion and simultaneously a stream of anti-British propaganda commenced to flow from Kabul and open intrigue was started with the Frontier tribes, on whom the Afghans placed their chief reliance.

Speedy Defeat.—The war caught the Army in India in the throes of demobilisation and with a large proportion of the seasoned troops on service abroad. Nevertheless the regular Afghan Army was rapidly dealt with. Strong British forces moved up the Khyber and seized Dakka. Jelalabad was repeatedly bombed from the air and also Kabul. Nothing but a shortage of mechanical transport prevented the British forces from seizing Jelalabad. In ten days the Afghans were severely defeated. On the 14th May they asked for an Armistice. With the usual Afghan spirit of haggling, they tried to water down the conditions of the armistice, but as they were met with an uncompromising emphasis of the situation they despatched representatives to a conference at Rawalpindi on the 26th July. On the 8th August a Treaty of Peace was signed which is set out in the Indian Year Book, 1923, pp. 196-197.

Post-War Relations.—It will be seen that under this Treaty the way was paved for a fresh engagement six months afterwards. During the hot weather of 1920 there were prolonged discussions at Mussoorie between Afghan Representatives and British officials under Sir Henry Dobbs. These were private, but it is believed that a complete agreement was reached. Certainly after an interchange of Notes which revealed no major point of difference it was agreed that a British Mission should proceed to Kabul to arrange a definite treaty of peace. This Mission crossed the border in January 1921 and entered Kabul where a peace treaty was signed.

The main points of the Treaty are set out in the Indian Year Book, 1923, pp. 197, 198-199.

Afghanistan after Great War I.—Since the War the relations between Afghanistan and Great Britain have been good and improving. There were painful episodes in 1923 when a murder gang from the tribal territory in the British side of the Frontier committed raids in British India, murdering English people and kidnapping English women and then took refuge in Afghanistan. In course of time this gang was broken up. His Majesty the King of Afghanistan had troubles within his own borders which made him glad of British help. The main object of his government was to strengthen the resources of the country and to bring it into closer relation with modern methods of administration. But Afghanistan is an intensely conservative country and no changes are popular; especially violent was the opposition to a secular form of administration and education. The direct result was a formidable rebellion of Mangals and Zadrans in the Southern Provinces, and serious reverses to the regular troops sent against the rebels. At one time the position was serious, but the rebels were not sufficiently united to develop their successes, and with the aid of aeroplanes and other assistance afforded by the Government of India the insurrection was broken. Whilst this assistance was appreciated, the whole business gave a serious set-back to the reforms initiated by His Majesty; he had to withdraw almost the whole of his administrative code and to revert to the Mahommedan Law which was previously in force.

Soviet Penetration.—Taking a long view, a much more notable development of the policies of Afghanistan, at the period to which the foregoing notes apply, was the penetration of the Russians, who had converted the former Trans-Caspian States of Tsarist Russia into Soviet Republics. The object of this policy was gradually to sweep into the Soviet system the outlying provinces of Persia, of China and of Afghanistan. In Persia this policy was foiled by the vigour of the Sipar Salah, Reza Khan. In Chinese Turkestan it was pursued with qualified success. In Afghanistan it also made certain progress. The first step of the Russians was to extend the Soviet Republics of Tajikistan, Uzbekia and Turkmanistan so as to absorb all Northern Afghanistan. This was later, apparently, abandoned for the moment for a more gentle penetration. Large subsidies, mostly delivered in kind, were given to Afghanistan. Telegraph lines were erected all over the country; roads were constructed, large quantities of arms and ammunition were supplied, whilst an air force with Russian pilots and mechanics was created and was largely developed. In return the Russians received important trading facilities.

Russo-Afghan Treaty.—Outwardly the relations between the two States are friendly. In December 1926 the Afghan papers published the text of a new treaty concluded with Soviet Russia, which was signed on August 31st, but it provided that it should in no way interfere with the secret treaty signed in Moscow on February 28th, 1921. The principal clauses of this treaty, as disclosed in the Afghan papers, are as follows:—

Clause 1.—In the event of war or hostile action between one of the contracting parties and a third power or powers, the other contracting party will observe neutrality in respect of the first contracting party.

Clause 2.—Both the contracting parties agree to abstain from mutual aggression, the one against the other. Within their own dominions also they will do nothing which may cause political or military harm to the other party. The contracting parties particularly agree not to make alliances or political and military agreements with any one or more other powers against each other. Each will also abstain from joining any boycott or financial or economic blockade organised against the other party. Besides this in case the attitude of a third power or powers is hostile towards one of the contracting parties, the other contracting party will not help such hostile policy, and, further, will prohibit the execution of such policy and hostile actions and measures within its dominions.

Clause 3.—The high contracting parties acknowledge one another's Government as rightful and independent. They agree to abstain from all sorts of armed or unarmed interference in one another's internal affairs. They will decidedly neither join nor help any one or more other powers which interfere in or against one of the contracting Government. None of the contracting parties will permit in its dominions the formation or existence of societies and the activities of individuals whose object is to gather armed force with a view to injuring the other's independence, or otherwise such activities will be checked. Similarly, neither of the contracting parties will allow armed forces, arms, ammunition, or other war material, meant to be used against the other contracting party to pass through its dominions.

Clause 6.—This treaty will take effect from the date of its ratification, which should take place within three months of its signature. It will be valid for three years. After this period it will remain in force for another year provided neither of the parties has given notice six months before the date of its expiry that it would cease after that time.

On March 23rd there was also signed in Berlin a treaty between Germany and Afghanistan which amounted to no more than the establishment of diplomatic relations.

A British Minister is established in Kabul as well as the representatives of other European States. The representatives of Afghanistan are established in India and in London, and at some of the European capitals. The various subsidiary agreements under the Treaty have been carried into effect.

The King's Tour.—In the closing months of 1927 His Majesty King Amanulla, accompanied by the Queen and a staff of officials, commenced a long tour to India and Europe. It is understood that this was one of the cherished ambitions of his father, King Habibullah, who was assassinated in 1919. King Amanulla, when he set out, was warmly welcomed in India and received a great popular greeting in Bombay both from his co-religionists and from members of other communities, who forgot the invasion of India in 1919. He then took ship to Europe. He was the guest of His Majesty King George V in London, and visited the principal European capitals. He made a State visit to Turkey, and returned to Afghanistan by way of Soviet Russia and Persia. A series of treaties with the governments of the countries visited was announced and the King returned to Kabul in the late summer of 1928, the tour having been unclouded by any untoward incident. Afghanistan was peaceful during his long absence.

Reforming Zeal.—King Amanulla returned to his realm full of reforming zeal. He was much impressed by the political and social institutions of the western lands he visited, and in particular by the dramatic forcefulness with which Mustapha Kemal Pasha had driven Turkey along the path of "reform," or perhaps it would be more correct to say westernisation. In this he was encouraged by the Queen, who was desirous of seeing the women of Afghanistan enjoy some of the freedom and opportunity won by and for the women of the West. Edict after edict was issued, changing the whole structure of Afghan society. New codes and taxes were imposed; it was proposed that women should emerge from their seclusion and doff the veil; the co-education of boys and girls was prescribed; in September Government officials were forbidden to practise polygamy; in October European dress was ordered for the people of Kabul. At the same time, the pay of the regular troops fell into arrear.

With every appreciation of the spirit and direction of these changes, friends of His Majesty advised the King to moderate the pace. They reminded him that in 1924 far less drastic changes had brought serious trouble in their train. In May of that year the "Lame Mullah" raised the standard of rebellion amongst the Ghilzai and Mangal clansmen of Khost. The Mullahs were openly active against the King and His Majesty was equally frank in his hostility to them. Possibly also well-wishers suggested that what was possible in Turkey, after centuries of close contact with the West, and where the ground had been prepared by missionary effort and a long struggle for the emancipation of women, might be less easy in Afghanistan, where there had been no contact with the western world.

A Change of Kings.—Events moved rapidly in 1929. A notorious north Afghan *budmash*, Bacha-i-Saqqao, raised the standard of revolt and inflicted severe losses on the Afghan Regular troops, discontented as they were by arrears of pay. Day by day the Afghan representatives in various parts of the world issued messages asserting that the rebels had been destroyed, and a rapid series of pronouncements declared the withdrawal of all the reforms and the establishment of a Council of Provincial Representatives. Communications with the outer world were broken. King Amanulla and his family fled from Kabul to Kandahar and then from Kandahar *viâ* Quetta to Bombay where they took ship to Europe. King Amanulla on his arrival at Rome entered into possession of the Afghan Legation, where he remained. Bacha-i-Saqqao declared himself King of Afghanistan, and for a few months held his position in Kabul. Without money, administrative experience or a disciplined following his throne was a thorny one and he was harassed by constant attacks. The Royal Air Force in India meanwhile went to the rescue of the British Nationals beleaguered in and around Kabul and in a series of brilliant flights evacuated all without the slightest hitch. The most formidable of the new king's adversaries were led by General Nadir Khan, a scion of the old ruling house, with a wide knowledge of the world. Heavy fighting took place. Fortunes varied. Nadir Khan almost gave up his chances as finally lost. But a band of Wazirs from the British side of the border attracted by prospects of loot, joined Nadir and finally seized Kabul in his name and interest. Nadir Khan thus became victor and shortly afterwards, at the wish of the Afghans, Bacha-i-Saqqao was executed with other rebels, and when the year closed Nadir Khan was to all seeming in firm possession of the Kingdom. He despatched members of his family to the principal Afghan Legations in Europe. A Shinwari rising near the exit from the Khyber Pass took place in February 1930, and was repressed with unexpected success and vigour. There followed a serious rebellion in Kohidaman, Bacha-i-Saqqao's country. This also was promptly quelled. And thereafter Nadir Shah ruled without challenge. He devoted himself to the reorganisation of his Army. England was strictly neutral during the successive stages of the revolution, but promised support to Afghanistan to help her maintain internal peace when she had restored it and this promise was fulfilled by the provision of an interest free loan of £200,000 to King Nadir and by the supply of rifles and ammunition to him. He gave evidence of his friendliness towards Britain and India. He co-operated effectively to prevent tribes on his side of the Frontier joining those on the British side against the Government of India in response to the Congress agitation in the summer of 1930. The trade routes were re-opened and the new King again took up Amanullah's mantle of reform but in a statesmanlike manner which carried the Mullahs along with him.

Murder of Nadir Shah.—This ordered march of progress was tragically interrupted by the murder of His Majesty Nadir Shah on the afternoon of 8 November 1933. His Majesty was attending a football tournament prize-giving, when a young man among the gathering stepped forward and fired several revolver shots into him at close range, killing him instantly. It later appeared that the assassin committed the crime in revenge for the execution of a prominent Afghan who had been caught deeply involved in treasonable activities after he had been mercifully treated for earlier behaviour of the same kind. The assassin's father was stated to have been this man's servant. The murder was not followed by general or widespread disorder. The members of Nadir Shah's family and his prominent officers of State stood loyally by his heir, his son, Muhammed Zahir. The latter was duly placed on his father's throne and his accession was in due course acknowledged and confirmed throughout the kingdom in the traditional manner. The new King started his reign with a high reputation for courage and steadiness. He early issued assurances to his people that he would continue the policy of his father in affairs of State. No untoward events have occurred in the years that have since past during which the young King has by this sagacity and good government gradually strengthened his position on the throne and, by the development of communications and trade, done much to encourage the establishment of settled conditions among his people. A mutual desire for close relations and particularly economic understanding led in 1938 to exploratory negotiations between India and Afghanistan with a view to seeking some form of trade agreement.

The Chief Ministers of the Afghan State are Muhmud Hashim Khan (Prime Minister) and Shah Mahmud Khan, two surviving brothers of Nadir Shah, and the King's uncles. With their help the stability of the Afghan Kingdom has been successfully maintained. Their policy has remained not unfriendly to Britain and India, and they have adhered to the Saadabad Pact with Turkey, Iran and Iraq. All the great European Powers and Japan maintain Embassies or Legations in Kabul, and it must be recorded of the present Afghan Government that in tune with the ideas of their predecessors and in the interest of their continued independence as they see it, they have pursued a policy of balance in their relations with the Powers, but with careful adjustments.

VII.—TIBET.

Tibet has long held the imagination of India. To India she owes the main elements of her religion, Buddhism (first introduced in the seventh century A.D.), and also of her literature —a Tibetan alphabet based on the Dev Nagri Sanskrit character was first compiled at the time of the introduction of Buddhism, and many translations from Pali and Sanskrit manuscripts were made. But Tibet's chief interest to India in the modern world lies in the fact that she is co-terminous with India and Nepal for some 2,000 miles, and that "along this enormous distance her physical nature constitutes a barrier equal or superior to anything that the World can show elsewhere". At present India's North-East Frontier presents no problem similar to that of the North-West. In order that this may so continue, it is an Indian interest that Tibet should remain a strong mistress in her own house.

In earlier days, Tibet was a successful military power capable of threatening Indian and Chinese neighbours alike: an inscription of the eighth century A. D. at Lhasa indicates that China paid tribute at that time to Tibet. The introduction of Buddhism apparently softened earlier aggressive militarism. The conversion of Kublai Khan, the first Mongolian Emperor, to Lamaism led to strong cultural connections between the Mongolian Emperors of China and Tibet. It was a Mongolian Prince who, in the sixteenth century A. D., established the present line of Dalai Lamas. Early in the 18th century, taking advantage of internal dissensions in Tibet between Mongols and Tibetans, the newly established Manchu dynasty adopted an aggressive policy. From that time until the Chinese revolution (1911) the Manchu dynasty maintained officers at Lhasa, although their authority decreased in time to a merely nominal suzerainty, until finally in 1911 the Chinese forces were ejected and permitted safe conduct through India.

Modern Indian Relations with Tibet. In the latter part of the 18th century Warren Hastings succeeded in establishing friendly contacts with the Tashi Lama at Shigatse. But this led to nothing of a permanent nature owing to unfortunate suspicion that the British had encouraged the Nepalese invasion of Tibet in 1792. From then on Tibet remained a closed country, except to the courageous Pundits of the survey of India and a few others such as Manning, until the Younghusband expedition of 1904. In 1873 the Chinese agreed to protect any British Mission which might enter Tibet; but the mere fact that the British accepted Chinese sponsorship in such a matter appears to have aroused Tibetan resentment and necessitated the abandonment of the proposed Mission. This indication of weakness led to a Tibetan invasion of Sikkim. The Chinese were incapable of exercising any remedial influence and after one year's delay the Tibetans were expelled by force. A treaty and trade regulations were concluded with the Chinese in 1890 to regulate the frontier, but it soon became evident that the Tibetans had no intention of acknowledging such an agreement, and that the Chinese were unable to secure it respect. After some years of frustration Lord Curzon sought to remedy matters by means of direct approach to the Dalai Lama, but all his letters were rejected and returned unopened.

At the same time the Dalai Lama was in direct intercourse with the Tsar of Russia. His emissary was a Siberian named Dorjief, who had established a remarkable ascendancy in the counsels of the Dalai Lama. After a few years' residence at Lhasa, Dorjief went to Russia on a confidential Mission in 1899. At the end of 1900 he returned to Russia at the head of a Tibetan Mission of which the head was officially described in Russia as "the senior Tsanit Khomba attached to the Dalai Lama of Tibet". This Mission arrived at Odessa in October 1900 and was received in audience by the Tsar at Livadia. Dorjief returned to Lhasa to report progress, and in 1901 was at St. Petersburg with a Tibetan Mission where, as bearers of an autograph letter from the Dalai Lama, they were received by the Tsar at Peterhoff. They were escorted home through Central Asia by a Russian force to which several Intelligence Officers were attached. At the time it was rumoured that Dorjief had, on behalf of the Dalai Lama, concluded a treaty with Russia, which virtually placed Tibet under the protectorate of Russia. This rumour was afterwards officially contradicted by the Russian Government.

Expedition of 1904.—In view of these conditions the Government of India proposed in 1903 to despatch a mission, with an armed escort to Lhasa to discuss the outstanding questions with the Tibetan authorities on the spot. To this the Home Government could not assent, but agreed in conjunction with the Chinese Government, to a joint meeting at Khamab Jong, on the Tibetan side of the frontier. Sir Francis Younghusband was the British representative. But after months of delay it was ascertained that the Tibetans had no intention of committing themselves. It was therefore agreed that the mission, with a strong escort, should move to Gyantse. On the way the Tibetans developed marked hostility, and there was fighting at Tuna, and several sharp encounters in and around Gyantse. It was therefore decided that the mission should advance to Lhasa, and on August 3rd, 1904, Lhasa was reached. There Sir Francis Younghusband negotiated a convention by which the Tibetans agreed to respect the Chinese Convention of 1890, to open trade marts at Gyantse, Gartok and Yatung; to pay an indemnity of £500,000 (seventy-five lakhs of rupees); the British to remain in occupation of the Chumbi Valley until this indemnity was paid off at the rate of a lakh of rupees a year. In a separate instrument the Tibetans agreed that the British Trade Agent at Gyantse should have the right to proceed to Lhasa to discuss commercial questions, if necessary. Later the amount of indemnity was reduced from seventy five to twenty five lakhs rupees, to be paid in 3 years; the period of occupation

of the Chumbi Valley was likewise reduced. In June, 1906, the British concluded a convention with China which purported to regulate the position in Tibet. Thereunder Great Britain agreed neither to annex Tibetan territory nor to interfere with the internal administration of the country, and China undertook not to permit any other foreign state to do so. The Chinese Government paid the indemnity in 3 years and the Chumbi Valley was evacuated. The only direct result of the Mission was the opening of the three trade marts (Yatung, Gyantse, and Gartok) and the establishment of a Trade Agency at Gyantse.

Chinese Action.—The approach of the Younghusband Mission to Lhasa led to the flight of the Dalai Lama to Urga, the sacred Buddhist city in Mongolia, leaving the internal Government of Tibet in confusion. The 1906 convention explicitly re-affirmed a Chinese suzerainty over Tibet which had in fact become sketchy; and the Chinese, thus strengthened, proceeded to convert Tibet from a loose form of vassalage into a province of China. In 1908 Chao Erh-feng, acting Viceroy in the neighbouring Province of Szechuen, was appointed Resident in Tibet: his ruthlessness and severity backed by the wild atrocities of the Chinese soldiers exasperated the populace. The fugitive Dalai Lama had returned by the end of 1909 expecting to resume his temporal and spiritual sovereignty. But it was evident that the Chinese intended to deprive him of all temporal power; and the report that a strong Chinese force was moving on to Lhasa so alarmed the Dalai Lama that he fled from Lhasa, and by the irony of fate, sought refuge in India. He was pursued to the frontier by Chinese troops and took up his abode in Darjeeling, whilst Chinese forces overran Tibet.

Later Stages.—The British Government acting on the representations of the Government of India, made strong protests to China against this action. They pointed out that Great Britain, while disclaiming any desire to interfere with the internal administration of Tibet, could not be indifferent to disturbances to the peace of a country which was a neighbour, on intimate terms with other neighbouring States on our frontier, especially with Nepal, and urged that an effective Tibetan Government be maintained. The attitude of the Chinese Government was that no more troops had been sent to Tibet than were necessary for the preservation of order, that China had no intention of converting Tibet into a province, but that being responsible for the good conduct of Tibet, she must be in a position to see that her wishes were respected by the Tibetans. Finally, the Chinese remarked that the Dalai Lama was such an impossible person that they had been compelled again to depose him. Here the matter might have rested but for the revolution in China. That revolution broke out in Szechuen, and one of the first victims was Chao Erh-feng. Cut off from all support from China, surrounded by a hostile and infuriated populace, the Chinese troops in Tibet were in a hopeless case; they surrendered, and sought escape not through China, but through India, by way of Darjeeling and Calcutta. The Dalai Lama returned to Lhasa, and in 1913, in the House of Lords on July 28, Lord Morley stated the policy of the British Government in relation to these changes. He said the declaration of the President of the Chinese Republic saying that Tibet came within the sphere of Chinese internal administration and that Tibet was to be regarded as on an equal footing with other provinces of China, was met by a very vigorous protest from the British Government.

In June 1913 the Chinese Government agreed to a tripartite conference between representatives of Tibet, China and Great Britain. The conference met at Simla in 1914, under the presidency of Sir Henry McMahon, and initialled a convention. *Inter alia* this convention recognises the autonomy of Tibet proper ('Outer Tibet'), and creates a zone ('Inner Tibet') under Chinese authority subject to certain already existing Tibetan rights. The Chinese Government were unable to accept the boundaries between Inner and Outer Tibet laid down in the Convention, and so refrained from ratifying it, though they accepted the terms of the Convention in all other respects; but the two remaining parties accepted it as binding between themselves.

In 1918 Chinese aggression led to strong and successful Tibetan retaliation. At a time of Chinese weakness Great Britain did its utmost to urge moderation on Tibet, and deputed Mr. (afterwards Sir E.) Teichman to the scene of hostilities. He succeeded in effecting a truce in September 1918; unfortunately it was not possible to convert this truce into anything of the nature of a permanent settlement owing to the growing predominance at that time of the Chinese militarist element under Japanese influence.

In the period of uncertainty following the truce of September 1918, the Dalai Lama sent a pressing invitation to Mr. (later Sir Charles) Bell, who had just resigned the post of Political Officer in Sikkim, to visit Lhasa with a view to assisting in a settlement between Tibet and China. While a refugee in India from Chinese aggression, the Dalai Lama had established warm friendship with Mr. Bell. After some hesitation, the Government of India permitted Mr. Bell to accept this invitation. He reached Lhasa in November 1920 and stayed there a year.

The British Government and the Government of India did not succeed in effecting a permanent settlement between China and Tibet,—the chaotic condition of the former country at that time and the precarious condition of the Government in addition to the preoccupations of the Washington Conference impeded their efforts; these efforts did, however, succeed in bringing about state of practical equilibrium between the two protagonists. But Bell's Lhasa visit will be mainly memorable for the permanent contribution he made to the good relations between Tibet and her southern neighbour; this visit also furnished the foundation for Bell's three valuable studies, "Tibet, Past and Present", "The People of Tibet", and "The Religion of Tibet".

In 1922 in response to the repeated request of the Tibetan Government the Government of India arranged for the construction of telegraphic communication with Lhasa.

During the years following the Washington Conference, Chinese disunity made any permanent settlement between Tibet and China impossible, in spite of the wishes of the Tibetan Government for such settlement.

During the years 1931 to 1933, local disputes and the agressiveness of local Chinese war-lords led to a period of confused fighting. In the southern sector civil war in Szechuen led to an armistice in November 1932; by February 1933, on the Northern sector (owing, it appears, to shortage of military supplies) the Signing war-lord was ready for a truce.

In 1933 the great 13th Dalai Lama died. Since then a Regent has presided over the destinies of Tibet. A new Dalai Lama - now aged 12 - was discovered and installed with traditional ceremonial in September 1939. The Tibetan Government admitted to Lhasa a Chinese Mission of condolence on the death of the 13th Dalai Lama and a complimentary Mission on the occasion of the Installation of the 14th Dalai Lama.

The Second World War had no direct effect on Tibet. Tibet's main export, wool, increased in value. The Tibetan Government agreed to the transport through Tibet of supplies of a non-military nature required for China, and this traffic brought and still brings large profits to those engaged in it.

Relations between the Government of Tibet and Nepal are regulated by a treaty of 1856 since which date Nepal has maintained a representative at Lhasa, at present Major Kaisher Bahadur.

The Republic of China has had a representative at Lhasa (at present C. H. Chen), since 1939.

British Indian relations with Tibet are conducted through the agency of the Political Officer in Sikkim, with the assistance of Trade Agents at Gyantse, Yatung and Gartok. Since Sir Charles Bell's visit in 1920-21, the Political Officer in Sikkim has visited Lhasa on several occasions at the invitation of the Tibetan Government, viz. 1924 (Colonel F. M. Bailey); 1930 and 1932 (Colonel J. L. R. Weir); 1933 & 1935, (F. M. Williamson); 1936, 1940 (Installation of the 14th Dalai Lama) and 1944 (Sir Basil Gould); 1945-6 (A. J. Hopkinson). In 1936 Sir Basil Gould left behind one of his colleagues. Since that date a representative of the Government of India has maintained direct contact with the Government of Tibet at Lhasa.

In 1946 the Tibetan Government deputed a Good-will Mission from Lhasa bearing victory congradulations. The Mission, numbering 8 officials, first proceeded to New Delhi where they formally presented letters and gifts from the Tibetan Government to His Majesty the King Emperor, His Excellency the Viceroy and the President of the United States. They were formally received by His Excellency the Viceroy and the American Commissioner in India, the Hon'ble George Merrell, and attended Victory celebrations. There after they did a short tour to places of interest in India. On the completion of this tour they proceeded to China by air where they made similar formal presentations to His Excellency Chiang-Kai-Shek and were formally received by him.

For the year ending 30th June, 1945 Tibetan imports *via* Sikkim were valued at approximately Rs. 80 lakhs and exports at approximately Rs. 35 lakhs. The main item under the former head was cotton piecegoods; also Indian Tea. The main export item was wool.

Political Officer in Sikkim: A. J. Hopkinson, C.I.E., I.C.S.

VIII.—THE NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER.

The position on the northern frontier has been considered as if the British line were contiguous with that of Tibet. This is not so. The territories on this frontier are actually the Kashmir State, the independent Kingdom of Nepal, the Sikkim State, Bhutan and Burma. From Chitral to Gilgit now the northernmost posts of the Indian Government, to Assam, with the exception of the small wedge between Kashmir and Nepal, where the British district of Kumaon is thrust right up to the confines of Tibet, for a distance of nearly fifteen hundred miles, there is a narrow strip of territory between British India and the true frontier. The first of these frontier States is **Kashmir**. The characteristics of this State are considered under **Indian States** (*q.v.*); it is almost the only important Indian State in India with frontier responsibilities and it worthily discharges them through the agency of its efficient Indian State troops composed mainly of the Rajput Dogras, who make excellent fighting material. One of the most important trade routes with Tibet passes through Kashmir—that through Ladak. Then comes the long narrow strip of **Nepal**. This Gurkha Kingdom stands in special relation with the British Government. It is the main Indian outpost against Tibet or against foreign aggression through Tibet. Beyond Nepal are Bhutan and Sikkim (*q.v.*) whose rulers are Mongolian by extraction and Buddhists by religion. In view of Chinese aggressions in Tibet, the Government of India in 1910 strengthened their relations with Bhutan by increasing their subsidy from fifty thousand to a lakh of rupees a year, and taking a guarantee that Bhutan would be guided by them in its foreign relations. Afterwards China was officially notified that Great Britain would protect the rights and interests of Sikkim and Bhutan.

Assam and Burma.—There now remain the Assam border tribes—the Monbas, Lamai (Mijis), Nisu (Daflas), Abors and others—residing between the administered border of Assam and the external frontier of India, in this region drawn by agreement with Tibet in 1914 by Sir Henry McMahon and known as the McMahon line. Excepting the Abors, none

of these tribes has in recent years given serious trouble but in 1911 the murder of Mr. Williamson and Dr. Gregorson by the Minyong Abors made necessary an expedition to the Dihang valley of the Abor country on the N. E. Frontier. A force of 2,500 and about 400 military police was employed for six months in subduing the tribe. After two or three small actions the murderers were delivered up. At the same time friendly missions were sent to the Mishmi and Nisu countries. The country is some of the most difficult in the world and the maintenance of close contact with the tribes has always been far from easy. In the hills between Assam and Burma various Naga tribes predominate from Manipur northwards, and tribes of the Chin-Lushei stock from Manipur southwards. Administration has not yet been extended to all the Naga tribes and cases of head hunting still occur in the more remote areas.

NEPAL.

The small hilly independent Kingdom of Nepal is a narrow tract of country extending for about 520 miles along the southern slope of the central axis of the Himalayas. It has an area of about 56,000 square miles, with a population of about 5,580,000, chiefly Hindus. The greater part of the country is mountainous, the lower slopes being cultivated. Above these is a rugged broken wall of rock leading up to the chain of snow-clad peaks which culminate in Mount Everest (29,002 feet) and others of slightly less altitude. The country before the Gurkha occupation, was split up into several small kingdoms under Newar kings. The Gurkhas under Prithi Narayan Shah overran and conquered the different kingdoms of Patan, Kathmandu, and Bhatgaon, and other places during the latter half of the 18th century and since then have been rulers of the whole of Nepal. In 1846 the head of the Rana family, Maharaja Jung Bahadur Rana, obtained from the sovereign the perpetual right to the office of Prime Minister of Nepal, and the right is still enjoyed by the descendents of the Rana family. In 1850 Jung Bahadur paid a visit to England and was thus the first Hindu Chief to leave India and to become acquainted with the power and resources of the British nation. The relations of Nepal with the Government of India are regulated by the treaty of 1816, which brought to an end the Nepal War, and subsequent agreements. By virtue of the same Treaty either Government maintained a representative at the Court of the other and Nepal's treaty relations with Tibet allow her to station a Representative at Lhasa. Ever since the conclusion of the treaty of 1816, the friendly relations with the British Government have steadily been maintained. During the first World War this cordiality was evidenced by the valuable friendly help in men and money which was give and which was appreciatively mentioned in both Houses of Parliament and by Mr. Asquith in his Guildhall speech in 1915. The message from His Majesty the King Emperor to the Nepalese Prime Minister sent on the termination of hostilities and published at the time, as also the Viceroy's valedictory address to the Nepalese contingent on the eve of its return home after having laudably fulfilled its mission in India eloquently and gratefully acknowledged the valuable help rendered by Nepal for four and a half years during the 1st Great War. In recognition of this help Nepal received an unconditional annual present of rupees ten lakhs from the British Government to be paid in perpetuity. To strengthen further and cement the bonds of friendship that had subsisted so long between the two countries, a new Treaty of friendship was concluded between the Government of Nepal and Great Britain on the 21st December 1923.

In 1938, when the war clouds gathered in Europe, Nepal under the then Prime Minister, Maharaja Joodha Shum Sher Jung Bahadur Rana, came forward with an offer of help to Britain but happily war was averted for the time being. A year later when Britain was forced to declare war on Germany, Nepal again came forward with her offer of help and in the early part of 1940 sent 5 Battalions of her regular army to India for the defence of her frontiers against foreign aggression. Three battalions of these took an active part in checking the inroads of the Japanese and driving them back deep into Burma while the two Auxiliary Pioneer Battalions which were sent later played no less important a part in the construction of the Ledo road. In recognition of this help the annual present referred to above was enhanced to twenty lacs of rupees and payment of the capitalised value of fifty percent of it was made.

From the foregoing account of the history of Nepal it will be seen that the Government of the country has generally been in the hands of the Minister of the day. Since the tie of Jung Bahadur this system of government has been clearly laid down and defined. The sovereign or Maharajadhiraja, as he is called, is but a dignified figure head whose position can best be likened to that of the Emperor of Japan during the Shogunate. The present King, His Majesty Maharajadhiraja Tribhuvana Bir Bikrama Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shum Sher Jung Deva, ascended the throne on the death of his father in 1911. The real ruler of the country is the Minister who, while ruling the country, couples with his official rank the title of Maharaja. Next to him comes the Commander-in-Chief, who ordinarily succeeds to the office of Minister.

On the demise of H. H. Maharaja Bhim Shum Sher Jung Bahadur Rana after only a short tenure of office, his next brother Ojaswi Rajanya Projjwala Nepal Tara, Atul Jyotirmaya Tri Shakti Patta, Ati Pravala Gorkha Dakshina Bahu Prithuladheesha His Highness Maharaja Joodha Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.L.B., G.O.L., G.C.S.I., G.C.S.I., G.C.SS.M.L., G.C.I.E., G.K.R.K., Yitang Paoting Shun Chiang Luh Chuan Shang Chiang, Honorary General in the British Army, Honorary Colonel of all the Gurkha Rifle Regiments

of the Indian Army, succeeded to the office of Prime Minister and Supreme Commander-in Chief, Nepal, on 1st September 1932. The rich experience he had earned in responsible offices as he had rose step by step coupled with the broader outlook of affairs gained from the visit to England with his brother the late Maharaja Chandra Shum Shere enabled the Maharaja fully to grasp the significance of the social, economic and political problems that held and still hold the world in their grip. A deep thinker, a close observer and a man with independent views, he had after much and careful deliberation matured his plans and with the courage of his convictions set himself to the carrying out of his programme. A Nepalese Legation was established in London as much to bring still closer the more than century old friendship with the British Government as also to implement fully the traditional treaty rights. The first Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Commanding General Bahadur Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana) left Nepal as the head of a Mission carrying the Insignia of the newly inaugurated Royal Order of "The Ojaswi Rajanya" for H. M. The King-Emperor. With grim determination the Maharaja fought the ravages of the Great Earthquake—an unwelcome and undreamt of calamity at the very threshold of his regime—and he evolved a better and a more beautiful Kathmandu within a period not hoped for by even the most sanguine of the people. The political reorganisation in the country which had to be carried out to stabilise the Government gave ample indication of his clear foresight. The Eastern Terai district headquarters in the Kingdom, extending to some 300 miles, are now in telephone connection with the capital on the most modern line as a preliminary to link up the Western and hill districts in course of time. The remotest suburbs can now be reached from the towns in the valley by fair motorable roads and the main thoroughfare has been and is being daily improved. An up-to-date fire brigade fulfilling an urgent and long-felt want, a new and larger electric installation giving further impetus to home industries, the first industrial exhibition of local manufactures and crafts, all proclaim its many-sided activities. The postal union connection with the Government of India now offers a much needed facility to correspondence between the Nepalese at home or abroad in India. With the permanency in the tenure of Army service and inauguration of a Savings Fund for the benefit of the units, the modernisation of arsenal equipment and arrangement for the manufacture of up-to-date propellants, the military side of the country has been brought more in line with present day requirements. The first Bank in Nepal and the first Jute and Cotton Mills in the Terai were established in Maharaja Joodha's regime and are functioning to-day. Sugar, cotton, wool and other industrial ventures on a moderate scale are in active discussion. A second railway in the country links up Jayanagar on the B. N. W. Railway with Janakpur, the capital of Rajarshi Janak of Ramayana fame. Further to symbolise the friendship entertained for the British Government a second Mission carrying the Insignia of the Royal Order of Nepal went in charge of Commanding General Kaiser Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana and Lieutenant General Narayan Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, the Maharaja's nephew and son, for H. M. King George VI who also represented the Kingdom of Nepal in the Coronation of H. M. the King Emperor. On the 29th November 1945 His Highness Maharaja Joodha Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, who was then 71, in view of his advanced age and desirous of spending the evening of his life in retirement and meditation abdicated in favour of his nephew, Commander-in-Chief General Padma Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana who assumed the office of the Prime Minister and Supreme Commander-in-Chief. His Highness Ojaswi Rajanya, Projjwola Nepala Tara, Atul Jyotirmaya Tri-Shakti Patta, Ati Pravala Gorkha Dakshina Bahu Prithuladheesa Nepala Pratap Bardhak Maharaja Padma Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., K.C.I.E. St. R. K., Honorary Lt.-General in the British Army, Honorary Colonel of all the Gurkha Rifle Regiments in the Indian Army, who is the eldest son of His Highness Maharaja Bhim Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, was born in 1882. When 16 years old he joined the Army of which he became the Commander-in-Chief in 1934. He personally supervised the construction of the first hydro-electric installation, the first aerial ropeway and the first railway in Nepal, the motor road from Amlekhganj to Bhimphedi, the telephone line linking the Capital to the Frontier, and was Director General in Charge of these Departments, 1910-15 and 1919-32. He was General Officer Commanding the Nepalese Contingent stationed in the N. W. Frontier during World War I, 1915-19, and also commanded the Nepalese Contingent during the 3rd Afghan War, 1919 (mentioned in despatches, British War Medal and India General Service Medal with Clasp). He supervised the despatch of the Nepalese Contingent to India during World War II and saw the troops off beyond the Frontier. When the great earthquake of 1934 created havoc in the valley of Kathmandu, His Highness, who then was the Senior Commanding General, exerted himself to the utmost and moving about through the desolation had a lot in distributing relief to the stricken and encouraging them. Deeply religious-minded as he is, he has set himself heart and soul into doing the best for his country and people.

Rice, wheat and maize form the chief crops in the low-lands and in some parts of the hills too. Mineral wealth is supposed to exist but has not as yet been either prospected or developed. Communication in the hills is necessarily primitive owing to the difficult nature of the country but improvements are in evidence and progressive. Since 1920 the vehicular traffic from Amlekhganj to Bhimphedi, the base of a steep ridge in the main route to the capital of the country from British India, goes over a good and permanent well maintained road linking up with the ropeway of 18 miles which was opened in 1927, and a motor trolley service which was installed in 1934 joins up the ropeway terminus with the Customs House for transport of goods traffic. The telephone from Kathmandu to Birganj,

which has been extended to Raxaul, now forms part of the 300 miles main line extending from Kathmandu to Biratnagar and Dhankuta in the easternmost part of the Nepal Terai. The revenue is about two crores of rupees per annum. The standing army is estimated at 45,000 the highest posts in it being filled by relations of the Minister. The State is of considerable archaeological interest and many of the sites connected with scenes of Buddha's life have been identified in it by inscriptions on pillars.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary:—Lieut.-Col. G. A. Falconer, C.I.E.; *First Secy*:—Lt.-Colonel N. M. Macleod, I.G.R.; *Archivist*—Rai Sahib Raja Ram Singh.

BHUTAN.

Bhutan (area 18,000 sq. miles) is an independent Himalayan State, under the protectorate, in respect of foreign relations, of His Majesty's Government, possessing a fertile soil and temperate climate. The population, computed to number about 300,000, are sturdy folk of of Tibetan affinities; in recent times there has been a considerable Nepalese immigration in the foot-hill region.

Though politically independent of Tibet, Bhutan is susceptible to Tibetan influence, for the Bhutanese share the religion and culture of Tibet, and look to the Dalai Lama as their spiritual head. In former times, China exchanged presents with Bhutan, but did not establish effective suzerainty.

For some 250 miles Bhutan dominates a tract of land, singularly rich and fertile, situated partly in Bengal and partly in Assam, known as the 'Eighteen Duars' ("Duar" being a "door" or "pass".) This area and what is now the State of Cooch Behar formed the traditional happy hunting-ground of Bhutanese free-booters. Indeed it was the forcible abduction of the Cooch Behar Raja and his brother that led indirectly to the first intercourse between 'John Company' and Bhutan. This Bhutanese aggression was followed by a small successful expedition under a Company Officer. This led the then Tashi Lama (who was also Regent of Tibet) to address a friendly letter to Warren Hastings, interceding on behalf of the erring Bhutanese. Warren Hastings immediately responded by deputing Bogles 'Good-will Mission'. Bogle travelled via Bhutan, and en route established cordial relations there (1774). These continued till 1792. In that year Nepal invaded Tibet. The Chinese suspected that the Bengal authorities had engineered this invasion, and by their influence induced the Bhutanese to shut the door.

The suspicion and hostility thus engendered was accentuated, when the Company, extending its influence to Assam, on the expulsion of the Burmese (1825), became heir to the uneasy relations existing between the Assamese and Bhutan: conditions prevailed comparable with those in the Derajat on the Waziristan border at their worst. Between 1837 and 1864, thirty cases of plundering occurred, and at least 25 Indians were known to have been carried off into slavery. Meanwhile 50 outrages were committed in Cooch Behar territory (one involving over Rs. 20,000 worth property), and 69 residents of the state were kidnapped.

The Indian Mutiny of 1857 served to postpone settlement. An envoy (Mr. A. Eden) sent in 1863, charged with proposals of a conciliatory character, but instructed to demand the return of all captives and plundered property and security for the future peace of the frontier, was insulted in open Darbar and put under duress. The Bhutan War of 1864 led to the conclusion of the Treaty of Sinchula in January, 1866. Bhutan ceded in perpetuity the whole of the 18 Duars and in return received a subsidy of Rs. 50,000 a year.

Since that date relations with Bhutan have been excellent, and the bonds between Bhutan and India have grown closer, until finally, in 1910, in return for an increase in the subsidy of Rs. 50,000 paid under the Sinchula Treaty to Rs. 1,00,000, that treaty has been amended to include a provision that Bhutan's foreign relations should be controlled by the British Government at the same time undertaking to exercise no interference in the internal administration of Bhutan. Under another agreement the Bhutan Government has undertaken to remove all liquor shops from within a 10-mile zone of the British District borders in return for an annual compensation of Rs. 1,00,000. In 1907 the leading chief of Bhutan, Tongsa Penlop Ugen Wangchuk was elected by the unanimous votes of Bhutan Chiefs and a number of monks as hereditary Maharaja of Bhutan. He was succeeded in 1926 by his eldest son now his Highness Maharaja Sir Jigme Wanchuk K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

Railways to India.

The prospect of linking Europe and Asia by a railway running eastwards through Asia Minor has fascinated men's minds for generations. The plans suggested have, owing to the British connection with India, always lain in the direction of lines approaching India. More than 50 years ago a Select Committee of the House of Commons sat for two years to consider the question of a Euphrates Valley railway. The Shah of Persia applied to the British Foreign Office for the investment of British capital in Persian railway construction many years before the end of the nineteenth century. A proposal was put forward in 1890 for a line of 1,000 miles from Cairo and Port Said to Koweit, at the head of the Persian Gulf. While these projects were in the air, German enterprise stepped in and made a small beginning by constructing the Anatolian railway system. Its lines start from Scutari, on the southern shore of the Bosphorus, opposite Constantinople, and serve the extreme western

end of Asia Minor. And upon this foundation was based the Turkish concession to Germans to build the Baghdad Railway.

Meanwhile, Russia was pushing her railway from various directions into the Central Asian territory running along the northern frontiers of Persia and Afghanistan to the borders of Chinese Turkestan. The construction of a Trans-Persian railway, connecting India, across Persia, with the Russian lines between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea came to the forefront after the conclusion of the historic Anglo-Russian agreement regarding Persia.

The Germans pushed forward their Baghdad railway project with a calculating shrewdness arising from their estimate of the value it would possess in their grand aim to overthrow the British Empire. The outbreak of the great war and the success of the Germans in inveigling Turkey into it saw the final stages of the construction of the railway pressed forward with passionate energy. Thus, before the overthrow of the Turks and Germans in Asia Minor and of the Germans in France the railway was completed and was in use from Scutari across Anatolia, over the Taurus Mountains to Aleppo and thence eastward across the Euphrates to a point between Nisbin and Mosul. The Germans had also by that time constructed a line to Baghdad at the eastern end of the route, northwards from Baghdad to a point a considerable distance beyond Samara.

The war compelled the British to undertake considerable railway development northward from Basra, the port at the mouth of the Shat-el-Arab, the broad stream in which the Tigris and Euphrates, after their junction, flow into the head of the Persian Gulf. The system consists of a metre-gauge line from Basra *via* Nasirieh, on the Euphrates, thence northwards to Baghdad, the line passing a considerable distance westward to Kut-el Amara, of historic fame. From Baghdad the line runs eastward approximately to the foot of the pass through which the Persian road crosses the frontier of that country. A line branches off in the neighbourhood of Kifri in the direction of Mosul. It has for some time been open as far as Kirkuk, 200 miles northward of Baghdad and 112 miles southward of Mosul. Similarly, the Taurus railway has long been open eastward of Aleppo as far as Tel Kochek, on the Syrian frontier, a few hours' road motor run, north-west from Mosul. Through passenger services between Iraq and Istanbul are run, a road motor service is linking the railway termini at Kirkuk and Tel Kochek. The gap in the railway has now been closed, and through communication was established at the end of 1940. A line also runs westward from Baghdad to Feluja, on the Euphrates.

The Trans-Persian line to join the Russian Caucasian system and the Indian railways first assumed proportions of practical importance in the winter of 1911. Both the Russian and the Indian railway systems were by then well developed up to the points likely to be the termini of a Trans-Persian line. The Russian system reached Julfa, on the Russo-Persian frontier in the Caucasus. During the war this line was carried thence southward into the region east and south-east of Lake Urumia. The Indian railway system, on the borderland of India and Persia, was similarly much extended and improved during the war. A new agreement which was negotiated between England and Persia specially provided for British assistance in the development of Persian natural resources and particularly for the extension and improvement of Persian roads suitable for motor traffic, but the agreement came to naught.

A railway connection between the Indian and the Russian systems has again assumed considerable importance after the German attack of Russia and the alignment of Britain, India and Russia along with other democracies like China and U.S.A. against the aggression of Germany and Japan. With the whole of the European west coast under German control or domination and the eastern shores of Siberia rendered unapproachable by the Japanese, the only route which British and Indian supplies to Soviet Russia can take is *via* Iran. The Quetta-Nushki line which had been extended during the last Great War upto Duzdap (or Zahidan) in Persia had been put out of use afterwards beyond Nok-kundi. This is again being set in order but it is not known upto the time of writing whether through rail connections are being arranged to the Soviet front in Caucasia from either the Persian Gulf or British Baluchistan in India.

There also remains the possibility of linking the Russian and Indian railway system by way of Afghanistan. The suggestion has often been made in recent years that the Russian line from Merv to Herat, on the northern frontier of Afghanistan, should be linked to the Indian line which proceeds from Quetta to the Afghan border on Chaman. The completion of a broad-gauge line extending the Indian railway system through the Khyber Pass to Landi Khana, at its western extremity, opens a prospect of further possible rail connections with Afghanistan.

The main interests behind Iranian railway communications had hitherto been the replacement of mule tracks by rail roads, providing convenient rail connections between the posts in Persian Gulf and the interior to develop import and export trade and to give thorough connections between the different countries all round Iran. The Iranian railways have, however, assumed special importance of late on account of supplies from the allies to U.S.S.R. through Iran.

The Fighting Forces

(Indian Army)

The great sepoy army of India originated in the small establishments of guards, known as peons, enrolled for the protection of the factories of the East India Company; but sepoys were first enlisted and disciplined by the French, who appeared in India in 1665. Before this detachments of soldiers were sent from England to Bombay, and as early as 1665 the first fortified position was occupied by the East India Company at Armagon, near Masulipatam. Madras was acquired in 1640, but in 1654 the garrison of Fort St. George consisted of only ten men. In 1661 Bombay was occupied by 400 soldiers, and in 1668 the number was only 285 of whom 93 were English and the rest French, Portuguese and Indians.

After the declaration of war with France in 1744 the forces were considerably increased, but this did not prevent the French capturing Madras in 1746. Following the French example, the English raised considerable sepoy forces and largely increased the military establishments. In 1748 Major Stringer Lawrence landed at Fort St. David to command the forces of the Company. The English foothold in India was then precarious and the French under Dupleix were contemplating fresh attacks. It became necessary for the English Company to form a larger military establishment. The new commandant at once set about the organisation and discipline of his small force, and the garrison was given a company formation. This was the beginning of the regular Indian Army of which Lawrence subsequently became Commander-in-Chief. In Madras the European companies were developed into the Madras Fusiliers; similar companies in Bengal and Bombay became the 1st Bengal and 1st Bombay Fusiliers. The native infantry were similarly organised by Lawrence and Clive. By degrees Royal Regiments were sent to India, the first being the 39th Foot, which arrived in 1754.

Struggle with the French.—From this time for a century or more the army in India was engaged in constant war. After a prolonged war with the French, whom Dupleix had by 1750 raised to the position of the leading power in India, the efforts of Stringer Lawrence, Clive, and Eyre Coote completed the downfall of their rivals, and the power of England was established by the battle of Plassey in Bengal; and at Wandewash in Southern India, where the French were finally defeated in 1761. A number of independent States, owning nominal allegiance to the Emperor at Delhi, had risen on the decline of the Mughal Empire, some ruled by Mahratta Princes and others by Musalman adventurers such as Hyder Ali of Mysore. A prolonged struggle ensued with the latter and his son and successor Tipu Sultan, which ended only with the defeat and death of Tipu and the capture of Seringapatam in 1799.

Reorganisation of 1796.—In 1796 the Indian armies, which had been organised on the Presidency system, were reorganised. The European troops were 13,000 strong and the Indians numbered some 57,000, the infantry being generally formed into 75 regiments of two battalions each. In Bengal, regiments were formed by linking existing battalions of ten companies each with large establishments of English officers. The Madras and Bombay armies were at the same time reorganised on similar lines, and cavalry and artillery companies were raised.

In 1798, the Marquis of Wellesley arrived as Governor-General, firmly imbued with the necessity of destroying the last vestiges of French influence. In pursuance of this policy he reduced Mysore, where Tipu was intriguing with the French, and then turned his attention to the Mahratta States, in which Sindhia had established power over the Mughal Emperor at Delhi by means of a large regular army officered by Europeans under the French adventurer Perron. In campaigns against Sindhia in Hindustan by a British Army under General Lake, and in the Deccan against that prince and the Raja of Berar by an army under General Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, the power of these Chiefs was broken in the battles of Laswari and Assaye. French influence was finally destroyed, and the Mughal Emperor was released from the domination of the Mahrattas. Subsequently Holkar also was reduced, and British power established on a firm footing.

Mutiny at Vellore.—The Indian Army had been from time to time subject to incidents of mutiny which were the precursors of the great cataclysm of 1857. The most serious of these outbreaks occurred at the fort of Vellore in 1806 when the native troops suddenly broke out and killed the majority of the European officers and soldiers quartered in the fort, while the striped flag of the Sultan of Mysore, whose sons were confined there, was raised upon the ramparts. The mutiny was suppressed by Colonel Gillespie, who galloped over from Arcot at the head of the 19th Light Dragoons, blew in the gate of the fort, and destroyed the mutineers. This retribution put a stop to any further outbreaks in the army.

Oversees Expeditions.—Several important overseas expeditions were undertaken in the early part of the nineteenth century. Bourbon was taken from the French; Ceylon and the Spice Islands were wrested from the Dutch, and Java was conquered in 1811 by a force largely composed of Bengal troops which had volunteered for this service.

In 1814, the Nepal War took place in which the brave Gillespie, who had distinguished himself in Java, was killed when leading the assault on the fort of Kalunga. The Gurkhas were overcome in this war after offering a stout resistance.

In 1817, hostilities again broke out with the Mahrattas, who rose against the British during the progress of operations against the Pindaris. Practically the whole army took the field and all India was turned into a vast camp. The Mahratta Chiefs of Poona, Nagpur, and Indore rose in succession, and were beaten, respectively, at Kirkee, Sitabaldi, and Mehidpur. This was the last war in Southern India. The tide of war rolled to the north never to return. In the Punjab, to which our frontier now extended, our army came into touch with the great military community of the Sikhs.

In 1824, the armies were reorganised, the double-battalion regiments being separated, and the battalions numbered according to the dates they were raised. The Bengal Army was organised in three brigades of horse artillery, five battalions of foot artillery, two regiments of European and 68 of Indian infantry, 8 regiments of regular and 5 of irregular cavalry. The Madras and Bombay armies were constituted on similar lines, though of lesser strength.

First Afghan War and Sikh Wars.—In 1839, a British Army advanced into Afghanistan and occupied Cabul. There followed the murder of the British Envoys and the disastrous retreat in which the army perished. This disaster was in some measure retrieved by subsequent operations, but it had far-reaching effects on British prestige. The people of the Punjab had witnessed these unfortunate operations, they had seen the lost legions which never returned, and although they saw also the avenging armies they no longer regarded them with their former awe. Sikh aggression led to hostilities in 1845-46, when a large portion of the Bengal Army took the field under Sir Hugh Gough. The Sikhs were defeated after stubborn fights at Mudki and Ferozeshahr, the opening battles, but did not surrender until they had been overthrown at the battles of Aliwal and Sobraon. Two years later an outbreak at Multan caused the Second Sikh War when, after an indecisive action at Chilianwala, our brave enemies were finally overcome at Gujerat, and the Punjab was annexed. Other campaigns of this period were the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier, and the Second Burmese War, the first having taken place in 1824.

The conquest of the Punjab extended over the frontier to the country inhabited by those turbulent tribes which have given so much trouble during the past sixty years while they have furnished many soldiers to our army. To keep order on this border the Punjab Frontier Force was established, and was constantly engaged in small expeditions which, while they involved little bloodshed, kept the force employed and involved much arduous work.

The Indian Mutiny.—On the eve of the mutiny in 1857 there were in the Bengal Army 21,000 British and 137,000 Indian troops; in the Madras Army 8,000 British and 49,000 Indian troops; and in Bombay 9,000 British and 45,000 Indian troops. The proportion of Indian to British was therefore too large for safety. The causes of the mutiny were many and various. Among these were the annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie, especially that of Oudh from which the greater part of the Bengal Army was drawn; interference with the privileges of the sepoy with respect to certain allowances; and lack of power on the part of commanding officers either to punish or reward. The final spark which fired the revolt was the introduction of a new cartridge. The muskets of those days were supplied with a cartridge in which the powder was enclosed in a paper cover, which had to be bitten off to expose the powder to ignition. In 1857 a new cartridge was introduced with paper of a glazed texture which it was currently reported was greased with the fat of pigs and cows, and therefore unclean alike for Mahommedans and Hindus. This was interpreted as an attempt to destroy the caste and the religion of the sepoys. Skilful agitators exploited this grievance, which was not without foundation, and added reports that flour was mixed with bone-dust and sugar refined with the blood of oxen.

Disaffection culminated in mutiny at Berhampur and in an outbreak at Barrackpore where sepoy Mangal Pande attacked a European officer. The next most serious manifestation was the refusal of men of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry at Meerut to take the obnoxious cartridge. These men were tried and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, their fetters being riveted on parade on the 9th May. Next day the troops in Meerut rose, and, aided by the mob, burned the houses of the Europeans and murdered many. The troops then went off to Delhi. Unfortunately there was in Meerut no senior officer capable of dealing with the situation. The European troops in the place remained inactive, and the mutineers were allowed to depart unmolested to spread the flames of rebellion.

Delhi is the historic capital of India. On its time worn walls brood the prestige of a thousand years of Empire. It contained a great magazine of ammunition. Yet Delhi was held only by a few Indian battalions, who joined the mutineers. The Europeans who did not succeed in escaping were massacred and the Delhi Emperor was proclaimed supreme in India. The capital constituted a nucleus to which the troops who revolted in many places flocked to the standard of the Mughal. An army was assembled for the recovery of Delhi but the city was not captured until the middle of September. In the meantime mutiny had spread. The massacres of Cawnpore and Jhansi took place, and Lucknow was besieged until its relief on the 27th September. The rebellion spread throughout Central India and the territory that now forms the Central Provinces, which were not recovered until Sir Hugh Rose's operations in 1858 ended in the defeat of the Rani of Jhansi.

Minor Campaigns.—During the period until 1879, when the Second Afghan War began, there were many minor campaigns including the China War of 1860, the Ambeyla Campaign, and the Abyssinian War. Then followed the Afghan War in which the leading figure was Lord Roberts. There were expeditions to Egypt and China, and Frontier Campaigns of which the most important was the Tirah Campaign of 1897. There were also the prolonged operations which led up to or ensued upon the annexation of Burma, several campaigns in Africa, and the expeditions to Lhasa. But until 1914, since the Afghan War, the army of India, except that portion of the British garrison which was sent to South Africa in 1899, had little severe fighting, although engaged in many arduous enterprises.

Reorganisation after the Mutiny.—In 1857 the East India Company ceased to exist and their army was taken over by the Crown. At this time the army was organised into three armies, *viz*: Bengal, Bombay and Madras, the total strength being 65,000 British and 140,000 Indian troops.

Several minor re-organisations took place during the following years, such as the linking of three Regiments together and the raising of Class Regiments and Companies. In 1895 the next large reorganisation took place. This was the abolition of the three Armies and the introduction of the command system. Four Commands were formed, viz: Punjab, Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

Lord Kitchener's Scheme.—This system lasted until 1904 when under Lord Kitchener's re-organisation the Madras Command was abolished and the Army divided into three Commands—the Northern, Eastern and Western, corresponding to the Punjab, Bombay and Bengal Commands.

In 1907, Lord Kitchener considered that consequent on the delegation of administrative powers to Divisional Commanders, retention of such powers by Lieutenant-Generals of Commands led to delay in the dispatch of business. The Command system was therefore abolished and India was divided into two Armies—the Northern and Southern—each under a General Officer who was responsible for the command, inspection and training of the troops, but was given no administrative responsibilities.

Early in the War both Army Commanders took the field and were not replaced until 1916 and 1917, when both had practically the same functions as their predecessors. It was then realised that administration was being unduly centralised at Army Headquarters and the machinery was becoming clogged with unnecessary details. To secure efficiency at A. H. Q., therefore, a certain measure of decentralisation was carried out in 1918. With the alteration of the designation "Army" to "Command" at this time, a considerable increase was made in the administrative staffs of the two Commands, and the General Officers Commanding were given powers to deal with all administrative questions other than those dealing with matters of policy, and new principles of war.

The commands were increased to four in 1920, each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief. One of these, namely Western Command, was abolished on the 1st November, 1938, and replaced by an Independent District.

The Chatfield Committee.—In September, 1938, an announcement was made on behalf of His Majesty's Government, that the outcome of the discussions regarding the role of land and air forces in India in relation to the defence problems of India, and the Empire which had been authorised in March of that year, had been considered by His Majesty's Government.

The need for early action to place the defence organisation of India on a more satisfactory basis was accepted, and, at the suggestion of the Government of India, an expert body of inquiry known as the Chatfield Committee was appointed by His Majesty's Government to visit India.

In the meantime and in the light of the progress made during the discussions that were held in the summer of 1938, His Majesty's Government in September, 1938, made certain offers of assistance, subject to approval of Parliament. These were an increase of £500,000 to the annual grant of £1,500,000 which had been paid to the Government of India, since 1933, in aid of India defence expenditure, a capital grant up to £5,000,000 for the re-equipment of certain British and Indian units in India, and the provision of aircraft for the re-equipment of certain squadrons of the Royal Air Force. It was further agreed that four British battalions should be transferred from the Indian to the Imperial establishment.

The following is the substance of the main recommendations of the Chatfield Committee Report:

Modernised Re-equipment.—The Committee reported that in the interests of Indian defence the whole of the army forces in India should be modernised with only such minor variations as would not affect the general level of efficiency.

The types of modernised units were to be as follows:—

British and Indian Cavalry light tank regiments equipped with light tanks and armoured carriers for reconnaissance;

Indian cavalry armoured regiments equipped with light tanks and armoured cars;

Indian cavalry motor regiments—provided with motor transport for conveyance of the personnel who would be normally on foot;

British and Indian field artillery regiments—all regiments were to be mechanised and in due course equipped with 25 pounder guns;

Sappers and miners units—with mechanised first line transport and mechanical power tools;

British and Indian infantry battalions—armed with rifles, brens and 2 in mortars and fully mechanised first line transport;

Units on the North-Western Frontier would retain a certain proportion of pack mules.

It therefore recommended a thorough-going scheme for re-equipment of all branches of the service. One of the most important features of the modernisation proposals was the mechanisation of the bulk of the cavalry and of the first line transport of a large portion of the infantry with the object of greatly increasing the mobility of the units.

With this end in view the Chatfield Committee recommended that the basis of distribution of the Army in India should be (A) Frontier Defence, (B) Internal Security, (C) Coast Defence, (D) External Defence Troops.

With the increased efficiency and mobility afforded by modernisation it becomes possible to provide equal security with fewer troops, though it has to be recognised that the maintenance costs of a modernised unit are higher. The committee carefully considered these factors in relation to the defence requirements of India and to the need for keeping the maintenance costs of the Army within the compass of what India can afford.

The total reduction of British troops as measured with the establishment on July 1, 1938, was approximately 25 per cent. A reduction in the number of units was also involved.

Supply of Munitions.—The principle that India should as far as possible be made in all major respects self-sufficient in munitions in time of war was accepted, and a scheme for re-organising, and, where necessary, expanding the Ordnance Factories in India was recommended.

Defence Gift to India.—His Majesty's Government have taken full account of the heavy capital cost involved, which has been estimated at some £34,330,000, or Rs. 45 crores. Accepting that this capital expenditure cannot be found out of the resources available in India, His Majesty's

Government have offered to provide it from the Home Exchequer. The sole condition attached to this magnificent gift is that India should bring her defence forces up to the standard of equipment necessitated by modern warfare and adjust her strategical plans to the conditions now obtaining in the world.

It is estimated that a period of five years would be required for the completion of the modernisation plan and the provision of the total capital sum would accordingly be spread over this period. Of the total amount three-quarters would be provided as a free gift while one-quarter would be advanced by way of a loan. The interest on this portion, however, would be entirely remitted for the first five years; thereafter interest would become payable together with instalments of capital.

India's Defence Liabilities.—In estimating India's defence requirements, the Committee had to consider how far the prevailing conceptions as regards India's liability for defence could be held valid in the light of modern conditions. Hitherto the principle has been accepted that India should be responsible for the "minor danger" of the maintenance of internal security and for the defence of her land frontiers, while Great Britain should be responsible for the "major danger" of an attack by a great Power upon India, or upon the Empire through India.

Modern developments have, however, clearly shown how vulnerable India is to attack in other forms than those that were envisaged when the principle was first laid down. Such attacks, if they should ever mature, would so vitally affect India's own well-being that they would demand her immédiate co-operation in effective measures for her defence. In such cases India's defence would clearly be most effectively and economically assured by co-operation in the defence of points outside India strategically essential to her security.

Thus the Committee recommended as a general principle that the forces maintained by India should be adequate not merely for the narrower purposes of purely local defence, but also to assist in maintaining what they described as "India's external security," and further that India should acknowledge that her responsibility could not in her own interests be safely limited to the local defence of her land frontiers and coasts.

It was fully appreciated that the forces maintained by India could only bear a small share in these wider responsibilities, and that she could not necessarily bear in full the cost of such forces as were maintained in India. The committee recommended therefore that the contribution hitherto paid by the British Government should be continued at the higher level of £2,000,000 a year to which it has been provisionally raised by Government.

On this basis it is estimated that it should be possible for India, without enlarging the annual provisions for defence expenditure, to meet the whole maintenance costs of the forces organised and equipped on the scale proposed. From this main principle it follows that if forces held in India for the purposes covered by the joint responsibility are used outside India in an emergency affecting India's external security, their ordinary maintenance charges should continue to be borne by India.

The margin for external defence suggested is one-tenth of the forces maintained in India in the case of the Army.

Present System of Administration.

The essential features of the Army, as constructed on its present basis, will be found in "The Army in India and its Evolution," a publication issued in 1924 with the authority of the Government of India.

The Secretary of State, as one of His Majesty's ministers, has a special responsibility and authority in regard to the Defence administration in India.

The Secretary of State's principal adviser on Indian military affairs is the Secretary in the Military Department of the India Office. The post is filled by a senior officer of the Indian Army with recent Indian experience. The Military Secretary is assisted by one first grade staff officer, selected from the Indian Army. In order that he may keep in touch with the current Indian affairs, the Military Secretary is expected to visit India during the tenure of his office. In addition, by a practice which had obtained for many years, a retired Indian Army officer of high rank used to have a seat upon the Secretary of State's Council, prior to its dissolution.

The superintendence, direction and control of the civil and military government of India are vested in the Governor-General in Council, who is required to pay due obedience to all such orders as he may receive from the Secretary of State. The Viceroy's Executive Council exercise in respect of Defence administration the same authority and functions as they exercise in respect of other departments of the Government; in the first phase of the representative institutions conferred upon India by the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms Scheme, Defence expenditure and the direction of Defence policy have been excluded from the control of the Indian Legislature.

The Commander-in-Chief.—The Commander-in-Chief, besides being a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council is also member of the Council of State. As War Member of the Executive Council he is responsible for the whole of the control of the R.I.N., the Indian Army and the Air Forces while in India Command, as well as the control of the department which administers these services. Below him comes the Secretary to the Government of India in the War Department (War Secretary) who controls the department, and has constitutional right of access to the Governor-General, and the right to call for papers on any subject assigned to his department (which includes all the subjects dealt with at Defence Headquarters).

The War Department deals with all army services proper, and also the administration of the Royal Indian Navy and the Air Forces in India, in so far as questions requiring the orders of the Government of India are concerned. It deals also with all questions connected with the administration of Ecclesiastical affairs. The War Department Secretariat has no direct relations with commanders of troops or the staffs of formations subordinate to General Headquarters. The Army administration is represented in the Legislature by the War Member in the Council of State and by the War Secretary in the Legislative Assembly.

In 1941 when India assumed considerably wider responsibility for the actual conduct of the war, a Defence Consultative Committee of both the Central Indian legislatures and the National Defence Council was created, on which, besides members of the Legislature, representatives of the States and other public men agreed to serve. The National Defence Council has since been abolished.

South East Asia Command.—A new command, South East Asia Command, was formed in November, 1943. Formerly at New Delhi, the headquarters of SEAC was later transferred to Kandy, Ceylon and then to Singapore. Important formations which have been operating under SEAC include the East Indies Fleet, Allied Air Command, 12th and 14th Armies. Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten is the Supreme Allied Commander.

Regular British Forces in India.

The British Armoured, Artillery and Infantry divisions of the army in India are units of the British service. No individual British service unit is located permanently in India. Units of the British Army are detailed for a tour of foreign service, of which the major part is as a rule spent in India. In the case of British infantry battalions the system is that one battalion of a regiment is normally on home service while the other is overseas. This of course does not apply in war time. Various units of the Royal Armoured Corps and the Royal Artillery also carry out tours of duty in India.

The Indian Army.

The Indian Army is divided into numerous Arms of the service, in just the same way as the British Army.

The Indian Armoured Corps—Was formed from the Indian Cavalry Regiments, and many new Regiments have been raised. The first unit was mechanised in January 1940 and general mechanisation began between October 1940 and January 1941. The Regiments are organised in a variety of ways, depending on their role, and are divided into Indian Armoured Regiments, Indian Armoured Car Regiments, Divisional Reconnaisance Regiments, Indian Motorised Regiments and Frontier Armoured Regiments. The majority of the tank and armoured car crews of the Indian Armoured Corps are now Indians. The men are drawn from every community and they are provided with heavy, medium and light tanks, armoured cars and carriers and trucks.

The Indian Artillery.—Is divided into a number of branches, the most famous of which is the Mountain Artillery. There is also Field Artillery, Anti-Tank Artillery, light and heavy Anti-Aircraft Artillery and Coast Defence Artillery.

The Corps of Indian Engineers.—Is normally divided into the Sapper and Miner groups and the Military Engineer Service. There are now many other branches, such as Bridging Units and Bomb Disposal Units, Works Service (Construction) and Works Service (E. & M.) Groups, Railway and Inland Waterways Transportation Groups. There are three Sapper and Miner groups: Queen Victoria's Own Madras Sappers and Miners, King George V's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners, The Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners.

The Corps of Indian Mechanical and Electrical Engineers.—Counterpart of the Royal Mechanical and Electrical Engineers in the British Service, this was formed in May 1943, to take over the engineering functions and technical personnel hitherto controlled by the I.A.O.C.

The Indian Signal Corps.—The Corps is organised on the same lines as a Sapper and Miner Corps, with headquarters for recruiting and training personnel, and detached field units for the various army formations. The head of the corps is the Signal Officer-in-Chief in the General Staff Branch at G. H. Q. He acts as a technical adviser on questions connected with signals, and is also responsible for the technical inspection of all signal units. A chief signal officer with similar functions is attached to the headquarters of each Army Command. The British portion of the Corps has now been amalgamated with the Royal Corps of Signals.

The Indian Infantry.—During 1945 several changes took place in the designation and titles of Indian regiments, the most important being the change in title of the 4th Bombay Grenadiers which became the Indian Grenadiers and the 19th Hyderabad Regiment which was renamed the Kumaon Regiment. All other India regiments with the exception of the Punjab Regiments dropped their numerical designations.

Thus the regiments of the Indian Army now read: The 1st Punjab Regiment; The 2nd Punjab Regiment; The Madras Regiment; The Indian Grenadiers; The Mahratta Light Infantry; The 8th Punjab Regiment; The 5th Jat Regiment; The Baluch Regiment; The Sikh Regiment; The Frontier Force Regiment; The Frontier Force Rifles; The 14th Punjab Regiment; The 15th Punjab Regiment; The 16th Punjab Regiment; The Dogra Regiment; The Royal Garhwal Rifles; The Kumaon Regiment; The Assam Regiment; The Bihar Regiment; The Mahar Regiment; The Ajmer Regiment; The Sikh Light Infantry; The Chamar Regiment and ten regiments of the Gurkha Rifles.

The number of Battalions in each Regiment varies. Parachute Battalions were raised in the early part of 1942 and are organised on similar lines to the Indian Infantry.

As a result of experience gained during the war, two regiments of the Indian Army are to become machine gun regiments. The two regiments which have been chosen are the 14th Punjab and the Mahar Regiments.

Royal Indian Army Service Corps.—The Royal Indian Army Service Corps is the counterpart of the Royal Army Service Corps of the British Army. It has developed from the Commissariat Department of an earlier period, and its immediate predecessor was the Supply and Transport Corps, by which name the service was known up to 1923. The Royal Indian Army Service Corps which is under the control of the Quartermaster-General, is constituted in three main branches, namely: (*a*) Supply, (*b*) Animal transport, and (*c*) Mechanical Transport.

Apart from units and vehicles employed in the conveyance of military stores, the mechanical transport service also provides motor ambulance convoys for hospitals, animal transport ambulance sections and field medical units and vehicles for other miscellaneous purposes.

The mechanical transport was taken over by the Royal Indian Army Service Corps in 1927. The Officers for the service were mainly drawn from the Royal Army Service Corps, and by transfers from both British and Indian units.

Medical Services.—The military medical services in India are composed of the following categories of personnel and subordinate organisations:—

(*a*) Officers and other ranks of the Royal Army Medical Corps serving in India.
(*b*) Officers and other ranks of the Army Dental Corps.
(*c*) Officers of the Indian Army Medical Corps. This Corps came into existence on April 3rd, 1943 and is organised on the lines of the R.A.M.C. It embodies all members of the I.M.S., the I.M.D. & I.H.C.
(*d*) I. M. S.
(*e*) Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.
(*f*) The Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India.
(*g*) The Indian Military Nursing Service.
(*h*) The Auxiliary Nursing Service.

Of these categories, the officers and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps and the Army Dental Corps, the assistant surgeons of the Indian Medical Department (I. C.) and the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service and the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India are primarily concerned with the medical care of British troops; while the Indian Army Medical Corps and the Indian Military Nursing Service are concerned, primarily, with the medical care of Indian troops.

Indian Army Ordnance Corps.—This Corps is the equivalent of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps in the British Army. It is divided into two section, Stores and Workshops. The former deals with the issue and repair of equipment, arms and ammunition, while the latter is responsible for the repair and maintenance of mechanical transport.

INDIAN ARMY CORPS OF CLERKS.

For the efficient administration of the Indian Army, much depends on the Indian Army Corps of Clerks, who form in the main the clerical staff of Army Commands, Districts and various military establishments in India.

With the outbreak of World War II a vast expansion took place, when the peace-time strength of 800 all ranks, equally divided into two wings, British and Indian, was increased.

Wherever the Indian Army fought, men of this Corps were with them.

Veterinary Services in India.—The Veterinary services are responsible for the veterinary care, in peace and war, of animals of British troops, Indian cavalry and artillery, R.I.A.S.C. units, the remount department (excluding horse-breeding operations), etc. The veterinary services include: The establishment of Royal Army Veterinary Corps officers, serving on a tour of duty in India and those of the continuous service cadre. The establishment of warrant and non-commissioned officers, India Unattached List, and veterinary assistant surgeons of the Indian Army Veterinary Corps.

Educational Services.—The education of the army is under the control of the Army Educational Corps and of Indian officers borne supernumerary to the establishment of units of the Indian Army.

Military Farms Department.—This department, which is under the control of the Quartermaster-General consists of two branches:-

(I) The military grass farms, which provide fodder for the army.

(II) The military dairy farms, for the provision of dairy produce for hospitals, troops and families.

Frontier Militia and Levy Corps.—These forces are "Civil" troops, *i.e.*, they are administered and paid by the Civil authorities and not by the Army. They are, however, officered by Officers of the Regular Indian Army. These forces were raised for duty on the North-West Frontier.

Air Forces in India Command.

The Air Forces in India Command are controlled by the Commander-in-Chief in India as part of the defence services of the British Commonwealth. The Air Force budget is incorporated in the Defence Services estimates. The Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief in India is an Air Marshal whose rank corresponds to that of a Lieutenant General in the Army.

The Royal Indian Air Force had its origins in the recommendations of the Skeen Committee in 1926. Six years later the Indian Air Force Act was passed by the Indian Legislature and the first flight was formed in April, 1933. From that first flight, with its three aeroplanes and six pilots trained at the R.A.F. College Cranwell, has grown a Service which, by the end of 1945, should have ten squadrons and an anti-aircraft co-operation unit, a force equivalent in aircraft strength to thirteen squadrons.

Training Facilities.—These have expanded throughout the length and breadth of India, covering all phases of instruction for flying and ground personnel. The expansion during the last three years has been phenomenal. Training is of the same high standard as in the R.A.F. Provided with some of the latest equipment and under the able guidance of highly skilled instructors, technical schools are turning out first-class mechanics who are not only absorbed into the R.I.A.F. but are also working side by side with R.A.F. personnel in India.

I.A.T.C.—Early in 1943 the Indian Air Training Corps was inaugurated and is now functioning at all the 19 Indian Universities including three Universities in the Indian States.

Students in India have now an opportunity for preparing and training for a career in the flying branch of the Indian Air Force while they are at their regular studies. At the end of the training which this scheme offers it is left to them to decide for themselves whether they wish to join the Service.

During the training, candidates not only receive instruction on ground subjects such as theory of flight, aircraft recognition, aero engines, etc., but also experience of at least three hours flying, approaching more closely to service conditions.

Trained originally for Army Co-operation work, Indian pilots had their first operational experience over the difficult flying country of the North-West Frontier. They shared with the R.A.F. the duty of policing tribal territory until the summer of 1941 when they took over the work completely. Several pilots have been mentioned in despatches and one has been awarded the D.F.C.

On the outbreak of war in 1939 the Indian Air Force Volunteer Reserve, together with a number of R.A.F.V.R. officers resident in India, was formed for the purpose of guarding India's coasts and keeping the shipping lanes open. It did this with conspicuous success until the end of 1942 when it was embodied in the R.I.A.F.

During the Burma campaign in 1942 the R.I.A.F had its first experience of operations against a major power, No. 1 Squadron earning a special message of congratulation from the Commander-in-Chief, Field-Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell. Its commanding officer won the D.F.C. Nos. 3 & 6 Coast Defence Flights also operated with success in Burma.

R.I.A.F. Squadrons—From November 1943 upto the end of the Burma Campaign full use was made, for the first time of R.I.A.F. squadrons in offensive operations. The main weight of the battle effort has been felt by the Japanese on the Arakan front. The R.I.A.F. also distinguished itself during the Imphal siege and supported the eventual victorious advance into Burma.

Equipped with Spitfires and Hurricanes, squadrons of the R.I.A.F. have been operating continuously on the Burma front. Their particular duties include the attack on enemy troops and supply dumps and lines of communication, tactical and photographic reconnaissance, close support to the army, and fighter and escort work with supply-dropping aircraft.

Besides operating as complete squadrons and units with Eastern Air Command in Burma there are thousands of ground crews, technicians and airmen of all trades working with R.A.F. units all over India.

On March 12, 1945 His Majesty the King approved the designation of "Royal" as a prefix to the Indian Air Force in recognition of the work done during the short history of India's own Air Force.

The Government of India have recently decided to maintain the Royal Indian Air Force after the war at an initial strength of not less than 10 squadrons plus the necessary training and other ancillary units required to provide a fully balanced force and to ensure adequate scope for a career to the permanent personnel of all ranks. This is only an initial minimum strength which will be expanded as rapidly as conditions permit and as personnel becomes available.

Indian Army Expansion.—The Government of India announced their decision, in June, 1940, to expand the Indian Army by an initial increase of 100,000 men to be armed and equipped as a modern field army, subsequent increases to be governed by the military situation and the capacity of the authorities to equip those recruited. The 8 unit—and later the 21 unit—complete Indianisation scheme was abandoned and the whole Indian Army is now being supplied with officers, Indian and European, wherever they can be obtained. Since then various other expansions have been announced and the total of India's armed forces is now over two million.

During 1940 the financial settlement with His Majesty's Government enabled the mobilization and development of India's resources for war to be expanded with the utmost rapidity and the cost to the Indian taxpayer, according to the Finance Member, represented no more than a fair charge to India for her own requirements. In addition to her contributions to the conduct of the war on many fronts, India reached the stage when virtual self-sufficiency in matters of local defence was no longer a distant dream. When the war began India's main assets were an enormous supply of man power and an abundance of raw materials. In the first twelve months of war she became a producer of a great range of manufactured stores.

Schemes for the expansion of the armed forces had to depend on the availability of supply both from the United Kingdom and other overseas sources and from the development of Indian industries, but by November 1940 the Finance Member was able to announce that the country was engaged in producing as a first step and in a comparatively short time an army of close upon half a million men of all arms, properly trained, equipped and mechanized according to modern standards.

Schools for advanced training in all branches of military knowledge and in the use of new weapons have been vastly increased. During 1941 and 1942 the infantry and artillery had again increased their remarkable expansion of the first 15 months of war, particularly the anti-aircraft units. The artillery as a whole expanded by a further 200 per cent from the beginning of 1941, the R.I.A.S.C. motor transport units some 500 per cent and the Indian Engineers to ten times their previous strength. Expansion in the training of Sapper and Miner and other technical troops has been equally striking.

India's two million volunteer Army continued to expand in 1944 and 1945, but with the end of the war in August, demobilisation of this vast force began.

DEMOBILISATION OF INDIAN FORCES.

Following the signing of the Armistice in August, 1945, plans for the demobilisation of the Indian Army were soon announced. These plans were, of necessity, of an interim nature as until situations in various recovered territories became clear, requirements for occupation duties could not be properly assessed. However, an approximation was made and the Government of India proceeded with the initial stages of demobilisation in mid-September.

It was at once clear that the majority of Viceroy's Commissioned Officers, other ranks and enrolled non-combatants would wish to continue service but against this desire a very considerable reduction was necessary to bring the Army down to the numbers required for immediate post-war needs. The initial surplus amounted to 850,000 men of whom approximately 130,000 were recruits no longer required as reinforcements to maintain the forces in the field.

At first it was decided that the first process of demobilisation should be spread over eight months and the "target date" for the release of 850,000 men was fixed for May 31st, 1946. But as certain units were not being disbanded fast enough to provide men for demobilisation, this date was put back to July 31st. By the end of April, 1946, a total of 569,990 men had been released from the Indian Army.

Women's Auxiliary Corps (India).—The Women's Auxiliary Corps (India) was formed in April 1942 with the object of releasing men for work in forward areas. British, Indian and Anglo-Indian women undertook a variety of work ranging from staff and administrative appointments to technical work with all three fighting services. In February 1944, a Naval Wing was formed for personnel serving with the R.I.N. Training of recruits was carried out in three large training centres and officers received their instruction at O.C.T.U., Officers' School and Staff College. Service was entirely voluntary and for the duration of the war or for as long as service was required. The Corps will be disbanded on 1st April 1947.

India's War Production.—The development of India's equipment position was phenomenal, and her own war production capacity was so far developed that she was able to supply her armies with a large part of their weapons and equipment, as well as contingents overseas. Up to V-J day, approximately 2,48,000 chassis of nearly 30 different types were assembled in 5 plants in India. About 2,02,000 bodies of 50 different types were built mainly with Indian material and Indian labour. Over 7,000 armoured bodies were produced in various railway workshops. Progress was made in the manufacture of armoured plate and armoured fighting vehicles were satisfactorily produced. Various new types of small arms ammunition and artillery ammunition came from the ordnance factories and about 620 million rounds of small arms ammunition were repacked for U.S. Army Forces during the 5th and 6th years of war. Probably the greatest advances were made in the supply of clothing and equipment. In the first four years of the war, the output of tailored items rose to a peak of over 12 million items. Nearly 40 million boots, chappals and canvas rubber shoes were produced up to the end of 1945. A considerable quantity of these were sent overseas both to the Middle East and other theatres of war. Over 13½ million blankets, 48 million pairs of woollen socks, 28½ million cotton shirts, 12¼ million pairs of drill trousers were produced. The production of rifles in India during the war was nearly 574,000. Over 80 items of ammunitions including light machine guns, bayonets, guns and carriages were produced in India's factories. Among other important items of armament stores which were produced in quantity were Bren gun tripods, anti-airer ft gun sights, binoculars, stereoscopes, clinometers and telescopes. Mention must also be made of the production of trawlers and assault crafts which played a great part during the Burma campaign.

Indian Officers' Pay.—A radical change was made during 1945 in the pay of Indian Commissioned Officers. With effect from November 1, 1944, I.C.O.'s became entitled to receive, as a wartime measure, the basic pay of rank and lodging allowance admissible to single British officers and a family allowance applicable to married British officers. Thus the pay of I.C.O.'s when serving in India is now the same as that of British officers of the Indian Army less Indian Army allowance. When I.C.O.'s serve overseas they receive expatriation allowance at the rates of Indian Army allowance admissible to British officers of the Indian Army serving overseas.

The Auxiliary Force.

After the Great War of 1914-18, the question of universal training for European British subjects came up for consideration, and it was decided that in India, as elsewhere in the Empire, the adoption of compulsory military service would be undesirable. It was recognised, however, that India needed some adequate auxiliary force, if only on a voluntary basis, that could be trained to a fairly definite standard of efficiency; and in the result, an Act to constitute an Auxiliary Force for service in India was passed in 1920. Under this Act membership is limited to European British subjects, and the liability of members for training and service is clearly defined. Military training is graduated according to age, the more extended training being carried out by the younger members, the older members being obliged to go through a musketry course only. It was laid down that military service should be purely local.

To meet the emergency created by the late war, a bill was introduced in Parliament by the Secretary of State for India, in June, 1940, empowering the Governor-General to conscript European British subjects in India.

The Auxiliary Force comprises all branches of the service, cavalry, artillery, engineer, infantry—in which are included railway battalions, machine gun companies, a Signal Company, and the Medical and Veterinary Corps. Units of the Auxiliary Force are under the command of the local military authority, and the latter has the power of calling them out for service locally in a case of emergency. Their role is to assist in home defence. Training is carried on throughout the year. Pay at a fixed rate is given for each day's training and, on completion of the scheduled period of annual training, every enrolled member of the force is entitled to a certain bonus. Men enroll in the Auxiliary Force for an indefinite period. An enrolled person is entitled to claim his discharge on the completion of four years' service or on attaining the age of 45 years. Till then he can only be discharged on the recommendation of the advisory committee of the area.

Indian Territorial Force.

The Territorial Force is one of the several aspects of the Indianisation of the military services. The force is intended to cater, amongst other things, for the military aspirations of those classes of the population to whom military service has not hitherto been a hereditary profession. It is intended, at the same time, to be a second line to and a source of reinforcement for the regular Indian army. Membership of the force for this latter reason carries with it a liability for something more than purely local service or home defence. It may, in certain circumstances, involve service overseas. The force is the direct successor of the Indian section of the Indian Defence Force created during the Great War of 1914-18. It has been modelled on the old militia in England. The essence of its scheme of organisation consists in training men by means of annual embodiment for a short period in successive years. By this means Indian Territorial Force units can be given sufficient preliminary training in peace to enable them, after a comparatively short period of intensive training, to take their place by the side of regular units in war.

The Indian States Forces.

The Indian States Forces, formerly designated "Imperial Service Troops," consist of the military forces raised and maintained by the Rulers of Indian States at their own expense and for State service. It has been the custom in emergency for State troops to be lent to the Government of India, and the Government of India have on many occasions received military assistance of great value from this source. But the rendering of such aid is entirely at the discretion of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs. Government, on the other hand, provide permanently a staff of British officers, termed "Military Advisers and Assistant Military Advisers," to assist and advise the Ruling Princes in organising and training the troops of their States.

Officers.

Before the war there were three main categories of officers in the Indian Army: those holding the King's Commission, those Indian Commissions and those holding the Viceroy's Commission. The latter are all Indians, apart from the Gurkha officers of Gurkha battalions, and have a limited status and power of command, both of which are regulated by the Indian Army Act and the rules made thereunder.

King's Commissioned Officers were obtained either from the Military Colleges or the Universities in England. Up till 1932 these commissions were open to either Englishmen or Indians.

In 1932 the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun was opened to undertake the training of Indian Officers. They were granted Indian Commissions and have identical powers to those of King's Commissioned Officers within the Indian Army.

During the late war, no regular commissions were granted except to those cadets who were already under training when the war began. Instead, Emergency Commissions were given to British candidates and Indian Emergency Commissions to Indians. The Commissions had the same status as Regular Commissions but were limited to the duration of the war and a period thereafter.

Now that the war has ended, Regular Commissions have been re-started. The sources of supply are the Indian Military Academy and selected officers from among those holding Emergency Commissions. It is also expected that the Universities will provide some candidates for Regular Commissions. Only British subjects of Indian nationality are eligible for these commissions.

As an interim measure a limited number of Short Term Commissions are being given to suitable candidates most of whom will be Indian Emergency Commissions Officers. These Commissions are granted for a limited period and are designed to fill the gap between demobilisation of the war commissioned officers and the re-establishment of a full intake of Regular officers from the Military Academy.

Opportunities for promotion to officer status from the ranks will continue to be available.

The King's Indian Orderly Officers.—Since the earliest times Indian officers have been a link between Indian ranks and British officers. These Indian officers hold Viceroy's Commissions, as distinct from the King's Commissions held by British officers and Dehra Dun graduates. They are for the greater part promoted from the ranks. The highest rank is subedar-major in the infantry and artillery regiments, risaldar-major in the cavalry.

Their brilliant full-dress uniforms have one particularly distinctive decoration. The aiguillettes, or gold cords upon the shoulder, are made to a pattern chosen by Edward VII in 1903 for the King's Indian Orderly officers alone.

For this supreme honour, officers are hand-picked from all branches of the Indian Army, specially selected by the Commander-in-Chief himself.

Inheriting a record of service which dates back to the early days of the East India Company, long-serving Indian officers regard these four annual appointments as the supreme honour. The first Indian officers associated with the Sovereign were in command of detachments sent to London for Queen Victoria's Jubilees in 1887 and 1897. It was then realised that some personal link should be maintained between the King-Emperor and the Indian Army.

On January 1st, 1903, the Viceroy issued a General Order announcing certain favours and concessions to the Army in India in connection with Edward VII's Coronation, among them the annual appointment of Indian Orderly Officers.

Six Indian Orderly Officers were appointed in 1903, a number reduced to four in 1904. These four are appointed each year for the London season, from April to August. They attend the King at Courts and Levees, standing near the throne, at all reviews and at such ceremonies as Trooping the Colour. Upon these occasions they appear in full dress. For garden parties and similar engagements they are dressed in grey coats of knee length.

For their services in London, the Orderly Officers receive the Royal Victorian Medal, a souvenir of their supreme honour.

Army in India Reserve of Officers.—Previous to the War of 1914-18 there existed what was called the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, a body of trained officers available to replace casualties in the Indian Army. The war proved that for many reasons this reserve did not fully meet requirements and in 1922 the Army in India Reserve of Officers was constituted.

The revised Regulations for the A. I. R. O. published in 1934 provide that the following gentlemen may be granted commissions in the Reserve:—

(1) Ex-Officers who, having held King's commission in any Branch of His Majesty's British, Indian or Dominion Forces, either naval, military (including the Auxiliary Force (India) and Indian Territorial Force) Marine or Air, have retired therefrom and are no longer liable for service therein, and who are resident in India, Burma or Ceylon.

(2) Civil officials of gazetted status serving under the Government of India or a local Government, whose services can be spared in the event of general mobilization being ordered.

(3) Private gentlemen who are resident in India, Burma or Ceylon.

Ceylon Government officials are not eligible for appointment to the Army in India Reserve of Officers.

Applicants for Category-Medical (includes Dental) must possess a qualification registrable in Great Britain and Ireland under the Medical Acts in force at the time of their appointment.

Dental applicants must possess a qualification registrable in Great Britain and Ireland under the Dentists Acts in force at the time of their appointment.

Applicants for Category-Veterinary must be in possession of the diploma M.R.C.V.S.

India in Great War I

In a despatch by the Commander-in-Chief published in July, 1919, the whole operations of the Indian Army during the war were reviewed. His Excellency gives in it the following figures showing the extent of India's contribution in terms of men. On the outbreak of war, the combatant strength of the Indian Army, including reservists, was 194,000 Indian ranks; enlistments during the war for all branches of the service amounted to 791,000, making a total combatant contribution of 985,000. Of this number, 552,000 were sent overseas. As regards non-combatants, the pre-war strength was 46,000; an additional 427,000 were enrolled during the war and 391,000 were sent overseas. The total contribution of Indian personnel has thus been 1,457,000, of whom 943,000 have served overseas. Casualties amounted to 106,594, which include 36,696 deaths from all causes. The number of animals sent overseas was 175,000.

India in Great War II

India's magnificent contribution in the late war was both substantial and valuable. Units of the R.I.A.S.C. went to France in 1939 and gained particular praise for their courage and bravery in adversity. Indian formations were in action in Syria, Iraq, Iran, British and Italian Somaliland, the Sudan, Eritrea, Hong Kong, Borneo, Malaya and Burma and Italy. The total of her fighting forces reached a strength of more than two million.

Africa.—Essential prelude to the conquest of Hitlerite Europe was the purging of Nazi influence from North Africa. Here, in 1940, assembled an Allied army of which the Fourth and Fifth Indian Divisions were destined to play a leading role.

Against Marshal Graziani's Libyan army of more than 300,000 men, this Allied force under the command of Gen. (now Field-Marshal) Wavell marched into the Western Desert. In the great clash at Nibeiwa they captured the Italian camp, thousands of prisoners and vast quantities of stores. Then came the Italian disaster at Sidi Barrani where, in December, 1940, 20,000 Italians capitulated and Wavell's men swept on to Sollum, Bardia, Tobruk, Derna and Benghazi.

In the meanwhile the Fifth Indian Division was busy with the Italians in East Africa. Early in 1941 this division drove the enemy from Gallabat, Gedaref and Butana Bridge and then, with the Fourth, continued the pursuit deep into Eritrea.

Victories at Barentu and Ad Teclesan paved the way for the triumph at Keren where, after two weeks of bitter fighting, the Italians hoisted the white flag. The Fifth went on to Asmara, Massawa fell and in May, 1941, the Viceroy of Abyssinia surrendered at Amba Alagi.

Back again to the Western Desert went the Fourth and Fifth in June to meet a new menace —Rommel's panzers. Under the command of Gen (now Field Marshal) Sir Claude Auchinleck our forces fought hard but were slowly pushed back to Mersa Matruh. Benghazi was cut off and Tobruk fell.

Many weary months of disappointment followed but at El Alamein in June, 1942, came the turn of the tide. In this, the Fifth's last action before leaving for Iran *en route* to India, the division, on the Ruweisat Ridge, captured about 2,000 prisoners. In October the Allies passed to the offensive at El Alamein. The avalanche had started to come to a halt only on the other side of Africa.

The Germans were rolled back from Egypt, then across Cyrenaica and towards Tripolitania. The new year came and still the retreat continued at the Mareth Line, the enemy's defences crumbled and he retreated still further west. There followed the Fourth's brilliant action in the Wadi Akarit area and the pursuit went on.

Sfax was by-passed, Sousse was occupied in the middle of April, 1943, and at Garci the Germans turned once more to fight—and lost. Soon the Eighth Army linked up with the British First Army and together they burst open the gates of Tunis in May. The Fourth Indian Division played a prominent part in this final action and—a fitting climax to the whole campaign—Gen. von Arnim, who had taken over from Rommel as commander of Axis forces in Africa, was compelled to surrender to the famous Indian formation.

Italian Campaign.—In the liberation of Europe, Indian troops played a worthy part. By their exploits in Italy they proved to the world that the valour of India's arms is second to none. Three famous Indian divisions were concerned in the hard-fought campaign that ended in the capitulation of the Germans.

The Eighth Indian Division came into the line in October, 1943. Before the end of that year it had crossed three rivers: the Biferno, Trigno and Sangro, in the face of severe opposition and after breaking the German winter line, got past the Moro river. The Fourth Indian Division entered the arena in December, 1943, and after a short spell on the Orsogna and Maiella sectors arrived on the Cassino front in February, 1944. Spearheading the American Fifth Army's offensives against Cassino the division fought one of the fiercest battles of the war. In April, 1944, the third of the trio, the Tenth Indian Division took up positions on the Adriatic sector.

When the great offensive against Cassino started in May, 1944, the Eighth was assigned the most vital role, that of crossing the Rapido river, south of the town. After a tremendous effort our forces outflanked Cassino and the enemy stronghold fell. After the capture of Rome the Tenth moved to the Perugia-Tiber area, the Eighth took over the Certaldo-Poggibonsi sector and the Fourth, after clearing Pescara and Chieti, began a drive along the Upper Tiber and Arno valleys in conjunction with the 10th.

The Eighth crossed the Arno river, entered Florence and fought its way to the Sieve valley, the Tenth pushed along the upper reaches of the Tiber and the Fourth moved across to the Adriatic to spearhead the Eighth Army's all-out attack on the Gothic Line, striking the first blow at these redoubtable positions on the Foglia river, capturing Monte Calvo and fighting north, forced a bridgehead through the Marano to enter the citadel of San Marino.

In the breaking of the Gothic Line the remaining two Indian divisions also played a decisive part. In the 5th Army sector the Eighth Division went through Mount Giovi, crossed the Sieve, captured Mount Vernecka and occupied the fortress feature of Femina Morta. While in the mountains overlooking Bologna the Eighth was called upon to help repel the German offensive in the Serchio valley and earned the praise of the Commanding General for their stout-hearted defence.

Meanwhile the Tenth kept moving against stubborn resistance and, going past Pietrolunga and Alpe di Catania, captured M. Filleto. Prior to taking part in the final phases of the campaign the division also captured Farneto.

Early in April, 1945, the Eighth Army crossed the Santerno. By the middle of the month they had smashed through the Argenta gap, Bologna was liberated on April 21 and major elements struck north after crossing the Po. By the end of April the Eighth Army was consolidating on the Paive. Twenty-five German divisions had been smashed and prisoners totalled 120,000.

On the afternoon of April 29, the enemy estimated at nearly one million under the command of Gen. Vietinghoff surrendered unconditionally. The Italian campaign was over.

Praising the *jawan* for his great fight in the Battle of Europe, Lt.-Gen. Mark Clark, Commanding General, Allied Armies in Italy, said "The achievements in combat of these Indian soldiers are noteworthy.....No obstacle has succeeded in delaying them for long or in lowering their high morale or fighting spirit. The Fourth, Eighth and Tenth Indian Divisions will for ever be associated with the fighting for Cassino, the capture of Rome, the Arno Valley, the liberation of Florence and the breaking of the Gothic Line. I salute the brave soldiers of these three great Indian divisions."

Victory in Burma.—The virtual end of the Burma campaign was heralded by the capture of Rangoon in May, 1945.

The road to victory was no easy one. In the spring of 1942 our troops faced annihilation when the Jap hordes swarmed into Burma and forced them, fighting every foot of the way, into Assam itself where they turned at bay and let the enemy's effort spend itself.

There followed weary months of relentless patrolling during which our little army used every dodge to keep the enemy guessing until we had built up sufficient strength to strike back. Early in 1943 came our counter-blow when the first Wingate expedition penetrated into Burma as far as the Irrawaddy.

In the meantime great preparations were afoot in India for our coming offensive. In March, 1943, the blow fell and Wingate's men struck once again this time by air in the heart of enemy occupied territory. Simultaneously the Japs launched what proved to be their last serious attempts to invade India when they attacked the Seventh Indian Division in the Arakan.

At the Ngakyedauk Pass the Seventh first held the Japs and then, with the aid of the 14th Indian Division, who came to their help, systematically isolated and cut up the enemy. Foiled in the south the Japs turned north and struck at the Dimapur road but the gallant defence of Kohima proved to be the turning point of the campaign and the enemy began a retreat which ended in his final defeat.

The year 1944 was one of further victories. Meiktyina, Mogaung, Tamu, Sittang, Tiddim, Fort White, Kalemyo.

By the end of 1944 a desperate situation faced the Japs. The 14th Army had crossed the Chindwin and was advancing into Central Burma towards Mandalay.

It was in this phase that Gen. Sir William J. Slim, then commanding 14th Army, sent an entire corps secretly on a 320 miles march down the Gangaw valley to approach Mandalay from the rear. Meiktila was captured, and, unable to cope with this double threat, the enemy were forced to surrender Mandalay to the 19th Indian Division on March 20. The pursuit continued on to Yenanguaung, Toungoo, Prome and Pegu.

Meanwhile, seven major amphibious assaults, Myebon, Akyab, Ponnagyun, Ramree Island, Letpan, Taungup and Ru-Ywa, had carried Fifteenth Indian Corps far down the Arakan coast.

Finally an amphibious assault was mounted against Rangoon in conjunction with 14th Army's rapid approach from the North. The 26th Indian Division had left Ramree Island and sailed to the Gulf of Martaban. The advance on Rangoon developed into a race between this force and their comrades in arms pushing South to the capital from Pegu. The latter lost by a narrow margin for, with the dropping of paratroops South of Rangoon, assault craft brought 26th Indian Division up the Rangoon river to the greatest prize of the war.

Rangoon was occupied on May 3rd and the link-up between our two forces took place a fortnight later.

Thousands of Japs, stranded by our rapid push towards the capital, made desperate attempts to cross the Sittang and outwit our encircling forces. A few did escape, but without supplies, ill-armed and in unfriendly country they perished in the fever-laden swamps and jungles in which they sought refuge. More than 10,000 of the enemy were killed in this area, the last of the war.

The debacle of the Japanese was complete. Indian Army troops fanned out over South-East Asia, occupying territory that had awaited liberation for more than three years.

The end of the long road came at Singapore on September 12, 1945, when the entire Japanese Expeditionary Forces, Southern Regions, were finally surrendered to Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander, South-East Asia, by Field Marshal Count Terauchi.

India's War Supplies.

India's contribution in the economic sphere has been no less important. The utmost use was made of India's agricultural, industrial and mineral resources. The value of war orders handled by the Supply Department alone came to over Rs. 841 crores from 1939 to end of 1945.

Bodies for armoured fighting vehicles, mine sweeping trawlers, new types of weapons and ammunition and various items of personal and other equipment were produced. It was during this war that India began to make a number of special steels. Machine tools were also made and supplied in large quantities. Her ancient silk industry was revived to meet the demands for parachutes. Rubber production was increased and went hand in hand with developments in the use of substitutes and planting of new and novel rubber yielding plants. During the war, India made notable gains in munition production. In 1943-44, gun and mortar ammunition increased to 35 times the pre war output, guns and carriages and bayonets 20 times the pre-war quantity and small arms ammunition more than 4 times their pre-war output. Grenades, mines, bombs and pyrotechnic stores most of which were not made in India before the war were now manufactured, and in the last year of war the output steadily increased. A feature of special significance during the war was the manufacture of radar development equipment.

For the 24 years of the North African war, India was responsible for supplying the bulk of stores for this theatre of operations. Allied troops in the Mid-East wore clothes made in India, to a considerable extent, and walked in boots supplied by Indian factories. Nearly 90 per cent of the tents which protected the troops from the torrid heat, the canvas ground sheets which kept away the sands of the deserts from tanks, plates meters and vehicles and nearly all the timber came from India. She sent over 1,500,000 tons of stores in a steady stream. Other vital supplies to the Mid-East included assault craft, camouflage paints, nets and hemp, medical stores and equipment for the comfort of troops. Important supplies were also sent to Russia.

INDIAN SAILORS', SOLDIERS' AND AIRMEN'S BOARD.

These Boards are probably the most important and valuable non-official institutions connected with the Armed Forces. They were constituted on 7th February 1919, in place of the Central Recruiting Board, the purpose of which was fulfilled with the end of the last War. The object was at the outset to deal with a number post-war problems—the finding of employment for soldiers released from the colours, the relief of the dependents of those who had lost their lives in the war and of those who were wounded, the selection for further service, the education of soldiers' children and the safeguarding of the general interests of soldiers and their dependents. As years passed, the Board had gradually to adjust itself to normal peace conditions and it was decided to maintain it permanently for a series of duties which have from time to time expanded and developed.

The Board on 31 December 1922 had the balance of the war fund, known as the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund, handed over to it. It formed the nucleus of its finances. The latter have since been husbanded with great success. The face value of the securities constituting the fund amounted on 31 March 1941 to Rs. 17,11,200, bearing an annual interest of Rs. 59,892.

The Board is composed of three members of H. E. the Viceroy's Executive Council nominated by H. E. the Viceroy, of whom one is President, H. E. the Governor of the Punjab, the Defence Secretary, the Adjutant-General in India and the Financial Adviser, Military Finance. An Under-Secretary in the Defence Department normally acts as Secretary to the Board, in addition to his other duties.

The Board has its seat at New Delhi and co-ordinates the activities of provincial boards which exist in each province. Under the control of these Provincial Boards there exists throughout the country a network of District Boards reinforced in some cases by Tehsil or Taluka Committees and other kindred bodies.

All District Soldiers' Boards were in 1931 put on a uniform footing, with the civil head of the District as President and a serving soldier as

Military Vice-President. The latter was either a Recruiting Officer or an Indian Army Officer detailed by Army Headquarters—except in the North-West Frontier Province where the President was a soldier and the Vice-President a civilian. Five years' experience showed the organisation to need revision if it was to serve its purpose in the most efficient manner. This was achieved without interference in the internal constitution of the Boards. To preserve continuity and provide constant supervision, it was decided to make Indian Infantry Training Battalions and similar units, which are not liable to changes of station, responsible for providing the Military Vice-Presidents for the District Soldiers' Boards in their neighbourhood. At the same time full advantage was taken of the experience and influence of Recruiting Officers, who were appointed additional Vice-Presidents of District Soldiers' Boards in their Recruiting areas.

In May 1940, Army Headquarters appointed regimental officers as whole-time Deputy Military Vice-Presidents with the express object of frequently touring areas covered by a fixed number of District Soldiers' Boards. Three such officers were appointed for the Punjab and the North west Frontier Province. These were subsequently replaced by Civil Liaison Officers.

From 79 District Soldiers' Boards in British India when war broke out the number has risen to 166, besides 36 State Soldiers' Boards.

The following are the objects and duties of the District Soldiers' Boards :—

(*a*) Constantly to endeavour to promote and maintain a feeling of good-will between the civilian and military classes ;

(*b*) To give all possible assistance to the President of the Board in his capacity as head of the district in all administrative matters connected with the ex-soldier or his family ;

(*c*) To demonstrate the benefit of and so promote the desire for mutual co-operation between ex-soldiers and civilian officials ;

(*d*) To represent and explain to the civil authorities all matters of particular moment to ex-soldiers that require the attention of the local administration ;

(*e*) Generally to watch over the welfare of the ex-soldier and his family, and the interests of serving soldiers absent with their units.

As regards item (*e*), quoted above, the function of the Board and corresponding organisations cover a wide range. Their main tasks are enumerated below :—

(*a*) To ascertain and intimate the whereabouts of an absent soldier to his dependents and to communicate to him news of all important matters affecting his family's welfares.

(*b*) To procure legal advice in the case of a law-suit against an absent soldier where there is no male member of his family capable of protecting his interests ;

(*c*) To assist an absent soldier's family in the event of disease or famine ;

(*d*) To assist ex-soldiers and their dependants in securing medals, pensions, arrears of pay, etc. ;

(*e*) To investigate cases of ex-soldiers invalided out of the Indian Army for chronic diseases such as tuberculosis, leprosy, diabetes, etc., and to report them to the Provincial Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society for medical assistance ;

(*f*) To investicate applications for relief from the various military charitable funds.

Another leading development has been the institution of Welfare workers and sevadars. They are, in fact the touring representatives of boards, the latter being particularly concerned with investigation of the troubles of the serving man's womenfolk.

Boards, which have become the recognised centre to which the man comes when in trouble, have also attached to them information bureaux which are linked to the regional exchange organisation set up by the Labour Deptt. to find employment for ex-Servicemen.

It is inevitable that, with every able-bodied man absent with the Colours during the war, the affairs of boards and their welfare workers should have been left in the hands of the pensioners of the war of 1914-18. These men have done sterling work but, only naturally, they are out of touch with the needs of the modern Soldier. The latter is now returning home in large number and it is up to him to see that the personnel of boards is overhauled so that they can effectively discharge the duties assigned to them.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

The announcement, made at the Delhi Durbar in 1911, that in future Indians would be eligible for the Victoria Cross, gave satisfaction which was increased during World War I and afterwards by the award of that decoration to the following :—

Subedar (then Sepoy) Khudadad Khan, 129th Baluchis.—On 31st October 1914, at Hollebeke, Belgium, the British Officer in charge of the detachment having been wounded, and the other gun put out of action by a shell, Sepoy Khudadad, though himself wounded, remained working his gun until all the other five men of the gun detachment had been killed.

Naik Darwan Sing Negi, 1-39th Garhwal Rifles.—For great gallantry on the night of the 23rd-24th November, 1914 near Festubert, France, when the Regiment was engaged in retaking and clearing the enemy out of our trenches and, although wounded in two places in the head, and also in the arm, being one of the first to push round each successive traverse in the face of severe fire from bombs and rifles at the closest range.

Subedar (then Jemadar) Mir Dast, 55th Coke's Rifles.—For most conspicuous bravery and great ability at Ypres on 26th April 1915, when he led his platoon with great gallantry during the attack, and afterwards collected various parties of the Regiment (which no British Officers were left) and kept the

under his command until the retirement was ordered. Jamadar Mir Dast subsequently on this day displayed remarkable courage in helping to carry eight British and Indian Officers into safety, whilst exposed to very heavy fire.

Rifleman Kulbir Thapa, 23rd Gurkha Rifles.—For most conspicuous bravery during operations against the German trenches south of Mauquissart. When himself wounded, on the 25th September 1915, he found a badly wounded soldier of the 2nd Leicestershire Regiment behind the first line German trench, and though urged by the British soldier to save himself, he remained with him all day and night. In the early morning of the 26th September, in misty weather, he brought him out through the German wire, and, leaving him in a place of comparative safety returned and brought in two wounded Gurkhas one after the other. He then went back in broad daylight for the British soldier and brought him in also, carrying him most of the way and being at most points under the enemy's fire.

Havildar (then Lance-Naik) Lala, 41st Dogras.—Finding a British Officer of another regiment lying close to the enemy, he dragged him into a temporary shelter which he himself had made, and in which he had already bandaged four wounded men. After bandaging his wounds he heard calls from the Adjutant of his own Regiment who was lying in the open severely wounded. The enemy were not more than one hundred yards distant, and it seemed certain death to go out in that direction, but Lance-Naick Lala insisted on going out to his Adjutant, and offered to crawl back with him on his back at once. When this was not permitted, he stripped off his own clothing to keep the wounded officer warmer and stayed with him till just before dark when he returned to the shelter. After dark he carried the first wounded officer back to the main trenches, and then, returning with a stretcher carried back his Adjutant. He set a magnificent example of courage and devotion to his officers.

Sepoy Chatta Singh, 9th Bhopal Infantry.—For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in leaving cover to assist his Commanding Officer who was lying wounded and helpless in the open. Sepoy Chatta Singh bound up the officer's wound and then dug cover for him with his entrenching tool, being exposed all the time to very heavy rifle fire. For five hours until nightfall he remained beside the wounded officer shielding him with his own body on the exposed side. He then under cover of darkness, went back for assistance and brought the officer into safety.

Naik Shahamad Khan, 89th Punjabis.—For most conspicuous bravery. He was in charge of a machine-gun section in an exposed position in front of and covering a gap in our new line within 150 yards of the enemy's entrenched position. He beat off three counter-attacks, and worked his gun single-handed after all his men, except two belt-fillers, had become casualties. For three hours he held the gap under very heavy fire while it was being made secure. When his gun was knocked out by hostile fire he and his two belt-fillers held their ground with rifles till ordered to withdraw. With three men sent to assist him he then brought back his gun, ammunition, and one severely wounded man unable to walk. Finally, he himself returned and removed all remaining arms and equipment except two shovels. But for his great gallantry and determination our line must have been penetrated by the enemy.

Lance-Defadar Govind Singh, 28th Cavalry.—For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in thrice volunteering to carry messages between the regiment and brigade headquarters, a distance of 1½ miles over open ground which was under the observation and heavy fire of the enemy. He succeeded each time in delivering his message although on each occasion his horse was shot, and he was compelled to finish the journey on foot.

Rifleman Karan Bahadur Rana, 23rd Gurkha Rifles.—For conspicuous bravery and resource in action under adverse conditions, and utter contempt of danger during an attack. He with a few other men succeeded, under intense fire, in creeping forward with a Lewis gun in order to engage an enemy machine-gun which had caused severe casualties to officers and other ranks who had attempted to put it out of action. No. 1 of the Lewis gun party opened fire and was shot immediately. Without a moment's hesitation Karan Bahadur pushed the dead man off the gun, and in spite of bombs thrown at him and heavy fire from both flanks, he opened fire and knocked out the enemy machine-gun crew. Then switching his fire on the enemy bombers and riflemen in front of him, he silenced their fire. He kept his gun in action, and showed the greatest coolness in removing defects which had twice prevented the gun from firing. He did magnificent work during the remainder of the day and when a withdrawal was ordered assisted with covering fire until the enemy was close to him. He displayed throughout a very high standard of valour and devotion to duty.

Risaldar Badlu Singh, 14th Lancers' attached 29th Lancers.—For most conspicuous bravery and self-sacrifice on the morning of the 23rd September 1918, when his squadron charged a strong enemy position on the west bank of the River Jordan. On nearing the position Risaldar Badlu Singh realised that the squadron was suffering casualties from a small hill on the left front occupied by machine-guns and 200 infantry. Without the slightest hesitation he collected six other ranks and with the greatest dash and an entire disregard of danger charged and captured the position, thereby saving very heavy casualties to the squadron. He was mortally wounded on the very top of the hill when capturing one of the machine-guns single-handed, but all the machine-guns and infantry had surrendered to him before he died. His valour and initiative were of the highest order.

Rifleman Gobar Sing Negi, 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.—For most conspicuous bravery on 10th March 1915 at Neuve Chapelle. During an attack on the German position he was one of a bayonet party with bombs who entered their main trench, and was the first man to go round each traverse, driving back

the enemy until they were eventually forced to surrender. He was killed during this engagement.

Sepoy (Now Subedar-Major and Honorary Captain) Ishar Singh, 28th Punjabis.—For devotion and bravery "quite beyond all praise" in Waziristan on 10th April, 1921. He received a severe gunshot wound in the chest while serving a Lewis gun, and when all the havildars had been killed or disabled he struggled to his feet, called to his assistance two men and charged and recovered the gun, restoring it to action. He refused medical attention insisting first on pointing out where the other wounded were and on carrying water to them. While the medical man was attending to these wounded he shielded them with his body and he submitted to medical attention himself only after he was exhausted through three hours continual effort and by loss of blood.

WORLD WAR II'S V. Cs.

During World War II the Indian Army won 31 V.Cs. Twelve of these awards went to Gurkha Regiments and of these four were awarded to the 5th Royal Gurkha Rifles—three to the regiment's 2nd Battalion. The valorious conduct of the men of the Indian Army is shown in the fact that, next to the United Kingdom it has won more V.Cs. than any other force of the British Empire.

2nd-Lt. Premindra Singh Bhagat (now Major), Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners. For courage and endurance during the advance from Gallabat into Abyssinia in 1941. He was with the leading mobile forces, commanding a section of Sappers and Miners who were responsible for clearing a way through the extensive minefields layed by the Italians. After working for forty-eight hours, during which time his carrier had been twice blown up, and many of his men killed he refused to take more than a short rest before carrying on for another two days, as he had learnt the system on which the mines were layed. When he finally collapsed from exhaustion, with both eardrums burst, he had cleared 15 minefields covering 55 miles of road.

Subedar Richpal Ram, 9th Rajputana Rifles, posthumous award. For exceptional gallantry and initiative in two operations on Feb. 7 and Feb. 12 during the attack on Kyeu. On the first date, his Company Commander having been wounded, he assumed command of the company and rushed the final objective with about thirty men in a bayonet charge. He held on there, completely isolated, and beat off six counter-attacks in four and a half hours in the early morning. On Feb. 12 he led another attack on the same position with the greatest determination. When his foot was blown off and he lay dying from other wounds, he waved his men forward and his last words were "We will capture the objective."

Havildar Parkash Singh, (Now Subedar), 5/11th Punjab Regiment. For rescuing the crews of disabled bren carriers and retrieving their weapons during the fighting in Burma in January, 1943. In an attack on Jap positions at Donbaik in the Mayu peninsula two of our bren carriers were put out of action and as the crews had run out of ammunition the enemy rushed them. Hav. Parkash Singh drove forward in his carriers and rescued these men and their weapons. A fortnight later in the same area three of our carriers were immobilised by the enemy on an open beach covered by Jap guns. With complete disregard for his safety Hav. Parkash Singh again sallied forth, rescued two of the crews and retrieved their weapons.

Subedar (now Subedar-Major) Lal Bahadur Thapa, 1/2nd Gurkha Rifles, won the V. C. for "unsurpassed bravery" at Rass la Zondi Tunisia, in April 1943. Ordered to secure the only passage by which a commanding feature could be seized by us, he led two sections, under a hail of automatic and mortar fire across open ground and up a gully. Fighting every inch of the way he killed two men with his kukri and two of more with his revolver. With only a couple riflemen he reached the objective where two more of the enemy fell to his kukri. Having secured the feature the three Gurkhas covered their company's approach up the defile.

Company Havildar-Major Chhelu Ram, 4th Rajputana Rifles, won the V. C. posthumously at the Djebel Garci, Tunisia, in April 1943. Dashing through intense enemy fire he silenced an enemy post single handed. When his company commander was mortally wounded he tended him in the open and in doing so was himself seriously wounded. Despite this he reorganised his company to meet a heavy counter attack and rushed from point to point shouting: "Jats and Mohammedans, there must be no withdrawal . . . . . Advance!" Hundred men drove off the enemy with bayonets stones and rocks. Still urging on his men Company Havildar Major Chhelu Ram died from his grievous wounds.

Havildar (now Jemadar) Gaje Ghale, 2/5th Royal Gurkha Rifles won the V. C. during an assault against the Japs in the Chin Hills in May, 1943. Leading his men along a knife-edged ridge with precipitous sides, he was wounded in the arm, chest and leg by a grenade. Under very heavy fire and disregarding his serious injuries he led his men to close grips with the enemy and bitter hand to hand fighting ensued. He was soon covered with blood from his neglected wounds but, shouting the Gurkha battle cry, "Ayo Gurkhali!" he headed assault after assault. Spurred on by his example his platoon stormed and carried the hill position at very heavy cost to the Japs.

Naik (now Havildar) Nand Singh, 1st 8th Regiment, was decorated with the supreme award, capturing for despite being wounded six times a Jap position single handed in March, 1944. Leading his men up a steep slope in the Kalapanzin Valley, in the Arakan, he dashed forward alone and captured a Jap trench. Wounded in the thigh he then crawled forward under heavy fire and captured a second trench despite incurring wounds in face and shoulder from a grenade which burst in front of him. A few minutes later the whole of his section being killed or wounded, Naik Nand Singh charged a third Jap trench, captured it and killed all its occupants with his bayonet.

Jemadar Abdul Hafiz, 3rd Jat Regiment, won the V. C. posthumously near Imphal in April, 1944. Ordered to drive the Japs from a prominent feature he led two sections up a bare hillside swept by enemy machine-gun and mortar fire. Wounded in the leg Jem.

Abdul Hafiz nevertheless reached the enemy position, seized one of their machine-guns by the barrel while one of his men disposed of the gunner. He then took a bren gun from one of his wounded men and advanced with such ferocity that the Japs fled. Mortally wounded in the chest, his last words were: "Reorganise! I will give you covering fire." But he had not the strength to pull the trigger of his gun and fell back dead on the battlefield.

Sepoy (Now L. Naik) Kamal Ram, 3/6th Punjab Regiment, is the Indian Army's youngest winner of the V.C., which he was awarded for gallantry in his first action, just after crossing the River Garl in Italy, in May, 1944. Volunteering to deal with one of four German posts holding up his company's advance, he crawled forward and killed the occupants of the post and then disposed of a German officer who confronted him with his pistol levelled. Still alone, Sep. Kamal Ram shot the German gunner in the second post and hurled grenades into the third. The remaining Germans surrendered. Later he helped to capture a fourth post and then his company advanced. In the fighting which followed Sep. Kamal Ram rushed a house, killed one of the enemy and captured two others.

Rifleman Ganju Lama, M.M., 7/7th Gurkha Rifles, won the supreme award for knocking out two Jap tanks single handed and, though himself seriously wounded, killing their crews with hand grenades. On June 12th, 1944, Jap tanks and infantry broke into our perimeter at Singthoukhong, Imphal Plain. Under close fire Rfn. Ganju Lama crawled forward and got his PIAT (an anti-tank weapon) into action only 30 yards from the enemy. Despite a broken wrist and other wounds he destroyed two of the enemy tanks, advanced and engaged their crews. Not until he had wounded or killed all the enemy did he allow himself to be evacuated to have his wounds dressed. Only a month before he had won the M. M. for destroying a Jap tank with his PIAT.

Naik Agansing Rai, 5/5th Royal Gurkha Rifles won the V.C. along the Fishenipur-Silchar track, Assam, in June 1944. When his company was held up by withering Jap machine gun fire he led his section against an enemy position and captured it. His company then swept up to this position and Nk. Agansing Rai went on to deal with a 37 mm gun pounding the company from close range. Rushing forward with a bren gun he killed three of the enemy, this section dealing with the rest of the gun's crew. Later, with Tommy gun in one hand and a grenade in the other, he advanced on a third enemy held position and killed all its four occupants.

Subedar Netrabahadur Thapa, 5/5th Royal Gurkha Rifles, was awarded the V.C. posthumously for his magnificent defence of an isolated position near Bishenpur in June 1944. Persistent Jap attacks broke down under the spirited defence put up by this Viceroy's Commissioned officer and his men on a feature known as "Water Piquet." The Gurkhas refused to yield a foot of ground despite ruthless assaults and very heavy artillery fire. At one time Sub. Netrabahadur Thapa and his runner advanced and caused considerable havoc by well-placed grenades. The thought of withdrawal never entered this V.C.O's. head but after a night of grim fighting he was killed by bullets and grenades. When his body was found he was still holding his kukri; by his side lay a Jap with his skull cleft.

Naik Yeshwant Ghadge, 3rd Mahratta Light Infantry, won the V.C. posthumously during the Allied drive along the Upper Tiber towards the Gothic Line, Italy, in July 1944. With all the men of his section killed or wounded Nk. Yeshwant Ghadge rushed a German machine-gun position, grenaded the gunner and shot one of the crew. Running out of ammunition he grasped his tommy gun by the barrel and beat to death the two remaining enemy. Shortly afterwards he was shot in the chest and back by snipers and died in the post which he had captured single handed. He performed these deeds knowing quite well that he could expect no assistance at that particular time.

Rifleman Tulbahadur Pun, 3/6th Gurkha Rifles, won the V.C. at Mogaung, Burma, in June, 1944. While attacking a railway bridge near the town two platoons of Gurkhas were pinned to the ground by intense Jap fire. Most of Rfn. Tulbahadur Pun's section were wiped out but the section commander led the two remaining members in a desperate charge against the enemy. They were met with murderous fire and Rfn. Tulbahadur alone was left still on his feet. Seizing a bren gun he charged across open ground firing as he ran towards a strong enemy bunker. Single-handed he captured the position and killed all its defenders. He then gave covering fire to the remnants of his platoon and the position was consolidated. In the same action the V.C. was awarded posthumously to Capt. Mohad Ahmad who was Rfn. Tulbahadur Pun's section commander.

Rifleman Sher Bahadur Thapa, 1/9th Gurkha Rifles was posthumously awarded the V.C. in September 1944 for his bravery during the fighting near San Marino, Italy. Under persistent fire he charged a German post, killed a machine gunner and put several of the enemy to flight. When his section commander was wounded Rfn. Sher Bahadur Thapa rushed a party of Germans who tried to attack him. Lying in the open, he then opened fire and silenced one machine-gun after another and checked the Germans who tried to infiltrate to his position. When his ammunition was exhausted he dashed forward and rescued two of his wounded comrades. While returning the second time he paid the price of his heroism and fell, riddled by machine gun bullets fired at point blank range.

Jemadar acting Subedar Ram Sarup Singh, 2/1st Punjab Regiment was decorated posthumously for his gallantry near Tiddim, Burma in October 1944. The subedar led a bayonet charge which dislodged the Japs from their bunkers on a feature known as "Big Hill." But the enemy rallied and counter attacked. Bleeding profusely from two wounds Subedar Ram Sarup Singh reorganised his men and led them in another charge against the enemy. After bayoneting four Japs he received a burst of machine-gun fire in the chest. With his last breath he shouted to his havildar: "I am dying but you carry on and finish off these devils." When volunteers were called for to bring in the body of Subedar Ram Sarup Singh every man in the hero's company stepped forward.

Sepoy (now L/Naik) Bhandari Ram, 16th Baluch Regiment won the V.C. in November, 1944, for silencing a Jap machine-gun post under circumstances of great gallantry, in East Mayu, Arakan. Heavy fire from the post 25 yards from the sepoy wounded him and two of his comrades. Sepoy Bhandari Ram, with wounds in his shoulder and leg, crawled forward to the enemy position and immediately became a target for Jap machine-guns and grenades. Bleeding profusely from multiple wounds he nevertheless got to within five yards of the enemy, put a grenade to his mouth, removed the pin with his teeth and hurled it into the Jap post. The gun was silenced and the position taken. Suffering acutely and semi-conscious, Sepoy Bhandari Ram's only thought was whether the action had been successful or not.

Rifleman Thaman Gurung, 1/5th Royal Gurkha Rifles, was awarded the V.C. posthumously in an action at Monte San Bartolo, Italy, in November 1944. He made a lone charge in which he captured some Germans in a slit trench. He then shot up more of the enemy in other trenches to enable his platoon to advance. Later he stood in full view on a bullet swept summit to keep the Germans occupied with tommy gun, grenades and Bren gun, pouring burst after burst into their positions while Gurkha sections were being withdrawn. He fell mortally wounded when the last section was on its way to safety.

Jemadar Parkash Singh, 14th Frontier Force Rifles, received the posthumous award for his inspired leadership during the 14th Army's advance towards Mandalay. The main weight of a Jap night attack was directed against his position. Wounded in the leg he dragged himself on hands and knees and assumed command of his platoon when his platoon commander had been put out of action. Supported by his batman he was seen firing a two inch mortar and when no more mortar bombs remained he collected ammunition, distributed it to his men and then manned a machine gun. Sustaining two more wounds he nevertheless continued to direct his men but a fourth wound proved fatal and he died telling his superior officer not to worry about him.

Lance-Naik Sher Shah, 7/16th Punjab Regiment, won the V.C. posthumously at Kyeyebyin, Kaladan, in January 1945. Returning to his position after the second of two lone stalks to break up the enemy concentrating against his section, he was injured by a shell splinter and his leg shattered. But he continued to fire his weapon and when asked whether he had been hit he replied that his wound was slight. Afterwards it was discovered that his leg was missing. L/Nk. Sher Shah went on firing until shot through the head. Twenty-three dead and four wounded Japs were found next day in front of his position.

Naik Gian Singh, 4/15th Punjab Regiment, won the supreme award on the Kanaye-Myingyan road in Burma in March 1945. He made a lone rush against enemy foxholes and though wounded in the arm continued throwing grenades. After killing several Japs he went on to annihilate an anti-tank gun crew and captured the weapon single-handed. Over 20 Jap dead were found in the area, most of them having fallen to Nk Gian Singh. While his comrades prepared for another attack he was ordered back to the regimental aid post but at his request he was granted permission to lead his section until the whole action had been completed.

Naik Fazal Din, 7th Baluch Regiment, won the V.C. posthumously near Meiktila, Burma, in March 1945. After he had personally silenced an enemy bunker he and his section were confronted by six Japs led by two officers. A Baluch bren gunner killed one officer and another Jap but was himself killed. Going to his assistance Nk. Fazal Din was run through the chest by the second officer's sword. As the officer withdrew the weapon Nk. Fazal Din seized it, killed the officer with it and, despite his terrible wound, slew two more Japs. After reaching platoon headquarters to report he collapsed and died shortly afterwards.

Havildar Umrao Singh, Royal Indian Artillery, was decorated for his bravery in the Kaladan Valley in December, 1944. He was in charge of a gun in an advanced section of his battery which was attacked by the Japs. Though twice wounded by grenades in the first enemy assault he inspired his men to beat off the Japs. In a second and third attack his example and leadership resulted in the repulse of the enemy. When the final attack came and his position was overrun he seized a gun bearer (a heavy gun tool) and laid about him in furious hand-to-hand fighting. Hav. Umrao Singh was found unconscious later with seven serious wounds. Besides his gun lay ten dead Japs.

Rifleman (now L/Naik) Bhanbhagta Gurung, 2/2nd Gurkha Rifles, won the V.C. for gallantry during an attack on the feature "Snowden East" on the mainland north-east of Ramree Island, Burma, in March 1945. He stood in an exposed position and killed an enemy sniper who was firing at his section. When his men were pinned to the ground near their objective he rushed into a Jap fox-hole, killed its two defenders and dashed into a second fox-hole to kill a Jap there. He then went on to clear two more positions. During these single-handed engagements he was subjected to very heavy fire. In the face of point-blank automatic fire Rfn. Bhagta Gurung next leapt on to a machine gun position and killed the gun's crew with his kukri. Finally he and two comrades repelled an enemy counter attack.

Sepoy Namdeo Jadhao, 1st Mahratta Light Infantry, for outstanding bravery during the crossing of the River Senio in Italy in April 1945. Under heavy machine-gun and mortar fire, Sepoy Namdeo Jadhao was wading across the river with his company commander when the officer and two other men were wounded and the rest of the party, with the exception of the sepoy, were killed. Namdeo Jadhao carried one of the wounded men through the water, up the bank and through mine belts to safety. He evacuated a second comrade in like manner and then crossed the exposed bank for a third time and silenced a German machine gun post. Unable to fire his tommy gun owing to a wound in his hand, he resorted to grenades, wiped out two more posts and was on the rest of his battalion across the river. This V.C. was one of two won by the Indian Army during the crossing of the Senio.

Lieut. Karamjeet Singh Judge, 4/15th Punjab Regt., Posthumous award for successive acts of superb gallantry near Myingyan, Central Burma in March 1945. Concealed enemy bunkers in the reverse slopes of broken and untankable ground constantly shelled and machine-gunned our troops. Time and again our infantry were held by machine-gun and small arms fire from bunkers not seen by our tanks. On every such occasion Lieut. Karamjeet Singh, with complete disregard for his personal safety, went forward through heavy fire to recall our tanks and to deal with the bunkers which he indicated to them. Leading one infantry charge after another, he wiped out ten Jap positions which had been battered by our tanks. Finally, Lieut. Karamjeet Singh was mortally wounded but his men, inspired by his example, went on and cleared the enemy from the entire area. In the words of the citation Lieut. Karamjeet Singh "dominated the entire battlefield."

Sepoy Ali Haider, 6th Frontier Force Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry during the crossing of the River Senio in Italy in April 1945. While crossing the river Ali Haider's section came under heavy fire. Only three men, including himself, managed to get across and all further advance was arrested. Without orders Sepoy Ali Haider charged a German post 80 yards away, destroyed it with a grenade and took four prisoners. Although seriously wounded in the back he tried to charge a second post but was again wounded this time in the right leg and right arm. Weakened by loss of blood Ali Haider, with great determination, crawled forward and in a final effort threw grenades, rushed into the German post and silenced it. Taking advantage of this success the rest of Sepoy Ali Haider's company charged across the river and established a bridgehead.

Rifleman Lachhiman Gurung, 4 5th Gurkha Rifles, won the supreme award in May, 1945 for outstanding courage during fighting at Taungdaw on the Irrawaddy in Burma. Rifleman Lachhiman Gurung's platoon was surrounded for three days and two nights by the Japs but inspired by his courage his comrades beat back every assault. The Japs hurled innumerable grenades at the position two of which Lachhiman Gurung picked up and hurled back as they fell. While holding a third grenade the fingers of his right hand were blown off. Disregarding his terrible injuries he loaded and fired his rifle with his left hand at the enemy who, screaming and shouting, formed up shoulder to shoulder to rush the position. Wave after wave of fanatical attacks were thrown in by the enemy but all were repulsed with heavy casualties.

Three other V.Cs. awarded to the Indian Army during the late war were won by British officers serving with Indian troops, bringing the total awards of Victoria Crosses to the Indian Army to 31. The officers who won the supreme award are: Lt.-Col. (now Brigadier) A. E. Cumming, M.C., 2nd Frontier Force Regiment; Major F. G. Blaker, M.C., 3 9th Gurkha Rifles and Captain Michael Allmand, 3 6th Gurkha Rifles. The last two awards were posthumous.

The following awards for gallantry were won by the three fighting services from 3rd Sept. 1939 to 13th June 1946:—

Gallantry Awards.	R.I.N.	Indian Army	R.I.A.F.
V.C.		31	
G.C.		7	
D.S.O.	2	27	1
I.O.M.		5	
D.S.C.	1		
M.C.		180	
D.F.C.			21
A.F.C.			2
D.C.M.		4	
D.S.M.	28		
I.D.S.M.	10	167	
M.M.		164	
G.M.		4	

Mentioned in Despatches (Air operations in Burma during 1945 period).

C.B.		2	
C.S.I.		1	
C.I.E.		2	
K.C.B.		8	
K.C.S.I.		2	
K.C.I.E.	1	8	
K.B.E.		2	
C.B.	1	50	
C.S.I.		6	
C.I.E.	1	67	
C.B.E.	2	69	
O.B.E.	13	174	2
M.B.E.	31	196	13
Knighthood	1	1	
B.E.M.	23	14	4
Foreign Decorations		67	
Miscellaneous		1	

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

The Royal Indian Navy traces its origin so far back as 1612 when the East India Company stationed at Surat found that it was necessary to provide themselves with armed vessels to protect their commerce and settlements from the Dutch or Portuguese and from the pirates who infested the Indian coasts. The first two ships, the Dragon and Hoseander (or Osiander), were despatched from England in 1612 under Captain Best, and since those days under slightly varying titles and of various strengths the Government in India have always maintained a sea service.

The periods and titles have been as follows:—

Hon. E. I. Co.'s Marine	..	1612—1686
Bombay ,,	..	1686—1830
Indian Navy ,,	..	1830—1863
Bombay Marine ..	..	1863—1877
H. M. Indian Marine ..	..	1877—1892
Royal Indian Marine ..	..	1892—1934
Royal Indian Navy ..	..	1934.

India's Naval Force has always been most closely connected with Bombay, and in 1668 when the E. India Co. took over Bombay, Captain young of the Marine was appointed Deputy

Governor. From then until 1877 the Marine was under the Government of Bombay, and although from that date all the Marine Establishments were amalgamated into an Imperial Marine under the Government of India, Bombay has continued to be the principal centre of Indian Naval training and to a large extent of administration. In the winter of 1940-41 Naval Headquarters moved to New Delhi.

During the War 1914-1918 Royal Indian Marine Officers were employed on many and various duties. Royal Indian Marine Ships served as Auxiliary Cruisers Officers also served in the Royal Navy.

Reorganisation Schemes.—After the War the Esher Committee arrived in India to report on the Indian Army and they strongly recommended that the R.I.M. should be reorganised as a combatant service.

But it then fell upon hard times; money was scarce, the report of the Inchcape Committee necessitated drastic retrenchments, and the working of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms resulted in the Local Governments having to defray the cost of the work of R.I.M. ships on their various stations, on lighthouse duties, transport work, carrying of officials, etc.

A Combatant Service.—Happily for the Service, however, the Government of India in 1925 appointed a Departmental Committee under the Chairmanship of General Lord Rawlinson. This Committee recommended that the R.I.M. should be reorganised as a purely combatant Naval Service with the title of Royal Indian Navy, in the first instance to be commanded by a Rear-Admiral on the active list in the Royal Navy. The scheme was accepted by the Indian and Home Governments.

Accordingly on 2nd October 1934 the Royal Indian Navy was inaugurated, the historic ceremony taking place in Bombay.

The Royal Indian Marine which had rendered sterling service to India and the Empire in peace and war then ceased to exist.

The Chatfield Committee's report, presented in February 1939, made far-reaching recommendations in regard to the Royal Indian Navy. Shortly before the war, permission was given for the establishment of the Royal Indian Naval Reserve and the Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve. With the outbreak of hostilities a large-scale programme for expanding the R.I.N. was taken in hand, and in the past 5½ years the increase in the number of ships, training establishments and personnel has been rapid. In fact, India's Naval Forces have expanded to more than 20 times their strength in ships and men since 1939.

Already in 1940 a senior boys' training establishment, H.M.I.S. BAHADUR, had been started at Karachi: in February 1942 a similar establishment for junior boys, aged 14 to 15½, H.M.I.S. DILAWAR, was opened in the same town. Boys enter H.M.I.S. BAHADUR direct after six months training in H.M.I.S DILAWAR.

Most of the men, however, enter the Navy as "special service ratings", enlisting for five years, or less if sufficient, for Active Service, and thereafter being transferred to the Royal Indian Fleet Reserve for a further five years. They are trained in a shore establishment. Officers of the Reserves undergo instruction in another shore establishment, H.M.I.S. FEROZE, those belonging to the Executive Branch taking short but intensive courses in seamanship, gunnery, signals, and other subjects. Part of this early instructional period is spent at sea. Having completed their training, Reserve Officers are posted for service afloat.

Naval Training Expansion.

The expansion of Naval training facilities has proceeded apace. Respectively the 15th and 16th establishments to be commissioned since 1939, H.M.I.S. AKBAR, at Bombay, provides initial training for all new entry ratings, while H.M.I.S. SHIVAJI, near Poona, trains engine room ratings. Some of these artificers receive preliminary technical instruction in the Civnaval Centre at Pilani (Jaipur).

Men of the Communications Branch are trained in H.M.I.S. TALWAR, Bombay, while ratings in the Seaman Branch qualify for gunnery rates in H.M.I.S. HIMALAYA, Karachi, and for anti-submarine defence in H. M. I. S. MACHHIMAR. In these three schools, Reserve Officers are also trained. A torpedo school, known as H.M.I.S. VALSURA, has been functioning in Jamnagar since December 1942. H.M.I.S. CHAMAK, the radar school at Karachi, was commissioned in June, 1945.

The growth in the number of the R.I.N.'s ships has been remarkable. In July 1941 was launched H.M.I.S. TRAVANCORE, the first vessel for the Royal Indian Navy to be built in Indian yards, followed in October by H.M.I.S. BARODA. Ships of this class are admirably fitted for minesweeping and patrol duties. Many ships completed in the British Isles saw much service in the Battle of the Atlantic as well as in Eastern waters.

Ships of the Royal Indian Navy assisted in the operations that led to the downfall of the Italian Empire in East Africa, taking part in the reoccupation of Berbera and the capture of Massawa. During the brief campaign that followed Nazi intrigues in Iran the Royal Indian Navy helped to convoy troops, support them on shore and seize German and Italian vessels.

In November 1942 one of H.M. Indian ships, *Bengal*, won world-wide renown by engaging in the Indian Ocean two Japanese raiders which were far more heavily armed and were ten times her size. One of the raiders was sunk, the other made off, and H.M.I.S. BENGAL reached port safely. In the early months of 1943 vessels of the R.I.N.'s Coastal Forces did good work in support of our troops on the Arakan coast. This included the interception of Japanese coastal craft conveying troops and supplies, participation in the raid on Myebon, and the bombardment of an enemy stronghold.

In 1944 ships of the Royal Indian Navy again co-operated with our land forces engaging the enemy on the Arakan Front. Support was afforded by bombarding enemy shore positions and by harassing the enemy's water-borne

supplies. In four months these ships steamed more than 30,000 operational miles on 43 separate missions in enemy waters.

The Royal Indian Navy was well represented in the eight amphibious operations by which the 15th Indian Corps advanced down the Arakan Coast from the Indian frontier to Rangoon in the spring of 1945.

Men of the R.I.N. Landing Craft Wing, who had been training secretly for more than two years, established their reputation on the beaches of Akyab, Myebon, Kyaukpyu, Kangaw, Ru-Ywa and Letpan. They formed the spearhead of each of these six assaults, carrying troops to the beaches and keeping them supplied during critical phases of the ensuing battles.

The Indian sloops NARBADA, JUMNA, KISTNA and CAUVERY fired tens of thousands of shells in support of the Army's coastal advance in Arakan, penetrating as far as thirty miles from the open sea to increase the effective range of their bombardments.

A floatilla of nine fleet minesweepers of the Royal Indian Navy cleared the approaches to the Rangoon River estuary before the arrival of the invasion convoy, whose escort included two Indian sloops—SUTLEJ and CAUVERY.

The period July to December 1945 brought to the R.I.N. the opportunity of operating in waters from Rangoon to Hongkong. R.I.N. fleet minesweepers played a prominent part in the operations around Malaya, and two sloops were serving with the British Pacific Fleet.

Throughout July 1945 H.M.I. ships NALBADA, GODAVARI and KISTNA maintained searching patrols in the Mergui Archipelago, the Torres Straits, and off the Tavoy and Tenasserim coasts. Many of the islands in the Archipelago were visited and landing parties went ashore to interrogate the inhabitants. The patrols were not on the whole eventful, but valuable intelligence was collected.

In July H.M.I.S. PUNJAB and H.M.I.S. DECCAN took part as danlayers to the 7th (RN) minesweeping flotilla in the minesweeping operations off Phuket Island, at the northern end of the Malacca Straits. The two ships assisted in fighting the fire in H.M.S. VESTAL after a suicide bomber had crashed on her deck and H.M.I.S. PUNJAB later took off the survivors. Both ships were complimented by the Captain, East Indies Escort Forces, for their work in this operation.

H.M.I. sloops NARBADA, GODAVARI, KISTNA, the fleet minesweepers of the 37th Minesweeping flotilla, H.M.I.S. BARRACUDA and the 56th M.L. flotilla took part in the general move eastwards to Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies. H.M.I.S. KISTNA arrived at Penang on 1st September in company with the 3rd Battle Squadron, and remained there giving assistance to the occupation forces till the middle of the month.

The 37th mine-sweeping flotilla played a prominent part in company with the 6th and 7th mine-sweeping flotillas in operations to clear British and Japanese mine-fields in the Singapore Roads and the Malacca Straits, and visited most of the ports in southern Malaya. H.M.I.S. BENGAL arrived in Singapore on 3rd September in company with the cruiser H.M.S. CLEOPATRA, wearing the flag of the Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station, and the 6th mine-sweeping flotilla, these being the first British warships to return to Singapore.

On 26th September 1945 H.M.I.S. NARBADA arrived at Port Blair with the Naval Force Commander for the re-occupation of the Andamans and Nicobar Islands. The official surrender of the Japanese Forces in these islands was made to this Force.

H.M.I. Ships GODAVARI, CAUVERY and SUTLEJ have been operating with the British Pacific Fleet since the recapture of Singapore and have steamed many miles in Far Eastern Waters on the various duties required of occupation forces.

At the end of hostilities, the Royal Indian Navy's fleet comprised:

6 modern sloops, 3 old sloops, 4 corvettes, 16 mine sweepers (Bangors Bathurst class), 16 trawlers, 4 gunboats, 6 motor mine sweepers, 1 coastal force depot ship, 1 landing ship, Infantry, 1 salvage vessel, 22 auxiliary M.S. and patrol vessels, 27 Tairmile M.L.s, 23 harbour defence M.L.s and 21 flotillas of minor landing craft and L.C.T.s.

The personnel in the Service had increased to 5,051 officers and 27,651 ratings.

POST-WAR

Auxiliary vessels have almost all been returned to trade. The old sloops, gunboats, a number of trawlers, and nearly all vessels of the coastal forces and landing craft wing have been or are being paid off to care and maintenance for disposal. Most of the bases are also closing down one after an other. The post-war strength of the Navy has yet to be decided. Among the new ships commissioned since the end of hostilities are the three frigates DHANUSH, SHAMSHER and TIR, commissioned between November and December 1945. Two more frigates TRENT and TEST were taken over from the R.N. more recently. The R.I.N. is shortly acquiring three LEANDER class cruisers and it is hoped to commission the first one by the middle of 1947.

As a first step towards providing the anticipated requirements of regular officers for the post-war Royal Indian Navy, it has been decided to offer up to 156 permanent regular commissions to officers belonging to the permanent and temporary Royal Indian Naval Reserve and Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve. Of these commissions 116 are to be offered to Indian officers and 40 to British officers. Selections have already begun.

Demobilisation, Release and Resettlement

Pending general demobilisation, releases in the Service of ratings and reserve officers were arranged according to "Priority Groups" and started in September 1945. H.M.I.S. FEROZE became the demobilisation centre for officers, while H.M.I.S. KUKAURI and H.M.I.S. CHEETAH were the demobilisation centres for ratings. By the beginning of June 1946 a 50% reduction in

the strength of personnel had been made, the strength of the Service at that time being:—Officers: 1,530. Ratings: 13,776.

Every effort is made to resettle those requiring help on release. Ratings are given facilities for pre-release training either educational or vocational. Those ratings whose educational standards are low are encouraged to qualify for the H.E.T. (Higher Educational Training) Certificate which is equivalent to the Matriculation. W/T ratings who desire to qualify for the P.M.G.'s W/T Competency Certificate are given further training in TALWAR. Vocational training is given in such occupations as fitter, mechanic, motor driver, electrician, dairy farmer, clerk, tailor, etc.

The Resettlement Section at NHQ works in co-operation with the Resettlement Directorate of the Welfare General's Branch, G.H.Q., in tackling the problems of Officers and Ratings awaiting release or already released. The various employment exchanges under the Department of Labour in the Government of India also work towards the same end.

The Women's Royal Indian Naval Service, formed originally in 1943 as the Naval Wing of the Women's Auxiliary Corps (India), took its present name and distinctive uniform and badges of rank in March 1945. The WRINS have been employed mostly in the Communications Branch, while some have been doing secretarial duties. The organisation expanded rapidly until, towards the end of the war, the number of officers reached 275 and, of ratings (Auxiliaries), 813. Release started in September 1945 and has been proceeding rapidly. Those desiring it have been given pre-release training in typewriting, shorthand, clerical work, domestic science, teaching, welfare work, etc.

Mutiny

On 18th Feb. 1946 mutiny broke out in H.M.I.S. TALWAR spreading to other ships and Naval establishments in Bombay. After a day or two, ships in other ports also joined. There was an exchange of fire between the mutineers in Castle Barracks, Bombay, and the Military guards. In Karachi H.M.I.S. HINDUSTAN also exchanged fire with the Military. The mutineers however surrendered on 23rd February. The Government of India has appointed a Commission to inquire into the causes and origin of the mutiny. The Report of the Commission is still awaited.

Agriculture.

The agriculture of the sub-continent of India, with its wide range of physical and climatological conditions, varies considerably in character and scope. There is scarcely any cultivated crop of the temperate, sub-temperate or tropical zones which cannot be grown in some part of this vast country from the warm, humid coastlands to the perennially temperate altitudes of its mountain ranges.

The total area of cultivable land in India, excluding Burma, is about 354 million acres which is exclusive of a forest area of approximately 68 million acres. The total gross cropped area, sown annually, is roughly 245 million acres. Of this vast area, 180 million acres are under cereal and pulse crops of all kinds which supply food and fodder for India's human population of 400 million and her animal population of 380 million head of cattle, sheep and goats.

In Indian agriculture, the dominant climatological factor is the monsoon and, in most parts of the country, the total annual rainfall is precipitated between the months of June and October. The winter and early summer months are generally dry and high temperatures prevail in the months of March to June, prior to the break of the monsoon rains. Thus the agricultural season is naturally divided into two main subdivisions, the Kharif season of the monsoon and the Rabi season of the cold weather. Each of these seasons has its own distinctive crops. The greater part of the Indo-Gangetic plain and the northern tracts of the Peninsula are served by the main monsoon which falls between June and October. During these months the average rainfall for the whole of India is about 47 inches, varying from 15 (or less) to 50 inches in the main cultivated tracts. Rainfall in the cold weather season between December and March is generally not more than 2 to 4 inches. The bulk of the rainfall in the south of India, including most of the Madras Province and the bulk of the territories of the two large Indian States of Hyderabad and Mysore, is received from the North-East monsoon and falls during the period October to February.

Soils.—Four main soil groups can be recognised in India, *viz.*, (1) the red soils derived from rocks of the Archæan system which characterise Madras, Mysore and the South-East of Bombay and extend through the East of Hyderabad and the Central Provinces to Orissa, Chota Nagpur and the South of Bengal. (2) The black cotton or *regur* soils which cover the Deccan trap and cover the greater part of Bombay, Berar and the Western parts of the Central Provinces and Hyderabad with extensions into Central India and Bundelkhand. The Madras *regur* soils though less typical are also important. (3) The great alluvial plains, agriculturally the most important tract in India as well as the most extensive, mainly the Indo-Gangetic Plain embracing Sind, northern Rajputana, most of the Punjab, the plains of the United Provinces, most of Bihar and Bengal and half of Assam. (4) The laterite soils which form a belt round the Peninsula and extend through East Bengal into Assam and Burma.

The increasing demands on the land from a constantly rising population have called forth greater attention to the question of a more effective land utilization. A considerable amount of scientific work is thus being done on all these groups to a greater or lesser extent

throughout the country, both as regards their classification as well as their crop-producing power. Soil studies have been given a new orientation and have received fresh stimulus due to the concept of the "soil profile" or entire vertical cut of the soil being taken as the unit of study instead of the superficial layer supporting vegetation. A notable instance of such work is the recent classification of the black cotton soils of the Bombay Canals and the investigations regarding their suitability for sugarcane growing. The importance of soil survey and soil-mapping is being gradually recognized in different parts of the country. In the Bombay Province the detailed survey and soil mapping of sugarcane lands on the estates of Sugar Factories has been taken up for the purpose of advisory work on sugarcane. The survey and mapping on contract basis on payment of two Sugar Factory estates has been completed and the work on five other Factories is in progress. At the Imperial Agricultural Institute, Delhi the collation of data on soil survey available in the various Provinces and States has now been completed after three years of work and will be shortly published. The important question of soil conservation and development is receiving greater attention and considerable work on both the aspects has been taken up in hand, particularly in the Punjab and in Bombay.

In addition to the four main groups of Indian soils mentioned above, the desert soils of India occupy a large tract in Eastern Sind extending over the whole length of that Province, along the edge of the Indus alluvium, Rajputana and the South Punjab of which the Thar a Rajputana desert alone occupies an area of 40,000 square miles. Alkali soils also form an important group of Indian soils which are known as *reh* or *usar* in the United Provinces, *kalar* in Sind, *rakkar* and *thur* in the Punjab and *chopan* or *kari* in Bombay Province. Such soils are characterised by a high degree of impermeability and "stickiness" together with high alkalinity and frequent presence of large excess of free salts. They are usually poor in nitrogen and humus and unsuitable for crop growing without previous reclamation. Forest soils occupy a large part of India. Investigations on the nature of soil profiles of the Chanbatia Hill in U.P. and of the Kulu forest in the Punjab indicate that these soils belong to the Brown Earth and Podsol groups.

AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT.

Finance.—In India, farming is carried on with the minimum of capital and there is practically no outlay on buildings, fencing and agricultural machinery. The cultivators are for the most part illiterate and agricultural indebtedness is high and rates of interest on loans are heavy. During the past twenty years, much progress has been made by the co-operative credit movement in many Provinces. In recent years it has been found necessary to supplement co-operative credit by the development of non-credit activities, *e.g.*, purchase and sale societies, "better-farming" societies, etc. Such societies have proved of great value to the cultivators and, in combination with measures for debt redemption, etc., will contribute largely to improvement in the economic condition of the agriculturists.

Livestock.—Practically all cultivation in India is done by bullocks and the efficiency and capacity of these in different districts varies considerably. The best types in common use are capable of handling what would be considered as light single-horse implements in Europe. Bullock power is also used for raising water from wells for field irrigation, for driving the chaffcutter and the sugarcane crusher and for treading out the grain in the threshing yard. In general, the Indian cultivator cares well for his draught bullocks which, in most cases, constitute the most important part of his moveable property.

Implements.—In general, cultivating implements are few and simple and remarkably well suited for the tillage operations for which they have been evolved. The ploughs are usually of wood, tipped with an iron or steel point, and stir rather than invert the soil. Iron ploughs are also extensively used in some districts. A heavy wooden beam is commonly employed to serve the combined purposes of roller, clod-crusher and soil-compactor. In the black cotton soil areas, the *bakhar*, a simple type of broad-bladed harrow, is in general use. In many Provinces, seed drills or seed tubes are utilised for drilling the crops in rows to facilitate inter-cultivation. In less advanced tracts, the seed is merely broadcast and ploughed into the soil. Practically no harvesting machinery is in use, the crops being cut or gathered by hand and threshed—in the case of grain crops—under the feet of bullocks. Cereal crops are winnowed by the agency of the wind although cheap mechanical winnowing machines, designed by agricultural engineers, are receiving attention from the more advanced cultivators. With reference to the introduction of improved agricultural implements, this work is now being largely done by private businesses and agencies which are extending rapidly in the rural areas. Work on mechanical cultivation is still largely in an experimental stage though tractor ploughing has proved very effective in the eradication of deep rooted weeds in the United Provinces, Bombay and certain Indian States. One notable development of recent years in connection with agricultural implements is the large extent to which improved types are now being manufactured and sold by village craftsmen.

Land Development. Considerable attention is paid in many areas of the country notable in Bombay and the Punjab to Land Development measures designed to check erosion from torrential and excessive rain-fall and to the preservation of soil and moisture, which are essential for the successful growing of crops. In Bombay a Land Development Section of the Agricultural Department had been formed in the year 1943-44 and this has now been expanded into a separate Land Improvement Department on a permanent footing under a strong and expert staff. This Department is undertaking large scale projects of Land Improvements which include bunding or terracing of the cultivated lands and trenching and afforestation of uncultivable lands lying in the upper catchments or water-sheds—all on contour alignments. This provides labour for the scarcity or famine areas and will help to protect the lands from famine or scarcity

in the future. The total acreage so far improved and protected in the South Circle alone is over four (4) lacks of acres under bunding and over 18,000 acres under trenching and afforestation. In the recently formed North Circle 165,000 acres have been dealt with.

This Department has also a Dry Farming Section which attends to the biological part of soil conservation work and also the maintenance of the bunds or terraces. Dry Farming methods are introduced on all such areas which are improved by bunding. Experience gained during the last three years has demonstrated to the cultivators that terracing and dry farming giving considerably increased yields both of grain and fodder. These beneficial effects tend to increase with time.

The original Bombay Land Improvement Schemes Act has been now considerably amended in the light of experience gained and is applied to several water-sheds.

Cultivation and Tillage.—The improvement of the ordinary cultivation and tillage methods in common use in India offers a wide field for increasing the yields of field crops and, consequently, the profits of the agriculturists. In many parts of India, cultivation is good but, particularly in the non-irrigated tracts and in areas liable to failure of rainfall, there is much room for improvement. In this connection, the research work on dry-farming methods, which is being conducted in Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad under the auspices of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, is of very great importance.

Two economic factors which tend to keep down the standard of cultivation in many Provinces of India are the fragmentation and sub-division of holdings, resulting from Indian laws of inheritance, and certain systems of land tenure whereby the cultivator, as a tenant, has no interest in permanent improvement of his holding. In addition, the agriculturists rarely live on their lands but congregate in villages for mutual protection. Efforts are now being made in many Provinces to eliminate these factors, which contribute to a low standard of cultivation.

The main object of tillage methods for rabi, *i.e.*, cold-weather, crops is the conservation of soil moisture and the preparation of a good seed-bed to ensure germination of seed. To achieve these objects, the land is given repeated shallow ploughings or harrowings, which produce a surface mulch over a moist subsoil. For kharif, *i.e.*, hot-weather crops, the preliminary cultivation of the fields is usually much less thorough as sowings must commence as soon as the rains break. The practice of drilling the crops in rows is rapidly supplanting the old method of broadcasting in many tracts. The former method permits the intercultivation of the crops by bullock implements and greatly reduces the cost of weeding. Harvesting is generally done by hand implements. The use of tractor outfits for mechanical cultivation is still largely limited to large estates and, in certain tracts, to such specific purposes as the eradication of deep-rooted weeds.

Irrigation.—The Chief characteristics of the Indian rainfall are its unequal distribution throughout the country, seasonal irregularity of precipitation and liability to failure or partial deficiency in many tracts. The average annual rainfall for the whole country is about 45 inches and there is little variation from this average from year to year. But, within individual tracts, remarkably wide variations in total annual rainfall are found. At many recording stations, annual rainfall of less than half the average precipitation are not uncommon, and in cases of extreme drought, less than one quarter of average rainfall has been recorded in precarious tracts. Such tracts include practically the whole of the Punjab and North West Frontier Province, the United Provinces except the sub-montane regions, Sind, a large portion of Bihar, most of Madras and the Bombay Province, omitting the coastal belts, and portions of the Central Provinces. The Indian canal system (excluding Burma) is by far the largest in the world. Of the total cultivated area of 245 million acres, about 57 million acres are irrigated annually from one source or another. Of this huge area, 30 million acres are irrigated by canals, 14 million acres by wells and 10 million acres from tanks and other sources. Protective irrigation works have made agriculture stable instead of precarious in many districts. The great perennial canals in the North of India draw their supply from snow-fed rivers; the inundation canals run only when the rivers rise with the melting of the snow in April-May and must close when supplies fall at the end of the monsoon. Other canals depend for their supply during the dry part of the year on water stored behind great dams thrown across suitable gorges. Water rates are levied on the area of irrigated crops matured so that Government bears part of the risk of failure of crops. As there is a tendency on the part of the cultivators to waste large quantities of water, the system of charging for water on volumetric basis is being introduced on some of the Deccan Canals in Bombay. Different rates are charged for different crops and vary somewhat in different parts of India; rates are also lower when the water has to be lifted than when flow irrigation is given.

The Madras, Bombay and Sind Provinces possess some of the most spectacular irrigation schemes in the world. The Cauvery-Mettur irrigation system inaugurated in 1934 is considered to be the biggest in the British Empire and the largest single block masonry reservoir in the world, with a storage capacity of 93,500 million cubic feet. The Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, impounding 272 feet of water, is far and away the highest dam in India, whilst the Sukkur Barrage in Sind across the Indus irrigates a desert whose area far exceeds that of any other scheme conceived by engineers.

About one-quarter of the total irrigation of the country is got from lifting water from wells ranging in depth from a few feet to over fifty feet. Their numbers have greatly increased in recent years largely through Government advances for their construction. The recurring cost of this form of irrigation has, however, greatly increased owing to the high price of draught cattle and the increasing cost of their maintenance.

All agricultural departments are now giving increased attention to the better utilisation of underground water-supplies existing wells being improved by boring and tube wells of large capacity installed and equipped with pumping machinery. In scarcity areas the large scale bunding operations undertaken by the Bombay Department of Agriculture will lead to the increase in the water-supply of wells. Efficient types of water lifts are rapidly replacing the old-fashioned *mhotaa*.

Tank Irrigation is common in Central and Southern India. Large quantities of rain water are stored in lakes (or tanks) during the rainy seasons and distributed during the drier seasons of the year. Often the indirect effect of the tank in maintaining the sub-soil water level is as important as the direct irrigation.

Manures and Manuring.—The great bulk of Indian soils are deficient in organic matter. In other agricultural countries of the world, this want is usually met by the return of farmyard manure to the land or by the use of composts made from crop residues and similar waste organic materials. In India, however, cattle dung is largely utilised for village fuel but the practice of composting is now being rapidly developed in many areas. The cultivation of green manure crops is making headway, especially in the irrigated tracts, and many Provincial Governments allow concessions to encourage their extension. The use of certain oil-cakes, especially groundnut and castor cake, is on the increase and this method of manuring is now common with many irrigated crops. With regard to artificial fertilisers, nitrogenous organic manures, *e.g.*, ammonium sulphate and nitrate of soda, are being extended in use through the efforts of departmental and private agencies and the question of the manufacture of such manures in India is now receiving close attention of the Government of India and Provincial and State administrations.

Rice.—Rice is the most extensively grown crop in India, and on an average, occupies about 28% of the total cultivated area. It preponderates in the wetter parts of the country, *viz.*, in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Madras. Exclusive of Burma, which is now politically separated from the Indian Empire, the area fluctuates slightly around 72 million acres and the yield is about 27 million tons. In 1941-42, total area under rice including Indian States was 75 million acres with a total yield of approximately 25 million tons. The crop requires for its proper maturing a moist climate with well assured rainfall. The cultivated varieties are numerous differing greatly in quality and in suitability for various conditions of soil and climate. Rice is either broadcast, drilled or transplanted. Broadcast rice is grown generally in low-lying areas and is sown before the monsoon. Sprouted seed is also sown broadcast in standing water after the onset of the monsoons, particularly in the salt-land paddy areas.

For transplanted rice the seedlings are raised in the nursery generally located in a high lying portion of the field and the nursery is rabbed or burnt over with cowdung or brush wood and grass. The seedlings get ready for transplanting within 4-5 weeks after sowing. The soil is generally prepared after the arrival of the monsoon and is worked into a puddle before the seedlings are transplanted. The seedlings are planted either singly or in small bunches containing from 4 to 6 plants each and are simply pushed into the mud at distances of 9 to 12 inches apart. The rice-fields are kept more or less under water until the crop shows signs of ripening. The area under improved varieties of rice distributed by the agricultural departments is now over 4 million acres. Various schemes for the intensification of research on rice in all the principal rice-growing provinces financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research are in progress.

India (excluding Burma) consumes more rice than she produces, the balance in the past having been provided almost entirely by Burma. Imports in 1941-42 were 986,000 tons, mainly from Burma, Siam and French Indo-China.

Wheat.—Wheat is grown widely throughout Northern India as a winter crop, the United Provinces and the Punjab supplying about two-thirds of the total area, and nearly three-quarters of the total outturn in India. This crop occupies, on an average, about 10 per cent. of the total cultivated area in the country. The majority of the varieties grown belong to the species *Triticum vulgare*. Bombay mostly grows durum wheats in which a number of improved strains are evolved and are spreading rapidly. A new improved wheat, called Nidhad-4, having the blood of durum, dicoque and dicoccum wheat species has been recently evolved with exceedingly good baking quality. Indian wheats are generally white, red and amber coloured and are mostly classed as soft from a commercial point of view. Most of the Indian wheats are soft weak wheats but there are some well-known Maccaroni wheats amongst them. The largest wheat acreage of recent years was that of 1933-34, namely, 36 million acres but the yield did not come up to the record harvest of 1939-40 which exceeded 10½ million tons. Recent crops have averaged about 9 million tons per annum which is only slightly, if anything, above internal requirements. With the development of irrigation from the Lloyd Barrage Canal in Sind and in the newer Punjab Canal Colonies a further increase in wheat production is certain. The crops generally grown after a summer fallow and except in irrigated tracts, depends largely on the conservation of the soil moisture from the previous monsoon. On irrigated land 2 to 4 waterings are generally given. The crop is generally harvested in February to April and the threshing and winnowing go on up till the end of May. The total area under improved varieties of wheat is now over 8 million acres. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has appointed two Standing Committees to advise on problems connected with rice and wheat.

The Millets.—These constitute one of the most important groups of crops in the country, supplying food for the poorer classes and fodder for the cattle. The varieties vary greatly in quality, height and suitability to various

climatic and soil conditions. Perhaps the two best known varieties are Jowar (*Sorghum vulgare*) the *great* millet, and Bajra the Bulrush millet (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) which, between them, occupy about 50 million acres annually. In 1941-42, the total area under jowar and bajra in India was 36 million acres excluding Indian States. Generally speaking the jowars require better land than the bajras and the distribution of the two crops follows the quality of the soil. Both the crops are generally sown in the beginning of the monsoon and so they require to be thoroughly weeded. It is often grown mixed with the several pulses especially *Arhar* (*Cajanus cajan*—pigeon pea) and other crops, and is commonly rotated with cotton. The subsidiary crops are harvested as they ripen either before the millet is harvested or afterwards. In some provinces like Bombay *rabi* juar is also an important crop.

Pulses.—Pulses are commonly grown throughout India in great variety and form the backbone of the agriculture, since even the present moderate degree of soil fertility could not be maintained without leguminous rotations. They are a primary necessity in the food of a vegetarian population. The yields on the whole are fairly good, mixed cropping is common. The principal pulses are *Arhar* (*Cajanus cajan*), gram (*Cicer aristinum*), various species of *Phaseolus* and *Pisum*.

Cotton is one of the most important commercial crops in India. The average area under cotton in the quinquennium ending 1938-39 was 24.6 million acres and the average yield 5.5 million bales of 400 lbs. each. During the five year period ending 1943-44 the average annual acreage and yield decreased to about 21.9 million acres and 5.4 million bales respectively. In 1943-45 the estimated area and yield were 14.8 million acres and 5.4 million bales respectively. The ascertained area under improved varieties of cotton in 1944-45 was about 7.8 million acres. The consumption of Indian cotton in mill- in India amounted to 4,159,000 bales in 1944-45. The principal export is of short staple cotton below 7/8" in staple but there is also in normal years an export of medium and long staple Indian Cotton, of staple length 7/8" to 1-1/16", such as Punjab-American. There is no Indian cotton belt; Bombay Province, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Berar, Madras Province, Sind and United Provinces and the Indian States of Hyderabad and Baroda, all have important cotton tracts producing distinct types. Sowing and harvesting seasons are equally diverse the former extending from May to December in different parts of the country and the latter from October to May and June. Yields vary greatly; in the best irrigated tracts the normal yield is about 200 lbs. of ginned cotton per acre, and yields much above this have been recorded, whilst in the poorest unirrigated tracts 60 lbs. per acre is a good crop. Of recent years, as the result of the work of the Agricultural Department and the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the quality and yield of staple cottons have improved and also the yield and cleanliness of the produce from the short staple tracts.

The Cotton Transport Act, the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, the Bombay Cotton Market Act, the Central Provinces Cotton Markets Act and the Madras (Commercial Crops) Markets Act have all been passed at the instance of the Committee and are doing much to check adulteration and promote better marketing. In certain provinces, legislation has been enacted, or is under consideration, with the aim of preventing the growing of very inferior varieties and of stopping certain malpractices which affect the quality and reputation of Indian cotton. Agricultural Departments have continued their campaign of cotton improvement apart from improvements in methods of cultivation.

Exports.—The figures for export by sea of Indian cotton from British India to foreign countries for the five fiscal years (ending 31st March) 1938-43 are shown in the table below :—

(In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.)

Countries	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.
United Kingdom	411	472	291	547	229
Other parts of British Empire.	23	27	43	76	56
Japan ..	1,211	1,056	705	885	..
Italy ..	92	52	5	..	..
France ..	169	229	126	..	..
China (exclusive of Hong-kong).	193	681	754	141	..
Belgium ..	142	68	5	..	..
Spain ..	2	15	..	..	..
Germany ..	192	22	..	..	..
Other countries.	268	296	239	289	16
Total ..	2,703	2,918	2,168	1,438	301

Sugarcane. India, until recently a large importer of sugar, is now one of the most important sugarcane growing countries in the world. The area in 1945-46 was estimated to be 3,847,000 acres as against 4,134,000 acres in 1944-45. The crop is mostly grown in the submontane tracts of Northern India, more than half the area being in the United Provinces. The indigenous hard, thin low-sucrose canes have now largely been replaced by seedling canes of high quality mainly the production of the Imperial Sugarcane Breeding Station, Coimbatore. The total areas, under improved varieties of cane of India in 1941-42 and 1942-43 were estimated to be 2,823,207 acres and 3,004,047 acres representing approximately 77.9 and 80.0 per cent respectively of the total area. The number of factories in different Provinces and States has increased from 139 in 1932-33 to 167 in 1944-45 with 140 working factories during the season of 1944-45. The production of sugar direct from cane during the season of 1944-45 totalled 953,500 tons as against 1,216,400 tons in 1943-44, showing a decrease of 21.6 per cent. The percentage

recovery of sugar from cane during 1944-45 for the whole of India was 10.31. Owing to the international situation, sugar imports were negligible during 1944-45, but the supply position continues to be satisfactory.

Oilseeds.—**The crops classified under the heading are chiefly groundnuts, linseed, sesamum and the cruciferous oilseeds (rape, mustard, etc.). Although oilseeds are subject to great fluctuation in price and the crops themselves are more or less precarious by nature, they cover an immense area.**

Groundnut.—India has the largest area under groundnuts in the world. Madras ranks first, claiming more than 50 per cent. of the acreage and production, and is followed by Bombay and Hyderabad. The area under this crop in 1941-42 was 7 million acres. In that year the yield was approximately 3 million tons.

Linseed requires a deep and moist soil and is grown chiefly in the Central Provinces, Bihar and United Provinces. The crop is grown for seed and not for fibre and therefore, has developed a shorter and branching habit of growth. The yield varies from 400 to 500 lbs. per acre. It is grown chiefly for export. Since the outbreak of the Second World War, the area under this crop has fallen considerably owing to the stoppage of exports. The area under linseed was 3,318,000 acres with a yield of 564,000 tons in 1941-42.

Sesamum (Gingelly) is grown all over India. In some places it is grown as a monsoon crop and in others as a winter crop. In 1941-42, it occupied an area of 4,145,000 acres with a yield of 414,000 tons.

The Cruciferous Oilseeds form an important group of crops in Northern India where they grow freely and attain a fair state of development. The area under rape and mustard, including an estimated figure for the area grown mixed with other crop is about 5½ to 7 million acres annually. Production in 1941-42 was 1,004,000 tons from an acreage of 6,204,000 acres. A large portion of the crop is crushed locally for domestic consumption.

Jute is one of the most important cash crops. The fibre is obtained from two species of annual plants called *Corchorus capsularis* and *Corchorus olitorius*.

Jute is grown in the alluvial soils of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam, Bengal contributing to about 80% of the total acreage. The total acreage in India in 1937-38 was 2·9 million acres yielding about 12 million bales jute (one bale = 400 lbs.). It is a rainy season or *Kharif* crop and is sown broadcast during February to May on well prepared seed beds. Two to three inches of rainfall during sowing and alternate periods of sunshine and moderate rainfall (about one or two inches every week) thereafter, seems ideal for a good growth of the crop. It responds well to weeding and thinning processes which are usually given 2 or 3 times during the growing season.

The plants often grow to a height of 12 feet or more. Four to five months after sowing when they are in flower the plants are cut close to the ground. Cut plants are tied up into bundles and steeped under water for retting. In about 12 to 25 days, the retting is complete; the fibre is then carefully separeted out from the stalks, washed and dried. It is then ready for various commercial uses. The outturn of dry fibre of jute generally varies from 12 to 25 mds. with an average of 15 mds. per acre, depending upon soil fertility and other factors.

Quality in jute is judged by its strength, fineness, colour, lustre, length and uniformity. The types of goods ordinarily manufactured from jute fibre in India are hessians, sackings, canvas and tarpaulins; certain 'specialities' for example, rugs and carpets, linoleum hessians, etc., are also made on a small scale. Since the commencement of the second world war, however, jute has been put to many new lines of manufacture in India, e.g., sand bags, union fabrics (jute-cotton), tents, hoodcloth, netting, cords, etc.

India practically holds a monopoly of the production of raw jute. Attempts have been made and are still being made in different parts of the world to grow jute but nowhere has it been possible to grow jute on such a scale as to break down the monopoly of India.

Compulsory restriction of jute acreage in Bengal came into force from 1941. Total areas under the crop in India during the years 1940, 1941 and 1942 were 2,400,970, 21,03,055 and 2,010,475 acres respectively and the corresponding yields were 7,104,195, 6,205,205, and 7,004,140 bales respectively. The average area and the yield of the crop for a period of 10 years ended with 1940 was 23,14,000 acres and 84,74,000 bales respectively.

The annual world consumption of jute during the last 10 years varied from 77 to 126 lakhs of bales of 400 lbs. each, the average being about 98 lakhs of bales. Shipping difficulties and other factors arising out of the war adversely affected the jute trade in 1945.

Tobacco is grown here and there all over the country chiefly, however, in Bengal, Bihar, Bombay, Madras and Burma. Of two varieties cultivated *Nicotiana Tabacum* is by far the most common. Maximum crops are obtained on deep and moist alluvium soils and a high standard of cultivation including liberal manuring is necessary. The seed is germinated in seed beds and the young plants are transplanted when a few inches high, great care being taken to shield them from the sun till they are well established. The crop is very carefully weeded and hoed. It is topped after attaining a height of say, 2ft., and all suckers are removed. The crop ripens from February onwards and is cut just before the leaves become brittle. The greater part of the tobacco grown in India is intended for *Hooka* smoking and is coarse and heavy in flavour. Lighter kinds are also produced for cigar and cigarette manufacture. Of recent years there has been important development in the production, in commercial quantities, of better quality cigarette tobacco both in Madras and in Bihar. The area under tobacco in British India in 1940-41 was 11,25,000 acres as against

11,80,000 acres in 1939-40. The total yield of dried leaf was 423,000 tons in 1940-41 as against 449,000 tons in the preceding year. Bombay is known for the production of a good quality of Bidi Tobacco.

Live-stock Census.—The report on the 5th quinquennial Census of Live-stock in India, taken in January 1940, shows that there were then in British India, excluding United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, 110 million heads of bovine cattle, made up roughly of about 87 million heads of oxen and 22 million heads of buffaloes.

For draught purposes cattle are mainly used everywhere though male buffaloes are important as draught animals in the rice tracts and damper parts of the country. For dairy purposes, the buffalo is important, the milk yield being high and the percentage of butter fat considerably above that in cow's milk. The best known breeds are the Murra buffaloes of the Punjab, the Jafferabai buffaloes of Kathiawar, and the Surti and Pandharpuri buffaloes of the Bombay Province. The cattle and buffalo population in India is abnormally high amounting to over 60 per cent. of the human population. The spread of cultivation has diminished the grazing grounds, insufficient fodder crops are raised and many of the cattle are small, ill fed and inefficient. Nevertheless the best Indian breeds have many merits. Of the draught types, the best known breeds are the Hissar (Punjab), Hansi (Punjab), Bhagnari, Baluchistan), Nellore (Madras), Amrit Mahal (Mysore), Kankrej (Gujarat), Kangayam (Madras), Khillari (U.P.), Malvi (C.I.), Khillar (Deccan), Nimar (East Khandesh), and Dangi (Konkan). Amongst the best milking breeds are the Sahiwal (Punjab), the Gir (Kathiawar) and Sindi (Sind). Of the dual-purpose (i.e. draught and milk combined) the best known breeds are Hissar (Punjab), the Haryana (Punjab cattle), the Thar-Parkar (Sind), the Kankrej (Gujarat) and the Gir (Kathiawar). On the Government cattle-breeding farms pedigree herds are being built up and from these selected bulls are issued, preference being given to special breeding areas to villages which undertake to exclude "scrub" bulls and where serious efforts to maintain a good strain of cow are made. Once established such breeding areas rapidly produce a supply of superior bulls for general distribution and in this way the valuable bulls from Government herds are used to advantage. The premium bull system is also working well in some tracts.

Cattle Improvement.—India possesses some very fine breeds of cattle, each breed being peculiarly suited to the area to which it is indigenous. To mention some, there is the heavy fast Kankrej breed in Gujarat, admirably suited to the sandy deep rutted roads found in this part. Then we have the Dangi or Kala Kheri born and bred in the hilly, heavy rainfall area of the western ghats. Rain and water logged conditions do not affect this breed; indeed, the more the rain, the better it thrives. On the plateau of the Central Deccan, we have the Khillar, a light fast draught animal which thrives on very meagre pastures and is essentially suited to the hard stony country in which it is reared.

A good deal has been done for the improvement of cattle. The various Provinces have farms on which pedigree bulls are bred and reared. These are placed out in suitable villages on a premium system. In the Province of Bombay, Herd Registers are maintained for 8 of the breeds of the Province, shows are held annually and progress is to be noticed in those areas in which such work has been undertaken. In addition, the Bombay Live-stock Improvement Act of 1933, known as the "Castration Act" which is intended to prevent promiscuous breeding by undesirable male stock in the villages has now been applied to 112 villages in the Province.

Sheep Improvement.—It has been estimated that the number of sheep in India is in the neighbourhood of 4½ crores and that the total quantity of wool produce is 8½ crore pounds annually. The production of wool per sheep varies greatly in different parts of the country. In the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind, the Punjab, United Provinces, Rajputana and Western India States, the annual production per sheep is estimated at between 2 lbs to 4 lbs, while in the rest of the Provinces it does not exceed 1 lb. The average for the whole of India is in the neighbourhood of 1·9 lb. per sheep per year. This would indicate the vast scope for increasing wool production.

The improvement of finer qualities of wool has been engaging the attention of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research since 1933, and a systematic breeding on the five principal Indian breeds of sheep was undertaken in the Punjab (Hissar), Madras (Hosur and Bombay Province) and promising results have been achieved. The Wool Analysis Laboratory in Bombay has systematised the methods of valuation of wool for selective breeding and further research on wool fibre and its relation to sheep breeding is being carried out and successful results obtained in the districts.

Dairying.—India is still far behind other countries in the matter of dairy farming and in the retail dairy business. This is mainly due to the climatic conditions of the country and the vast distances to be covered in transporting milk. The only solution seems to be Co-operative dairy produce, handling and sale societies. Dairy farming in India is at present, a cottage industry, each household producing a few pounds of milk; at present this milk is converted by very wasteful methods into products that can be stored and transported long distances, such as ghee, (clarified butter), country butter, and Khawa, a desiccated whole milk produced by boiling milk and evaporating the water contents until a solid mass is obtained.

Each Province has its Agricultural College where Dairying in all its aspects is taught, and for higher training in this subject, there is the Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. A good deal of research is still necessary.

The butter trade has improved considerably of late years. In cities pasteurizing plants for the retail milk trade are gradually increasing. Milk is now sold in sealed bottles; this trade, however, is small. The Indian milk consumer in large cities still demands his milk just prior to consumption. Unlike the two deliveries of milk in other countries, the milk producer in our large

cities has to deliver milk about 5 times a day; this naturally makes milk more expensive. India is experiencing the same difficulties as other countries when milk was produced in the cities (*i.e.*) the destruction of cows and calves in the cities when dry.

The Government of India maintain an Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying at Bangalore where students are given 2 year courses for the Indian Dairy Diploma.

Animal Husbandry.—Details of the steps taken and progress made in the control of disease and improvement of stock are given in a biennial review of animal husbandry in India.

The control of contagious diseases of live-stock in India is carried out by the Civil Veterinary Departments in the Provinces and major Indian States. The staffs of these departments are, for the most part, recruited from among the graduates of Indian Veterinary Colleges of which there are five, viz., one each at Lahore, Patna, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. The chief research centre is the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute at Mukteswar in the United Provinces and its branch at Izatnagar, near Bareilly. This institute is maintained by the Government of India and has recently been considerably expanded, the latest additions being a poultry research station and a nutrition institute. A certain amount of research is also conducted at the Provincial Colleges.

In addition to research, the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute also manufactures large quantities of sera and vaccines for the use of the Provincial Departments in their fight against disease and until recently was the only manufacturing centre for these products. Serum institutes have, however, been opened in recent years at Madras and Bangalore, mainly for the manufacture of biological products for the use of the Madras and Mysore Civil Veterinary Departments respectively.

The chief diseases that the Civil Veterinary Departments have to deal with are glanders and Surra in equines, and rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, hæmorrhagic Septicæmia, black quarter and anthrax in ruminants while tuberculosis, Johne's disease and contagious abortion are assuming greater importance than in the past. Glanders and Surra are both scheduled diseases under the glanders and fracy act. Glanders is incurable but surra can now be successfully treated with Naganol. This disease (surra) also affects camels, cattle and dogs and in recent years its importance as a bovine disease has been more widely recognised.

Of the diseases of ruminants mentioned, all, with the exception of foot and mouth disease, can now be controlled either by the inoculation of protective sera or by vaccination.

The successful manufacture of anthrax "spore" vaccine at Mukteswar is another advance of great importance in the fight against live-stock disease in India.

Indian poultry are also subject to several contagious diseases. The dreaded "Ranikhet" disease is fairly wide-spread and its ravages have seriously interfered with the poultry industry. So far no treatment, either curative or prophylactic, has proved successful and the application of strict hygienic measures still remains the chief method of controlling it. Fowl pox and Fowl cholera vaccines are available for the protection of poultry against those diseases.

The introduction of disease into India is controlled by the application of the "Live-stock Importation Act" at all ports at which the landing of animals is permitted.

In addition to their duties in connection with disease control, the Civil Veterinary Departments also conduct the treatment of animals in hospitals and dispensaries. The institutions are for the most part maintained by Local Boards with financial assistance from Government, the professional staff usually being provided by the Governments.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

Agricultural Progress.—The historical aspect of agricultural development in India has been fully dealt with in the report of the Linlithgow Commission. The Famine Commission as long ago as 1866 made the first proposal for a separate Department of Agriculture but little resulted except the collection of agricultural statistics and other data with the object of throwing light on famine problems. The Famine Commission of 1880 by their masterly review of the possibilities of agricultural development revived interest in the matter and their proposal for a new Department for Agriculture and allied subjects in the Government of India and for provincial departments of agriculture bore fruit eventually. Provincial Departments mainly concerned themselves at first with agricultural statistics but experimental farms were opened at Saidapet in 1871, Poona in 1880, Cawnpore in 1881 and Nagpur in 1883; there were various sporadic attempts at agricultural improvement but no real beginning was made until technical agricultural officers were appointed. In 1901, the first Inspector-General of Agriculture was appointed and in the same year an Imperial Mycologist was added followed by an Imperial Entomologist in 1903. The present departments of agriculture, however, owe their existence to the foresight and energy of Lord Curzon whose famous despatch of 1903 marked the commencement of the reorganisation which took place in 1905. That scheme provided for a central research institute at Pusa, completely staffed provincial departments of agriculture with agricultural colleges and provincial research institutes and an experimental farm in each important agricultural tract. The Indian Agricultural Service was constituted in 1906. Since that date progress has been steady and continuous. With the advent of the reforms of 1919, agriculture became a provincial transferred subject but the Government of India retained responsibility for central research institutions and for certain matters connected with the diseases and pests of plants and animals. The Imperial Sugarcane-breeding station at Coimbatore is yet another branch of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute.

Parallel developments took place in the provision made for matters connected with animal health. The now world-famous Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research at Mukteswar started in 1893 as a modest hill laboratory for research on rinderpest. It is now a fully equipped research institute which also manufactures protective sera and vaccines of which some 6 million doses are issued annually. The Civil Veterinary Department was formed in 1891 and until 1912 was under the control of the Inspector-General. The departments were completely provincialised in 1919, the Government of India continuing to finance and control the Mukteswar Research Institute and its branch station at Izatnagar (Bareilly).

Recent Progress.—As now constituted, the agricultural departments include a complete organisation for bringing the results of the application of science to agriculture into the village. At one end of the scale are the agricultural colleges and research institutes—at the other thousands of village demonstration plots where the effect of improved seed, methods, implements and manures is shown under the cultivators' own conditions. Intermediate links in the chain are the experimental farms, where scientific research is translated into field practice, demonstration and seed farms and seed stores. The ascertained results of the work of the agricultural department are striking enough. The latest available figure regarding the area under improved varieties of crops in British India was approximately 23·00 million acres. These figures by no means represent the whole extent to which improved strains have replaced old varieties as it is almost impossible to gauge the full extent of the "natural spread" of improved varieties. Improved methods of cultivation and manuring are steadily spreading, work is in progress on most of the major crops and each year brings new triumphs.

The Government of India have recently announced their intention to render further assistance to the agriculturists by providing better facilities for credit and for the marketing of agricultural produce. A central marketing section has been established under the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. It works in collaboration with the special marketing staff appointed in the various provinces.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

In Chapter III of their Report, the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India held that agricultural research in India was still in its infancy; that however efficient the organisation which was built up for demonstration and propaganda, it could not achieve a full measure of success unless it was based on research; that lack of co-ordination in agricultural research had prejudicially affected progress; that there was a wide field open for the co-operation of the Government of India and of Provincial Governments in regard to agricultural research; and that it was the duty of the Government of India in the discharge of the ultimate responsibility for the welfare of the vast agricultural population of this country, to advance research in every way possible without encroaching upon the functions of Provincial Governments in that sphere.

The Royal Commission, after discussing the possible methods by which closer contact might be established between scientific investigators working in the Institutions under the Central Government and investigators employed under the Provincial Governments, recommended the establishment of an Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to which the Imperial Agricultural Research Institutions and the Provincial Agricultural Research Institutions would stand in exactly the same relation

In the Department of Education, Health & Lands Resolution No. 826-Agr., dated 23rd May, 1929, the Government of India decided that the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research should be registered under the Registration of Societies Act, XXI of 1860, and the Council was accordingly registered as a Society under the provisions of that Act. The Royal Commission on Agriculture envisaged that the primary function of the Council should be to promote, guide and co-ordinate agricultural, including veterinary, research in India and to link it with agricultural research in other parts of the Empire and in foreign countries. It should make arrangements for the training of research workers, should act as a clearing house of information in regard not only to research but also to agricultural and veterinary matters generally and should take over the publication work which was being carried out by the Imperial Agricultural Department In the light of the experience gained during the years the Council has been in existence, it has recently been decided that the Council's functions should be enlarged to include work connected with the application of the results of research to field practice and the Council's function is now to undertake, aid, promote and co-ordinate agricultural and animal husbandry education, research and its application in practice, development and marketing in India by all means calculated to increase scientific knowledge of the subjects and to secure its adoption in everyday practice.

The Commission recommended that the Council should be entrusted with the administration of a non lapsing fund of Rs. 50 lakhs to which additions should be made from time to time as financial conditions permitted. The Government of India decided that an initial lump grant supplemented by a fixed minimum grant annually should be made to the Council. They decided that the initial grant should be Rs. 25 lakhs of which Rs. 15 lakhs would be provided in the budget for 1929-30 and from the next financial year onward the annual recurring grant would be fixed at Rs. 7.25 lakhs per annum of which Rs. 5 lakhs would be devoted to the furtherance of the scientific objects of the Council and the remaining Rs. 2.25 lakhs to the cost of its staff and Secretariat. In 1940 the Agricultural Produce Cess Act was passed under which a cess of ½ per cent *ad valorem* on certain commodities was levied for the purpose of providing funds for carrying out the general research programme of the

Council. The proceeds of the cess were expected to yield in a normal year about Rs. 14 lakhs.

As regards the constitution of the Council, the Government of India decided that the Council should be divided into two parts, a Governing Body which would have the management of all the affairs and funds of the Council subject to certain limitations and an Advisory Board the functions of which would be to examine all proposals in connection with the scientific objects of the Council which might be submitted to the Governing Body. The Governing Body of the Council consists of the Member of the Governor-General's Council in charge of the portfolio of Agriculture who is the ex-officio Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, I.C.A.R., the Ministers of Agriculture in the Provinces, one representative from the Council of State, two representatives from the Legislative Assembly, one representative of European business community and one representative of the Indian business community, two representatives of the Advisory Board, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture and such other persons including nominees of Indian States as may be appointed from time to time by His Excellency the Governor-General. The Advisory Board consists of the Vice-Chairman of the Society (ex-officio Chairman) the Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Commissioners, the Directors of the I.A.R.I., the I.V.R.I. and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, the Directors of Agriculture and members of the Society representing the Provincial Veterinary Departments of the Provinces, a representative of minor administrations, a representative of the Forest Research Institute, a representative of the Co-operative Department, a representative of the Indian Research Fund Association, four representatives of Indian Universities, a representative of the Indian Tea Association and the United Planters' Association of Southern India, representatives of the All-India Commodity Committees, persons nominated as members on the ground of scientific knowledge or other special qualifications and such other persons including nominees of Indian States as may be appointed from time to time by His Excellency the Governor-General.

At present the following Indian States are affiliated to the Council, *viz.*,—

Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, Bhopal, Cochin, Kashmir, Baroda, Gwalior, Bikaner and Patiala.

Officers of the Council.—

Chairman.—The Honourable Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh.

Vice-Chairman.—Sir Herbert R. Stewart, C.I.E., I.A.S. (on leave). Sardar Bahadur Sir Datar Singh (Officiating).

Joint Vice-Chairman.—Sardar Bahadur Sir Datar Singh.

Secretary.—M. S. Randhawa, I.C.S., F.N.I., F.I.A.Sc., F.N.A.

Under-Secretary.—Rai Sahib S. C. Sarkar, B.A.

Animal Husbandry Commissioner.—Major Grahame Williamson, O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.

Agricultural Commissioner.—D. R. Sethi, C.I.E., I.A.S.

Assistant Animal Husbandry Commissioner.—H. K. Lal, F.S.C., M.R.C.V.S.

Assistant Agricultural Commissioner.—I. B. Chatterji M.Sc. (Agri.), L.Ag.

Statistical Adviser.—Dr. P. V. Sukhatme, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Agricultural Marketing Adviser.—Khan Bahadur A. R. Malik.

Editor, Council's Journals.—Dr. U. N. Chatterji, D.Sc., Ph.D.

IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING IN INDIA.

In view of the importance of agricultural marketing as an aid to the general economic recovery of the country, the Government of India decided to give effect to the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Agriculture and generally endorsed by the Central Banking Enquiry Committee regarding marketing surveys. After consultation with Provincial Governments, it was decided that the first step should be the appointment of a highly qualified and experienced marketing expert with practical knowledge of agricultural marketing in other countries.

Central Agricultural Marketing Dept.—In accordance with this decision, the office of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Govt. of India, which has since been redesignated as the Central Agricultural Marketing Department, was constituted with effect from 1st January 1935, at Delhi with Mr. A. M. Livingstone as the first Agricultural Marketing Adviser. After more than six years of useful activities in India, he relinquished charge of his office, on the 17th March, 1941. The present incumbent of the post is Khan Bahadur A. R. Malikh, M.A., B.Sc., (Edin.).

The post of Deputy Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India which had been added on to the Department in July 1940 was held in abeyance till September 1943, when it was revived and filled by Khan Bahadur A. R. Malik, M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.). On his appointment as Agricultural Marketing Adviser in August 1945, Khan Bahadur Malik was succeeded by Dr. T. G. Shivrame, B.Ag., Ph.D., F.S.S., F.R. Econs. S., as Deputy Agricultural Marketing Adviser. The technical Staff now consists of an Agricultural Marketing Adviser, a Deputy Agricultural Marketing Adviser, 3 senior Marketing Advisers, 4 Marketing Officers (including

Marketing Officer, Arecanuts) one supervising Officer (Grading Stations) and 16 Assistant Marketing Officers including an officer on Special Duty (Dried fish). The commencement of the year 1943 saw the bifurcation of the Dept. at two stations, viz., Delhi and Ajmer, but since January, 1946, the entire Dept. is located at Delhi.

With the help of suitable subsidies from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the Provincial Governments established similar organisations in their respective areas and have, in some cases, further added to their staffs to meet the growing demand for developmental work of a practical nature. Certain leading Indian States have also co-operated by appointing full-time officers in their States and over 200 States have nominated officers to deal with marketing questions. In Provinces and States which have no Senior Marketing Officers the Director of Agriculture supervises the work of the marketing section. The Central Marketing Staff are responsible for the survey work in a large number of States which do not have staffs of their own. They also have to advise and assist the local marketing staffs in carrying out their work.

Marketing Scheme.—The Marketing Scheme was originally sanctioned for a period of five years and the new organisation was given the two-fold task of (*i*) carrying out marketing surveys and publishing reports describing in detail the present system of marketing of some of the more important agricultural and animal husbandry products with recommendations regarding the lines of future improvement and (*ii*) drawing up suitable grade specifications after examining the chemical and physical characteristics of market samples of such commodities and testing the working under practical conditions. Apart from the Report on Cold Storage and Transport of Perishable Produce, in Delhi, which was issued in 1937, All-India Marketing Survey Reports in respect of wheat, linseed, eggs, tobacco, grapes, coffee, potatoes, milk, groundnuts, rice, hides, sugar, citrus fruits, markets and fairs, co-operative marketing, lac, skins, coconuts, gram, bananas, cashewnuts, barley and sheep and goats have been published already, while the reports on fish, cattle and wool and hair are expected to be released shortly. The reports on some other commodities, viz., rapeseed, mustard and toria, stone and small fruits, maize and millets, sann hamp, castor seed, ghee and other milk products, sesamum and niger seed, meat, poultry, mangoes, pulses, fibres and chillies are in different stages of preparation and some of these have been completed and are in the press. A supplement to the wheat Report, bringing the statistical data given therein up-to-date, has also been completed and is being sent to the press. "A Handbook on the quality of Indian Wool", which is intended to serve as a guide to wool merchants and persons interested in wool and a "Preliminary Guide to Indian Fish, Fisheries and Methods of fishing and curing" have also been published. During the year 1943, at the instance of the Government of India, rapid marketing surveys were also conducted in respect of (*i*) Certain English Vegetables (peas, beans, cabbage, cauliflower, tomatoes, and carrots) and certain important pulses; (2) bones and bonemeals; and (3) Indian requirements of agricultural implements and machinery, and the relevant reports were submitted to Government. It is not intended to publish these reports at this stage. In 1944, the Department similarly carried out a rapid survey of milk production in Delhi Province in connection with a scheme for the supply of milk to Government servants in Delhi and New Delhi, and submitted the report to the Government. In 1945, a rapid survey on cardamoms was carried out and the report thereon submitted to Government. The question of publishing the report is under consideration. A similar survey on arecanuts was initiated towards the close of the year and the report thereon is being prepared for submission to Government.

Cold Storage Transport.—With a view to studying the commercial possibilities of cold storage transport of perishable products like fruits, etc., certain refrigerated transport trials were conducted during 1940-41 on two N.W.R. cold storage wagons. All-India survey work on cold storage was also carried out in part during that period. In view, however, of the recent transport difficulties and the consequent shortage of wagons, the experiment and survey on cold storage has had to be postponed for the present

Grading and Marking.—In discussing steps which might be taken to improve the general level of quality the Royal Commission thought that organised trade associations in India could give great assistance in applying effective pressure to secure improved quality from the producers. This view was fully borne out by the preliminary marketing surveys and two general lines of action were decided upon: first, the physical grading and packing of commodities such as fruits, eggs, etc., on the basis of statutory standards and, secondly, the standardisation of contract terms for staples such as cereals and oilseeds. The former involved legislation and the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, was passed in February 1937, for defining standards of quality and methods of marking in respect of prescribed grade designations applied to schedule products. As a result of consultation with provincial governments and representative trade and manufacturing interests, further commodities were added to the schedule to the Act, which now includes fruits, vegetables, eggs, dairy produce, tobacco, coffee, hides and skins, fruit products, *ata*, oilseeds, vegetable oils (including hydrogenated oils and vegetable fats), cotton, rice, lac, wheat, sann hemp, sugarcane gur (jaggery), myrobalans and *bura*. The grading and marking rules in respect of most of these commodities have been duly prepared and notified. Tentative grade specifications and rules for several varieties of rice and fruits have also been drawn up. Several Indian States have adopted similar legislation and are applying the AGMARK to the commodities graded in their areas.

The development of trading on the basis of the standard methods of grading is definitely "catching on". In the early stages, experimental grading stations are operated on the basis of provisional standards; subsequently

the process of grading and marking is done commercially on a voluntary basis by packers holding a Certificate of Authorisation issued by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser. The authorised packer may be the primary producer or co-operative society or an association of primary producers, village collectors and processors or the individual larger packer or manufacturer holding a key position in the process of distribution.

By the close of the year 1944, the standardised grading and marking of the many commodities referred to above was being carried out commercially at some 323 centres. During 1945 alone more than Rs. 731 lakhs worth of produce were sold under the Agmark as compared with about 813 lakhs in the previous year as per details below:

Commodity.	*Value of quantity graded during*	
	1944.	1945.
	Rs.	Rs.
Ghee	5,70,83,462	4,76,37,001
Butter	29,73,036	40,62,765
Edible Oils	16,67,460	48,85,910
Hides	10,73,572	9,42,292
Eggs	17,07,112	17,41,355
Rice	22,95,176	..
Ata	76,892	..
Tobacco	18,55,290	35,08,801
Sugarcane gur ..	80,699	49,041
Bura	80,675	446
Cotton	55,82,799	40,55,041
Sann Hemp ..	60,62,000	60,92,000
Fruits & Vegetables	3,01,358	2,14,765
Fruit Products ..	4,78,814	1,38,805
Potatoes	..	..
Total ..	8,13,13,275	7,31,28,271

It will, incidentally, be seen from the above statement that in the cases of a majority of commodities the grading scheme has held its own satisfactorily in spite of the abnormal circumstances created by the war such as scarcity and transport and movement restrictions, etc. The total value of the produce graded during the year 1945 was, however, less than that graded during the previous year, as certain commodities like *rice*, and *ata* were not graded during the year and the quantity graded also declined in a few cases, *e.g.*, ghee, owing to stricter quality control arrangements. To some extent a substantial military demand was responsible for keeping up the progress in the grading of commodities like ghee, butter and eggs. In the case of ghee, the decrease in the quantity graded was also due to the fact, that owing to the termination of hostilities, the quantity of military purchase declined during the latter half of the year particularly in the Kathiawar area. Grading of ghee recorded a sharp expansion in the U. P. both in 1944 and in 1945 mainly because of a decision of the Provincial Government to ban all exports of ghee out of the Province except for a limited quantity of Agmark graded ghee for civilian consumption in areas normally catered to by the U.P. The U.P. Government have also fixed higher prices for Agmark graded mustard oil as against the ungraded oil. The grading output of this commodity is, therefore, on the increase. It is noteworthy that this principle of standardising the quality of commodities subject to substantial inter and intra-provincial movements is becoming increasingly popular. The Bihar Government are now following the example of the U.P. Government and are exploring the possibilities of adopting similar arrangements in respect of the marketable and exportable surplus of ghee and mustard oil in that province. As a first Step, the Revised Ghee Grading Scheme, which is in force in the U.P., has been extended to Bihar. The egg grading scheme is also progressing satisfactorily, and recently the Eggs Grading and Marking Rules have been amended, thus reducing the number of grades from six to four in order to facilitate rapid marketing. An interesting experiment for marking the date of grading on the shell of graded eggs was initiated at Delhi and was attended with a fair amount of success. It is proposed to adopt the principle on a wider scale as soon as circumstances permit.

Staples like *rice* and *ata* being in short supply due to war conditions have, however, recently gone down in the grading scale. Towards the close of 1943 an experiment was initiated in Madras Province to grade *rice* according to *ad hoc* war quality specifications and to link up such grading with the activities of the local Civil Supplies Department. The scheme expanded considerably but had to be closed down towards the close of 1944 due to low arrivals in the market of good quality rice. The Department also decided recently to abandon the *ata* grading scheme as it was not considered to be of direct benefit to the producers. The view has generally been adopted that as far as possible the grading of commodities, the quality of which could not be verified by definite chemical tests, should not be allowed to expand on any considerable scale. An exception has, however, been made in regard to commodities like fruits and vegetables, sugarcane gur and *bura*, when graded by producers' organisations only. The task of assisting the formation of such organisations is also being pursued vigorously.

Special mention should be made here of the scheme for the grading and marking of sannhemp introduced towards the close of 1942. The scheme was drawn up as a result of complaints received from the Hemp Controller in the United Kingdom regarding the low quality of exports of hemp from India. The scheme follows the general lines of all other grading schemes under the Agmark in that grading is done by authorised packers holding certificates of authorisation issued by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Govt. of India. The Govt. of India have, by a notification under the Sea Customs Act, prohibited the export of sannhemp not graded under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937. In order to ensure that grading is done correctly and in accordance with the Act and the Rules, a special inspectorate staff consisting of one Chief Inspector and 7 Inspectors has been appointed at stations at Benares, Calcutta, Vizianagram and Bombay. The major portion of the cost of this staff is recovered from the trade by means of a charge of six annas

per bale. The Vice-President of the London Hemp Association visited India towards the close of 1944 and discussed the scheme with the Agricultural Marketing Adviser and the Inspectorate staff. As a result of these discussions, certain modifications in the scheme will shortly be carried out so as to ensure harmonious working. The Dept. generally keeps in touch with importers abroad and takes into account their views as also those of the exporters in this country before making any modifications in the Scheme.

In the beginning of 1944 a conference of tobacco interests convened at Guntur decided that the quality of exports of all types of tobacco from India should be controlled and that no tobacco should be exported on consignment account unless it conformed to Agmark specifications. Accordingly, early in 1945, the Central Government banned under S.19 of the Sea Customs Act, the export of flue-cured Virginia, sun-cured Virginia, sun-cured Natu and Motihari tobaccos to a foreign country other than the U.K., unless it was graded under the Tobacco Grading & Marking Rules, and certified as such by the Inspectors appointed for the purpose. They also sanctioned the posts of one Chief Inspector and 8 Inspectors to be stationed at Guntur and other centres for purposes of quality control. Later, at a conference of the trade presided over by the Supply Member of the Government of India and attended by a representative of the Tobacco Leaf Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, it was decided to extend the scheme of restricted exports to the U.K. also, and accordingly the Government of India issued a notification withdrawing the exception allowed in the case of exports to the U. K. from the operation of their former Notification banning the export of ungraded tobacco. The result is that the four varieties of tobacco mentioned above cannot be exported to a foreign country unless they are graded according to Agmark specifications. The Indian Central Tobacco Committee, who were placed in charge of all developmental and marketing schemes concerning tobacco, accordingly sanctioned an additional staff of 1 Senior Inspector and 10 Inspectors for exercising quality control. The entire tobacco grading scheme is now being financed by the Committee from the funds placed at their disposal by the Government of India. The Chief Inspector and all Inspectors, except two, are stationed at Guntur, which is an important virginia tobacco centre, and certain other places situated close to it. Two Inspectors are stationed at Bombay and Calcutta to exercise control over the exports from those places. The Tobacco Grading Scheme has been in operation for about a year and it is hoped that as in the case of sannhemp the quality of the graded products has improved appreciably.

Early in 1944 a conference of fruit products manufacturers convened by the Central Agricultural Marketing Department decided in favour of legislative action for enforcing higher standards of hygiene and sanitation in the factories. The decision was duly considered by the Government of India, and towards the end of 1945 they promulgated the Fruit Products Control Order, 1945, under the Defence of India Rules. According to this Order no manufacturer can produce on or after 1-7-46 any kind of fruit or vegetable products in British India without holding a licence under the Order from the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, the licence being granted on the fulfilment of certain conditions with regard to hygiene, sanitation, grade specifications, etc. laid down in the Order. The term "fruit products" would cover squashes, juices, syrups, etc., and the term "vegetable products," pickles and other allied products. In this connection the Government of India have sanctioned the posts of 1 Senior Inspector and 10 Inspectors as Inspectorate Staff for the purposes of assisting the Agricultural Marketing Adviser in the grant of the licence, inspection of factories, exercise of quality control and other cognate matters.

Inspection of Graded Produce.—In order to ensure adequate control of quality and proper grading, several persons in the provinces and States were authorised by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to inspect graded produce and grading centres. The co-operation of agricultural, veterinary and allied departments in all provinces was sought for in this connection and several of their officers were provided with the necessary authority to inspect grading stations and graded produce. Arrangements have also been made for controlling the quality of graded produce by systematically analysing samples collected by the inspecting staff both from the packers' premises as well as from the markets. Nearly 10,000 samples of ghee and quite a large number of edible oil samples were analysed at the Central Control Laboratory, Cawnpore, during the calendar year 1945. Several samples of graded gur, bura, butter and fruit products are being periodically analysed at the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute and two Assistant Chemists have been appointed for the purpose.

In the earlier stages, the analysis of ata samples was being done by the Cerealist, Agricultural College, Lyallpur, and to a limited extent by the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of the Central Provinces. In 1943, an Ata Analyst was appointed to assist the Cerealist at Lyallpur in this work. A Rice Analyst was also added to the headquarters staff and the entire analytical work on rice samples was made over to him. For the purpose of keeping a vigilant watch on the quality of Agmark eggs put in Delhi market, an Egg Grading Demonstrator has also been appointed and the number of stale eggs put on the market has decreased considerably.

The exercise of quality control by examination of samples at these laboratories naturally involves a certain amount of unavoidable expenditure. This is partly offset by the sale of AGMARK labels to authorised packers. It was, however, observed that the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, under which such recoveries were being made, did not permit the levy of any further charges than what the labels, etc., were costing to the Department. In order, therefore, that a portion, if not the whole, of the inspection cost could be recovered from the packers who were the chief beneficiaries from the grading scheme, the Act was amended in about the middle of 1943 so as to permit recoveries on

labels for this purpose as well as for arranging any special publicity with regard to particular commodities. In the early stages, before the grading of a particular commodity has passed the experimental stage and proved its merit, it has not always been found possible to get the packers to agree to contribute in this way. Steps are being taken, however, to make quality control as far as possible self-supporting, particularly with regard to commodities mainly produced for export, *e.g.*, sannhemp, or commodities like *ghee*, the grading of which has now become definitely established. The principle of recovering a part of the cost of quality control has also been extended to the commodities, edible oils, fruit products, rice, butter (and vanaspati which is not, however, being graded).

The fairly rapid expansion in the grading of *ghee* from year to year has also committed the Department to ensure that proper arrangements are instituted or existing ones stiffened in order to provide for an unfailing check on the quality of the graded products. Certain new measures have accordingly been instituted to guard against justifiable criticism in this regard. Firstly, rigorous tests have been introduced for examining the purity of *ghee* and ensuring its freedom from adulteration. A policy of making the chemists at the laboratories of authorised packers as government servants so as to ensure that they are free from possible influences has also been initiated, the experiment being, however, confined to the United Provinces and Bihar for the present. At a conference of *ghee* packers held on the 21st April 1945, the proposed measures have generally been agreed to and the conference have further agreed to a proportionate increase in the charges levied on graded ghee so as to make the scheme self-supporting.

As a further measure of improving the existing quality control arrangements, it was also decided to divide the areas in which the ghee grading centres are located into three important zones, each zone being placed under the charge of an Inspector. Two Inspectors have so far been appointed, one with headquarters at Delhi and the other with headquarters at Patna. A third Inspector will be appointed shortly. These Inspectors exercise very vigilant control over the quality of Agmark ghee in their respective areas, and as a result of the various quality control measures, the reputation of the purity of Agmark ghee is likely to be enhanced to a considerable extent. Owing to the fact that the Kathiawar and Baroda States contributed a large proportion to the ghee graded in the country, it was found necessary to establish a Subsidiary Laboratory in Kathiawar for doing the immediate work connected with the analysis of samples. The exact place where the Laboratory is to be located is under consideration. In 1945 especially, in view of the growing popularity of Agmark products, measures were directed particularly in regard to stricter quality control and they were enforced in the case of ghee to a great degree.

Standard Contract Terms.—The Standard Contracts terms for wheat and linseed, were finally agreed to by the Grain and Oilseeds Conference, 1938, and similar terms for groundnuts were settled at an informal Conference held at Bombay in January 1939. A fairly satisfactory measure of agreement has been obtained regarding the adoption of the terms and while certain trading associations have started trading on this basis, unanimous support was not forthcoming, owing partly to the existence of an excessive number of small "futures" trading associations scattered all over the country and partly to the opposition of one or two important trading institutions and certain influential exporting and importing interests.

With a view to bringing about uniformity in the different contract terms for wheat and linseed (including the Standard Contract) adopted by the trade, an informal Conference of the representatives of 3 important trade associations of Bombay was convened in February 1941. Besides suggesting certain changes in the tolerances and limits of rejection for damaged, slightly damaged and shrivelled grains, the Conference made 2 important recommendations, viz., that (1) 25 tons should be adopted as an alternative to 500 maunds as the minimum unit of transaction, and (2) that the Cwt. should be adopted as an alternative to the maund as the unit of quotation. In the case of linseed, the Conference further suggested that the cleaning charge under "Refraction" should be lowered. These latter suggestions were circulated to the trade interests concerned and they have been accepted.

In the case of wheat, it has been decided to amend the Standard Contract for wheat as finally agreed to in 1938 and thereby implement the above-mentioned recommendations.

The Standard Groundnut Contract was examined at the Bombay Conference, 1941, and several minor changes were suggested. These were afterwards circulated to the trade interests concerned. As regards Hand Picked Selected Groundnuts (kernels and nuts in shell), the Contract terms agreed to at a Conference held in 1940, were further revised and accepted by 2 leading trade associations of Bombay. Three leading exporters of groundnuts in Madras adopted the Standard Groundnut Contract from the beginning of 1942 and they have reported that the Contract terms have been readily accepted both by the sellers and purchasing agents and that they worked very well during the period of adoption. The question of enforcing the standard contract terms for groundnuts by legislation was examined at a conference of groundnut interests convened at Bombay in August 1944 under the joint auspices of the Central Agricultural Marketing Department and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The conference agreed upon the various terms except in regard to driage and methods for estimating it, and recommended that the joint be examined by the Oilseeds Committee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and till then the driage clause may be omitted. It was also felt that the trade should adopt the standard contract terms voluntarily, compulsion being introduced only if the trade fail to do so.

Standard Containers.—For most commodities the containers used in India are very variable in size. Owing to their fragile nature the contents are subject to appreciable damage which also varies in extent. To overcome these

difficulties, trials on a commercial scale were carried out in Madras, Travancore, Bengal, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Assam, Rampur State, United Provinces, etc., with boxes of standard patterns for use in transit of eggs and fruits. Careful records were kept of the results for comparing the standard and the ordinary containers.

In the Travancore experiment conducted during 1939 and 1940 covering about 3,00,000 eggs, the loss by damaged and broken eggs in the standard boxes was only 0.52 per cent. as compared with damage and loss through pilferage of 1.77 per cent. in the ordinary baskets. As a result of the experiments, almost the entire exports of eggs from the State to other markets like Madras were packed in the improved containers in 1941. This was facilitated by the grant of suitable concessions in freight rates by the railway companies. In the Bengal trials the total wastage in the standard boxes was 0.5 per cent. as compared with 2.5 per cent. in the case of baskets. The experiments conducted by the Rampur State revealed that in 3 out of 4 containers of eggs consigned to Nainital in August 1941, the contents were absolutely undamaged, while in the case of the fourth, the damage was only about 1 per cent. Such reductions in the physical loss of produce are of small magnitude, but even a saving of 1 per cent. on this score alone would represent an economy of something like Rs. 5¼ lakhs in the cost of distribution of the eggs put on the market. These experiments, however, received a set back during 1942 owing to transport difficulties created by the War.

Legislation Regulating Markets.— The draft model bill for the regulation of markets circulated by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser in the year 1938 formed the basis for necessary legislation in provinces and States. Agricultural Produce Markets Acts are now in force in the Punjab, North West Frontier Province, Sind, Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces, Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior and Hyderabad and the question is under consideration in other Provinces and States where no legislation already exists. The Regulated Markets are, however, mostly in respect of particular commodities which are of local importance. For instance in Amraoti in the C.P. the number of regulated markets for cotton is significant. It rose from 36 in 1942 to 39 in 1945, and the number of other agricultural markets from 5 in 1942 to 7 in 1945. In Madras, the Madras Commercial crops Markets Act, 1933, is in operation, and is applicable to cotton markets in Tirupur, Adoni and Nandyal, to groundnuts at Cuddalore, and to tobacco markets in Guntur district and Bezwada taluk. In Sind and the Punjab, the regulated markets are in respect of cereals and pulses. Among the Indian States, Hyderabad and Gwalior occupy premier places, the former having at present 28 regulated, markets, and the latter 36. It is, however, observed that due to abnormal conditions legislation relating to regulated markets is not making the desirable progress. It is, however, gratifying to note that the necessity for organising regulated markets has recently been stressed by the Central Food Advisory Council and attention of the Provinces and States has been drawn to the draft bill proposed by the Central Agricultural Marketing Department in 1938 in this connection.

The attempts at regulating the markets were fittingly strengthened and supplemented by the passage on the 28th March 1939, by the Central Government of the Standards of Weight Act, 1939. The Act came into force with effect from the 1st July 1942 and the Standards of Weights Rules, 1942 have also been prepared. The Rules will be enforced as soon as sets of standard weights are ready for distribution to the Provincial and State Governments.

Broadcasting Market Quotations—The dissemination of reliable and accurate market intelligence is an essential function of the marketing department. The solution of the problems of food administration and price control would have been facilitated if a properly co-ordinated All India Market News Service had been in existence from the beginning. Unfortunately, due mainly to lack of funds, the Central Agricultural Marketing Department had to rest content with a skeleton service of limited value. Similarly, except in the United Provinces, where a fairly comprehensive market intelligence service is being run under a special marketing staff, the arrangements in this behalf in the various provinces and States are totally inadequate.

The Central Agricultural Marketing Department at present broadcasts (1) the daily market rates of a number of commodities at Hapur market, (2) the daily quotation for a few commodities like rice, *gur*, *pistaches*, raisins and almonds at Peshawar and wheat, *rice*, cotton and wool at Karachi and sugar at Bombay, (3) a weekly market report dealing with the fluctuations in prices of commodities like wheat, rice, oilseeds, pulses and several graded articles at various centres in India. During the year 1943, at the instance of the Food Department arrangements were made to broadcast daily the market rates for coarse grains at a number of selected centres all over India; but this broadcast was discontinued after a short time. The Department is also issuing a monthly review of prices and stocks relating to various commodities.

Publicity for Agmark.—The necessity for publicity for any scheme of agricultural improvement should be obvious. Efforts are accordingly being made to keep the public informed of the activities of the Department through the media of newspapers, exhibitions of special posters at railway stations and other suitable public places, and by putting up demonstrations stalls at the various agricultural and industrial exhibitions in the provinces and States. In these exhibitions, public demonstrations are given of the technique of grading by exhibiting illustrative maps, diagrams and charts relating to the production, supplies and prices and by sale of the actual graded commodities. A brief pamphlet on the "Story of Agmark" has also been prepared for distribution to the public. In the recent period, publicity of the above sort has however been modest as it was not considered desirable to increase the demand for Agmark products when it might not be possible to meet it due to scarcity conditions. At the same time



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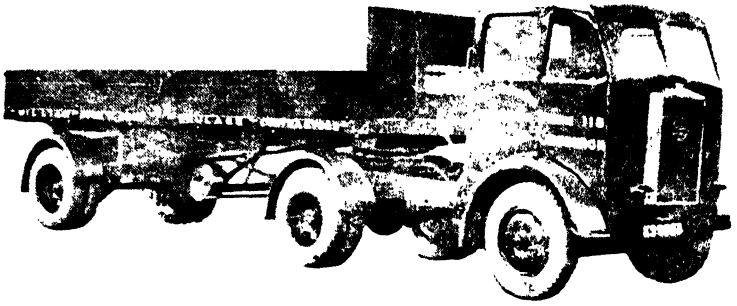
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it was found necessary to arrange for special publicity if any section of the trade in a particular commodity wanted it and was prepared to contribute towards the cost. The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, has therefore been suitably amended to recover such cost.

The question of setting up departmental AGMARK stalls was examined recently and it was considered necessary that their establishment and efficient running would be best facilitated only if the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, was suitably amended. Proposals for the same have accordingly been submitted to the Govt. of India recently.

Development of Export Markets. The Royal Commission on Agriculture and more recently the Indian Government Trade Commissioners abroad have pointed out repeatedly that the main obstacle in the way of attempts at pushing Indian agricultural products abroad was lack of standardisation in the quality and have stressed the need for an organised attempt to improve the quality of exported goods. The Central Agricultural Marketing Department has from the beginning paid close attention to this problem. A scheme for the grading and marking of seedlac exported out of India was initiated in 1941 and during the period from July 1941 to January 1942, 2 consignments of graded seedlac weighing about 2,194 maunds were sent to the United States of America. Though the report on the first consignment was favourable, the experiment had to be abandoned due to the abnormal conditions consequent on the War. A reference has already been made to the scheme for the grading and marking of sann hemp exported from India. This scheme is still in its formative stage and it is too soon to judge its usefulness. As a result of the joint efforts of the Central Agricultural Marketing Department and the Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Alexandria, Indian tobacco has also been introduced in the Egyptian market and trading has been carried on on the basis of Agmark grades. The Indian Government Trade Commissioner pointed out the danger of export of low quality tobacco and stressed the need for exporting commodity of standard quality only. The question of export of tobacco to Egypt is receiving the attention of Government. No large scale development in the export of tobacco to the United Kingdom and the Middle East markets is, however, possible during the War because of the increased demand in India for Indian tobacco to meet Defence requirements for cigarettes and because of the limitations imposed by transport difficulties. It is hoped that the termination of hostilities will render such a development possible.

In the recent past, contact was made with the Australian importers of goat skins through the Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Australia and information was obtained with regard to their requirements of quality in Indian goat skins. Similar enquiries have also been addressed to the Trade Commissioner at New York and London. Samples of goat hair collected from different parts of the country were also sent to the India Government Trade Commissioner in Australia for being shown to buyers in that country. It was found that while the Australian merchants were generally satisfied with Indian goat hair, they would require it in a specially dressed form if they were to take Indian goat hair on any large scale for commercial use. A specimen of this dressed hair as used in Australia was obtained and shown to the trade interests in India in order to find out whether such dressing could be done as a matter of course before exporting hair from India. The trade in India felt that such dressing was not possible in the absence of the necessary mechanical means and technical knowledge. With great difficulty some more information was secured on the point and it was decided to prepare a fairly large sample of such dressed hair and send it to Australia for evaluation. The sample was under preparation towards the close of 1944. Simultaneously, the question of drawing up suitable standards and specifications for goat hair has also been taken up. Recently ten bales of cleaned and washed wool were collected by the Department from Ajmer and Jodhpur and sent to the India Government Trade Commissioner, New York, for purposes of evaluation by the Incorporated Carpet Manufacturers' Association, New York. Further news regarding this consignment is still awaited. The quality of this wool sent was highly appreciated by the Association. In view of this success a scheme for the compulsory grading of wool under the Agmark with a view to developing foreign markets and for the appointment of the necessary inspectorate staff is under consideration. In order to ascertain the views of the trade in the matter a Conference of the important wool traders in the country was convened in January, 1946, and as recommended by the Conference, an *ad hoc* wool Committee was constituted by the Government of India in order to examine the question. The wool Committee is expected to submit its report as early as possible. Some time in 1942 this Department had collected certain samples of edible nuts, such as groundnuts in shell, cashewnuts, almonds and apricot stones, and sent them to the India Government Trade Commissioner, Canada, in order to find out whether there would be any possibility of their utilisation in Canada for the preparation of chocolates, etc. The nuts were shown to the importers and were approved. A proposal to send similar samples of wool, seed lac, groundnuts and cashewnuts, to the India Trade Commissioner with a view to exploring its possibilities of the development of trade in these commodities is under consideration. Samples of various commodities have recently been sent to the Imperial Institute, London, for exhibition purposes on the suggestion of the Director of Commercial Intelligence.

Apart from the activities detailed above, the Central Marketing Staff has to deal with numerous enquiries of a general nature. The marketing staffs in several provinces are also closely connected with price control activities and are required to supply useful information regarding the availability of several agricultural commodities in India for the use of the Defence Services. The Central Marketing Staff are frequently called upon to supply information regarding stocks, production, prices, etc., of various commodities to the Supply and Food Departments of the Government of India

The Department also offered material assistance to the Defence Services by arranging supplies of various foodstuffs to the military. For instance, several thousand maunds of Agmark ghee and butter were purchased by the Supply Department for the Defence Services during the last few years. Graded eggs in large numbers were supplied to the Army, Internment camps, hospitals, etc.

The above is only a brief sketch of the activities of the marketing staff. The detailed accounts, given in the published annual reports of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, show that the scheme has recorded steady progress in spite of several difficulties such as lack of adequate funds and personnel and reluctance and hesitation on the part of the trade to follow new methods.

Early in 1945 the Government of India set up a Marketing Sub-Committee of the Policy Committee No. 5 on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries to examine the entire question of the improvement of agricultural marketing in India, the maintenance of standards of purity and quality, the establishment of warehouses and the organisation and functions of the Central and Provincial Marketing Departments. The Sub-Committee have just concluded their deliberations and are submitting their Report to the Government of India. The future policy with regard to agricultural marketing will largely depend on the recommendations contained in this Report.

List of the Central Marketing Officers and the Senior Marketing Officers in Provinces and Indian States :—

A.—Central Marketing Staff.

Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India. K. G. A. B. Meeks, M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.).

Deputy Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India. Dr. T. G. Shirname, B.Ag., D.I.C., I.A.S.(I.), (Bombay).

Senior Superintendent. S. A. Kirmani, B. Com.

Senior Marketing Officer. B. P. Bhargava, B.Sc., A.M. Inst. E.E. (on temporary deputation to the Food Department); Dr. B. S. Sen, D.Sc.; Dr. S. A. Yasin, M.Sc., D.I.C., M.R.C.V.S.; K. H. Advani, M.Sc. (Agri.).

Marketing Officer. Hukmat Khan, B.Sc. (Agri.), Trilok Prasad, M.A., LL.B., S. C. Chakravarty, B.Sc. (Edin.); I. A. Shah, B.A.

Superintending Officer attending Statistical Section. K. C. Chetia, B.Sc. (Edin.) (on leave); Fazal Haq, B.A., M.Sc. (Reading) (Officiating).

Assistant Marketing Officers. F. Haq, B.A., M.Sc. (Reading) Naval Islam (on temporary deputation to the office of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi); K. P. Jain, B.Sc., A.M.E.S.I.; V. P. Anantanarayanan, B.Sc. (Hons.) M.Sc. (On special duty); H. S. K. Lodi, B.A.; Partap Singh, B.Sc. (Agri.) on deputation as Chief Inspector, Sann Hemp Grading; R. A. Bhote, B.Sc. (Agri.), L.D.D.; B. D. Joshi, B.Sc. (Agri.); R. N. Chaturvedi, B.Sc. (Agri.); M. B. Navar, B.Sc. (Agri.), M.Sc.; H. G. Mathur, M.Sc. (Agri.); Syed Ali Imam Naqvi, B.Sc. (Agri.); R. V. S. Rao, B.Sc. (Agri.); R. S. Bhatnagar, B.Sc. (Agri.); V. P. Kachwaha, M.A., LL.B.; Rehman Khan, L.V.P.

Inspectorate Staff under the Sann Hemp Grading Scheme :—

Partap Singh, Chief Inspector, Shimpur (Benares).

R. N. Murty, Inspector, Calcutta.
Hibibur Rehman, Inspector, Shimpur.
O. N. Garg, Inspector, Vizianagram.
P. L. Mukerjee, Inspector, Sninpur.
M. R. Sharma, Inspector, Shimpur.

Inspectorate Staff under the Fruit Products Control Order, 1945 :

U. R. Bhal, M.A., Senior Inspector, Delhi.
S. M. Rafique, B.Sc. (Agri.), Delhi.
Mohd. Sadiq, B.Sc., Delhi.
Imtiaz Ahmad, B.Sc., Lyallpur.
Hardyal Singh, B.Sc., Lahore.
B. R. Suri, B.Sc. (Agri.), Bombay
H. S. Sandhu, B.Sc. (Agri.), Madras
Dava Nand, B.Sc. (Agri.), Karachi
A. A. Qureshi, M.Sc. (Hons.), Calcutta
K. C. Batra, B.Sc., Lucknow

B. Provincial Marketing Officers.

Madras. S. N. Venkatatarama Ayyar, B.A., B.Sc. (Ag.)
Bombay. V. D. Kathkhate, B.A. (Hons.), I.C.A.
Bengal. Dr. S. A. Hussain B.Com., Ph.D. (Lond.), (on leave).
United Provinces. J. A. Manawar, M.A., B.Sc. L.L.B., M.S.A. (Cant.), Acharya Hridaydeva, Shri Ram Singh (Food Grains).
Punjab. Dr. Avtar Singh, B.Sc. (Agri.), Ph.D. (Wales).
Bihar. Khafibur Rahman, B.A.
Orissa. R. N. Dwivedi, M.A.
Central Provinces. R. N. Gadre, I.A.S.
Assam. N. Zaman Ahmad, B.Sc. (Ag.).
North-West Frontier Province. D. M. Sapru, M.A., I.C.S. (Hons.).
Sind. Dr. L. M. Hira, C.I.V.C., A.R.San.I. (Lond.).

C. Minor Administrations.

Ajmer Merwara. R. K. Singh Patoda, B.Sc. (Agri.).
Baluchistan. R. Z. Khan, B.Sc. (Edin.), C.D.A. (Wye).
Coorg. P. M. Chengappa, Dip. Econ. C.H.D. (Mandi.), F.R.E.S. (Lond.)
Delhi. Lala Raj Narain, M.A.

D. Indian States Marketing Officers.

Hyderabad. Dr. Amir Ali Khan, Ph.D.
Mysore. M. D. Venkata Das, B.A.
Patiala. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Harchand Singh, B.Ag.
Bhopal. Jamil Mohd. Khan, B.Sc., LL.B.
Baroda. Dr. M. J. Patel.
Gwalior. N. R. Jatar.
Kashmir. The Hon'ble Development Minister and President, Jammu and Kashmir Marketing Board.
Jodhpur. R. S. Kishen Puri, B.A., LL.B.
Bikaner. The Rural Reconstruction Minister.

Supervising Officer (Grading Stations).—**F. A. Shah,** B.A.

Assistant Marketing Officers.—K. C. **Chetty,** B.Sc. (Edin.); F. Haq, B.A., M.Sc. (Reading); Nurul Islam (on temporary deputation to the Office of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi); Israrul Haq, L.V.P. (Hon.); V. P. Anantanarayanan, B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc.; K. P. Jain, B.Sc., A.U.B.T.I.; H. S. K. Lodi, B.A.; *Pratab Singh, B.Sc. (Agri.); *B. D. Joshi, B.Sc. (Agri.); *R. N. Chaturvedi, B.Sc. (Agri.); R. A. Bhole, L.D.D.; Parduman Singh, B.Sc. (Agri.); M. B. Nayar, B.Sc. (Agri.), M.Sc.

Inspectorate Staff under the Sann Hemp Grading Scheme:

Pratap Singh, Chief Inspector, Shivpur (Benares).

R. N. Murthy, Inspector, Vizianagram.

B. V. S. Rao Inspector, Bombay.

Habibur Rahman, Inspector, Shivpur (Benares).

O. N. Garg, Inspector Shivpur (Benares).

B Provincial Marketing Officers.

Madras.—S. N. Venkataramana Ayyar, B.A., B.Sc. (Ag.).

Bombay.—R. N. Trivedi, B.A. (Hons.), G.D.C.A.

Bengal.—Dr. S. A. Husain, B.Com., Ph.D. (Econ.) (London).

United Provinces.—John A. Manawwai, M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.), M.S.A. (Texas).

Punjab.—Dr. Arjan Singh, B.Sc. (Agri.), Ph.D. (Wales).

Bihar.—Khalilur Rahman, B.A.

Orissa.—R. N. Dwivedi, M.A.

Central Provinces.—R. N. Gadre, L.Ag.

Assam.—N. Zaman Ahmad, B.Sc., B.Ag., F.G., I.A.R.I.

North-West Frontier Province.—D. M. Sapra, M.A., F.R.E.S.

Sind.—Dr. L. M. Hira, G.B.V.C., A.R.San.I. (Lond.).

C. Minor Administrations.

Ajmer-Merwara.—R. K. Singh Paroda, Assistant Marketing Officer.

Coorg.—P. M. Chengappa, Dip. Econ., C.H.D. (Manchester), F.R.E.S. (London).

Baluchistan.—H. R. Kidwai, M.Sc., Assistant Marketing Officer.

Delhi.—The Superintendent of Industries, Delhi.

D. Indian States Marketing Officers.

Hyderabad.—Dr. Amir Ali Khan, Ph.D.

Mysore.—M. D. Vishwanath, B.A.

Patiala.—Sardar Harchand Singh, L.Ag.

Bhopal.—Jamil Mohammad Khan, B.Sc., LL.B.

Baroda.—M. J. Patel.

Gwalior.—N. R. Jatar, B.Sc.

Kashmir.—R. K. Khan, President, Jammu and Kashmir Marketing Board & Director of Statistics & Economic Intelligence.

Jodhpur.—Kishen Pari, B.A., LL.B.

Bikaner.—The Director of Industries & Commerce.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF SUGAR TECHNOLOGY.

The Indian Sugar Committee of 1920 recommended *inter alia* the establishment of a Central Research Institute as necessary for the proper development of the Sugar Industry in this country.

The recommendation of the Sugar Committee was accepted and the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology was started at Cawnpore by the Government of India on 1st October, 1936, to carry out research in the different branches of Sugar Technology and to help the Indian Sugar Industry in various ways by rendering technical assistance to Sugar Factories, by training students in all branches of Sugar Technology, by providing short term courses to technical men already engaged in the Industry, etc. From the 1st March 1945 the control of the Institute has passed over to the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, formed by resolution of the Governor General in Council and registered under the Registration of Societies Act XXI of 1860. The Committee is constituted by members from every section of the industry, viz. cane growers, sugar manufacturers, sugar merchants and Sugar Technologists.

The Institute is financed by grants from the Sugar Excise Fund.

The work of the Institute has been organized under two broad heads, (*a*) office work including general administration and (*b*) research and teaching. The former includes the technical, the statistical and general sections; the latter consists of three main sections—Sugar Technology, Sugar Engineering and Sugar Chemistry, the last comprising of Sugar Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Physical Chemistry and Bio-Chemistry. The laboratories are well equipped with instruments required for research on sugar and allied products. Attached to the Institute are the Experimental Sugar Factory, workshop, Sugar Engineering and Chemical Engineering laboratories, Sugar Research and Testing station, Bihari, Bureau of Sugar standards and the research scheme for the manufacture of sugar candy in India.

The functions of the Research and Testing Station at Bihari are (*a*) testing of existing plants and processes in use in the open pan industry, (*b*) undertaking research work for introducing improvements in the plants and processes, and (*c*) giving demonstration of new machines and improved process and (*d*) The Indian Central Sugarcane Committee have recently constituted a gur and khandsari sub-committee for advising on the lines of work of the Research Station.

Apart from the technical work under the Sugar Production Rules (1935) technical assistance and advice on various aspects of the sugar industry are given by the Institute to sugar factories, central and provincial governments, Indian States and others. The Institute endeavours to meet all technical requirements of factories so far as its staff and equipment permit. The more important types of work which the Institute undertakes for rendering technical assistance to sugar factories are—(*a*) advice to promoters of new factories, (*b*) advice relating to extensions and alterations of existing factories

* Temporarily diverted to the Sann Hemp Grading Scheme.

(*c*) advice relating to improvements in working of plant, (*d*) advice relating to improvements in manufacturing process, (*e*) technical control of manufacturing operations, (*f*) advice regarding working expenses and cost of production, (*g*) investigations into special problems and (*h*) analytical work.

The Sugar Trade Information Service under the control of the Director is run to meet the requirements of the sugar trade and industry in India.

The scope of the work of the Institute was brought to the notice of all persons interested in the sugar industry through a booklet entitled "Functions and Activities." In order to establish and maintain contact with the sugar factories and enable them to be in touch with research work carried out at the Institute and developments elsewhere, arrangements have been made for issuing brief summaries on matters of technical interest under the title of "Sugar Notes." Description and results of various experimental and research work carried out in the Institute are being published annually in the publication entitled "Scientific Reports of the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology."

The Institute trains a limited number of men every year and gives them the highest and most complete training in their respective subjects. For most courses, a period of factory training is an essential condition for the grant of diploma or certificate. There are six regular courses of training for students desiring to qualify for technical posts in sugar factories, viz., Fellowship and Associateship courses in Sugar Technology and in Sugar Engineering and the Sugar Engineering Certificate Course the Sugar Boilers Certificates Course. Besides, facilities are provided for men already engaged in the industry to have the necessary technical training during the off-season provided they have the requisite educational qualifications. The off-season courses are—(*a*) Chemical Control, (*b*) Bacteriology, (*c*) Pan Boiling, (*d*) Fuel and Boiler Control, (*e*) Statistical Methods (for research students), (*f*) Statistics (for sugar students), (*g*) Dutch language, (*h*) German language, (*i*) Milling Plant operation and control and (*j*) Sugar storage.

In order to afford adequate facilities to the Sugar Factories in India for selecting properly qualified staff and at the same time to reduce unemployment amongst the educated technical workers in the sugar industry, the Institute maintains an Employment Bureau which collects authentic information about the qualifications and experience of those seeking employment in the sugar industry and makes it available free of charge to factories on receipt of enquiries.

AREA CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED IN 1941-42 IN EACH PROVINCE.

The Statistics given in the following pages are the latest available.

Provinces.	Area according to survey.	*Deduct* Indian States.	NET AREA. According to survey.	NET AREA. According to Village Papers.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara	1,561,330	..	1,561,330	1,561,330
Assam	43,375,360	7,890,560	35,484,800	35,484,800
Bengal	50,373,332	..	50,373,332	50,373,332
Bihar	44,327,205	..	44,327,205	44,327,205
Bombay	48,709,134	..	48,709,134	48,709,134
Central Provinces and Berar ..	63,087,360	..	63,087,360	63,073,546
Coorg	1,012,264	..	1,012,264	1,012,264
Delhi	368,717	..	368,717	368,717
Madras	80,006,543	..	80,006,543	80,059,541
North-West Frontier Province.	8,437,618	..	8,437,618	8,576,744
Orissa	20,582,576	..	20,582,576	20,141,921
Punjab	61,001,600	..	61,001,600	60,200,908
Sind	30,193,559	..	30,193,559	30,193,559
United Provinces	67,848,920	..	67,848,920	68,043,677
Total ..	520,885,518	7,890,560	512,994,958	512,126,678

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA IN EACH PROVINCE IN 1941-42.

Provinces.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Other uncultivated land excluding current fallows.	Current fallows.	Net area actually sown.	Culturable area included in "other uncultivated land excluding current fallows."*
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merawara ..	46,981	628,758	256,270	249,208	380,111	..
Assam	4,306,685	4,577,100	18,275,093	1,961,928	6,363,994	..
Bengal	4,612,832	9,601,141	6,052,387	4,018,072	27,488,309	862,788
Bihar	6,606,998	9,511,536	6,361,684	6,868,387	17,975,400	..
Bombay	8,306,757	5,748,187	886,456	5,930,804	28,736,436	207,301
Central Provinces & Berar	15,825,674	4,882,284	13,995,311	3,543,745	24,816,532	5,194,728
Coorg	331,095	359,474	16,025	151,747	153,923	..
Delhi	..	81,762	65,961	19,062	204,802	..
Madras	13,121,199	13,980,427	11,285,133	5,763,282	31,603,204	..
North-West Frontier Province ..	352,932	2,666,610	2,884,650	444,879	2,227,673	..
Orissa	2,605,676	6,580,617	3,269,938	1,763,004	5,921,786	..
Punjab	1,945,651	12,820,121	13,667,675	3,831,820	27,035,641	4,232,286
Sind	708,707	12,836,093	5,380,551	5,047,712	5,320,493	..
United Provinces ..	9,281,045	9,815,262	9,831,410	2,955,145	36,160,785	..
Total ..	68,305,532	91,092,568	92,229,301	47,149,895	213,250,282	10,497,103

* Figures given in this column represent areas *definitely* known to be culturable.

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN 1941-42 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces.	Area Irrigated.					
	By Canals.		By Tanks.	By Wells.	By Other Sources.	Total Area Irrigated.
	Government.	Private.				
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara ..	..	..	28,814	91,347	85	120,246
Assam	228	307,247	1,170	34	409,571	718,250
Bengal	244,171	237,001	885,690	44,267	483,125	1,894,557
Bihar	697,218	867,231	1,380,827	634,068	1,731,125	5,310,439
Bombay	303,731	55,873	113,609	675,079	21,014	1,167,309
Central Provinces & Berar	(a)	1,253,976	(a)	181,683	84,324	1,519,983
Coorg	3,304	..	1,442	..	..	4,746
Delhi	43,983	..	2,714	35,127	..	81,824
Madras	3,981,445	136,445	3,080,766	1,511,284	258,183	8,968,123
North-West Frontier Province ..	426,912	384,969	1,994	77,825	65,029	956,759
Orissa	345,528	55,840	257,180	(b)	723,111	1,381,668
Punjab	11,638,987	452,158	47,815	4,618,110	157,675	16,914,745
Sind	4,323,891	2,533	..	32,477	961,592	5,320,493
United Provinces ..	4,141,494	27,850	6,106	6,283,488	1,932,326	12,391,264
Total ..	26,151,225	3,781,135	5,808,127	14,182,759	6,827,160	56,750,406

(a) Included under "Private canals."
(b) Included under "Tanks".

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN 1941-42 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces.	CROPS IRRIGATED*				
	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar or cholum (great millet)	Bajri or Cumbu (spiked millet)
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara	[illegible]	[illegible]	32,171	2,250	2,011
Assam	[illegible]	..	..	..	..
Bengal	1,[illegible]	12,191	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bihar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,086
Bombay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Provinces & Berar ..	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	..
Coorg	4,716	..	..	..	..
Delhi	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,[illegible]	4,112	[illegible]
Madras	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	[illegible]
North-West Frontier Province ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9,327
Orissa	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	..
Punjab	[illegible]	[illegible]	31,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sind	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	12,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Provinces	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,119,[illegible]	[illegible]	81,967
Total ..	[illegible]	12,791,313	3,151,046	1,631,169	1,897,662

* Includes area irrigated at both harvests.

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN 1941–42 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces.	Crops Irrigated*						
	Maize.	Other cereals and pulses.	Sugarcane	Other food crops.	Cotton.	Other non-food crops.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara ..	31,17[illegible]	[illegible],000	..	[illegible],17[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]21	[illegible],71[illegible]	127,954
Assam	..	1[illegible],[illegible]0[illegible]	..	12,17[illegible]	..	11,04[illegible]	718,250
Bengal	6,140	54,274	[illegible]9,11[illegible]	[illegible]1,30[illegible]	1,[illegible]00[illegible]	10,[illegible]8[illegible]	1,917,854
Bihar	104,[illegible]0[illegible]	[illegible],07[illegible],0[illegible]	11[illegible],1[illegible]1	[illegible]31,1[illegible]9	1,76[illegible]	[illegible]7,77[illegible]	5,[illegible]3[illegible],739
Bombay	22,[illegible]51	[illegible]3,80[illegible]	111,971	10[illegible],2[illegible]0	[illegible]7,2[illegible]	16[illegible],[illegible]1[illegible]	1,317,624
Central Provinces and Berar	141	1[illegible],461	[illegible]4,13[illegible]	1[illegible],[illegible]1[illegible]	[illegible]1[illegible]	4,[illegible]31	1,519,083
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,746
Delhi	471	9,77[illegible]	[illegible],010	7,[illegible]7[illegible]	1,[illegible]07	10,17[illegible]	81,824
Madras	1[illegible],591	1,109,216	1[illegible],41[illegible]	[illegible]00,11[illegible]	21, [illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]0[illegible],[illegible]	11,061,930
North West Frontier Province	267,215	31,157	[illegible]4,84[illegible]	11,[illegible]8[illegible]	12,[illegible]18	111,11[illegible]	1,077,[illegible]8[illegible]
Orissa	1,2[illegible]8	71,[illegible]10	21,[illegible]7	18,[illegible]10	[illegible]92	10,[illegible]18	1,[illegible]8[illegible],753
Punjab	[illegible]0[illegible],164	1,120,[illegible]0[illegible]	[illegible]82,11[illegible]	[illegible]18,123	2,[illegible]31,1[illegible]	4,[illegible]1[illegible],[illegible]0[illegible]	17,205,210
Sind	2,806	701,[illegible]0[illegible]	8,778	[illegible]5,711	[illegible]8[illegible],[illegible]0[illegible]	1[illegible]7,[illegible]89	6,[illegible]03,640
United Provinces ..	[illegible]2[illegible],[illegible]2[illegible]	2,7[illegible]3,[illegible]18	1,18[illegible],[illegible]8[illegible]	4[illegible],[illegible]9[illegible]	2[illegible],[illegible]81	[illegible]0[illegible],611	13,603,613
Total ..	1,131,839	7,728,047	2,101,199	1,865,8[illegible]	4,265,[illegible]60	6,020,[illegible]77	61,297,078

*Includes area irrigated at both harvests.

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1941-42 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces.	Food Grains.				
	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar or cholum (great millet).	Bajra or cumbu (spiked millet).
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara .. .	83	14,721	39,389	68,052	43,204
Assam	5,033,781	..	..	..	..
Bengal	23,843,000	150,000	102,600	6,300	2,100
Bihar	8,869,700	1,300,000	1,284,300	73,000	60,100
Bombay	1,915,970	1,563,887	13,744	8,652,249	3,822,111
Central Provinces & Berar	5,757,479	2,850,389	10,037	4,739,390	107,052
Coorg	87,077	..	..	..	..
Delhi	8	45,429	20,886	17,512	63,019
Madras	10,212,427	13,249	1,024	4,904,941	2,192,181
North-West Frontier Province	30,579	1,030,357	202,996	90,373	158,101
Orissa	1,852,144	3,836	400	37,069	4,681
Punjab	891,705	10,008,140	801,500	772,011	3,701,921
Sind	1,377,800	1,191,563	13,818	174,696	772,476
United Provinces	6,333,927	7,872,633	4,104,100	2,128,841	2,953,411
Total ..	67,404,479	26,055,343	6,596,300	21,970,426	14,185,737

Provinces.	Food Grains.				
	Ragi or marua (millet)	Maize.	Gram (Pulse).	Other food grains and Pulses.	Total. Food Grains.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara	15	52,225	10,828	50,754	285,271
Assam	..	..	(b)	278,054	5,310,835
Bengal	4,200	62,100	327,100	1,237,800	25,885,600
Bihar	518,300	1,161,200	1,448,600	4,062,400	19,107,800
Bombay	508,724	180,969	515,664	2,703,057	19,905,475
Central Provinces & Berar.	10,517	150,257	1,116,701	4,980,441	19,722,261
Coorg	3,228	..	..	1,357	92,258
Delhi	..	987	22,708	5,337	176,176
Madras	1,813,533	65,727	(a) 58,124	6,860,683	26,422,785
North-West Frontier Province ..	21	469,154	141,095	92,518	2,250,474
Orissa	214,009	28,799	12,546	663,100	5,825,648
Punjab	28,402	1,187,908	3,461,203	1,279,203	22,137,974
Sind	231	2,806	340,941	360,197	4,533,497
United Provinces	242,159	1,929,957	5,288,966	6,351,644	37,424,334
Total ..	3,193,119	5,962,289	12,744,069	29,032,745	189,140,388

(a) Relates to Bengal gram.
(b) Included under "Other food grains and pulses."

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1941-42 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces.	OIL-SEEDS.							
	Linseed.	Sesamum (til or jinjili.)	Rape and mustard.	Ground-nut.	Cocoanut	Castor.	Other Oil-seeds.	Total Oil-seeds.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara ..	136	11,018	100	..	..	..	..	11,254
Assam ..	7,201	23,633	375,828	..	..	7,772	..	414,434
Bengal ..	159,100	178,500	741,200	3,500	12,700	100	29,300	1,124,200
Bihar ..	543,600	116,000	485,800	..	..	35,100	289,400	1,470,200
Bombay ..	114,992	152,408	12,511	1,360,610	28,547	57,638	623,582	2,279,288
Central Provinces and Berar ..	966,105	501,465	61,152	193,304	..	27,643	296,470	2,046,269
Coorg ..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
Delhi ..	10	10	11,167	..	..	..	77	11,264
Madras ..	2,426	693,070	1,652	2,781,141	306,147	243,954	58,642	4,380,032
North West Frontier Province ..	20	4,636	116,262	..	..	..	788	121,706
Orissa ..	9,179	98,330	26,410	17,456	28,125	18,241	82,152	280,193
Punjab ..	32,266	98,674	1,022,996	42,281	..	256	2,271	1,198,724
Sind ..	438	6,735	100,975	5	23	3,150	52,031	229,370
United Provinces ..	174,299	316,197	281,261	114,754	..	11,864	56,035	933,410
Total ..	2,014,772	2,200,681	3,303,292	4,163,241	666,848	586,027	1,470,128	14,506,289

Provinces.		Condiments and spices.	SUGAR.		FIBRES.			
			Sugarcane.	Others*	Cotton.	Jute.	Others.	Total fibres.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara ..		2,679	318	..	28,192	..	30	28,222
Assam		..	44,694	..	37,802	304,471	..	342,273
Bengal		176,100	313,000	67,300	80,800	1,532,855	52,200	1,665,855
Bihar		70,600	88,000	..	41,100	242,000	10,500	294,200
Bombay		218,620	113,401	1,099	4,037,581	..	78,738	4,116,319
Central Provinces and Berar		125,271	32,181	..	3,804,523	..	137,067	3,941,590
Coorg		9,749	4	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi		1,388	2,050	..	1,326	..	341	1,667
Madras		636,595	109,527	88,360	2,540,996	..	255,135	2,796,131
North-West Frontier Province		5,885	84,982	..	15,399	..	1,294	16,693
Orissa		17,155	32,693	230	8,510	25,099	9,959	43,568
Punjab		55,902	457,686	..	2,801,082	..	45,473	2,846,555
Sind		3,844	8,778	223	938,365	..	325	938,690
United Provinces ..		133,445	1,755,178	..	428,620	5,635	250,139	684,394
Total ..		1,457,623	3,839,292	157,212	14,704,296	2,110,060	841,201	17,716,157

* Area under sugar-yielding plants other than sugarcane.

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1941-42 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces.	Dyes and Tanning materials.		Drugs and Narcotics.					Fodder Crops.
	Indigo.	Others.	Opium.	Tea.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Other Drugs and Narcotics*	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara ..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	8,739
Assam	..	..	..	410,012	..	15,360	..	..
Bengal	..	..	..	201,600	..	321,500	4,600	141,200
Bihar	1,000	..	..	4,100	..	111,200	..	31,000
Bombay	21	2	..	5	4	210,207	28,012	2,307,974
Central Provinces and Berar ..	1	175	..	..	..	7,500	871	488,282
Coorg	..	..	..	415	39,207	4	240	..
Delhi	..	13	..	..	..	837	..	27,700
Madras	39,055	3,115	..	79,158	60,788	333,880	156,117	388,602
North-West Frontier Province ..	49	30	..	..	..	10,100	1	147,346
Orissa	..	775	..	..	130	30,967	782	15,703
Punjab	8,110	13,588	921	9,431	..	69,283	794	4,983,215
Sind	..	280	..	..	..	3,689	106	194,250
United Provinces ..	1,817	803	17,276	6,381	..	81,931	2,289	1,023,453
Total ..	50,066	18,736	18,197	741,132	100,129	1,196,476	194,112	10,358,364

* Includes Cinchona and Indian hemp also.

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1941-42 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces.	Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.	Miscellaneous Crops.		Total area sown.	*Deduct* area sown more than once.	Net area sown.
		Food.	Non-food.			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara ..	669	41,539	34,782	413,479	33,366	380,113
Assam	520,579	(a)	164,307	7,252,524	888,530	6,363,994
Bengal	481,000	251,000	81,200	31,055,055	5,566,755	25,488,300
Bihar	337,600	515,500	239,900	22,568,800	4,593,200	17,975,600
Bombay	203,935	1,506	7,341	29,453,207	716,771	28,736,436
Central Provinces and Berar	159,511	3,415	859	26,530,126	1,713,594	24,816,532
Coorg	12,563	....	....	154,415	522	153,923
Delhi	5,813	667	....	227,575	22,773	204,802
Madras	756,188	32,739	136,220	36,419,596	4,816,392	31,603,204
North-West Frontier Province	36,237	21,566	1,570	2,696,645	468,972	2,227,673
Orissa	123,812	96,953	106,117	6,575,026	653,240	5,921,786
Punjab	400,666	99,546	16,735	32,209,229	4,363,588	27,935,641
Sind	58,822	2,822	29,260	6,003,640	683,147	5,320,493
United Provinces ..	608,146	218,331	15,694	43,512,885	7,352,100	36,160,785
Total ..	4,065,530	1,267,584	833,985	245,162,232	31,872,950	213,289,282

(a) Included under "Miscellaneous non-food crops."

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS : (*Figures in thousands of acres.*)

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.*	1940-41.*	1941-42.*
Area by professional survey ..	512,196	512,190	512,212	511,512	511,964	511,794	512,664	512,702	512,923	512,995
Area according to village papers .	511,882	511,722	511,745	511,022	511,484	511,302	511,877	511,902	512,074	512,127
Area under forest	66,634	66,948	67,029	67,363	67,164	68,001	68,184	68,112	68,280	68,366
Area not available for cultivation.	93,495	92,947	92,820	92,882	93,535	92,402	91,811	89,314	86,718	91,093
Other uncultivated land excluding current fallows	94,781	93,872	94,581	93,967	92,230	91,969	94,180	97,188	97,860	92,230
Fallow land	44,901	43,988	48,498	47,131	41,826	45,437	48,302	47,328	45,253	47,149
Net area sown	214,070	214,067	208,817	209,709	213,719	213,493	209,400	209,960	213,963	213,289
Irrigated area	48,445	48,946	49,048	49,881	50,158	52,833	53,962	55,077	55,789	56,750
Area under Food-crops—										
Rice	67,241	67,504	66,832	67,386	69,044	69,455	69,918	70,101	68,849	69,405
Wheat	24,961	27,356	25,648	25,088	25,189	26,633	26,781	26,118	26,446	26,093
Barley	6,435	6,724	6,587	6,178	6,531	6,311	6,200	6,101	6,328	6,597
Jowar	20,430	20,807	21,231	20,986	23,481	20,702	20,833	21,677	21,249	21,070
Bajra	14,067	13,178	13,102	13,069	11,451	12,498	12,776	13,362	14,085	14,183
Ragi	3,820	3,732	3,738	3,535	3,585	3,475	3,491	3,468	3,507	3,493
Maize	6,004	5,837	5,944	5,908	5,712	5,633	5,722	5,766	5,730	5,622
Gram	13,729	16,335	13,472	14,554	15,532	13,062	11,683	11,690	12,707	12,744
Other food-grains and pulse .	29,818	30,028	29,429	28,831	28,791	28,393	28,853	28,817	28,247	29,033
Total Food-grains ..	189,911	191,661	185,943	185,595	189,346	186,762	186,257	187,050	187,148	189,140
Sugar	3,927	3,311	3,462	3,976	4,382	3,859	3,154	3,629	4,562	3,197
Other food-crops (a) ..	6,491	6,820	7,336	7,124	7,038	6,701	6,760	6,772	6,736	6,791
Total Food-crops ..	200,329	201,792	196,741	196,695	200,766	197,322	196,171	197,451	198,446	199,128

* Figures for 1939-40 and 1941-42 are subject to revision.

(a) Condiments and spices, fruits and vegetables and miscellaneous food-crops.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH INDIA— (*Figures in thousands of acres.*)

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.*	1940-41.*	1941-42.*
Area under non-food crops—										
Linseed	2,161	2,007	2,127	2,121	2,342	2,489	2,478	2,438	2,326	2,015
Sesamum (til or jinjili) ..	2,027	2,577	1,954	2,144	2,288	2,498	2,421	2,198	2,216	2,201
Rape and Mustard	3,519	3,317	2,851	2,016	3,313	3,061	2,977	3,538	3,685	3,303
Other Oilseeds	7,224	7,540	5,525	6,269	7,622	9,057	8,311	8,120	8,474	6,987
Total Oilseeds ..	15,531	15,501	12,457	13,450	15,565	16,985	16,187	16,294	16,701	14,506
Area under—										
Cotton	12,790	14,054	14,028	15,242	14,839	15,35	13,887	13,344	14,083	14,764
Jute	1,877	2,494	2,476	1,936	2,540	2,847	3,125	3,119	4,296	2,111
Other fibres	667	632	625	769	759	738	713	775	831	841
Indigo	60	42	60	39	43	38	39	37	66	51
Opium	31	18	10	10	10	9	10	7	6	18
Coffee	93	95	96	98	98	96	96	95	96	100
Tea	719	724	728	731	738	739	737	738	739	741
Tobacco	1,025	983	1,151	1,121	1,048	1,138	1,155	1,181	1,126	1,197
Fodder crops	9,728	9,972	10,079	10,544	10,573	10,411	10,371	10,467	10,466	10,358
Other non-food-crops (a)* ..	1,530	1,552	1,531	1,163	1,213	1,179	1,092	1,067	1,128	1,047
Total non-food-crops ..	44,051	46,067	43,244	45,103	47,426	49,541	47,413	47,124	49,538	45,734
Total food & non-food-crops ..									247,984	245,162

STATEMENT SHOWING YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN INDIA.—(*Yield in thousands of*):—

(*Source*:—Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal crops in India, 1940-41.)

Crop Yields in.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	†1937-38.	†1938-39.	†1939-40.	1940-41.
Yield in thousands of—											
Rice .. .. .. *tons.*	28,799	26,201	25,730	25,719	23,209	27,824	26,699	23,069	25,364	25,734	22,191
Wheat .. .. .. ,,	9,024	9,455	9,370	9,729	9,434	9,752	10,764	9,963	10,752	10,767	10,005
Coffee .. .. .. *lbs.*	33,614	33,037	34,601	32,776	41,172	34,045	33,516	40,110	@	34,822	..
Tea¶ .. .. .. ,,	394,084	433,669	383,674	399,251	394,429	395,181	430,250	451,861	452,596	452,596	463,881
Cotton .. .. *400 lb. bales.*	4,063	4,618	5,057	4,797	5,867	6,234	5,722	5,051	4,969	4,909	5,903
Jute¶ .. .. ,, ,,	7,072	7,987	8,500	7,215	9,611	8,656	8,819	9,738	12,547	13,172	5,408
Linseed .. .. .. *tons.*	416	406	376	420	388	420	461	442	466	466	432
Rape and Mustard .. ,,	1,025	1,042	943	900	957	964	1,021	923	1,120	1,116	1,094
Sesamum (til) .. .. ,,	446	486	474	352	413	439	465	396	416	415	433
Groundnut .. .. .. ,,	2,151	2,846	3,186	1,740	2,114	2,714	3,501	3,219	3,148	3,165	3,702
Castor seed .. .. .. ,,	146	151	143	105	121	128	104	111	97	97	105
Indigo .. .. .. *cwt.*	10	11	8	10	7	7	7	6	5	5	11
Cane-sugar (Gur) . *tons.*	3,975	4,676	4,896	5,140	5,931	6,476	5,403	3,387	4,590	4,661	5,807
Rubber¶ .. .. *lbs.*	11,671	1,903	5,048	26,443	27,554	30,448	32,297	31,066	31,391	31,391	35,530

* Figures for 1939-40 and 1941-42 are subject to revision.

@ Figures not yet available. † Figures for 1938-39 and 1939-40 are subject to revision.

Note.—The acreage of crops given in this table is for British India only, but the yield includes the crops in certain Indian States also.

¶ The statistics of the production of Tea, Jute and Rubber are for calendar years. ‡ Exclusive of Burma.

(a)* Other dyes and tanning materials, other drugs and narcotics, and miscellaneous non-food-crops.

Irrigation.

The chief characteristics of the Indian rainfall are its unequal distribution over the country, its irregular distribution throughout the seasons and its liability to failure or serious deficiency. The normal annual rainfall varies from 460 inches at Cherrapunji in the Assam hills to less than three inches in Upper Sind. The greatest rainfall actually measured at any station in any one year was 905 inches, recorded at Cherrapunji in 1861, while at stations in Upper Sind it has been nil. There are thus portions of the country which suffer as much from excessive rainfall as others do from drought.

The second important characteristic of the rainfall is its unequal distribution throughout the seasons. Except in the south-east of the peninsula, where the heaviest precipitation is received from October to December, by far the greater portion of the rain falls during the south-west monsoon, between June and October. During the winter months the rainfall is comparatively small, the normal amount varying from half an inch to two inches, while the hot weather, from March to May or June, is practically rainless. Consequently it happens that in one season of the year the greater part of India is deluged with rain and is the scene of the most wonderful and rapid growth of vegetation; in another period the same tract becomes a dreary, sun-burnt waste. The transition from the latter to the former stage often occurs in a few days. From the agricultural point of view the most unsatisfactory feature of the Indian rainfall is its liability to failure or serious deficiency. The average annual rainfall over the whole country is about 45 inches and there is but little variation from this average from year to year, the greatest recorded being only about seven inches. But if separate tracts are considered, extraordinary variations are found. At many stations annual rainfalls of less than half the average are not uncommon, while at some less than a quarter of the normal amount has been recorded in a year of extreme drought.

Scarcity.—Classing a year in which the deficiency is 25 per cent. as a dry year and one in which it is 40 per cent. as a year of severe drought, the examination of past statistics shows that, over the precarious area, one year in five may be expected to be a dry year and one in ten a year of severe drought. It is largely in order to remove the menace of these years that the great irrigation systems in some parts of India have been constructed. In the arid tracts where the annual rainfall is less than 15", no cultivation is normally possible without irrigation.

Government Works.—The Government irrigation works of India may be divided into two main classes, those provided with artificial storage, and those dependent throughout the year on the natural supplies of the rivers from which they have their origin. In actual fact, practically every irrigation work depends upon storage of one kind or another but, in many cases this is provided by nature without man's assistance. In Northern India, upon the Himalayan rivers, and in Madras, where the cold weather rains are even heavier than those of the south-west monsoon, the principal non-storage systems are found.

The expedient of storing water in the monsoon for utilisation during the subsequent dry weather has been practised in India from time immemorial. In their simplest form, such storage works consist of an earthen embankment constructed across a valley or depression, behind which the water collects, and those under Government control range from small tanks irrigating only a few acres each to the huge reservoirs recently completed in the Deccan which are capable of storing over 20,000 million cubic feet of water. By gradually releasing water from a work of the latter type, a supply can be maintained long after the river on which the reservoir is situated would otherwise be dry and useless.

Irrigation from wells has been practiced in India from times immemorial. In recent years, however, Government has installed in some places electrically driven tube wells for the supply of irrigation water to cultivators.

The Three Classes.—Previously all irrigation works were divided into three classes, Productive, Protective and Minor, but during the triennium 1921-24 the method of determining the source from which the funds for the construction of Government works were provided was changed, and now all works, whether major or minor, for which capital accounts are kept, have been re-classified under two heads, Productive and Unproductive, with a third class embracing areas irrigated by non-capital works. The main criterion to be satisfied before a work could be classed as productive was that it should, within ten years of the completion of construction, produce sufficient revenue to cover its working expenses and the interest charges on its capital cost. Most of the largest irrigation systems in India belong to the productive class. In recent years, the criterion mentioned above has been the subject of much criticism as it ignored the indirect benefits from irrigation projects. At the recommendation of the Central Board of Irrigation different Governments in India have this matter under their active consideration.

Unproductive works are constructed primarily with a view to the protection of precarious tracts and to guard against the necessity for periodical expenditure on the relief of the population in times of famine. They are financed from the current revenues of India, generally from the annual grant for famine relief and insurance, and are not directly remunerative, the construction of each such work being separately justified by a comparison of the value of each acre protected (based upon such factors as the probable cost of famine relief, the population of the tract, the area already protected and the minimum area which must be protected in order to tide over a period of severe drought) with the cost of such protection.

Nearly one-eighth of the whole area irrigated in India from Government works is effected by minor works for which no capital account is kept.

Growth of Irrigation.—There has, during the last sixty years, been a steady growth in the area irrigated by Government irrigation works. From 10¼ million acres in 1878–79 the area annually irrigated in British India rose to 19¼ million acres at the beginning of the century and to almost 40 million acres in 1945.

The main increase has been in the class of productive works, which irrigated 4¼ million acres in 1878-79 and rose to 20,756,209 acres in 1926-27. During the year 1941-42 the areas irrigated by productive and unproductive works amounted to 21.38 and 5.19 million acres respectively.

The area irrigated in 1941-42 was the largest in the Punjab in which province 12.78 million acres were irrigated during the year, excluding area irrigated through channels which lie in the Indian states. The Madras presidency came next, with an area of 7.71 million acres, followed by the United Provinces with an area of 5.99 million acres.

Capital and Revenue.—The total capital outlay, direct and indirect on irrigation and navigation works, including works under construction, amounted at the end of the year 1941-42 to Rs. 15,550 lakhs. The gross revenue for the year was Rs. 1,636 lakhs and the working expenses 481 lakhs, the net return on the capital being, therefore, 7·44 per cent.

The return on capital invested in productive irrigation works was highest in N.-W.F.P. where the yield was 12·29 per cent. The return was 8·44 per cent in the Punjab, 8·94 per cent in Bombay, 7·99 per cent in U.P. and 2·67 per cent. in Madras.

Charges for Water.—The charges for water are levied in different ways in the various provinces. In some, notably in Sind, the ordinary land revenue assessment includes also the charge for water, 9/10ths of this assessment being regarded as due to the canals. In others, as in parts of Madras and Bombay, different rates of land revenue are assessed according to whether the land is irrigated or not, and the assessment upon irrigated land includes also the charge for water. These methods may, however, be regarded as exceptional. Over the greater part of India water is paid for separately, the area actually irrigated is measured, and a rate is charged per acre according to the crop grown. Lower rates are often levied in cases where irrigation is by "lift", that is to say where the land is too high for the water to flow on to it by gravity and consequently the cultivator has to lift it on to his field.

Various other methods of assessment have been tried, such as by renting outlets for an annual sum, or by charging according to the volume of the water used, but these have never been successful. The cultivator fully understands the principle of "No crops, no charge" which is now followed as far as possible in canal administration, but has no confidence in a system under which his liability for water rate is independent of the area and quality of his crop.

The rates charged vary considerably with the crop grown, and are different in each province and often upon the several canals in a single province. Thus in the Punjab, they vary from Rs. 6 to Rs. 12–4–0 per acre for sugarcane, from Rs. 4–4–0 to Rs. 7–12–0 per acre for rice, from Rs. 3–8–0 to Rs. 5–8–0 per acre for wheat, from Rs. 4-8-0 to Rs. 6-8-0 per acre for cotton and from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 4-8-0 per acre for millets and pulses. Practically speaking, Government guarantees sufficient water for the crop and gives it as available. If the crop fails to mature, or if its yield is much below normal, either the whole or part of the irrigation assessment is remitted.

A somewhat different system, the long lease system, is in force in parts of Bengal and the Central Provinces, under which the cultivators pay a small rate for a term of years whether they take water or not. In these provinces where the normal rainfall is fairly high, it is always a question whether irrigation will be necessary at all, and if the cultivators have to pay the full rate, they are apt to hold off until water becomes absolutely essential, and the sudden and universal demand then usually exceeds the supply. By paying a reduced rate every year for a term of years they become entitled to water when required; consequently there is no temptation to wait till the last possible moment, and the demand is much more evenly distributed throughout the season.

Taken as a whole, irrigation is offered on extremely easy terms, and the water rates represent only a very small proportion of the extra profit which the cultivator secures owing to the water he receives.

Central Board of Irrigation and Bureau of Information. Set up in 1927 with the main object of providing sub-committees to advise on technical questions, the Central Board of Irrigation, consisting of the Chief Engineers for Irrigation of the Provinces, expanded its activities in 1931 to co-ordinate research and maintain a Bureau of Information.

A new departure, instituted in 1942, was the inclusion of a limited number of Chief Engineers of Indian States by invitation as Board Members. The first two States to be represented were Bahawalpur and Mysore. Hyderabad has recently secured representation. In 1945, the constitution of the Board has been amended further to permit the Chief Engineer, Hydro-electric, of provinces and Engineers dealing with matters concerning Indian Waterways employed by the Government of India to be members of the Board. Though politically separate from India, Ceylon and Burma also send members to the Board.

A large number of Indian States and other authorities subscribe to the Bureau of Information of the Board.

The Research Committee and the Board meet every year, and the technical papers contributed and the discussion thereon are published in the Annual Reports (Technical) of the Board. The Board also publishes other technical literature on specific subjects including quarterly journal and monthly Abstracts.

A comprehensive library is maintained, literature on irrigation, hydro-electric engineering, river control and allied subjects being collected from all parts of the world and indexed in detail for the supply of information to the irrigation departments. Provincial

Governments and Indian States contribute to the cost of the Bureau in return for the information service offered.

Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission.—Set up in 1945 by the Government of India with the object of creating a central fact-finding, planning and co-ordinating organisation for rendering advice to the Central, Provincial and State Governments in regard to Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation problems throughout the country, the Commission consists of a Chairman and two full time and two part time members, and technical and administrative staff to carry out these functions.

In exercise of the above responsibility, it is the function of the Commission to make investigations in regard to the control of water and waterways, to prepare projects, organise and co-ordinate the procurement and publication of statistical information relating to waterways, to advise the Government of India and Crown Representative on disputes between Provinces and/or States as to water rights, to initiate and devise schemes for training of Indian Engineers in the specialised fields of Waterways Irrigation and Navigation, and to advise the Central Govt. and the Crown Representative in regard to the settlement of priorities as between various flood control, irrigation and navigation projects.

Indian Waterways Experiment System. The year 1937-38, the Government of India, at the instance of the Central Board of Irrigation, took over from the Government of Bombay their Irrigation and Hydro-dynamic Research Station at Khadakwasla near Poona. This Station deals largely with hydro dynamic problems of all-India importance, such as the behaviour of rivers, the protection of bridges and the like. The authorities mainly interested in hydro-dynamic research are the Government of India, who administer small irrigation schemes in Baluchistan and Rajputana, and have large railway interests, and the Provincial Governments with large irrigation projects in operation.

The Station was originally being maintained by the Government of Bombay from Provincial revenues and in 1934-35, the cost of running it was roughly 1.02 lakhs. With the separation of Sind from Bombay, the irrigated area in the Presidency proper was reduced to about 400,000 acres and the Provincial Government did not feel justified in keeping up from their own revenues, a research station, the results of which would be applied mainly elsewhere. They, therefore, asked the Government of India to take it over with effect from April 1, 1937 when otherwise they proposed to close it down. The Government of India decided to maintain the Station from Central funds for the years 1937-38 and 1938-39 and in the meantime to consider the question of its future. Subsequently they decided to continue to maintain the Station for a further period of five years.

Locally, in 1944, the Government of India put this Station on a permanent basis and changed its name into "Indian Waterways Experiment Station".

In addition to the Central Station, six provinces maintain Irrigation Research Organizations, viz., the Punjab, United Provinces, Sind, Bombay, Bengal and Madras. Two Indian States, viz. Mysore and Hyderabad, also maintain Research Station.

The results obtained in each province are given in the table below :—

Provinces.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1936-39. Acres.	Area irrigated in 1941-42. Acres.
Madras	7,396,100	7,715,000
Bombay	466,200	536,000
Bengal	171,800	245,000
United Provinces	4,769,200	5,087,000
Punjab	12,190,800	12,779,000
Bihar	679,500	718,000
C. P. (excluding Berar)	519,100	610,000
N. W. F. P.	466,500	513,000
Orissa	366,100	*354,000
Sind	4,692,000	5,285,000
Rajputana	20,300	**
Baluchistan	104,700	142,000
Total ..	31,048,500	34,884,000

*Average for 1939-42. **Figures not available.

Productive Works.—Taking productive works only, the following table compares the average area irrigated by such works during the triennium 1936-39 with the area irrigated during the year 1941-42 :—

Provinces.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1936-39.	Area irrigated in 1941-42.
Madras	4,076,000	4,130,700
Bombay	7,100	7,800
Bengal	100,800	147,700
United Provinces	4,369,400	4,362,100
Punjab	11,376,300	11,989,700
Bihar	571,000	475,100
N. W. F. P.	207,700	218,000
Sind	4,558,700	4,566,100
Baluchistan	83,500	122,900
Total ..	25,350,500	26,020,100

Taking the productive works as a whole, the capital invested in them was, at the end of 1941-42, Rs.10,305 lakhs. The net revenue for the year was Rs. 1,066 lakhs giving a return 10.3 per cent. as compared with 9 per cent. in 1918-19 and 9¼ per cent. in 1919-20 and 7·68% in 1937-38. In considering these figures it must be remembered that the capital invested includes the expenditure upon several works which have only lately come into operation and others which were under construction, which classes at present contribute little or nothing in the way of revenue; moreover only receipts from water rates and a share of the enhanced land revenue due to the introduction of irrigation are credited to the canals, so that the returns include nothing on account of the large addition to the general revenues of the country which follows in the wake of their construction.

Unproductive Works.—Turning now to the unproductive works, the areas irrigated in the various provinces during the various periods were as below :—

Provinces.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1936-39. Acres.	Area irrigated in 1941-42. Acres.
Madras	284,200	376,600
Bombay	294,400	320,400
Bengal	45,200	65,800
United Provinces	389,600	1,619,300
Punjab	783,700	788,900
Bihar	107,800	117,000
Central Provinces (excluding Berar)	289,500	565,000
North-West Frontier Province	258,700	294,700
Orissa	272,000	353,300
Sind	115,500	698,300
Rajputana	20,300	**
Baluchistan	21,200	19,300
Total ..	2,882,100	5,218,600

Non-capital Works.—The results obtained from the non-capital works are given below :—

Provinces.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1936-39.	Average area irrigated in 1941-42.
Madras	3,035,900	3,207,400
Bombay	164,700	207,500
Bengal	25,800	31,800
United Provinces	10,300	5,500
Punjab	35,700	29,600
Bihar	700	**
Central Provinces (excluding Berar)	29,500	44,900
Orissa	94,500	**
Sind	18,700	20,600
Total ..	3,415,800	3,547,300

** Figures not available.

Irrigated Acreage.—A comparison of the acreage of crops matured during 1941-42 by means of Government irrigation systems with the total area under cultivation in the several provinces is given below :—

Provinces.	Area sown in 1941-42. Acres.	Area irrigated by Government irrigation works. Acres.	Percentage of area irrigated to total area sown.	Capital cost of Government irrigation & Navigation works to end of 1941-42. In lakhs of rupees.	Estimated value of crops raised on areas receiving State irrigation. In lakhs of rupees.
Madras	36,419,600	7,714,700	21.18	2,041	3,306
Bombay	28,023,700	535,700	1.91	1,080·7	590·23
Sind	6,003,600	5,285,000	88.0	2,842	••
Bengal	31,055,100	245,300	0.79	528·7	246·87
United Provinces	35,544,700	†5,986,900	16.84	@ 3,048	4,175
Punjab	32,200,200	‡12,778,600	39.56	3,978	••
Bihar	17,975,000	718,400	4.0	356	628
C. P.	10,897,600	609,900	5.07	652	281
Orissa	2,986,000	354,000	8.43	328·25	150.7
N. W. F. Province ..	2,687,000	512,700	19.08	316	309
Baluchistan	467,900	19,300	4.11	36·25	3·57
Total ..	213,360,000	34,760,500	16.28	15,206·90	9,699.37

•• Figures not available.

† Exclude 32,169 acres in Indian States irrigated by U. P. Irrigation works.

@ Includes Rs. 373 lakhs on Hydro-electric work.

‡ In addition 893,867 acres were irrigated on the Indian State Channels of the Western Jamna Canal, the Sirhind Canal and the Ghaggar Canal.

New Works. The two major works of importance recently completed are the Emerson Barrage in the Punjab and Ganges Tube well scheme in the United Provinces.

Emerson Barrage and Haveli Canals.—This project, which was completed in September 1939, consisted of building a barrage below the junction of the Chenab and the Jhelum, so as to utilize the winter infiltration and summer waters of the combined river to give controlled and better perennial irrigation of the Sidhnai canals off-taking from the Ravi and non-perennial controlled irrigation to the inundation canals taking out of the Chenab and also to irrigate some new areas. The canals are designed to provide a probable perennial irrigation of 513,344 acres in a gross area of 694,278 acres and a probable non-perennial irrigation of 452,000 acres in a gross area of 862,549 acres. The total expenditure on the works up to the end of 1942-43 was 3·78 crores.

Ganges State Tubewell Schemes.—This enterprise has enabled the groundwater reservoir underlying the plains of the Western United Provinces at a depth varying from 15′ to 45′ to be utilized for a widespread system of irrigation. The primary object of the tubewell system is to provide irrigation facilities in the cultivable tracts of those districts traversed by the Ganges hydro-electric grid which could not be commanded by canals owing to the limitations of river water. The total number of state tube wells running at the end of the year 1940-1941 was 1555, and the total area irrigated was 670,400 acres. The total capital outlay on the State Tubewell Scheme to end of 1941-42 was 1·69 crores and on the hydro-electric grid 3·73 crores.

WELLS AND TANKS.

Some of the important post-war River Development Schemes of the various Provinces are :—

Bengal: Improvement of Four National Waterways of The Province.—The scheme aims at maintaining a navigable route throughout the year at all stages of the tide for steamers and boats plying on

(*a*) the Hooghly and other rivers including the Sunderbans steamer route,

(*b*) the Lower Kumar and Bil Route,

(*c*) the Brahmaputra in Bengal, and

(*d*) the Ganges in Bengal from Western end to the confluence of the Meghna.

It is estimated to cost Rs. 2,76,00,000. Linked with this is another scheme for improvement of sixteen Provincial Waterways.

Damodar Flood Control Scheme.—Dams are proposed to be constructed at several sites on the Damodar river and its tributaries. The resulting reservoirs will serve the purpose of flood detention and also for storing water for use during the dry season. Part of the flood water and the whole of the effective storage water are proposed to be utilised for generating power. The increased dry weather discharge is proposed to be used for extending irrigation in the lower reaches of the river. The project will cost Rs. 55 crores.

Mor Reservoir Project.— The areas on the north and south bank of the river Mor are proposed to be irrigated by heading up water in river Mor by constructing a weir at Khatanga. The irrigation will be done by distributaries to be fed by two main canals, one for the north bank and the other for the south bank. It is also proposed to make a reservoir by constructing a dam across the Mor river Valley at Messanjoie in Sathal Pargamas. This reservoir will supply water during periods of draught and in cold weather.

Bihar: Drainage and Irrigation Schemes—Bihar.—It is proposed to carry out 82 drainage and irrigation schemes at a cost of Rs. 172 lakhs in the first five-year period. A vast area of land will be benefited by these drainage and irrigation schemes.

Kosi Project.—The Kosi Dam Project, designed to provide for flood control, silt control, soil observation, irrigation, drainage, reclamation of water logged areas, etc. will comprise the following component units and connected measures :—

(*i*) A dam, possibly 750 ft. high, across the Chhatra Gorge about a mile and a half above the temple of Barhakshetra.

(*ii*) Power Plant at the dam to generate 0.93 to 1.4 million kilowatts of cheap firm power depending on the amount of line storage.

(*iii*) A barrage across the Kosi, some distance below its debouch in the plains.

(*iv*) One canal taking off from the barrage on the right and one on the left to irrigate the areas.

(*v*) A barrage across the Kosi near the Nepal-Bihar border.

(*vi*) Two canals on the left and one canal on the right taking off from the Bihar Barrage.

(*vii*) Measures for soil conservation, reclamation of water logged lands, malaria control, etc.

The estimated cost is Rs. 50 crores.

Bombay: Bombay Government have decided to execute 22 irrigation Schemes costing in all Rs. 19 crores. The most important of these schemes are the Watrak Canal Project, Kaira Dist. (costing Rs. 105 lakhs and irigating 75,000 acres ultimately), Girna project (costing Rs 4 crores and irrigating 140,000 acres ultimately) and Mula project (costing Rs. 396 lakhs and irrigating 76,000 acres ultimately).

Madras: It is proposed to build a reservoir across the Tungabhadra at Mallapuram near Hospet with a canal 210 miles long on the right hand side. It is a multi-purpose scheme for development of irrigation and hydro-electric power. It is hoped that the scheme will be fully executed by 1953.

Pollavaram Reservoir Project. It is proposed to build a reservoir across the Godavri at Pollavaram and two canals on either side. The capacity of the reservoir will be 500,000 million cubic feet. The scheme will be executed in 15 years. It will be one of the biggest irrigation schemes in India.

Lower Bhavani Project (Coimbatore District).—It is proposed to build a reservoir across the Bhavani and a canal on the right side 80 miles long. The dam will be a composite one to store about 20,000 million cubic ft.

Gandikotah Reservoir Project (Cuddapah And Nellore Districts). It is proposed to build a reservoir across the Pennar at Gandhikotah gorge to hold about thirty-five thousand million cubic feet with canals on either side.

Orissa: Mahanadi Project. The multipurpose development project in the Mahanadi Valley in Orissa consists of three dams across the river with provision for power generation and for three canal systems for purposes of irrigation. The first dam will be at Hirakud, 9 miles from Sambalpur. The second dam will be located at Tikkerpara some 130 miles downstream and the third near Naraj about ten miles upstream of Cuttack. This scheme will approximately cost Rs. 50 to 70 crores and will also provide navigation facilities.

Punjab: Thal Project. The project consists of withdrawing water for irrigation from the Indus to the extent of 6,000 cusecs. Headworks and main line have partly been completed.

Bhakra Dam Project. It is a multi-purpose project for irrigation and development of hydro-electric power. It is proposed to construct a 480 feet high dam on the Sutlej at Bhakra with a live storage of 3·4 million acre feet. The scheme when completed in about ten years will cost in all about Rs. 42 crores.

Sind: Lower Sind Barrage (Hajipur Barrage) Irrigation Project. It is proposed to construct a Barrage in order to ensure adequate water supply to the Lower Sind. Four feeders, three on the left bank and one on the right bank will take off above the Lower Sind Barrage to be called Hajipur Barrage. Total cultivable area commanded will be approximately 25,60,400 acres. Rough estimated cost is Rs. 12 crores.

Upper Sind Barrage (Gudu Barrage) Irrigation Project.—It is proposed to construct a Barrage and headworks about ninety miles above Sukkur. Total cultivable area commanded will be approximately 23,23,600 acres. Rough estimated cost is Rs. 12 crores.

United Provinces: Nayar Dam. It is proposed to impound 1·4 million acre feet gross in the valley of the Nayar by building a dam 600 ft. high across the gorge in the river near Marora in Garhwal District. 0·8 million acre feet is expected to be available annually for irrigation draw-off. Primary power to the extent of 30,000 kW. and secondary power amounting to 70,000 KW. is also proposed to be generated at the dam site. The estimated cost is Rs. 865 lakhs.

Rihand Dam. It is proposed to impound 9 million acre feet gross in the Rihand Basin in Singhrauli Pargana, district Mirzapur, by a 250 feet high dam across the gorge near Pipri Village. Power will be generated by the artificial head created by the storage dam at a power station situated immediately below it. The capacity of the installed plant is expected to be 150,000 KW. The estimated cost is Rs. 6 crores.

Meteorology.

The meteorology of India like that of other countries is largely a result of its geographical position. The great land area of Asia to the northward and the enormous sea expanse of the Indian Ocean to the southward are determining factors in settling its principal meteorological features. When the Northern Hemisphere is turned away from the sun, in the northern winter, Central Asia becomes an area of intense cold. The meteorological conditions of the temperate zone are pushed southward and we have over the northern provinces of India the westerly winds and eastward moving cyclonic storms of temperate regions, while, when the Northern Hemisphere is turned towards the sun, Southern Asia becomes a super-heated region drawing towards it an immense current of air which carries with it the enormous volume of water vapour which it has picked up in the course of its long passage over the wide expanse of the Indian Ocean, so that at one season of the year parts of India are deluged with rain and at another persistent dry weather prevails.

Monsoons.—The all-important fact in the meteorology of India is the alternation of the seasons known as the summer and winter monsoons. During the winter monsoon the winds are of continental origin and hence dry, fine weather, clear skies, low humidity and little air movement are the characteristic features of this season. The summer rains cease in the provinces of the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab about the middle of September after which cool westerly and northerly winds set in over that area and the weather becomes fresh and pleasant. These fine weather conditions extend slowly eastward and southward so that by the end of October, they embrace all parts of the country except the southern half of the Peninsula, and by the end of the year have extended to the whole of the Indian land and sea area, the rains withdrawing to the Equatorial Belt. Thus the characteristics of the cold weather from October to February over India are —Westerly winds of the temperate zone over the extreme north of India; to the south of these the north-east winds of the winter monsoon or perhaps more properly the north-east Trades and a gradually extending area of fine weather which, as the season progresses, finally embraces the whole Indian land and sea area. Two exceptions to these fine weather conditions exist during this period, *viz.*; the Madras coast and the north-west of India. In the former region the north-east winds which set in over the Bay of Bengal in October coalesce with the damp winds of the retreating summer monsoon, which current curves round over the Bay of Bengal, and blowing directly on to the Madras coast gives to that region the wettest and most disturbed weather of the whole year, for while the total rainfall for the four months June to September, *i.e.*, the summer monsoon, at the Madras Observatory amounts to 15·46 inches the total rainfall for the three months October to December amount to 31·78 inches. The other region in which the weather is unsettled, during this period of generally settled conditions, is North-west India. This region during January, February and part of March is traversed by a succession of shallow storms from the westward. The number and character of these storms vary very largely from year to year and in some years no storms at all are recorded. In normal years, however, in Northern India periods of fine weather alternate with periods of disturbed weather (occurring during the passage of these storms) and light to moderate and even heavy rain occurs. In the case of Peshawar the total rainfall for the four months, December to March, amounts to 5·75 inches while the total fall for the four months, June to September, is 4·65 inches, showing that the rainfall of the winter is, absolutely, greater in this region than that of the summer monsoon. These two periods of subsidiary "rains" are of the greatest economic importance. The fall in Madras is, as shown above, of considerable actual amount, while that of North-west India though small in absolute amount is of the greatest consequence as on it largely depend the grain and wheat crops of Northern India.

Spring Months.—March to May and part of June form a period of rapid continuous increase of temperature and decrease of barometric pressure throughout India. During this period there occurs a steady transference northward of the area of greatest heat. In March the maximum temperatures, slightly exceeding 100° occur in the Deccan; in April max. temperatures varying between 100° and 105° and in May between 105° and 110° prevail over the greater part of the interior of the country while in June the highest mean maximum temperatures, exceeding 110°, occur in the Indus Valley near Jacobabad. Temperatures exceeding 120° have been recorded over a wide area including Sind, Rajputana, the West and South Punjab and the west of the United Provinces, but the highest temperature hitherto recorded is 127° registered at Jacobabad on June 12th, 1919. During this period of rising temperature and diminishing barometric pressure, great alterations take place in the air movements over India, including the disappearance of the north-east winds of the winter monsoon, and the air circulation over India and its adjacent seas, becomes a local circulation, characterised by strong hot winds down the river valleys of Northern India and increasing land and sea winds in the coast regions. These land and sea winds, as they become stronger and more extensive, initiate large contrasts of temperature and humidity which result in the production of violent local storms. These take the forms of dust storms in the dry plains of Northern India and of thunder and hailstorms in regions where there is inter-action between damp sea winds and dry winds from the interior. These storms are frequently accompanied with winds of excessive force, heavy hail and torrential rain and are on that account very destructive being known as "Nor'westers" in Bengal.

By the time the area of greatest heat has been established over North-west India, in the last week of May or first week of June, India has become the seat of low barometric pressures relatively to the adjacent seas and the whole character of the weather changes. During the hot weather period, discussed above, the winds and weather are mainly determined by local conditions. Between the Equator and Lat. 30° or 35° South, the wind circulation is that of the south-east trades, that is to say from about Lat. 30°-35° South a wind from south-east blows over the surface of the sea up to about the equator. Here the air rises into the upper strata to flow back again at a considerable elevation to the Southern Tropic or beyond. To the north of this circulation, *i.e.*, between the Equator and Lat. 20° to 25° North, there exists a light unsteady circulation the remains of the north-east trades, that is to say about Lat. 20° North there is a north-east wind which blows southward till it reaches the thermal equator where side by side with the south-east Trades mentioned above, the air rises into the upper strata of the atmosphere. Still further to the northward and in the immediate neighbourhood of land there are the circulations due to the land and sea breezes which are attributable to the difference in the heating effect of the sun's rays over land and sea. It is now necessary to trace the changes which occur and lead up to the establishment of the south-west monsoon period. The sun at this time is progressing slowly northward towards the northern Tropic. Hence the thermal equator is also progressing northward and with it the area of ascent of the south-east trades circulation. Thus the south-east trade winds cross the equator and advance further and further northward, as the thermal equator and area of ascent follows the sun in its northern progress. At the same time the temperature over India increases rapidly and barometric pressure diminishes, owing to the air rising and being transferred to neighbouring cooler regions—more especially the sea areas. Thus we have the southern Trades circulation extending northward and the local land and sea circulation extending southward until about the beginning of June the light unsteady interfering circulation over the Arabian Sea finally breaks up, the immense circulation of the South-east Trades, with its cool, moisture laden winds rushes forward, becomes linked on to the local circulation proceeding between the Indian land area and the adjacent seas and India is invaded by oceanic conditions—the **south-west monsoon** proper. This is the most important season of the year as upon it depends the prosperity of at least five sixths of the people of India.

When this current is fully established a continuous air movement extends over the Indian Ocean, the Indian seas and the Indian land area from Lat. 30° S. to Lat. 30° N. the southern half being the south-east trades and the northern half the south-west monsoon. The most important fact about it is that it is a continuous horizontal air movement passing over an extensive oceanic area where steady evaporation is constantly in progress so that where the current enters the Indian seas and flows over the Indian land it is highly charged with aqueous vapours.

The current enters the Indian seas quite at the commencement of June and in the course of the succeeding two weeks spreads over the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal up to their extreme northern limits. It advances over India from these two seas. The Arabian Sea current blows on to the west coast and sweeping over the Western Ghats prevails more or less exclusively over the Peninsula, Central India, Rajputana and north Bombay. The Bay of Bengal current blows directly up the Bay. One portion is directed towards Burma, East Bengal and Assam while another portion sweeps over Bengal and after meeting the Himalayas gets deflected and blows as a south-easterly and easterly current right up the Gangetic plain. The south-west monsoon continues for three and a half to four months, viz., from the beginning of June to the middle or end of September. During its prevalence more or less general though far from continuous rain prevails throughout India, the principal features of the rainfall distribution being as follows. The greater portion of the Arabian Sea current, the total volume of which is probably three times as great as that of the Bengal current, blows directly on to the west coast districts. Here it meets an almost continuous hill range, is forced into ascent and gives heavy rain alike to the coast districts and to the hilly range, the total averaging about 100 inches, most of which falls in four months. The current after parting with most of its moisture advances across the Peninsula giving occasional uncertain rain to the Deccan and passes out into the Bay where it coalesces with the local current. The northern portion of the current blowing across the Gujarat, Kathiawar and Sind coasts gives a certain amount of rain to the coast districts and frequent showers to the Aravalli Hill range but very little to Western Rajputana, and passing onward gives moderate to heavy rain in the Eastern Punjab, Eastern Rajputana and the North-west Himalayas. In this region the current meets and mixes with the monsoon current from the Bay.

The monsoon current over the southern half of the Bay of Bengal blows from south west and is thus directed towards the Tenasserim hills and up the valley of the Irrawady to which it gives very heavy rain. That portion of this current which advances sufficiently far northward to blow over Bengal and Assam gives very heavy rain to the low-lying districts of East Bengal and immediately thereafter coming under the influence of the Assam Hills is forced upwards and gives excessive rain (perhaps the heaviest in the world) to the southern face of these hills. The remaining portion of the Bay current advances from the southward over Bengal, is then directed westward by the barrier of the Himalayas and gives general rain over the Gangetic plain and fairly frequent rain over the lower ranges of the Himalayas from Sikhim to Kashmir.

To the south of this easterly wind of the Bay current and to the north of the westerly

wind of the Arabian Sea current there exists a debatable area running roughly from Hissar in the Punjab through Agra, Allahabad and part of Chota Nagpur to Orissa, where one or the other current of the monsoon prevails. In this area the rainfall is conditioned by the storms from the Bay of Bengal which exhibit a marked tendency to advance along this track and to give it heavy falls of occasional rain.

The total rainfall of the monsoon period (June to September) is 100 inches over part of the west coast, the amount diminishes eastward, is below 20 inches over a large part of the centre and east of the Peninsula and is only 5 inches in South Madras; it is over 100 inches on the Tenasserim and South Burma coast and decreases to 20 inches in Upper Burma; it is over 100 in the north Assam Valley and diminishes steadily westward and is only 5 inches in the Indus Valley.

The month to month distribution for the whole of India including Burma is :—

May	3·1	inches.
June	7·9	,,
July	11·2	,,
August	10·3	,,
September	7·0	,,
October	3·3	,,

Cyclonic storms are an almost invariable feature of the monsoon period. In the Arabian Sea they ordinarily form at the commencement and end of the season, *viz.*, May and November, but in the Bay they form a constantly recurring feature of the monsoon season.

INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Functions of the Department.—The India Meteorological Department was instituted in 1875, to combine and extend the work of various provincial meteorological services which had sprung up before that date. The various duties which were imposed on the Department at the time of its formation were from time to time supplemented by new duties. Some of the peace time functions, more or less in the historical order in which they were assumed, may be briefly summarised as follows :—

(*a*) The issue of warnings to ports and coastal districts of the approach of cyclonic storms.

(*b*) The issue of storm warnings by wireless to ships in the Indian seas, and the collection of meteorological data from ships.

(*c*) The maintenance of systematic records of meteorological data and the publication of climatological statistics. These were originally undertaken in order to furnish data for the investigation of the relation between weather and disease.

(*d*) The issue to the public of up-to-date weather reports and of rainfall forecasts. These duties were originally recommended by a Committee of Enquiry into the causes of famine in India.

(*e*) Meteorological researches of a general character, but particularly regarding tropical storms and the forecasting of monsoon and winter rainfall.

(*f*) The study of agricultural meteorology, *i.e.*, the study of the meteorology of soil air and the air layers near the ground with particular reference to the growth of plants and crop production.

(*g*) **The issue of seasonal rainfall forecasts.**

(*h*) **The issue of telegraphic warnings of heavy rainfall and frost (cold wave) mainly to Government officials (*e.g.*, canal and railway engineers, Collectors, Directors of Agriculture, etc.) and through the newspapers to the public in general.**

(*i*) Supply of meteorological, astronomical and geophysical information in response to enquiries from officials, commercial firms or private individuals.

(*j*) Technical supervision of rainfall registration carried out under the control of provincial Government authorities.

(*k*) The study of temperature and moisture conditions in the upper air by means of instrument-carrying balloons and of upper winds by pilot balloons, and regular compilation of statistics of upper air data.

In addition to these meteorological duties the India Meteorological Department was from time to time made responsible for or undertook various other important duties, such as—

(*l*) Determination of time in India and the issue of time-signals, also the determination of errors of chronometers for the Royal Indian Navy.

(*m*) Observations and researches on terrestrial magnetism at Bombay and atmospheric electricity at Bombay and Poona.

(*n*) Regular study (mainly by spectroscopic examination) of the sun at the Solar Physics Observatory at Kodaikanal.

(*o*) **Maintenance of sciamological instruments at various centres.**

(*p*) Issue of weather forecasts to Civil Aviators.

(*q*) The issue of weather bulletins to farmers broadcast by the Provincial Broadcasting stations.

(*r*) Broadcast of collected Meteorological data from Indian stations daily for the benefit of Meteorological organisations of neighbouring Countries.

Normal Monthly and Annual Maximum Temperature in Shade at Some Stations in India.

Stations.	Elevation in feet.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
HILL STATIONS.		° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.
Darjeeling	7,432	47.0	47.8	55.4	61.2	62.9	64.9	65.7	65.6	64.6	61.7	55.6	50.5	58.6
Shillong	4,921	60.1	62.5	70.4	74.1	74.0	74.5	75.3	75.1	74.3	71.1	66.0	61.6	69.9
Simla	7,224	47.5	48.8	57.0	65.9	73.2	75.1	70.9	68.4	68.4	64.3	58.3	50 6	62.4
COAST STATIONS.														
Bombay	37	83.2	83.1	86.2	89.1	91.1	88.5	85.5	85.0	85.5	88.8	89.4	86.6	86.8
Karachi	13	75.5	76.9	81.8	85.4	88.6	90.4	88.5	85.8	85.6	87.3	85.2	78.7	84.1
Madras	67	85.3	88.3	91.4	95.5	101.3	99.6	96.3	94.8	93.9	90.1	85.4	84.1	92.2
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS.														
Allahabad	322	74.8	79.2	91.7	102.6	107.1	102.7	92.1	89.4	91.5	90.4	83.4	75.7	90.1
Calcutta	21	79.6	83.7	92.5	96.8	95.6	92.4	89.5	89.0	89.9	89.2	84.2	79.4	88.5
Cawnpore	416	71.9	77.0	89.4	99.4	106.2	102.7	92.4	89.7	90.9	91.2	82.8	74.0	89.0
Cuttack	87	83.1	88.2	96.6	101.2	101.4	95.5	89.5	89.0	90.0	89.7	85.0	81.2	90.9
Delhi	714	70.5	74.7	85.0	96.6	104.8	102.4	95.3	93.0	93.5	92.5	83.2	73.7	88.8
Jacobabad	180	72.7	78.5	90.5	100.4	111.6	113.9	108.0	104.3	103.2	99.0	87.6	76.1	95.5
Lahore	702	68.0	72.1	82.6	94.5	103.7	105.9	99.6	97.0	97.3	94.0	82.9	72.3	89.2
Lucknow	371	73.9	78.9	90.8	101.4	105.4	100.2	92.4	90.5	91.9	91.4	83.9	75.9	89.7
Patna	173	73.0	77.8	89.8	98.9	100.3	96.2	90.7	89.1	89.7	88.6	82.1	74.6	87.6
Peshawar	1,164	63.0	66.2	74.8	85.2	97.0	105.0	102.5	98.2	95.0	87.8	76.8	66.7	85.0
PLATEAU STATIONS.														
Dehra Dun	2,239	66.2	69.2	79.3	89.9	96.0	93.7	86.2	84.2	84.9	82.9	75.8	69.1	81.5
Nagpur	1,022	83.7	88.2	96.7	104.5	108.7	99.5	88.3	87.3	89.8	91.0	85.5	81.7	92.1

Normal Monthly and Annual Minimum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India.

Stations.	Elevation in feet.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
		° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.
HILL STATIONS.														
Darjeeling		35.4	36.6	43.0	48.8	52.4	56.5	58.0	57.7	56.0	50.2	43.1	36.6	47·9
Shillong		38.8	42.4	50.8	57.0	59.1	63.0	64.6	64.0	61.6	54.8	46.2	40.0	53.5
Simla		35.4	36.1	43.6	50.6	57.7	60.1	59.2	59.2	56.3	51.4	44.2	39.3	49.4
COAST STATIONS.														
Bombay		66.7	67.4	71.9	76.1	79.6	78.6	76.7	76.1	75.7	75.6	72.5	68.8	73.8
Karachi		57.4	61.0	68.1	74.2	79.0	82.3	81.1	78.5	76.7	73.7	66.9	60.1	71.6
Madras		67.1	68.4	72.4	78.1	81.7	81.1	79.3	78.0	77.2	75.0	71.9	68.9	74.9
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS.														
Allahabad		47.1	50.9	61.0	71.4	79.9	82.9	79.8	78.5	76.6	67.1	54.3	47.1	66.4
Calcutta		54.6	59.4	68.8	75.5	77.5	78.6	78.6	78.3	78.0	73.8	63.7	55.0	70.2
Cawnpore		45.7	51.0	60.1	70.6	80.4	83.0	79.9	78.7	76.2	66.0	53.9	46.5	66.0
Cuttack		59.8	64.8	71.8	77.5	79.9	79.6	78.3	78.1	77.8	74.4	65.8	58.7	72.2
Delhi		43.3	49.2	57.1	67.7	78.8	82.5	80.1	78.4	75.5	64.3	51.8	45.0	64.5
Jacobabad		43.8	49.1	59.9	70.2	79.0	84.9	85.0	82.2	77.0	64.4	52.8	44.9	66.1
Lahore		40.1	44.5	53.2	63.2	72.2	79.0	80.1	78.7	73.1	59.8	47.3	40.6	61.0
Lucknow		47.1	51.4	60.6	70.8	78.3	81.7	79.5	78.6	76.5	66.5	54.1	47.3	66.0
Patna		51.1	54.8	64.3	73.5	78.1	79.9	79.9	79.7	78.9	72.8	61.0	52.3	68.9
Peshawar		40.4	44.0	52.4	60.5	70.4	77.2	80.2	78.9	71.8	60.5	48.9	40.9	60.5
PLATEAU STATIONS.														
Dehra Dun		44.0	48.6	54.1	62.5	70.1	74.1	73.8	72.9	69.5	60.3	51.1	45.1	60.3
Nagpur		57.7	61.9	69.3	77.2	82.7	79.6	75.5	75.0	74.7	69.0	61.8	57.2	70.1

For elevation, see table of maximum temperature normals.

Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Some Stations in India.

Stations.	Elevation in feet.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Hill Stations.		in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
Darjeeling	For elevation, see table of maximum temperature normals.	0.53	1.19	1.88	4.14	9.63	24.18	32.92	26.56	18.90	5.41	0.81	0.27	126.42
Shillong		0.52	1.06	1.97	5.10	11.29	18.16	13.65	12.49	11.79	6.72	1.61	0.28	84.64
Simla		2.61	2.92	2.36	1.81	2.53	6.04	16.30	16.85	6.68	1.18	0.52	1.24	61.04
Coast Stations.														
Bombay		0.14	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.65	19.06	24.27	13.39	10.39	2.54	0.53	0.08	71.21
Karachi		0.46	0.44	0.29	0.15	0.06	0.72	3.20	1.56	0.52	0.02	0.08	0.20	7.70
Madras		1.41	0.41	0.29	0.61	1.03	1.86	3.60	4.58	4.68	12.04	13.96	5.45	49.92
Stations on the Plains.														
Allahabad		0.85	0.63	0.56	0.17	0.63	5.04	12.56	10.03	8.36	2.34	0.31	0.34	41.82
Calcutta		0.37	1.17	1.36	1.75	5.49	11.69	12.81	12.92	9.95	4.48	0.81	0.18	62.98
Cawnpore		0.56	0.66	0.29	0.22	0.32	3.19	10.75	11.20	6.79	1.30	0.35	0.28	35.91
Cuttack		0.32	0.78	1.04	1.07	3.57	9.95	12.89	13.40	9.76	5.34	1.62	0.23	59.97
Delhi		0.99	0.83	0.51	0.33	0.52	3.03	7.03	7.23	4.84	0.40	0.10	0.43	26.24
Jacobabad		0.23	0.33	0.22	0.17	0.14	0.26	0.95	0.88	0.17	0.03	0.05	0.17	3.60
Lahore		1.04	0.97	0.79	0.57	0.59	1.64	5.45	5.15	2.20	0.24	0.10	0.47	19.21
Lucknow		0.76	0.72	0.34	0.25	0.77	4.46	12.00	11.50	7.40	1.28	0.22	0.32	40.02
Patna		0.59	0.74	0.42	0.27	1.40	7.14	11.58	13.09	8.60	2.30	0.34	0.22	46.69
Peshawar		1.44	1.53	2.44	1.76	0.77	0.31	1.26	2.03	0.81	0.23	0.31	0.67	13.56
Plateau Stations.														
Dehra Dun		2.32	2.47	1.26	0.65	1.45	8.55	26.30	28.79	10.62	1.26	0.35	1.02	85.04
Nagpur		0.37	0.65	0.60	0.60	0.76	5.82	14.60	11.42	8.01	2.17	0.77	0.47	49.24

MONSOON OF 1945.

Chief Features.—The Arabian Sea branch of the monsoon arrived at the usual time. While the Arabian Sea branch was generally strong and often vigorous, the Bay branch was less active and the monsoon depressions during July and August were fewer than usual. Consequently the rainfall in southwest Bengal, Orissa and Bihar was in defect during these two months. In the beginning of August heavy rain fell in and near the Bhutan hills causing floods in Bihar and north Bengal.

As in the previous year, very heavy rainfall occurred in Gujarat in the third week of September, resulting in the flooding of the Tapti, loss of crops and property and serious dislocation of railway traffic and communications.

The Arabian Sea monsoon burst on the south Malabar coast on the 5th June causing heavy rain. A second pulse of the advancing monsoon gave rise to a depression off the Kanara coast on the 9th which, although it became unimportant within two days, caused some heavy rain on the west coast. With the disappearance of the depression, the monsoon advanced slowly northwards but up to the 14th its activity was mainly confined to the coast south of Surat. An extension into Gujarat during the next two days resulted in widespread and locally heavy rain there.

In the first two weeks of June thunderstorms occurred in Assam and Bengal, and the Bay monsoon advanced feebly into east Bengal only by the middle of June. Under the influence of a 'low' which formed over Chota Nagpur on the 16th June, the Bay current extended westwards along the foot of the Himalayas and simultaneously the Arabian Sea branch extended into the Deccan and the central parts of the country. For the next ten days both the branches remained active, and widespread rain fell on the west coast, in the north of the Peninsula, the central parts of the country and north-east India. The Bay branch was temporarily drawn up to the Punjab and gave widespread rain there on the 17th and 18th.

The rainfall for the remaining days of the month was mainly controlled by a depression which appeared over Chota Nagpur on the 27th, and travelling westwards lay over Rajputana at the end of the month. It caused widespread and locally heavy rain in the central parts of the country, Rajputana and Gujarat.

Widespread and locally heavy rain fell in Sind, Gujarat as well as on the west coast on the first two days of July as the last month's depression over Rajputana merged with the seasonal 'low' over Baluchistan. The rainfall for the next four days was mainly determined by the movement of cyclonic storm which developed over the head of the Bay of Bengal and passing westnorth-westwards through Central India and the north Central Provinces, turned north-westwards and finally broke up on the Punjab-Kumaon hills on the 6th. Rainfall was widespread and locally heavy along and near its track. A second depression which formed over the head of the Bay on the 7th and moved inland as a low pressure area, served to maintain the Arabian Sea branch active over the west and north of the Peninsula, Gujarat and the central parts of the country for the next three days. From the 10th to 20th, both branches of the monsoon remained strong giving widespread rainfall over the country outside the southeast Peninsula and the Western divisions of northwest India. In Kathiawar there was widespread damage to property and livestock due to the incessant heavy downpours during this period. There was a temporary decrease in the rainfall activity for four days after which the monsoon continued active till the 28th. Both branches of the monsoon weakened thereafter and 'break' conditions set in. On the last two days of the month, rainfall was confined to the hills and the submontane regions from Bihar to the Punjab.

The 'break' that had set in at the end of July, continued till the 8th of August, and during this period rainfall was restricted to the west coast, north Bihar and east and north Bengal, while local thundershowers occurred elsewhere.

The Arabian Sea branch revived on the 9th and was vigorous for the next four days, giving very heavy rain in the north Konkan and extending into Gujarat and the central parts of the country. The activity of the Bay branch was confined to northeast India during the first half of the month. Under the influence of a shallow 'low' which appeared over the west United Provinces on the 17th, both branches of the monsoon extended well into the interior and for the next week well-distributed and locally heavy rain occurred over the country outside Sind, Baluchistan, Kashmir and the south Peninsula. The monsoon extended into Kashmir for three days in the beginning of the fourth week. Both branches of the monsoon weakened after the 25th and for the rest of the month rainfall was confined to the west coast and Assam only.

The rainfall during September was mainly associated with the passage across the country of four depressions from the Bay of Bengal. The first depression of the month developed off the Circars coast on the first and moved rapidly inland and lay as a shallow 'low' over north Hyderabad on the 2nd. It was responsible for widespread and locally heavy falls in Hyderabad, Berar and the Bombay Deccan on the 1st and 2nd; it also caused an extension of rain into the west Central Provinces, Gujarat and east Rajputana on the following two days.

The second depression started moving from the north Bay on the 7th; it reached east Rajputana on the 13th. Widespread and locally heavy rain fell in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the north Central Provinces, Central India, east Rajputana, the east Punjab and the west United Provinces. Widespread thundershowers also occurred in Assam, Bengal and Bihar during the second week.

The third depression of the month formed off the Orissa Circars coast on the 19th and moved inland as a deep depression westwards up to Gujarat, recurved and passing through east Rajputana, broke up against the Punjab-Kumaon hills on the 26th. The passage of this depression through the Central Provinces, west

Central India and Gujarat was marked by very heavy falls of rain which resulted in the flooding of the Tapti and other rivers; in Gujarat serious dislocation of communications and loss of crops and property resulted from the heavy rainfall. Heavy falls also occurred in and near the Punjab-Kumaon hills and were responsible for floods in the Patiala State.

The monsoon withdrew from northwest India after the 25th and was generally weak elsewhere for the rest of the month. In association with a depression that formed in the north Bay of Bengal and moved inland through Orissa and Chota Nagpur to the east United Provinces, widespread and isolated heavy falls of rain occurred in these regions during the last three days of the month.

Taking the season as a whole the Bay monsoo was weak in June. Both branches strengthen in July and practically made up the rainfi defect of the previous month. The comple absence of depressions in August and the ' breal in the monsoon during the early part of t month caused a general defect in rain ov the country during the month. But this w more than compensated by the large exce of rainfall over most parts of the country September associated with its depressions.

The total rainfall for the season June-Septe ber-averaged over the plains of India-w 34.8 inches, 6 per cent above normal. Tl following table gives detailed information the rainfall of the different subdivisions.

Serial No.	Sub-division.	Period, June to September.		
		Actual.	Departure from normal.	Percentage departure from normal
			In.	In.
1	Bay Islands	....	....	....
2	Assam	69.73	- 2.57	- 4
3	Bengal	47.18	- 7.90	- 13
4	Orissa	43.92	- 1.31	- 3
5	Chota Nagpur	38.44	- 5.69	- 13
6	Bihar	31.69	- 6.05	- 16
7	United Provinces, East	30.48	- 4.13	- 13
8	,, ,, West	30.52	+ 4.92	+ 18
9	Punjab, West, East and North	22.70	+ 4.90	+ 28
10	,, South-West	7.56	+ 0.75	+ 11
11	Kashmir	15.87	- 3.24	- 17
12	Northwest Frontier Province	6.18	- 0.92	- 12
13	Baluchistan	2.80	+ 0.57	+ 26
14	Sind	3.36	- 1.67	- 33
15	Rajputana, West	13.05	+ 3.12	+ 31
16	,, East	31.28	+ 9.69	+ 39
17	Gujarat	18.41	+ 16.99	+ 54
18	Central India, West	42.90	+ 8.26	+ 24
19	,, ,, East	35.97	- 2.96	- 8
20	Berar	33.89	+ 4.39	+ 15
21	Central Provinces, West	46.71	+ 4.16	+ 10
22	,, ,, East	54.59	+ 5.36	+ 11
23	Konkan	119.84	+ 14.71	+ 14
24	Bombay Deccan	21.86	- 0.94	- 4
25	Hyderabad, North	31.76	+ 0.71	+ 2
26	,, South	25.91	+ 2.47	+ 11
27	Mysore	17.90	- 4.38	- 20
28	Malabar	63.60	- 10.54	- 14
29	Madras, South-East	10.14	- 1.87	- 16
30	,, Deccan	13.76	- 0.60	- 4
31	,, Coast	22.97	+ 0.92	+ 4
32	,, North	34.82	+ 1.85	+ 6
	Mean of India (excluding the Bay Islands, Kashmir and Baluchistan).			

Food and Famine.

Food production in India has through the ages periodically failed to meet the needs of the people. The country's history has consequently been punctuated by disastrous famines, the worst of which have killed millions of people and left wide tracts of country desolate. Famines may be said to arise when large groups of people fail to produce enough food for their own needs and lack the means of obtaining it from other sources. Such conditions may be precipitated either by successive failures of the monsoons, on which four-fifths of India's agriculture depends even today; by natural disasters such as floods or earthquakes, or by human agencies such as war and grain market speculation. It is however, rare for a famine to be directly traceable to only one cause. Usually several play their part. During World War II, which for a time cut off India from overseas sources of supply, a revolutionary change occurred in the country's food system. Shortage of supplies, monetary inflation and manipulation of markets necessitated official intervention to ensure that grain reached the people. Rationing, Government controlled grain shops, price control and monopoly procurement of food grain from the producer are features of the food supply systems introduced recently by provincial and state governments owing to the difficulty of obtaining adequate imports and the present inability of Indian agriculture to feed the population. It is likely that "managed" food will be a feature of Indian economy for some time to come. Thus the normal causes of famine, natural disaster, crop failure and speculation are to a great extent discounted today. Shortage has not been eradicated, but the grimmer aspects of starvation, epidemics and death can be held in check.

Early Famines.

References to famine are found early in India's history. Little is known of these early disasters; details are based on tradition and until late in the eighteenth century such visitations were regarded as natural calamities which man was powerless to prevent. The first definite outbreak known to historians was in 650 A.D. when famine raged throughout the country. There was another series of famine in 941, 942, and 1033, when whole provinces were depopulated and men were driven to cannibalism, according to tradition. The years 1148-1159 saw almost continuous famine in India. In 1344 famine was rampant in Upper India. The Emperor Muhammad Tughlak was unable to obtain necessaries for his own household and ordered the evacuation of Delhi's population to Deogiri (modern Daulatabad) in the Deccan. From 1396-1407 Durga Devi famine devastated the Deccan and so reduced the population that land went out of cultivation for years. The years 1595-98 saw famine in Northern India.

The Gujerat famine, one of the first about which precise details have survived, broke out in 1630. Towns and districts were stripped of inhabitants. In 1631 a Dutch merchant reported that only 11 of the 260 families at Swally had survived. The road from Swally to Surat was covered with bodies decaying on the highway where they died, there being no one to bury them. In Surat, that great and crowded city, he could hardly find any living persons; but "the corpses at the corners of the streets lie twenty together, nobody burying them. Thirty thousand had perished in the town alone. Pestilence followed famine."

In 1769-70 ten million people (one-third of the population) are estimated to have perished in a famine in Bengal. In 1783 came the Chalisa famine in North India, followed by the Doji Bara, or Skull, Famine in the Deccan in 1790-92. The Doji Bara is reputed to have been the severest famine ever known in India. It extended over Bombay, Hyderabad and the northern districts of Madras where relief works were opened, the first of their kind in the country. That is only a brief list. Between 1660 and 1750 there were 14 major famines about which little is known.

The causes of these famines were those already stated. Practically the whole of the food production was dependent on the vagaries of the monsoon. Internal wars were common and often coupled with them were wide-spread pillage, trade dislocation and general devastation. The fast communications of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries were not available for relief to be brought from outside the famine area. That these facilities have still not been developed on a large enough scale, or that there is an additional, unrecognised factor in the situation, has been proved by the famines of the last 100 years. Between 1838 and 1899 there were eight major disasters. The famines of 1838 and 1861 were in the North-Western Provinces (modern U.P.). In 1838, 800,000 people are estimated to have perished. In 1861 relief was provided in time.

Recent Famines.

Orissa was the scene of the next famine, in 1865-67. It affected 180,000 square miles and 47,500,000 people. The Bengal Government was slow in appreciating the need for action, but later food was poured into the area in prodigious quantities. Thirty-five million units were relieved (a unit is one person supported for one day) at a cost of Rs. 95 lakhs. The mortality was very heavy, and it is estimated that a million people or one-third of the population died in Orissa alone. This was followed by the Madras famine of 1866, and the famine in Western India of 1868-70. The latter famine introduced India to the great migration from Marwar which was such a distinguishing feature of the famine of 1899-1900; it is estimated that out of a total population of a million and a half in Marwar, one million emigrated. There was famine in Behar in 1873-74, then came the great South Indian Famine of 1876-78. This affected Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad and Bombay for two years and in the second year extended to parts of the Central and United Provinces and to a small tract in the Punjab. The total area

affected was 257,000 square miles and the population 58,500,000. Warned by the excessive expenditure in Behar and actuated by the desire to secure economy, the Government relief programme was not entirely successful. The excess mortality in this famine is said to have been 5,250,000 in British territory alone. Throughout British India 700,000,000 units were relieved at a cost of Rs. 8½ crores. Charitable contributions from Great Britain and the Colonies aggregated Rs. 84 lakhs.

The Famine Codes.

The experiences of this famine showed the necessity of placing relief on an organised basis. The first great Famine Commission which sat under the presidency of Sir Richard Strachey, elaborated the Famine Codes, which, amended to meet later experience, form the basis of the famine relief system to-day. They recommended (1) that employment should be given on the relief works to the able-bodied, at a wage sufficient for support, on the condition of performing a suitable task; and (2) that gratuitous relief should be given in their villages or in poor houses to those who are unable to work. They recommended that the food supply should be left to private agency, except where that was unequal to the demands upon it. They advised that the land-owning classes should be assisted by loans, and by general suspensions of revenue in proportion to the crop failure. In sending a Famine Code to the provincial governments, the Government of India laid down as the cardinal feature of their policy that the famine wage "is the lowest amount sufficient to maintain health under given circumstances. Whilst the duty of Government is to save life, it is not bound to maintain the labouring population at its normal level of comfort."

Provincial codes were drawn up, and were tested by the famine of 1896-97. In that disaster 307,000 square miles were affected, with a population of 69,500,000. The numbers relieved exceeded 4,000,000 at the time of greatest distress. The cost of famine relief was Rs. 7½ crores. revenue was remitted to the extent of Rs. 1½ crores, and loans given aggregating Rs. 1½ crores. The charitable relief fund amounted to about Rs. 1½ crores; of which Rs. 1¼ crores were subscribed in the United Kingdom. The actual famine mortality in British India was estimated at 750,000. The experiences of this famine were examined by a Commission under Sir James Lyall, which reported that the success attained in saving life and the relief of distress was greater than had ever been recorded in famines, comparable with it in severity, and that the expense was moderate. But before the Local Governments had been given time to digest the proposals of this Commission, or the people to recover from the shock, the great famine of 1899-1900 began.

The Famine of 1899-1900.

This famine affected 475,000 square miles with a population of 59,500,000. In the Central Provinces, Berar, Bombay, Ajmer, and the Hissar district of the Punjab famine was acute; it was intense in Rajputana, Baroda, Central India, Hyderabad and Kathiawar and was marked by several distinctive features. The rainfall over the whole of India was in extreme defect, being eleven inches below the mea In several localities there was practically r rain. There was in consequence a great fodd famine; with a terrible mortality among the cattle. The water supply was deficien and brought a crop of difficulties in its trai Then districts like Gujarat, where famine ha been unknown for so many years that the loca ity was thought to be immune, were affecte The people clung to their villages, in the hoj of saving their cattle, and came within th scope of the relief works when it was too lat to save life. A very large area in the India States was affected, and the Marwaris swep from their impoverished land right throug Central India like a horde of locusts, leavin desolation in their train. For these reason relief had to be given on an unprecedente scale. At the end of July 4,500,000 person were supported by the State, Rs. 10 crore were spent on relief, and the total cost wa estimated at Rs. 15 crores. The famine wa also marked by a widespread acceptance b Indian States of the duty hitherto shouldere by the Government of India alone—the suprem responsibility of saving human life. Aide by loans to the extent of Rs. 3½ crores, th Indian States did a great deal to bring thei administration into line with that in Britis India. Although actual deaths from starva tion were insignificant, the extensive outbreak of cholera, and the devastating epidemic o malaria which followed the advent of the rain induced a famine mortality of approximatel a million.

1943 Bengal Famine.

Localised famine conditions have recurre fairly frequently since 1901, but until 1943 i seemed that the procedure laid down by th Famine Codes was capable of dealing with a eventualities. Unfortunately, conditions i which the difficulty of obtaining relief supplie would be so great that the Codes' provision could not be filled, were not envisaged. Th state of affairs, however, arose in Bengal earl in 1943. The province is estimated to be 8 per cent self-sufficient for food and before 194 imported most of the balance of its needs fro Burma. The cutting off of this supply wa followed by a series of natural disasters, includ ing the Midnapore hurricane which late in 194 devastated a wide area and is estimated to hav destroyed 1,500,000 tons of rice. During th monsoon of 1943, when famine was already present in Bengal, floods in the Damodar rive held up relief supplies from the U.P. and Punjal at a critical period. Public nervousness ove the fall of Burma, the denial policy, by whic boats and the larger stocks of rice were remove from East Bengal to prevent their use by th Japanese, and the general shortage of food i most consuming centres in the country were al contributory causes of the famine. Whe shortages became apparent in Bengal thei effect was intensified by speculation on a mos outrageous scale. A few areas such as Midna pore, were short of food from natural cause Most of the other famine-stricken district suffered because rice prices were far beyon the reach of the people, because speculators ha drained the area of stocks, or because the avail able grain was hoarded by its owners.

According to the Famine Codes, assistance should have been provided from outside. In 1943 the problem was twofold. Very large supplies were not readily available elsewhere owing to the general dislocation of Indian grain markets; the movement of supplies into Bengal was difficult owing to the congested state of the railways. A fairly steady stream of grain did, however, reach Calcutta from July onwards, but the Bengal Government did not evolve a satisfactory plan of distribution. Many famine areas in the province were virtually without relief until the army assisted the civil authority to organise food distribution and medical relief in November, 1943. This relief, coupled with a record rice crop, which became available in January-February, 1944, overcame the immediate crisis.

Famine conditions were accompanied by epidemics of cholera, malaria, smallpox and dysentery which probably caused as many deaths as starvation itself.

The Famine Inquiry Commission, headed by Sir John Woodhead, was appointed in 1944 and published a separate report on Bengal. The Commission estimated that 1,500,000 people died in Bengal as a result of the famine and its accompanying epidemics. They considered 6,000,000 people, or one-tenth of the population of the province, were affected practically all of them belonging to the poorer classes in the rural areas. Though the basic cause of the famine was the failure of the 1942 winter rice crop, the Commission considered that high prices were at least as important as crop failures in causing starvation. Their report clearly exposed the failure of both the Bengal Government and the Government of India to take timely measures to keep the province's food situation under control. Not only was control of the procurement and distribution of food defective, but even medical relief, which could otherwise have mitigated the epidemics, was inadequate.

During 1943 famine broke out in the Bijapur district of Bombay and in the Ceded Districts of Madras. There were also acute food shortages in Orissa, in Travancore and Cochin and the Madras district of Malabar. In none of these areas did conditions approach the severity of the Bengal famine, mainly owing to the energy of the local authorities in organising relief and in controlling supplies and prices of food.

"Managed" Food.

Late in 1943 a plan to place food administration on an all-India basis was proposed by the Food Grains Policy Committee which for the first time examined critically the grain production and needs of each of the provinces. The Committee concluded that the country could be fed if a Basic Plan of procurement and distribution were followed and supplementary imports were forthcoming. Imports, it was laid down, should be a minimum of one million tons of grain a year, plus a buffer stock of half a million tons. Though more energetic efforts were made to send food to India, these import targets were never reached.

During 1944 and 1945 the crisis passed, partly owing to the bumper Bengal rice crop of the winter of 1943 and partly because food crops generally reached a satisfactory level all over the country in those years. The extension of rationing, mainly in the "deficit" provinces which had to depend partly on outside supplies, and the progressive elimination of speculators by placing grain dealing more and more in official hands also helped to steady the situation. During 1944 the Bombay Government pioneered a system of compulsory food production by which a proportion of every land holding had to be devoted to food grain. Government bought a proportion of the crop at a fixed price. Despite criticism, the scheme worked successfully and proved a very steadying influence when acute shortage reappeared in 1946.

Late in 1945 it became apparent that a world shortage of grain might develop and the Indian position gradually deteriorated when it was known that the monsoon crops were poor and that there would be a rice shortage. The end of the Far Eastern war gave rise to hopes that rice supplies from Burma and other eastern neighbours would soon be forthcoming, but little progress was made till late in 1946. An official survey published at the end of 1945 showed that 533 towns with a total population of 55 millions were rationed. In addition, the operation of crop levies had the effect of rationing in many rural areas, notably in Bombay. During 1946 both rationing and crop levies were gradually extended in new areas, particularly in the provinces which normally have food surpluses.

Famine Commission's Plans.

In September, 1945, the Woodhead Famine Inquiry Commission published their final report on the all-India situation. For the first time there was enunciated the principle that the State should recognise its ultimate responsibility to provide enough food for all. The Commission added, "In the past apathy and defeatism have been all too prevalent... Poverty and hunger have been too often accepted as part of the nature of things." The Commission's recommendations also included:

1. The constitution of an all-India Food Council to co-ordinate food administration throughout the country.
2. Complete monopoly by the State as the only satisfactory system of procurement and distribution of food grains.
3. Maintenance of agricultural prices at a fair level to both producer and consumer.
4. Maintenance of maximum and minimum prices for rice and wheat during the post-war transitional period at least till 1951-52.
5. The establishment by the Central Government of a single Department of Food and Agriculture, with food controls to remain in the first stage of the transitional period.
6. A great increase in the production of protective foods in order to improve standards of nutrition.

1946 Crisis.

Though late in 1945 hopes had been expressed that decontrol of food could begin begin soon, these were dashed in January, 1946, when the Food Member, Sir J. P. Srivastava, admitted that the situation was unsatisfactory. A cyclone had swept North Malabar and the Godavari delta and destroyed the rice crop. Rice had also suffered in the Tanjore delta owing to failure of the monsoon. Mysore and southern Bombay were suffering drought and Gujerat had been flood stricken.

By February scarcity areas were being announced in the Bombay Deccan and other Southern areas. On the basis of a 12-oz. daily ration Madras needed to import 1,800,000 tons of grain, Mysore 300,000 tons and Bombay some 400,000 tons. An overall deficit of at least 3,000,000 tons which were required from overseas was estimated. The Combined Food Board in Washington failed to allot more than a fraction of this amount and during February India sent a Food Mission to London and Washington in an attempt to secure improved supplies.

New Delhi produced a five point plan to meet the crisis by cutting grain rations from 16 oz. to 12 oz. daily; extending rationing to more towns; tightening provincial grain procurement; enforcing a statutory price control and a countrywide austerity drive. Added impetus was given to provincial "grow more food" drives and medical precautions were taken to prevent public health deteriorating.

In Washington in March the Combined Food Board, struggling to distribute an estimated 12,000,000 tons of foodstuffs to people estimated to require 21,000,000 tons, ended by making promises they could not keep, including a promise to supply 60 per cent. of India's demand. Britain diverted 200,000 tons of wheat to assist India and other hard-hit countries but the U. S. A. administration there soon faced with inability to procure grain supplies from their own farmers except at inflated prices. During April Mr. Herbert Hoover toured India's scarcity areas and estimated the country required 2,336,000 tons between May and September when he considered, quite groundlessly, that the crisis would pass. Though during June the U.S.A. was able to step up grain exports to a million tons a month, this rate could not be maintained.

In July Sir J. P. Srivastava announced that during 1946 India had received 533,000 tons of wheat and 33,000 tons of rice, with 155,000 tons of grain in transit and 342,000 tons awaiting shipment. Another 2,300,000 tons were required. India continued to receive shipments of food mainly wheat from Australia and some rice from Burma. During September rice began to arrive from Indonesia, though the U. S. shipping strike held up movement of 224,000 tons of American grain earmarked for this country.

Towards the end of September Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Minister for Food and Agriculture in the Interim Government, broadcast a review of the situation, in which he said that the position "was not altogether dark." He indicated, however, that in order to tide the country over until the *kharif* harvest a further cut in cereal rations might be necessary. He explained that there had been grave difficulty in obtaining supplies from overseas and that there had been a serious shortfall in the arrival of promised supplies. His review was not altogether well received as the impression was created that Government of India officials had not exerted the maximum amount of pressure to obtain supplies from overseas sources, and particularly from Siam to which country India made a loan of Rs. 5 crores in the expectation of rice supplies, which were however subject to grave delay. It was also felt that surplus grain producing provinces such as the Punjab were holding unnecessarily large reserves.

Food crop estimates were not unduly pessimistic. The official estimate of Bengal's rice crop showed an expected tonnage of 1,958,000 of clean rice in the *aus* crop against 2,110,000 last year. The *aman* or winter crop was tentatively estimated to produce 7,600,000 tons of clean rice. Control over food by the Central Government was continued by Ordinance when the Defence of India Rules expired at the end of September.

Hydro-Electric Development.

Cheap motive power is one of the secrets of successful industrial development and the favourable initial conditions caused by the war, the enthusiasm for industrial development which has seized nearly all classes of educated Indians, and the special attention which the circumstances of the war have compelled Government to direct towards the scientific utilisation of Indian natural resources all point to a rapid growth of industrial enterprise in all parts of India within the next few years. Indeed, the process, for which sound foundations had been laid before the war, is now rapidly under way. India is severely handicapped compared with other lands as regards the generation of power by the consumption of fuel, coal or oil. These commodities are all difficult to obtain, and costly in India except in a few favoured areas. Coal supplies, for example, are chiefly centred in Bengal and Chota Nagpur and the cost of transport is heavy. Water power and its transmission by electricity offer, on the other hand, good possibilities, both as regards the quantity available and the cheapness at which the power can be supplied, in certain parts of India.

Water power schemes, pure and simple, are generally difficult in India, because the power needs to be continuous, while the rainfall is only during a small portion of the year. Perennial rivers with sufficient water throughout the year are practically non-existent in India. Water, therefore, must be stored for use during the dry season. Favourable sites for this exist in many parts in the mountainous and hilly regions where the heaviest rainfalls occur and the progress already made in utilising such opportunities by the electrical transmission of power affords encouragement for the future. Further, hydro-electric schemes can sometimes be associated with important irrigation projects, the water being used for both electricity generation and irrigation.

The Industrial Commission emphasized the necessity for a Hydrographic Survey of India. On this recommendation the Government of India in 1918 appointed the late Mr. G. T. Barlow, C.I.E., then Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, United Provinces, to undertake the work, associating with him Mr. J. W. Meares, M.I.C.E., Electrical Adviser to the Government of India. Mr. Barlow died, but Mr. Meares issued a preliminary report in September, 1919, and a Triennial Report in 1921, indicating that a minimum continuous water power of nearly 6 million kilowatts with a maximum of 13 million kilowatts could be developed in India. This excluded practically all the great rivers, which were then uninvestigated. The Government of India has since formed a Central Technical Power Board for developing the hydro-electric resources of India and for carrying out a systematic hydro-electric survey in India. The present stage of progress and some of the plans under consideration for development of hydro-electric power in the post-war period in some of the major provinces and states are indicated in the following paragraphs.

Bombay Hydro-Electric Works.

The greatest Hydro-Electric undertakings in India are the three schemes developed and brought into operation by Tata Sons, Ltd., and continued under their management until 1929, when they were transferred to the management of the Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies, Ltd., in which Messrs. Tata Sons retained a substantial interest. These undertakings are:—

(*a*)	The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Ltd.	Supply started in	1915.
(*b*)	The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Ltd.	.. „	„ 1922.
(*c*)	The Tata Power Company, Ltd.	.. „	„ 1927.

These Hydro-Electric schemes have a combined normal capacity of 210,000 kW to 215,000 kW and provide electrical energy for the City of Bombay, Bombay suburbs, Thana, Kalyan and Ghatghar, Poona.

Bombay, after London, is the second largest City in the British Empire and is the largest manufacturing centre in India. Its population including suburbs at the 1941 census was 1,489,883 with a total population of approximately 2,000,000 in all of the areas served by these companies. Its cotton mills and other factories consumed about 150,000 H.P., which until these Hydro-Electric schemes came into operation, was entirely produced by thermal stations using fuel coming from great distances.

The favourable position of the Western Ghats which rise to a height of more than 2,000 feet above sea-level within a few miles of Bombay City, situated on the shores of the Arabian Sea with their heavy rainfalls was taken full advantage of for providing Bombay City and vicinity with an adequate and economical power supply.

The hydraulic works of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company are situated near Lonavla at the top of the Bhor Ghats. The monsoon rainfall is stored in three lakes, namely, Lonavla, Walwan and Shirawta, from which it is conveyed in open masonry canals to the Forebay at Khandala and thence through steel pipes to the Power House at Khopoli at the foot of the Ghats, where the head at turbine nozzles is 1,725 feet or approximately 750 lbs. per sq. inch. The normal capacity of the Power Station at Khopoli is 48,000 kW. This scheme was formally opened by H.E. The Governor of Bombay on the 8th of February 1915.

Investigations in 1917-18 led to the discovery of a site on the Andhra River just to the North of the Tata Hydro-Electric Supply Company's lakes, where additional power could be developed. These investigations resulted in the formation of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. and the construction of the schemes, the principal features of which consist of a reservoir formed by a dam about 190 feet high, across

the Andhra River and a tunnel 8,700 feet long driven through solid trap rock to the scarp of the Ghats, from which the water is taken in steel pipes 4,600 feet long to the turbines in the generating station at Bhivpuri. The head of water at turbine nozzles is 1,740 feet or approximately 750 lbs. per sq. inch. The electrical energy is transmitted to Bombay over a transmission line 56 miles long for augmenting the supply from Khopoli. The present installed capacity at this station is 48,000 kW

The Tata Power Company's scheme on the Nila-Mula River to the South-East of Bombay was investigated and developed along lines similar to the Andhra Valley scheme and has a normal installed capacity of 100,000 kW. The power is transmitted to Bombay over a transmission line 76 miles long and is used to augment the supply of the two earlier companies to mills, factories and railways.

The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. and the Tata Power Company operating as a unit under one management supply the whole of the electrical energy required by the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co. Ltd., the majority of the mills and industries in Bombay City, the B. B. & C. I. Railway for their suburban electrification, the whole of the energy required by the G. I. P. Railway in Bombay City and for their main line traction up to Poona and Igatpuri, the whole of the electrical energy required by the Poona Electric Supply Company and the distributing licensees in Thana, Kalyan and the Bombay suburbs.

These three schemes operating as a unit under one management provide an adequate and economical power supply in the areas mentioned above for all purposes. The rate for energy delivered to the Mills, Factories and Railways has, for several years, shown a steady decrease and now averages 0·32 of an anna per unit, the downward trend of which will continue as industries develop and individual consumptions increase. This power supply greatly enhances the natural advantages Bombay has as a great manufacturing, trading and shipping centre.

For the development of industries and agriculture in the northern portion of Bombay Presidency, the Bombay Government has embarked on the provision of an electrical grid scheme somewhat on the lines of the British Grid. Besides taking power from the Tatas Hydro-Electric System and from some of the selected Steam Station, it is also proposed to construct initially two new hydro-electric stations at Bhandardena and Bhatgar for supplying power to this grid.

Development of Electric Supply in the Province of Bombay.

In the Province of Bombay, there are at present 68 licensees in operation. In the case of three of these, the licensees have hydro-electric stations, their installed plant capacity being 2,31,000 kW. These three licensees serve by bulk supply Bombay City, the Bombay Suburban District, Poona and about six other townships. Almost all the remaining 56 licensees generate their own electric energy. Of these, one has an installed capacity of 37,500 kW. another 3,624 kW, the remaining have relatively small power houses. Most of the licensees operate in urban areas.

The objects with which the Government of Bombay have set up the Electric Grid Department are: (1) to rationalise the generation of electricity by generating it at a few selected stations having natural advantages, (2) to make available progressively large amounts of electricity at low rates, and (3) to bring the energy within reach of a progressively increasing number of the urban and rural population.

The objects are to be achieved by the establishment of an Electric Grid System in regions which lend themselves to such development economically under Quasi-state control. New power stations—both hydro-electric and thermal—will be established. These and the existing efficient generating stations of licensees, wherever practicable, will be inter-connected by the Grid lines. Inefficient generating stations will be closed down and the licensees concerned supplied bulk power. Wherever possible, rural areas within the Grid regions will be supplied electricity from the System.

It is also intended to establish small Diesel Stations in isolated townships, which have some cottage industries and which cannot, within reasonable time, be served from the Grid.

To promote rapid development of the use of electricity by agriculturists and cottage and small scale industrialists specially in rural areas, it is proposed to assist them financially in acquiring electrical machinery and equipment on hire purchase terms.

Largely, at the initiative of the Government of Bombay, the Government of India introduced in the Central Legislature a Bill entitled "Electricity (Supply) Bill, 1946" during the Budget Session of 1946. When this measure is passed, Bombay Government proposes to set up the Bombay Electricity Board, which will be, under the provisions of the above enactment, charged with the work of rationalisation and development of Electric Supply in the Province.

Meanwhile, a Special Grid Department has been organised and the development programme under execution at present consists of: (1) North Gujarat Grid Scheme, (2) South Gujarat Grid Scheme, (3) Rural electrification and small town schemes based on small Diesel Stations.

North Gujarat Grid Scheme.

Two 15,000 kWs steam turbo sets are being installed by the Ahmedabad Electricity Company to supplement the existing steam station of 37,500 kWs, thus making a total installed capacity of 67,500 kWs at this place with facilities for further extension in the future. The general plan of development contemplated is that bulk power from the Company will be received in a Government-owned Receiving Station, located near the Company's power station premises, from where it will be transmitted in the south to Baroda and in the north to Kalol. It is proposed to construct a 66 kV H.T. line upto Baroda with main sub-stations at Barejadi, Nadiad, Anand and Baroda and a 33 kV line

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On	31-3-1944	31-3-45	30-3-46
Paid up Capital and Reserves	**Rs.**	**Rs.**	**Rs.**
	6,19,870	**11,00,000**	**11,18,000**
Working Capital	**1,20,00,000**	**1,85,00,000**	**2,70,00,000**
Working Capital latest as on 30th June 1946			**2,90,00,000**

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upto Kalol. From Barejadi, Nadiad and Anand sub-stations, an extensive 11 kV system will be put up to cover the territory within a radius of about 20 miles from each station.

The Baroda State Government have agreed to co-operate by taking supply in bulk at Baroda and Kalol for distribution within the State territory.

According to the present programme, Grid power will be available at Mehmedabad, Kaira, Mattar, Nadiad, Umreth, Anand and Borsad early in 1948. Extensions around these centres will then be undertaken as and when required.

South Gujarat Grid Scheme.

It has been decided to establish a new steam station in the Surat region comprising, initially, two numbers of 7,500 kW turbo sets. It is proposed to construct an E.H.T. line from Surat to Bulsar with main sub-stations at Navsari, Billimora and Bulsar. The Government of Baroda will take bulk power at Navsari and Billimora for distribution within the Baroda State territory. From these sub-stations, 11 kV system will be put up to cover the territory within a radius of about 20 miles from each centre.

According to the present programme, Grid power is expected to be available in this region by the end of 1948. Extensions from the main sub-stations will be undertaken thereafter as and when required. The line extension to the North of Surat will be undertaken if and when sufficient load is available in that area to justify capital expenditure on the line.

Rural Electrification and small Town Schemes.

The schemes so far sanctioned by Government consists of: (1) Electrification of the towns of Ratnagiri, Malvan, Vengurla, Chiplun and Khed, (2) Electrification of certain villages in the Satara taluka based upon power being taken from the existing power house of the Satara Electricity Co., (3) Electrification of certain villages in the Bulsar taluka, based on bulk electricity being taken from the existing power house of the Bulsar Electricity Co. Later on, when power becomes available from the Government's own station in Surat, power will be supplied from that Station, (4) Extension of such schemes to other talukas is being examined.

Neither of these can at present supply any large industrial load, but when item (3) is linked up with the new Surat Steam Station, there will be scope for supplying power for industrial use.

The Government of Bombay has an agreement with the Mysore Government for purchase of power from their hydro-electric station at Jog upto a maximum of 3,730 kWs. This power can be obtained sometime in 1947.

Salient features of hydro-electric projects which are likely to be undertaken within the next 10 years are given hereunder:

Koyna Hydro Project.

This scheme, when fully developed, is capable of meeting a maximum demand of the order of 200,000 kW, after reserving part of the storage for irrigation. Initially about 48,000 kW could be developed economically for supply to the Deccan including industrial areas of Sholapur, Satara and Poona districts. Power will also be available for lift irrigation in the Bijapur district and elsewhere. Electro-chemical industries and other similar loads could be established near the power station site with advantage and plant progressively increased. It is proposed to undertake preliminary investigation of this project as early as possible.

Kalinadi Hydro Project.

This scheme, when fully developed, is capable of meeting a maximum demand of the order of 80,000 kW. Initially 20,000 kWs may be developed, if load is available.

Bhatgar Hydro Electric Project.

A demand of about 10,000 kW can be met from this source, provided the power station is linked up either with Koyna when and if developed or Tata system at Poona. Consideration of this scheme will be taken up after 2 seasons' work has been put in on the proposed new irrigation dam at Vir, which will provide a balancing and supplementary reservoir.

Bhandardara-Randha Electric Scheme.

A demand of 16,800 kW can be met from this source. In addition to this, a further 7,500 kW can be obtained during the monsoon. This power can be firmed up by the establishment of a steam station of the installed capacity of 15,000 kW in this area. The scheme was sanctioned by the Government of Bombay in 1945 but its execution had to be postponed as under the present conditions, development of this source of power cannot be undertaken economically. The question of its execution will be reviewed in due course.

Government of Bombay have also under consideration the possibility of developing Narbada and Tapti River schemes on multipurpose basis and if it is found feasible to develop them an appreciable block of Electric Power will be available from these sources.

Mysore Hydro-Electric Works.

The first Hydro-Electric Scheme of any magnitude undertaken in India or indeed in the East, was that on the Cauvery River in Mysore State, which with its generating station, transmission line and distributing system was inaugurated in 1902.

The Cauvery River rises in the district of Coorg in the Western Ghats and flows across Mysore State. The principal object of this scheme was the supply of power to the mining companies on the Kolar Gold Fields about 92 miles from Sivasamudram, the site of the generating station. This transmission line was for a number of years the longest line in Asia. Since 1902 the supply of electrical energy from Sivasamudram has been provided

for Bangalore and Mysore cities and about 225 other towns and villages in the South-Eastern half of the State.

The initial undertaking has constantly been expanded and its total normal capacity now stands at 42,000 kW. This great increase has been made possible by the construction of the Krishnarajasagar reservoir, near Mysore City, which has a capacity of 44,000 million cubic feet of storage above the minimum draw off level.

The number of the consumers of all classes continues to increase rapidly every year with greatly increased power demands. The Government of Mysore have encouraged the use of electrical energy and have made a survey of hydro power resources of the State and prepared plans for the construction of a number of generating stations at the most economic sites in future.

The number of lighting and power consumers of all classes in about 225 towns and villages within the Mysore State has increased to more than 65,000. Demands for large additional blocks of power made it necessary for Government in continuing its policies for the industrial development of the State, to sanction the construction of a Power Station at the Shimsha Falls for the production of 17,200 kW. and the construction of a Power Station at the Jog Falls for the production at the first instance of about 48,000 kW. The power station at Shimsha Falls was completed in June 1940, thus bringing the total installed capacity of Sivasamudram and Shimsha Stations to about 59,200 kW.

At Jog Falls the construction of a power house and installation of machinery have made good progress and the first unit is expected to be in service generating 12,000 kW at 50 cycles by the end of March 1947. The State Government have also sanctioned the extension of the Jog Falls scheme for an ultimate installed capacity of 120,000 kW. All the machinery required for the extension have been ordered.

The Government have also approved the adoption of the standard frequency of 50 cycles throughout the State except in the Kolar Gold Fields area and also the construction of transmission lines for transmitting 50-cycle supply generated at Jog to the various parts of the State.

The transmission system consists of over 900 route-miles of 78,000 and 37,500 volt lines with a total of 1,200 miles of circuits. The transmission system is now being extended into every District within the State which together with the appropriate distribution systems will supply hydro-electric power to the four corners of State. With the construction of the new transmission lines and on the generation of power at Jog, nearly 600 miles of 110 kW transmission lines will be in service.

The use of electricity for improving the transports facilities in the State forms an important item under the "Post-War Development Schemes" and it is expected that in the next five years, introduction of electric trolley busses in Bangalore and electrification of railways between Mysore and Bangalore will be an accomplished fact.

Electricity in Travancore State.

The first electrical undertaking to operate in the State was the Hydro Electric Station established in the High Ranges by the Kanan Devan Hills Produce Co., Ltd., in 1905 which was intended to meet the power requirements of the Company for lighting and Factory drive. It was towards the close of 1927 that Government initiated a programme of electrical development in the State. A start in this direction was made by the establishment of a thermal station at Trivandrum, the capital of the State, in March 1929. The rapid expansion of the Trivandrum Electric Supply served as an incentive to private enterprise to come into the field. A thermal station was started at Kottayam in 1932 for the supply of power to that town under a license. Another private agency took up the supply of power at Nagercoil in 1934.

A scheme for the supply of power to Quilon was inaugurated by the Government towards the middle of 1934.

A license for the supply of power to the Taluks of Shencottah and Pathanapuram was granted to a private Agency in 1940 and the supply was inaugurated in 1941.

In view of the very large demand for electric supply being extended to several areas, the Government decided to initiate a large hydro-electric system to meet the growing demand for power. As a first step towards this objective, the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme was sanctioned by the Government in 1931 and the work was taken up immediately afterwards. The first stage of development was completed by the beginning of 1940 and the supply was commenced in March 1940. The Scheme utilises the water of the Mudirapuzha River diverted at Munnar through a tunnel 9 ft. by 8 in. and 10,200 ft. in length. Two parallel steel penstock lines each 7,800 ft. in length take the water to the generating station. The generating plant consists of three 5,000 kVA. Alternators generating at 11,000 volts directly coupled to Pelton wheels operating at 1,980 ft. head. Two of the machines are in normal service while the third serves as a stand-by. The normal generating capacity of the station is 9,000 kW, but during peak hours, the third unit is also commissioned to take up loads upto 1,500 kW, thereby raising the effective capacity of the station to 10,500 kW. Power is stepped up to 66,000 volts for transmission to the plains. The transmission system as now brought under use consists of 137 miles of 66 kW, double circuit lines on lattice steel towers, taking power to 5 major 66 kW sub-stations and 26 miles of 33 kV lines, 230 miles of 11 kV single circuit lines and 10.5 miles of double circuit lines connecting all the important centres in North and Central Travancore.

The availability of hydro-electric power in most of the important commercial and agricultural centres coupled with the impetus given to industrial and agricultural operations consequent on the situation created by the second World War, has resulted in a steadily growing demand for power. The connected load is over 17,000 kW with a maximum peak load of 10,300 kW. The total generation during the last financial year was 74.5 million units. About 72.5 per cent of the power generated is used for industrial purposes and the rest for agricultural and domestic needs. Electriolitic production of aluminium, tea factories, ceramics, textiles, paper, ply-wood, oil mills, saw mills, tile factories, mineral factories, engineering workshops, etc., constitute the main industrial load.

L. T. distribution is standardised at 400/230 volts. Asen treated teakwood poles supplied by the State Forest Department and wooden cross-arms, have been standardised for all 11 kV lines and a major part of the network.

The demand for power has been so pressing that action for augmenting the power supply was taken as early as 1941. Although the necessary orders for the plant were placed in 1941, the demands of the late War, which had necessarily to be given the highest priority, necessitated the execution of the orders being held in abeyance till 1944. The work of the installation of 3 more generating sets each of 7,500 kW capacity in the Pallivasal Station is now in progress. Two more pipe lines to supply water to these three generating sets are also being laid. One of the additional pipe lines and one 7,500 kW generating set are expected to be ready by the end of 1946. The additional power generated will be used mainly for aluminium production and for the manufacture of Ammonium Sulphate.

Owing to the delay in augmenting the generating capacity of the Pallivasal Station, it was found necessary to resort to other arrangements for making available additional power to meet the demands arising out of committments already made. As a result of the negotiations with the Government of Madras, it has been possible to get a block of 3,000 kW of power from the Papanasam System. A 66 kV single-circuit line connecting Kundara to Shencottah has been constructed and the supply from Papanasam has been inaugurated from the beginning of September 1946.

The demand for power as foreseen now is so heavy that it has become an urgent necessity to explore the possibilities for further hydro electric developments. Two more schemes are already under investigation. The first of these is proposed to be located a little lower down the present generating station. With the tail water of the main station, it is expected that this station could generate about 30,000 kW. The other station is proposed to be located further lower down the same river. The tail water of the second Station together with the discharge of two other tributaries of the Mudirapuzha River will supply the water for this scheme and the output of this station is estimated to be 40,000 kW. With the construction of suitable reservoirs for the collection of water, it is expected that the generating capacity of this station can be further augmented.

Power development from the Pampa River in Central Travancore is also under investigation. Preliminary forecasts show that it will be possible to develop about 1,00,000 H. P. from this Scheme.

The situation created by the second World War has given a strong impetus to industries in general and on the wake of it, a growing demand for power. During war-time, one of the major industrial concerns supplied with power from the Government System was the Indian Aluminium Co. Power was also being supplied to several industries engaged in war Work. Special mention may be made in this connection regarding the rule of electricity in food production activities both during and after the war as with the scarcity of fuel oil and oil engines, it has been necessary to resort to electric drive for de-watering operations in rice fields in the back-water areas and also for lift irrigation. Several thousands of acres of land both in Central and North Travancore have been put under cultivation with the aid of electric drive and as experience has shown that this is both economical and convenient, it is proposed to adopt this as a permanent arrangement.

HYDRO ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT IN MADRAS.

Hydro-electric development in Madras until 1927 was confined to a few tiny plants in tea estates and to the small installation at Katori in the Nilgiris for making Cordite. In recent years there has been significant progress and Madras now ranks next to Bombay in its hydro-electric power output. Three hydro-electric stations are now in operation. Besides extensions to the existing plants, two more stations are under construction.

The water power sites in the province are mostly in the Western Ghats especially in the region of the Nilgiris and the Palnis. Sites in the Eastern Ghats are few and some of them are on border streams. A close estimate of the available power has not yet been made. The continuous power output from the sites which are definitely known to be worth development is over 220,000 kw. It is likely that further survey and investigation would locate more sites. While it is unsafe at this stage to give an estimate of the maximum water power available in the province it may be assumed to be around 500,000 kW continuous. This does not, however, include power that can be developed from future large irrigation dams like those projected at Polavaram on the Godavari.

To develop the available power resources in an orderly and rational way and make it available over the whole province cheaply and in abundance, an 'Electric Power Grid' for the province was conceived by the Madras Government over 15 years ago. It is a Scheme of inter-connected power houses, both hydro and thermal, feeding a net-work of transmission and distribution lines serving towns and villages.

Part of it is already in existence and the rest is to be built in appropriate stages corresponding to the industrial and social advance of the country.

The Grid in the south where it is well formed consists at present of three hydro-electric power stations, *viz.*, those at Pykara, Mettur and Papanasam. A fair part of 12 districts from Chittoor to Tinnevelly and Chingleput to Malabar is covered. 45 Municipal towns and 850 villages receive supply. The installed generating capacity of the three stations totals 104,000 kW. The Gird owned by the Government Electricity Department has over 3,000 miles of high tension lines operating at voltages from 11,000 to 110,000 and 1,850 miles of low tension distribution lines. There are 36 extra high tension sub-stations with transforming capacity totalling 189,000 kVA and 660 distribution transformer stations with an aggregate capacity of 30,600 kVA. The total load connected to the Grid is 160,600 kW. Among the important industries which are served are textile mills, cement factories, electro-chemical works, Steel-rolling mills and tea factories.

Rural electrification on a fairly extensive scale has also been carried out with a connected load of over 30,000 kW. There are over 4,500 electric pumps for irrigation and 600 rural factories for ginning cotton, hulling rice, pressing oil seeds, shelling nut, crushing cane and milling flour.

There are over 90,800 consumers of all classes, 71,600 served through the distributing licensees and 19,200 served by Government direct. The total power generated from the hydro-stations in 1945-46 was 309 million units representing 75 % of the total generation in the Province. The capital investment so far made is nearly Rs. 7.5 crores and the revenue in 1945-46 was Rs. 105 lakhs.

In the central and northern regions of the province the grid is yet to take shape. At present there are number of thermal stations each serving the local area but not inter-connected. When the big hydro-electric stations on the Machkund River in the Vizagapatam District and other extensions in progress are completed, the Grid will practically cover the whole province.

Pykara Scheme.—The scheme utilises the waters of the Pykara river which drains from the Nilgiri plateau having a catchment area of nearly 38 square miles and a fall of about 3,100 ft. The flow though perennial is very irregular and often drops to values around 20 cusecs during the dry season. The topography however embraces a number of feasible storage sites which could be developed according to the growth of Power demand. The estimated potential capacity of the full development is around 40,000 kW continuous.

The first stage of development was commenced at the end of 1929 and was completed at the end of 1932. This stage utilised the regulated flow of the river with small storages of 58 million cubic feet in the forebay and 28 million cubic feet in the Glenmorgan Reservior. The rapid growth of load necessitated the early construction of the Dam at Mukurti to store 1400 m.c. ft. with open spillways. The work was commenced in January 1935 and completed in June 1938. By installing automatic gates over the spillways the storage capacity has been raised to 1,800 m.c. ft. in April 1946. The final stage now sanctioned will provide a further increase of 2,000 m.c. ft. storage by the construction of a second dam across Pykara river.

Civil Works.—Water from the intake of the river is led by a flume to the forebay from whence it is led through a single 78" diameter steel pipe 1000 ft. long to a surge tank at the head of the penstocks. In the first stage two pipes each in 3 sections of diameter 27" 24" 21" with a total length of about 9,300 ft. were laid. In the second stage a third penstock of 42" 39" 37½" diameter was added.

Power Stations.—The initially installed plant comprises three 7,810 kVA, 3 phase, 600 r.p.m. alternators coupled to 10,900 HP. pelton wheels. Power is generated at 11,000 volts 50 cycles and stepped upto 110,000 volts by means of three 7,810 kVA, 3 phase, 11 kV 66-110 kV transformers.

In 1939 two 12,500 kVA generating units and two 12,500 kVA transformers were added. The Pykara-Coimbatore transmission line was changed from 66 kV to 110 kV operation to suit the increased load demand.

Transmission and Distribution.—Power is transmitted to Coimbatore, which is the main receiving station and also the chief load centre by means of a 50 mile double circuit 110 kV line. The line is extended therefrom at 66 kV to Tiruppur, Erode, Udumalpet, Sembatti and Madura. At Erode and Madura tie is established with the Mettur and Papanasam Systems respectively. Power is now supplied from Pykara to Calicut through a 66 kV line completed early this year.

This system has 1,180 miles of transmission lines of voltage ranging from 11,000 to 110,000 in service. There are 5 extra high tension sub-stations with transforming capacity of 67,750 kVA and 385 distribution transformer stations with an aggregate capacity of 18,400 kVA.

Mettur Scheme.—The engineering features of the Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme provide an interesting contrast to the Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme. The Mettur Dam, one of the largest structures of its kind in the world is 176 ft. high and can impound a total of 93,500 m.c. ft. of water. This storage is primarily for irrigation purposes but part of the water let down for irrigation is utilised to the best advantage for the generation of hydro-electric power.

During construction of the dam 4 cast iron pipes 8'-6" in diameter had been built into the structure and equipped with the necessary valves, gates, screens and other fittings. Each pipe is designed to discharge a maximum of 1,250 cusecs for power purposes.

Work on the initial installation with 8 units of 10,000 kW each was commenced in the latter part of 1935 and the station started operation in June 1937.

The operating head varies from 160 ft. at full reservoir level to a minimum of 60 ft. The average head is 135 ft.

Power House.—The Power house is situated immediately below the Mettur Dam. The units are 12,500 kVA, 250 r.p.m. generators coupled to overhung type twin horizontal Francis turbines one on each side. The turbines operate under a variable head from 60 to 160 ft. developing a maximum of 16,000 H.P. each. Power is generated at 11,000 volts, 50 cycles, 3 phase and stepped upto 66,000 volts (110,000 volts later) for transmission to various load centres.

The fourth generating unit recently added was commissioned into service in October 1946.

Transmission & Distribution System.—Power is transmitted to Singarapet in the North and Erode in the South by means of two 66,110 kV trunk lines (a total mileage of 100 miles) taking off from the Power Station. At Erode the Mettur System is linked with Pykara network. 66 kV lines have been extended in the north to Vellore, Tiruvannamalai and Villupuram and in the south to Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Negapatam. To ensure proper voltage regulation two 2,500 kVA synchronous condensers are installed at Trichinopoly.

Considerable lengths of 11.22 and 33 kV lines have been constructed for extending power to various places. 1,365 miles of high tension lines of all voltages are now in service. There are 24 E.H.T. Sub-stations with an aggregate transformer capacity of 46,850 kVA. The number of distribution transformer stations are 205 and have a total capacity of 8,300 kVA.

The Mettur Station is being linked with Madras thermal station by a 110 kV line between Singarapet and Madras. This interconnection will enable diversion of the surplus seasonal power at Mettur to Madras thereby saving coal. During dry months Madras will assist Mettur to enable larger firm demand being met in the Mettur System than is possible at present.

Papanasam Scheme.—This is the third hydro-electric scheme to be undertaken by the Madras Government. The first stage of the scheme was started in 1938 and the station commenced operation in July 1944.

The Tambraparni river drops about 300 ft. over the picturesque Papanasam falls at the foot of the Western Ghats in Tinnevelly District. The power development consists in regulating the river flow and harnessing the energy that was wasted over the falls. The catchment is benefited by both South-West and North-East monsoons, the latter generally preponderating.

Civil Works.—Six miles above the falls a reservoir of 5,500 m.c.ft. is formed by constructing a masonry dam 170 ft. above river bed and 900 ft. long. About ¾ mile above the falls the water is diverted from the river course by a weir 1,350 ft. long and 35 ft. high giving a spindage of 28 m.c.ft. for daily regulation. Water is conducted by two 9 ft. low pressure steel pipes from the diversion weir to the surge tank at the edge of the cliff and from thence through four 66" penstock pipes 520 ft. long down the hill slope to the power house which is located near the Agastya temple at the foot of the Papanasam falls. (One low pressure pipe and 3 penstocks only were installed in the first stage). The gross head developed is 330 ft.

Power House.—The generating plant consists of three vertical alternators of capacity 7,250 kVA, 600 r.p.m. coupled each to a Francis reaction turbine of 9,850 B.P.H. The generation is at 11 kV, 3 phase, 50 cycle and power is stopped upto 66 kV by means of three 7,250 kVA, 1,166 kV transformers.

To utilize fully the water that will be available in good rainfall years the fourth generator along with the second low pressure pipe line and penstock pipe are being installed now. They form the second stage of development at this site.

Transmission & Distribution.—The transmission system extends to Tuticorin, Kolipatti and Madura, and is linked with the Pykara Hydro-Electric System at Madura. For purposes of voltage regulation two 2,500 kVA synchronous condensers are installed at Madura.

The system has 382 miles of high tension transmission lines, 7 e.h.t. sub-stations with transformer capacities totalling 24,100 kVA and 75 distribution transformer stations with an aggregate capacity of 4,000 kVA.

Bulk power to the extent of 3,000 kW is being delivered to the Travancore Government at the State borders near Shencottah.

Five-year Programme.—During the war years no progress could be made and there was practical stoppage of all new schemes and extensions. The only work done was to complete with great difficulty the few schemes already started. The Madras Government have sanctioned a five-year programme of construction of the following new schemes and extensions.

1. Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme including extensions to the Vizagapatam and Bezwada Thermal auxiliary plants.
2. Nellore Thermal Scheme.
3. Madras Thermal Extension Scheme and inter-connection with Mettur Hydro.
4. Ceded Districts Scheme.
5. Moyar Scheme.
6. Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme Extensions.
7. Madura Thermal Scheme.

Machkund Scheme.—This Scheme is for harnessing the Machkund river in the Vizagapatam District on the borders of Madras and Orissa, at the Duduma falls where a gross head of 840 ft is available. 100,000 kW of power colud be developed at this site, and the scheme is proposed to be worked out in stages.

The initial stage will comprise a diversion dam across the Machkund river, a flume channel, a 3,000 ft. long low pressure tunnel and three penstock pipes leading to the power house. The power station will have 3 generating sets each

of 17,250 kW. In the later stage a dam is to be constructed at Jalaput and in the ultimate stage there would be 6 penstocks with generating units of capacity totalling 100,000 kW.

The civil works and power house have to be constructed in co-operation with the Orissa Government and Madras has undertaken to execute the project works. The work on the scheme has been commenced and the initial stage is expected to be completed by 1951.

A 300 mile 110 kW transmission line will carry the Madras Share of power to Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry and Bezwada. This scheme will be adequate to supply the power needs of the Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna and Guntur districts. Pending its completion, additional generating plant totalling 9,000 kW has been ordered for the Bezwada and Vizagapatam thermal stations to meet the interim demand of the region.

Nellore Scheme.—For the Nellore area a thermal station is planned at Nayudupetta with two 2,500 kW transportable power sets initially. The sets have been ordered and the plant will be working next year. The network of this area will be eventually linked with the Southern Grid.

Madras Thermal Extensions.—Supply for the Madras city area is now inadequate, on account of the load exceeding the capacity of the power house. The Madras city power undertaking of the Madras Electric Supply Corporation is to be acquired by the Government in August 47 and steps have already been taken to modernise the plant and increase its capacity. A new 150,000 kW Turbo-alternator set has been ordered as also the associated boilers and they would be in service in 1948-49. To meet the growing demand in the meanwhile, it is proposed to use two 2,500 kW transportable power units as a temporary measure to supplement supply. These units have also been ordered.

A 110 kV, 124 mile line interconnecting the Madras Thermal Station with the Mettur Hydro Station is being constructed for mutual exchange of power. It will be completed early in 1948.

Ceded Districts Scheme.—The Ceded Districts are proposed to be supplied with power purchased from the Mysore Jog Hydro-Electric Scheme. Supply will start in mid 1948. When the Tungabhadra hydro power station is built—around 1952—it will take over the area and supply from Mysore will be stopped.

Moyar Scheme.—The Moyar Scheme for developing power from the tail water of the Pykara power station with a head of about 1,280 ft. available at the Moyar Slope, 9 miles lower down, is now under construction.

The main features of the scheme are: 1. A channel about 7,600 ft. long to divert the tail water from the Pykara power station to the adjacent Avarihalla valley. 2. A regulating reservoir of 28 m.c. ft. at Maravakandi 4 miles lower down. 3. A flume channel about 24,000 ft. long from the reservoir to the forebay and headworks at Guruva-Gowda Hundi. The forebay is to have a storage of 6 m.c. ft. 4. A 7 ft. diameter low pressure pipe from forebay to the surge tank at the head of the penstocks and 3 penstocks 2,880 ft. long in two sections of 45" and 42" to the power station. 5. A power station with three 12,000 kW 428 r.p.m. alternators coupled to 18,000 H.P. two nozzle vertical type impulse wheels.

Power is to be generated at 11 kV, 3 phase, 50 cycle, stepped up to 110 kV and transmitted to Pykara and Erode through 110 kV double circuit transmission lines. This will be the 4th hydro-electric station of the Grid in the Southern part of the province and will meet the increasing demands of the Pykara and Mettur Systems for a few years.

Pykara Extensions.—The final stage of the Pykara project consisting of a second dam across the Pykara river to provide a storage of 2,000 m.c. ft. a new penstock, and two generating sets of 13,500 kW each at Pykara station has been sanctioned. This will not only meet the power deficiencies of Mettur and Papanasam stations during periods of unfavourable water conditions but will also meet the demands arising out of the large scale industrial and agricultural developments in the southern districts in the near future.

Madura Thermal Scheme.—To supplement the output in the Hydro-Grid during water scarcity, a thermal auxiliary station at Madura with an initial capacity of 4,000 kW is to be built shortly. The plant has been ordered.

These schemes which are all now under construction cover a major part of the province and will result in doubling the existing generating capacity. They are scheduled to be completed within five years and will cost Rs. 15 crores.

Works in Kashmir.

A scheme of much importance from its size, but more interesting because of the developments that may be expected from it than for the part which its current supply already plays in the life of the countryside, is one installed forty years ago by the Kashmir Durbar, utilising the river Jhelum, near Baniyar about fourteen miles from Baramulla. The headworks of the Jhelum power installation is situated six and a half miles from the power house, at Mohora and the main connection between the two is a timber flume. These works and the forebay at the delivery end of the flume have a capacity for carrying water sufficient for the ultimate generation of 20,000 electrical horse-power. Four pipes 792 feet long lead from the forebay to the power house and from forebay to water wheels there is an effective head of 399 feet. There are four horizontal water-wheels, each coupled on the same shaft to a 1,000 kVA, 3-phase, 2,300 volt, 25 cycle generator running at 500 r.p.m. The power house is of sufficient capacity to allow of 15,000 kW generating plant being installed within it. Two transmission lines run side by side as far as Baramulla, 21 miles from Mohora at which point one terminates. The other continues to Srinagar further 34 miles. The installation at Baramulla was originally utilised for three floating dredges

and two floating derricks, for dredging the river and draining the swampy countryside and rendering it suitable for cultivation. The lighting of Baramulla has been taken in hand with satisfactory results and the power load is building up. At Srinagar, the line terminates at the State silk factory, where current is supplied not only for driving machinery and for lighting, but also for heating. The whole of Srinagar city is now electrically lighted and there are a number of power loads.

Besides the Jhelum power installation, there are two other schemes, the Muzafferabad hydro-electric installation utilising a tributary of the river Kishen Ganga and the Jammu hydro-electric installation. The Muzafferabad power house has one 130 B.H.P. pelton wheel directly coupled to a 110 kVA, 3,300 volt, 50 cycle alternator. This serves Muzafferabad town and Domel on J. V. Road. The Jammu power house employs five generating sets. Of these, one 265 kW set is driven by a Diesel oil engine and the remaining four generating among themselves 1,226·5 kW, are driven by water turbines.

In addition to the above schemes, new sources of power capable of feeding large-scale manufacture are being explored in view of the beginning of large-scale industries in Jammu and Kashmir State, being explored. The State has already provided funds from capital expenditure not charged to revenue for the improvement of the State's electrical system. The necessity for augmenting the power supply in the Jammu area being many, a steam turbin driven generating plant of 1500 kW capacity is being installed or being located at Miran Sahib and connected with Jammu by a 6,600 volt line. This will enable necessary supply of power being made available for Jammu, Jammu Cantonment and Miran Sahib industrialisation. The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 8,11,200.

A hydro-electric scheme with an ultimate capacity for generating 9,000 kW by harnessing the Sind River near Ganderbal is also under survey and a smaller scheme for supply of power at Pahalgam is now in progress, while other smaller schemes for Anantnag and Udhampur are under investigation. The utilisation of the Chenab River for developing a hydro-electric scheme on a large scale is also under consideration.

United Provinces Works.

The Ganges Canal Hydro-electric Grid supplies power at attractive rates for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes to 14 districts in the west of the province and to Shahdara in Delhi province. Seven of the ten falls available for electrification have been developed and a standby steam power station at Chandausi of 7,000 kW has been constructed. From 1938 no less than 27,900 kW in all has been available. A new hydro-electric station at Mohammadpur with an installed capacity of 9,800 kW is under construction. A further steam station at Harduagunj with an installed capacity of 20,000 kW is nearing completion. Besides supplying some 93 towns with current for light and fans and minor industries, the grid provides energy for irrigation pumping from rivers and open and tube wells. The Ganges Valley State Well Scheme comprises about 2,000 tube-wells, covering the districts of Moradabad, Bijnor, Budaun, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr Aligarh and Etah, introducing irrigation on the volumetric system over approximately one million acres hitherto without any source of irrigation. This supply of cheap power from some 2,300 sub-stations is already having an important bearing on the economic disposal of crops and the development of minor industries in the urban centres.

Investigations into the electrical and financial possibilities of a number of hydro-electric power generating stations have been completed and the work has already commenced on the Sarda Canal Hydro-Electric Scheme with an installed capacity of 55,200 kW. This station will be ultimately linked up with the large steam station at Cawnpore and the Ganges Canal Hy. Elec. Grid.

Punjab's Hydro-Electric Project.

Situated on a spur of the Dauladhar Range at elevations ranging between 6,000 and 4,000 feet above sea-level, and connected by means of a tunnel over 15,000 ft. long, are the works of what is known as the Uhl River Hydro-Electric or Mandi Scheme which is now operated by the Punjab P.W.D. Electricity Branch with its Headquarters at Lahore.

This project owes its origin to the need which began to be felt in the Punjab during the War of 1914-18 for making energy available for industrial and agricultural purposes at rates cheaper than were then prevailing.

The site was discovered in the year 1922. A detailed project was prepared by 1923. Work on the construction of the first stage of this scheme was started in 1926. The total capital outlay on the scheme to the end of the year 1944-45 has been Rs. 730.6 lacs.

Due to the extensive nature of the construction works, it was found necessary to build two small temporary Hydro-electric power stations one at Dhelu near Shanan and the other at Thuji near the headworks at Brot which were linked together and the combined installed capacity was 1440 kW.

Water is withdrawn from the Uhl and the Lamba Dug Rivers at Brot and conveyed by a 9.25 ft. internal diameter concrete lined circular pressure tunnel which is one of the longest tunnels in India and is the first steel mantle tunnel to be built in Asia. The tunnel is about 3 miles long and is designed for a normal full discharge of 600 cusecs (but it can carry up to 800 cusecs if required). The tunnel feeds steel penstocks which run down the slope to the Shanan Power Station near Jogindarnagar (Mandi State) so as to utilise 1,800 ft. of the total fall thus converting the snow fed waters of the Uhl and its tributary into electrical energy.

The initial installed capacity of Shanan Power Station is 48,000 kW. The plant consists of four 17,000 B.H.P. Pelton wheels,

running at 428.5 r.p.m. each driven by a single jet of water and connected to a 12,000 kW, 11,000 volt, 3 phase, 50 cycle alternator.

From the Shanan Power Station energy generated at 11,000 volts is stepped up to 132,000 volts which is the highest voltage adopted for this purpose in India. The transmission system comprises a double circuit 132 kV trunk transmission line supported on steel towers 80 ft. high normally set 1,000 ft. apart but with spans extending even upto 3,360 ft. in the hills. This line supplies sub-stations at Kangra, Pathankot, Dhariwal, Amritsar and Lahore.

A single circuit 132 kV line also runs from Amritsar to Jullundur and is continued at 33 kV to serve Goraya and Ludhiana sub-stations. A 66 kV single circuit line starts from Lahore and supplies sub-stations at Kasur and Ferozepur while a similar line from Lahore serves sub-stations at Shahdara, Sheikhupura, Chuharkana, Mohlan, Jaranwala and Lyallpur.

From these various sub-stations 11,000 volt lines radiate to supply between them about sixty towns and villages. In addition to serving 31,000 consumers directly from its own mains, the Branch also furnishes bulk supplies to the N.W.R. for its own Workshops and to the P.W.D. Central Workshops, to two licensees (the Amritsar Municipality and the Jullundur Electric Supply Co.) and also to the Kapurthala State at two points. The connected load at the end of March, 1945 was 59,289 kW, the total number of units generated being 125,530,190 and the revenue assessed 60.36 lacs for the year 1944-45.

Post-War Schemes.

During the last world war, though the construction of any major new schemes could not be undertaken, the question of post-war power development in the province has been seriously engaging the attention of the Punjab Government. As an outcome of detailed investigations a Five Year Post-War Development plan has been approved by the Government.

All these schemes, in addition to providing power for thousands of irrigation tube wells throughout the province, will provide much needed additional power for the industrial and economic development of the province.

The possibility of introducing tube well irrigation in certain parts of the Punjab adds to the interest of post-war hydro-electric projects in the province. This would enable thousands of acres of hitherto uncommanded land to be brought under cultivation, thereby increasing the food supply of the province and also lower the water table very considerably and tend appreciably to eradicate the menace of water-logging in many parts of the province.

Rasul Hydel Scheme.

This is a special priority scheme and provides for the development of 22,000 kW of electric power at Rasul headworks from water to be dropped from the Upper Jhelum Canal to the Lower Jhelum Canal with an available average head of 84.75 ft.

The Scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 818.5[illegible] lakhs and provides for the construction of [a] hydro-electric station at Rasul with two 11,000 kW Kaplan generating sets. It also provides for a double circuit 132 kV line from Shalamar (Lahore) to Rasul *via* Gujranwala, Gujrat and Jhelum and single circuit 132 kV line on double circuit towers from Jhelum to Rawalpindi *via* Gujarkhan. It also provides for: (i) a double circuit 66 kV line from Gujranwala to Lyallpur *via* Hafizabad, Sukheke, Sangla Hill and Chak Jhumra, (ii) a double circuit 66 kV line from Rasul to Malakwal, (iii) and 66 kV and 33 kV single circuit lines between Lyallpur and Chiniot, Malakwal and Sargodha *via* Bhulwal, Rasul and Chakori, Malakwal and Bhabra, Hafizabad and Chinawan, Bhulwal and Bhera and Gujranwala and Sialkot *via* Daska.

This scheme is primarily meant for providing tube well irrigation in some of the districts in the western and central Punjab and the available power is proposed to be utilised in the following manner: (i) Operation of 180 tube wells to be installed on the channels of the Northern Canals of the Irrigation Branch (ii) Supply of electrical energy for industrial power and lighting in twenty-eight towns in the districts of Shahpur, Jhelum, Gujrat, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura, Lyallpur and Jhang (iii) Supply of power to the Uhl River Grid to the extent of 5,000 kW during the low water period in the Joginderagar catchment area.

The construction of this scheme has already started and it is scheduled to be ready for operation by the middle of 1949.

Nangal Scheme.

The Punjab Government have recently accorded administrative approval to what is known as the Nangal Power Project.

This project provides for a diversion weir from the Sutlej at Nangal in North-east Punjab near Bhakra and a canal 37 miles long and of 10,000 cusecs capacity from Nangal to Rupar. At Rupar, one branch will lead to the Sirhind Canal while another branch will form the head line upper of the future Bhakra Canal. From a study of the discharge tables of the Sutlej river for the last 35 years it appears that 3,000 cusecs would be a safe minimum supply on which to count and the initial stage of the project is based on the utilisation of this minimum discharge.

After the Bhakra Dam is completed the canal in addition to the free flow of the river, will take the releases from the Bhakra reservoir. The fair minimum discharge available will then be 6,000 cusecs and the firm power available will be doubled.

Situated on the canal will be 4 power houses with heads of 81,53.5, 53.5 and 51 ft. at minimum flow period, yielding a total of 66,400 kW of primary power at 72% load factor. When the Bhakra Dam is completed and more water becomes available it is anticipated that, with the installation of a fifth power house at [illegible]

elow Rupar, it will be possible to develop pprox. 1,32,000 kW of primary power at 2 per cent. load factor.

The project provides for: (i) A double circuit 32 kV trunk line—on 220 kV towers—from Nangal to Ambala and single circuit onward p to Delhi *via* Panipat. The towers between Ambala and Delhi will be designed for 220 kV nd stringing of a second circuit in future, if ecessary. (ii) A double circuit 132 kV line—n 220 kV towers—between Nangal and ullundur (iii) A single circuit 132 kV line, n double circuit towers, between Jullundur, erozepur, Fazilka and Pakpattan. (iv) 66 kV nd 33 kV branch lines connecting the 132 kV runk line grid sub-stations with Karnal, Abdul-ahpur, Patiala, Nabha, Bilaspur, Naraingarh Sirmoor State), Khanna, Jagraon, Moga, Kot-Kapura, Bhatinda, Muktsar and Abohar owns, (v) 11 kV lines and local distribution et work for supplying the irrigation tube wells nd towns covered by the Scheme.

The Nangal Power Project has been rendered rgently necessary to provide power for the onstruction of the Bhakra Dam; to provide ower for the industrial and economic develop-ment of the province; and to provide for tube ell pumping to increase the irrigation supplies n the Sutlej Valley, Sirhind and Western umna Canal Systems as early as possible.

The subsidiary advantages of the Project re that: (i) It will obviate material interference with Rupar Head Works and the Sirhind Canal. part from the political difficulties thus escaped, here will be a saving of Rs. 165 lakhs. (ii) It will provide a balancing reservoir for the Bhakra Dam releases and, by stabilising diurnal varia-tions, will enable the full development of Bhakra ower.

The initial stage of the scheme *i.e.* the levelopment of 66,400 kW of primary power, s estimated to cost Rs. 1,774 lakhs and expected o be completed by the middle of 1951. The inal stage, which is estimated to cost an ad-litional sum of Rs. 191 lakhs, will not be taken n hand until after Bhakra power is available nd the power position of the province has een thoroughly re-examined.

Mangla Hydro-Electric Scheme

This project provides for the generation of 0,000 kW of hydro-electric power at Mangla ear the Punjab Irrigation Branch Head Works n the Upper Jhelum Canal from a head of 0 ft. and minimum flow of approx. 5,000 cusecs n the head reach of the canal. It also provides or the linking of this power station by a double ircuit 132 kV line with the 132 kV Grid sub-tation at Jhelum which would be constructed nder the Rasul Hydel Scheme.

Extension.

Addition of a pipe line and two 12,000 kW elton wheel generating sets at Jogindarnagar s an extension of the existing hydro-lectric works of the Uhl River Scheme at ogindarnagar and is meant for developing dditional power which, in cold weather periods during shortage of water at the headworks at Brot, will be supplied by means of the Mangla Hydro-Electric Scheme but, when there is a shut down of that generating plant during summer, it will be supplied by these additional sets at Jogindarnagar power station which has an ample supply of water in summer to run five machines.

These two schemes are therefore primarily meant to supplement each other during the low water periods at the respective power stations, thus ensuring a constant supply of additional power to the province all throughout the year. The schemes are estimated to cost Rs. 99.52 lakhs and scheduled to be completed in 1951.

The Bhakra Project.—This is the major post-war hydro-electric project of the Punjab and has been considered in many shapes and forms since it was first submitted about 30 years ago. The project involved protracted negotia-tions with various States through which the irrigation canals will run, ascertaining as to which of them would like to participate in the scheme and under what terms.

It was only very recently that these protracted negotiations reached more or less a final stage and serious attention could be given to detailed designs of the dam, canals, power station, etc. The work of designing the Dam has finally been entrusted to a firm of American Consulting Engineers headed by Mr. Savage, who is generally considered the best living authority on high dams and has been responsible for the design of such marvels of modern engineering as the Boulder Dam and Grand Coulie Dam in the U. S. A.

The scheme involves the construction of a 480 ft. high dam across the Sutlej at Bhakra in north-east Punjab and the creation of a reservoir for canal irrigation and development hydro-electric power.

The Bhakra storage is estimated to have a live storage of approx. 3.4 million acre feet capable of discharging during the 270 days, when natural river supplies are non-existant, a mean discharge of about 6,300 cusecs. It will irrigate the dry famine stricken tracts of Hissar, Rohtak and the adjacent States where no canal irrigation is available at present. It will also generate about 1,88,000 kW of electric power at 0.72 load factor (which is the average load factor of the Punjab Grid), with an installed capacity of 3,20,000 kW, *i.e.*, four machines of 80,000 kW capacity. The generating station will be linked up with the transmission system of the Punjab Grid with extensions in the Western Punjab up to Multan.

The construction of so stupendous a scheme is naturally a slow job, if full measures of safety and a reasonable economy are to be provided. The preliminary work has already been started but the scheme is not expected to be completed before 1956.

Nizamsagar Project.—The Hyderabad State has decided to proceed with the Nizamsagar Hydro-Electric Project as an immediate post-

war measure for bringing hydro-electric power to Hyderabad City. The scheme is intended to utilise the water stored in the Nizamsagar dam and it is expected that electric power varying from about 1,500 kW as the minimum to about 11,500 kW as maximum could be generated. It is proposed to instal 2—4,000 kW hydro-electric generating sets and to construct 80 miles of 66 kV transmission lines for supply to Hyderabad City.

Tungabhadra Project.—An agreement has recently been reached on the apportionment of the waters of the Tungabhadra river between the Governments of Madras, Mysore and Hyderabad. For the share of the waters, it will be possible for Hyderabad State to utilise three drops in the irrigation canal for generation of hydro-electric power, giving an initial output of about 15—25,000 kW.

Future Hydro-Electric Projects.—There are a number of hydro-electric power sites on the Manjeera, Kaddam and Purna tributaries of the Godavari and on river Dindi, a branch of Kistna river as well as on the upper and lower reaches of the Kistna. The actual power potentialities of these sites need detailed investigation.

KOLHAPUR STATE.

The Kolhapur State has embarked on the generation of electric power from the water stored in the Radhanagari dam which has been raised to the height of 40 feet. It will be further raised to 126 ft. for which construction is now in progress. The power house will be situated at the foot of the dam and the installation will comprise 4—1,200 kW Kaplan sets operating on 65.116 feet head. The power will be transmitted by means of 32 miles of 33 kV lines to Kolhapur city for augmenting the water supply to the city, supply of energy to industrial concerns and take over the load from the existing oil engine station. The Radhanagari station will be supplemented by another Thermal 1,300 kW station at Kolhapur. Both the stations will run in parallel. The scheme is also intended to provide an assured water supply for existing irrigation and new areas that will be put under cultivation by the installation of about 175 electric pump sets in the area served by the transmission lines.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT IN N.-W. F. P.

Malakand.—The possibility of generating electricity at Malakand was first recognised some 25 years ago. The waters of the Swat river to the north of Malakand are utilised for fertilising the north eastern part of the Peshawar valley by driving a tunnel known as Benton tunnel under the Malakand pass and constructing a canal. It is recognised that by extending it by another half a mile upto a point above the upper Swat canal, advantage could be taken of a natural fall of some 250 feet for the production of electricity. This scheme was sanctioned in 1934 and a new tunnel known as Burkitt tunnel, 12 feet in diameter, was constructed. From the tail of the Benton tunnel, water is discharged over a regulating weir into the new power tunnel from which it emerges through an open channel with silt extractor into the forebay. At the remote end of the forebay, a spillway syphon is provided to allow evacuation of excess water automatically in the event of sudden changes of load. From the forebay the water flows through penstock pipes 515 feet long with external diameter varying from 61 inches at the top to 55 inches at the bottom into the power house situated below at Malakand.

The available discharge is 800 cusecs with a total head of 250 feet. The generating plant consists of three reaction turbine sets each generating 3,200 kW at 11 kV, 3 phase 5 cycles. The pressure is stepped up by transformers to 66 kV and power transmitted by a 30 mile double circuit line to Mardan and thence by 74 miles of single circuit ring main to Peshawar Cantonment, one line passing through Charsadda and the other through Risalpur and Nowshera. 140 miles of 11 kV branch lines are also provided for serving important towns and rural areas in the province. The scheme came into operation in 1938.

The hydraulic works and the power house have been designed for the installation of three more generating sets at a future date. Two additional sets each of 5,000 kW are on order and will be installed early in 1948.

An extension of the 66 kV transmission system to Wah is now in progress and a further extension to Haripur and Abbottabad is proposed.

Local Self-Government.

A field of the administration of India profoundly affected by the Reforms of 1919, and again by the India Act of 1935, was that of local government. This was one of the subjects transferred to Indian ministers, and under their leadership considerable developments have been essayed. On the whole, the progress of local government in India for the past quarter of a century has been encouraging, but uneven. As the annual reports of provincial governments show, there are some towns which have shown a real sense of responsibility in civic affairs and have administered them efficiently. In a minority of cases, however, the local "city fathers" have signally failed to discharge their duties to the public benefit, with the result that they have been superseded and the conduct of municipal affairs has reverted to official control. The greatest successes have been won in the Presidency towns, and particularly by the Municipality of Bombay. The difficulties in the way of progress were manifest. Local government had to be a creation—the devolution of authority from the Government to the local body, and that to a people who for centuries had been accustomed to autocratic administration. Again, the powers entrusted to local bodies were insignificant and the financial support was small. There are, however, many encouraging signs of improvement.

Throughout the greater part of India, the village constitutes the primary territorial unit of Government organisation, and from the villages are built up the larger administrative titles—tahsils, sub-divisions, and districts.

"The typical Indian village has its central residential site, with an open space for a pond and a cattle stand. Stretching around this nucleus lie the village lands, consisting of a cultivated area and (very often) grounds for grazing and wood-cutting.... The inhabitants of such a village pass their life in the midst of these simple surroundings, welded together in a little community with its own organisation and government, which differ in character in the various types of villages, its body of detailed customary rules and its little staff of functionaries, artisans and traders. It should be noted, however, that **in certain portions of India, *e.g.*, in the greater part of Assam, in Eastern Bengal, and on the west coast of the Madras Presidency, the village as here described does not exist, the people living in small collections of houses or in separate homesteads.**"—(*Gazetteer of India.*)

The villages above described (of which there are 700,000 in India) fall under two main classes, *viz* :—

Types of Villages.—"(1) The 'severalty' or raiyatwari village which is the prevalent form outside Northern India. Here the revenue is assessed on individual cultivators. There is no joint responsibility among the villagers, though some of the non cultivated lands may be set apart for a common purpose, such as grazing, and waste land may be brought under the plough only with the permission of the Revenue Authorities, and on payment of assessment. The village government vests in a hereditary headman, known by an old vernacular name, such as *patel* or *reddi*, who is responsible for law and order and for the collection of the Government revenue. He represents the primitive headship of the tribe or clan by which the village was originally settled."

"(2) The joint or landlord village, the type prevalent in the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Frontier Province. Here the revenue was formerly assessed on the village as a whole, its incidence being distributed by the body of superior proprietors, and a certain amount of collective responsibility still, as a rule, remains. The village site is owned by the proprietary body who allow residences to the tenantry, artisans, traders and others. The waste land is allotted to the village, and, if wanted for cultivation, is partitioned among the shareholders. The village government was originally by the *punchayet* or group of heads of superior families. In later times one or more headmen have been added to the organisation to represent the village in its dealings with the local authorities; but the artificial character of this appointment, as compared with that which obtains in a raiyatwari village is evidenced by the title of its holder, which is generally *lambardar*, a vernacular derivative from the English word 'number.' It is this type of village to which the well-known description in Sir H. Maine's *Village Communities* is alone applicable, and here the co-proprietors are in general a local oligarchy with the bulk of the village population as tenants or labourers under them."

Village Autonomy.—The Indian villages formerly possessed a large degree of local autonomy, since the ruling dynasties and their local representatives did not, as a rule, concern themselves with the individual cultivators, but regarded the village as a whole, or some large landholder as responsible for the payment of the Government revenues, and the maintenance of local order. This autonomy has now disappeared owing to the establishment of local, civil and criminal courts, the present revenue and police organisation, the development of communications, the growth of individualism, and the operation of the individual *raiyatwari* system, which is extending even in the north of India. Nevertheless the village remains the first unit of administration; the principal village functionaries—the headman, the accountant, and the village watchman—are largely utilised and paid by Government, and there is still a large degree of common village feeling and interests.

Punchayets.—For some years there was an active propaganda in favour of reviving the village council-tribunal, or *Punchayet*, and the Decentralisation Commission of 1908 made the following special recommendations:—

"While, therefore, we desire the development of a *punchayet* system, and consider that the objections urged thereto are far from insurmountable, we recognise that such a system can only be gradually and tentatively applied, and that it is impossible to suggest any uniform and definite method of procedure. We think that a commencement should be made by giving certain powers to limited *Punchayets* in those

villages in which circumstances are most favourable by reason of homogeneity, natural intelligence and freedom from internal feuds. These powers might be increased gradually as results warrant, and with success here, it will become easier to apply the system in other villages. Such a policy, which must be the work of many years, will require great care and discretion, much patience, and judicious discrimination between the circumstances of different villages; and there is a considerable consensus of opinion that this new departure should be made under the special guidance of sympathetic officers."

These recommendations, however, were never implemented and the *punchayet* system, while it still exists in non-official form, is tending to decline. There is still the possibility that it may be revived. For present purposes it is unnecessary to refer at greater length to the subject of village self-government. Various measures have been passed, but it is too early to say what life they have. The Punjab Government has passed a Village Punchayet Act, which enables Government to establish in a village, a system of councillors to whom certain local matters, including judicial power, both civil and criminal of a minor character, may be assigned. In Bihar a Village Administration Act has been passed for the administration of village affairs by villagers themselves, including minor civil and criminal cases. Other Governments have taken steps in the same direction.

Municipalities.—The Presidency towns had some form of Municipal administration, first under Royal Charters and later under statute, from comparatively early times, but outside of them there was practically no attempt at municipal legislation before 1842. An Act passed in that year for Bengal, which was practically inoperative, was followed in 1850 by an Act applying to the whole of India. Under this Act and subsequent Provincial Acts a large number of municipalities was formed in all provinces. The Acts provided for the appointment of commissioners to manage municipal affairs, and authorised the levy of various taxes, but in most Provinces the commissioners were all nominated, and from the point of view of self-government, these Acts did not proceed far. It was not until after 1870 that much progress was made. Lord Mayo's Government, in their Resolution of that year introducing the system of provincial finance, referred to the necessity of taking further steps to bring local interest and supervision to bear on the management of funds devoted to education, sanitation, medical, charity, and local public works. New municipal Acts were passed for the various Provinces between 1871 and 1874, which, among other things, extended to the elective principle, but only in the Central Provinces was popular representation generally and successfully introduced. In 1881-2 Lord Ripon's Government issued orders which had the effect of greatly extending the principle of local self-government. Acts were passed in 1883-4 that greatly altered the constitution, powers, and functions of municipal bodies, a wide extension being given to the elective system, while independence and responsibility were conferred on the committees of many towns by permitting them to elect a private citizen as chairman. Arrangements were made also to increase municipal resources and financial responsibility, some items of provincial revenue suited to and capable of development under local management being transferred, with a proportionate amount of provincial expenditure, for local objects. The general principles thus laid down have continued to govern the administration of municipalities down to the present day. As the population of most Indian towns rises, so does the number of municipalities increase. For the most part they display a lively interest in civic affairs and are actively engaged in improving the conditions under which their fellow citizens live.

District Boards.—The duties and functions assigned to the municipalities in urban areas are in rural areas entrusted to district and local Boards. In almost every district of British India save in the province of Assam, there is a board subordinate to which are two or more sub-district boards; while in Bengal, Madras and Bihar and Orissa, there are also Union Committees.

As in the case of municipalities the tendency has been throughout India to increase the elected members at the expense of the nominated and the official members. The Boards are practically manned by Indians. The most important item of revenue is provincial rates. The principal objects of expenditure are education which has come remarkably to the front in recent years and civil works such as roads and bridges. Medical relief is also sharing with education, though in a less degree, the lion's share of the available revenue.

The annual audit reports on the working of local self-government institutions in the various provinces reveal on the whole a disappointing record. There is a general reluctance to increase local taxation and several municipalities are conspicuous for their negligence in recovering arrears. There are, of course, some honourable exceptions; in Bombay Presidency, Ahmedabad and Sholapur furnish encouraging examples. In 1939 a Local Self-Government Committee was appointed by the Bombay Government under the chairmanship of Professor V. G. Kale. The Committee made several recommendations. To overcome the general reluctance to impose additional taxation the Committee suggested that taxation by local authorities was likely to be better appreciated if it were associated with specific services rendered to the people; the idea was to earmark yields of certain taxes for definite purposes. The Committee also laid down the principle that citizens generally should understand that amenities can be provided only if they are paid for; thus a compulsory education cess was suggested to finance ambitious educational schemes.

In August 1940 the Bombay Government convened a conference of Presidents of important local bodies at Poona to consider the Committee's report under the presidentship of J. A. Madan, I.C.S., then Adviser to the Bombay Governor. The conference was opened by Sir Roger Lumley who paid a tribute to the Committee for the careful manner in which the investigation was carried out and for the balanced judgment which had been brought to bear on the complicated problems of municipal administration. The conference discussed the recommendations of the Committee and there was

unanimity of opinion on a large number of the Committee's proposals. These proposals, however, still remain to be implemented by the Bombay Government.

In September 1942, the Government of Bombay made new rules prescribing the powers, duties, remuneration and conditions of service of the secretaries of village panchayats. Among other requirements, every secretary will have to execute a surety bond for Rs. 200 with one surety of like amount, the bond to be in favour of the district local board.

Improvement Trusts.—A notable feature in the recent sanitary history of India is the activity played by the great cities in the direction of social improvements. In Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow, Allahabad, Lahore and Cawnpore the Improvement Trusts developed important activities which are described in a separate chapter (q.v.). (In Bombay the work of the Improvement Trust is carried on by the Bombay Municipality). Other cities are beginning to follow the examples of these great cities. The Government of India in 1937 established an Improvement Trust to attend to slum clearance in old Delhi City and to the general expansion of their winter capital. This body has lately undertaken an ambitious scheme, costing many lakhs of rupees, for the abolition of slums and the re-housing of dispossessed workers.

Calcutta Improvement Trust.

The Calcutta Improvement Trust originated from a medical enquiry into the sanitary condition of the town in 1896, owing to the outbreak of plague. Preliminary investigation continued for several years, and the Trust was instituted in January, 1912, with a view to making provision for improvement and expansion of Calcutta by opening up congested areas, providing open spaces and improved building sites, laying out or altering streets and for rehousing of the poorer and working classes. The Act provided for a large expenditure on improvement schemes and for local taxation or raising of loans to this end. It provided for the constitution of a Board of Trustees of eleven members with a whole-time Chairman.

The following constituted the Board of Trustees on 1st May 1946: C. W. Gurner, C.S.I., I.C.S., Chairman; Sailapati Chatterji, Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation (*ex-officio*); Netai Charan Paul, elected by the Corporation of Calcutta under Section 7 (1) (*a*) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911; Sudhansu Kumar Mitter, elected by the elected Councillors, Corporation of Calcutta, under Section 7 (1) (*b*) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, as modified by the Amendment Act of 1926; Alexandar Clark, elected by Councillors other than elected Councillors of the Corporation of Calcutta, under Section 7 (1) (c) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, as modified by the Amendment Act of 1926; T. Godley, elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce; J. K. Mitter, elected by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce; Begum Hamida Momin; Abdur Rahman Siddiqi, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, M.L.A. Central; Bernard Matthews, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., M.T.P.I. Raja Bhupendra Narayan Sinha Bahadur of Nashirpur, appointed by the Local Government.

During the 32 years that it has now been at work, the Trust has carried through many improvement schemes both in the city proper and the suburban areas which have changed the face of Calcutta wholly and beyond recognition. It has constructed over 67 miles of new roads, 37 public parks covering an area of about 304·8 acres and a large lake with 80·22 acres of water area.

In Central Calcutta many highly insanitary *bustees* have been done away with and several roads of an improved type laid out, the most important of which is the Chittaranjan Avenue, 100 ft. wide, which at present extends from Chowringhee, past Shambazar, to Raja Raj Ballav Street, a stretch of 3 miles. It is intended ultimately to extend it up to the Chitpur Bridge. The Section of Chittaranjan Avenue near the Chowringhee end is well placed for commerce and trade and has gained increased importance by being linked up with Dalhousie Square on the West by means of a new road 84 feet wide between Mission Row and Mangoe Lane and a further extension of this road from Chittaranjan Avenue to Wellington Street on the east and the clearing-up of an adjacent area in Chandni Chawk by the construction of a 40-feet road. One of the most important of the Schemes of the Trust is the approach road to the new Howrah Bridge from Dalhousie Square. The first section of this project, which has so far cost nearly a crore and a half, from St. Andrew's Church to Canning Street, now comprises of a 100 feet wide road from Dalhousie Square corner to Canning Street, and a 60 ft. wide road diagonally from Royal Exchange Place to Lower Chitpur Road. This route is functioning as a new avenue through the heart of the city, but its immediate importance up to the present has been rather in creating a thoroughfare from Clive Street to Lower Chitpur Road than in promoting traffic northwards from Dalhousie Square, as Canning Street at which it ends on the north is a street of very limited traffic value. It is also in the programme of the Trust to extend this road through Territhi Bazar, one of the still existing dirtiest spots in the heart of the city, to Circular Road near Sealdah Station. For the second section of the project from Canning Street to Strand Road, the acquisition of land is complete—cost of acquisition is about a crore and thirty lakhs. Tenders for Engineering Works for this scheme as also for several other schemes for which land acquisition is complete have recently been let out and it is expected that work will proceed in full swing very soon.

In the north of the City, two large and sixteen small parks have been constructed in different quarters. Of the two large parks one is named Deshabandhu Park and the other Cossipore-Chitpore open space measuring 53 bighas and 186 bighas respectively.

The Cossipore-Chitpore Park has a small artificial lake and football grounds four for schools and clubs of North Calcutta. Few tennis courts are also provided. The Deshabandhu Park has also been provided with play-grounds. Several wide roads have been laid through this highly congested area. The approaches to the City have also been adequately widened.

Good progress has also been made with that highly congested area to the west of the City by opening up new roads and widening the existing ones. A 84 ft. road connecting Chittaranjan Avenue with Strand Road slightly to the north of Jagannath Ghat has been constructed, which provides a continuous main traffic route with the same width of roadway as Chittaranjan Avenue, extending right across Calcutta from Strand Road on the west to Upper Circular Road on the east. An interesting small work is the extension of a storm water sewer from Jagannath Ghat Road to Strand Bank Road carrying with it the construction of a 60-ft. roadway. Another important scheme is the new 60 ft. road between Dariapanarayan Tagore Street and Pathuriaghat Street which, with the side roads, opens up a very congested area and forms a portion of a main projected north and south road through Bara Bazar from Harrison Road to a new main east-and-west diagonal road through Ahiritollah. The widening of Kalakar Street represents the most important effort yet made to penetrate the inner recesses of Bara bazar and provides a new 60 feet road from Harrison Road to Jagannath Ghat Road with short lengths of widening of cross roads in accordance with existing alignments. Running, as it does, through an area with a population of over 200 to the acre and closely built up with four or five storeyed houses, the gross cost of acquisition of land was exceptionally high. Demolition was of greater difficulty than usual owing to the height of the buildings and the narrowness of the lanes.

It has been made financially possible for the Trust to proceed with some portion of its original programme for the improvement of Bara Bazaar and other costly and thickly-populated commercial areas by the passing of the Calcutta Improvement (Amendment) Act, 1931, which empowers the Board of Trustees in certain cases to levy betterment fees on properties which abut on to a new or widened street instead of acquiring the properties.

The Government in Notification No. 592M of the 24th April, 1939 intended the powers of the Trust to an area in the Howrah Municipality for the purpose of constructing the Approach road from the west to the New Howrah Bridge. The Main Approach Road running from East to West has been designed at 84 feet in width with a 54 feet carriageway and from the Bridge Approach to Dobson Road a new 70' road with a 50 feet carriageway with two low level roads had been provided for in the Scheme.

The Suburban Areas to the south and south-east of Calcutta required greater attention and extensive development schemes were undertaken. Several open spaces and squares have been laid out in various parts. A large number of insanitary tanks have been filled up, which required approximately 20 million c. ft. earth. Russa Road which forms the southern approach to the town has been widened to 150 ft. for a length of one mile and 100 ft. for a length of another mile. It now gives a most pleasant drive from Chowringhee to Tollygunge. A 100 ft. wide East to West road, from Ballygunge Railway Station to Chetla Bridge, and for recreation an artificial lake of 167 bighas with adequate grounds have been constructed. The "Lake Area," as it is now commonly known, consisting of land originally acquired for the provision of earth and partly for a statutory open space for one of the Trust schemes, assumes more and more the nature of a Model Park, and comprises well laid out football grounds in addition to its natural amenities. The Trust pursued the policy of planting and embellishing it as a place of public recreation for south Calcutta and found scope here for various experiments in Park technique, of which the most interesting was a Children's Pool properly designed for the purpose and believed to be the first of its kind in the Indian city. But all its activities have now come to a stop and must await the return of better times, as whole of this area has been requi-itioned by the Government for Military requirements.

The Southern Avenue Scheme was approaching completion but came to a stop on the outbreak of war. This area with the large lake and its amenities has already proved very attractive for residential houses and almost a new city is springing up, relieving considerably the congestion in the main city. From the junction of Southern Avenue and Gariahat Road, the work of widening Gariahat Road and Old Ballygunge Road upto Syed Ameer Ali Avenue had also been held up for the same difficulties, but preparations for proceeding with the work is now in full swing.

The central section of the eastern part of Calcutta has already been developed by the Trust into a beautiful residential area with the amenity of a large park near Park Circus known as Eastern Park, measuring 65 bighas, with large playing fields for football, tennis, etc. The Gorachand Road Scheme providing for the completion of the northern portion of this park and the commencement of a wide avenue running parallel to Lower Circular Road through the outer fringe of Entally has been completed and the Schemes providing the wide Avenue on its north which had to be temporarily suspended have again been taken in hand.

The Trust pursues a liberal policy in the development of open spaces and recreation grounds. The public squares vested in the Calcutta Corporation in 1911 had a total area of about 96 acres. In 1912, Bompas, the first Chairman of the Trust, pointed out that in the ratio, viz., about 9 per cent. of its public open spaces which measured about 1,250 acres (including the Maidan, the Horticultural and the Zoological Gardens) to its total acreage, Calcutta was almost on a par at that time with London possessing 6,675 acres of public parks or gardens, while its percentage exceeded that of New York, Berlin and Birmingham. But it must be pointed out that about 1,000 acres of Calcutta's 1,250 was accounted for in the Maidan and new open spaces in other parts of Calcutta were an urgent

need. The Trust has so far added over 300 acres in open spaces. Of this the Dhakuria Lake comprises the most important as well as the most popular feature. The Eastern Park at Gorachand area, the Deshbandhu Park and Cossipur-Chitpur Open Spaces at the north of the city are the larger of the parks laid out, besides a large number of parks scattered throughout the city. Among the less conspicuous but very useful activities in this regard is the adaptation of land acquired on alignments of future streets, which will not be required for the purpose for several years, as temporary recreation grounds. These play-grounds, while for the most part individually small in area, are very popular with children. Another of the important experiments of the Trust in providing play grounds and open spaces had been the conversion of small plots of land in "Bustee Fire Lanes" (opened out by the Trust on behalf of the Government as an A. R. P. measure) to temporary play grounds equipped with swings, etc., for children living in the nearby bustees. Arrangements are in progress in conjunction with the Government to retain some of these as a permanent feature.

For the housing of the displaced population the Trust has undertaken on a large scale the following schemes :—

In the early stages three blocks of three storeyed tenement buildings containing 252 lettable rooms were built in Wards Institution Street for the poorer classes. It was found, however, that the persons displaced preferred to take their compensation and migrate to some place where they could erect *bastis* of their own, the class of structures they were accustomed to live in. These chawls were then filled with persons of limited means, *e.g.*, school masters, poor students, clerks and persons of the artisan class. As many as 1,200 people are housed in these chawls. The buildings, including land, cost Rs. 2,44,369 and are let at very low rents—ground floor rooms at Rs. 4 per mensem and top floor rooms at Rs. 6 per mensem, each room measuring 12'×12' with a 4 ft. verandah in front and opening on to a central passage 7 ft. wide.

As these chawls failed to attract the people for whom they were meant, the Board next tried an experiment in providing sites for bustees. Two sites with a lettable area of 16 bighas were acquired within the area of Maniktola Municipality, but they failed to attract because they were out of the way and were expensive.

Kerbala Tank Lane Re-housing Scheme.—In this scheme 4 detached and 35 semi-detached houses were built. The detached houses were sold as this scheme never became popular with the class of tenants for whom they were originally intended. Owing to this unpopularity the Board further decided to throw open to tenants of all classes 18 out of the remaining 35 semi-detached houses. This change of policy, however, produced no effect on the letting.

Owing to want of suitable tenants the entire dwellings in Kerbala Tank Re-housing Scheme was sold by private sale in 1927.

Bow Street Re-housing Scheme.—Seven blocks of buildings containing one-roomed, two-roomed and three-roomed suites have been constructed to re-house Anglo-Indians displaced by the operations of the Trust. This scheme has proved a striking success.

Paikpara Re-housing Scheme.—This scheme has an area of 36 bighas well laid out in 96 building sites. A new re-housing scheme has been undertaken by the Board, as already stated, at Christopher Road for the bustee population to be displaced by the execution of Scheme No. XXXV (Eastern Park to Gorachand Road) and Schemes XLIX and LII on its North. A special feature of the new scheme is that the land is to be developed as a model bustee for displaced bustee dwellers.

Special facilities are offered to dishoused persons for securing land in various improved areas for reinstatement purposes.

Christopher Road Re-housing Scheme.—Several blocks of 2-roomed and 3-roomed flats are under construction in this Scheme and the trust contemplates building a large number of blocks in this Scheme and develop it as a model housing Scheme. An important feature of this Scheme is the fixation of the rents according to the ability of the class of the tenant for which these houses are meant, irrespective of the return to the trust on the Capital and Special measures will be taken to ensure that these are actually let out to these classes.

Bridges.—The old bridges of Calcutta, which are hemmed in by canals and railway lines inadequately bridged, have almost all of them been replaced by modern and up-to-date bridges to suit the growing traffic requirements. The new bridges of the city have traffic capacity comparing favourably with those of London. The new bridges at Maniktola, Beliaghata and at Shambazar have roadways of 37 feet, with two footpaths each 10 feet in width. The Chitpore Bridge has been redesigned as a reinforced concrete bridge capable of accommodating four lines of fast traffic and two lines of slow traffic The Alipore Bridge, has a roadway of 30 feet (3 traffic widths) and 2 footpaths of 6 feet each.

The reconstructed Tollygunge Bridge across Tolly's Nullah is also a larger bridge of a modern design. The Barrackpore Bridge, the last bridge to be completed, has also been redesigned as a reinforced concrete bridge on the same lines as the Chitpore bridge. The next bridge to be taken up is the Ultadanga Bridge, specifications and estimates for which have been completed. A start would have normally been made by now, but had to be postponed due to the war situation.

Financial.—Capital charge during the year 1944-45 amounted to Rs. 38.07 lakhs which included Rs. 37·64 lakhs spent on land acquisition and Rs. 0·43 lakhs on engineering works. The gross expenditure of the Trust on Capital Works up to the end of the year 1944-45 was 22.11 crores. To meet this large expenditure, the Trust has borrowed Rs. 4,17,50,000. Other Capital receipts (mainly from the sale of land and buildings) have yielded Rs. 12.59 crores and the revenue fund from its annual surplus (after providing for the service of loans) has contributed Rs. 4.49 crores to Capital Works.

Up to 1944-45 the Trust spent nearly Rs. 18.17 crores on land acquisition and Rs. 3.34 crores on engineering works.

The Indian Ports.

The administration of the affairs of the larger ports (*Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi and Chittagong*) is vested by law in bodies especially constituted for the purpose. They have wide powers, but their proceedings are subject in a greater degree than those of municipal-bodies to the control of Government.

Figures for 1944-45 relating to income, expenditure and capital debt of the five principal ports managed by Trusts (Aden and Rangoon are excluded from the tables) as obtainable from the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (India) are shown in the following table :—

	Income.	Expenditure.	Capital Debt.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	7,03,16,448	5,69,49,524	20,11,57,933
Bombay	4,74,65,437	3,84,12,909	15,81,66,046
Madras	1,03,19,062	93,85,188	1,29,96,437
Karachi	1,62,48,384	1,18,24,611	2,35,74,000
Chittagong	7,08,541	9,20,729	(*a*) 53,40,264

(*a*) Includes a loan of Rs. 10½ lakhs from Government for Port Improvement.

BOMBAY.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.—Sir B. Rama Rau, C.I.E., I.C.S. (Chairman). *Nominated by Government.*— The Embarkation Commandant, Bombay; The Naval Officer-in Charge, Bombay; The Collector of Customs, Bombay; The General Manager, G.I.P. Railway; The General Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway; Dinkar Desai; H. E. Butler, C.I.E., O.B.E.; U. M. Mirchandani, I.C.S. *Elected by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.*— W. A. Bell; R. W. Bullock; C. J. Damala; A. D. Finney; D. R. C. Hartley, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.D. *Elected by the Indian Merchants' Chamber.*— Haridas Madhavdas; Behram N. Karanjia; Ramdas Kilachand; J. C. Setalvad; M. A. Master. *Elected by the Municipal Corporation.*— Madhavlal M. Bhatt; Ratilal M. Gandhi. *Elected by the Millowners' Association.*— Krishnaraj Madhavjee Damodar Thackersey.

The following are the Principal Officers of the Trust :—

Secretary.—N. M. Morris (on war leave); A. S. Bakre, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law (Ag.); *Special Officer*, V. D. Jog.

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Chief Accountant, C. F. Lynn, M.A., A.C.A.A.; *Offg. Senior Asstt. Accts.*, R. B. C. Cour-Palais and F. X. T. Misquita.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer, F. M. Surveyor, B.Sc. (Glas.), M.Inst. C.E. (Ag.); *Deputy Chief Engineer*, Khan Bahadur S. H. Mehta, B.A., B.E., M.I.E. (Ag.); *Executive Engineers*, P. E. Golvala, M.C.E., A.M. Inst. C.E., M.I. Struct. E. (Lond.), M.I.E. (Ag.); S. C. Pastakia, A.R.I., B.A., F.I.I.A., M.I. Struct. E. (Lond.). (Ag.); *Mechanical Superintendent*, D. V. Kohli, B.Sc. (Hons.), Mech. Eng (Durham), B.Sc, Elec. Eng. (Durham) (Ag.); *Consulting Engineers & Agents*, Messrs. Cochrane & Partners, 23, Palace Street, London S.W.1.

DOCKS DEPARTMENT.

Manager, W. G. H. Templeton; *Deputy Managers*, F. Seymour-Williams, D.S.O. (on war leave); A. Mattos; L. E. Walsh (on special duty); E. J. Kail; D. L. Lynn (on war leave); G. K. Dukes; V. Vaz, B.A. (Ag.).

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Manager, H. A. Gaydon; *Deputy Manager*, P. M. Boyce; M. E. A. Kizilbash (Ag.).

PORT DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Conservator, C. B. M. Thomas (Ag.); *Harbour Master*, R. C. Vint (Ag.).

LAND AND BUNDERS DEPARTMENT.

Manager, H. G. Doshi, B.E., M.I.E.; *Deputy Manager*, E. M. Bhacka, B.E., A.M.I.E.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

Controller of Stores, R. C. Master, B.A., F.S.S.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Chief Medical Officer, Dr. M. L. Mistry, M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.); *Health Officer*, Dr. A. J. Mhatre, M.B.B.S., D.P.H. (Lond.), L.M. (Dublin).

A. R. P. DEPARTMENT.

Honorary A. R. P. Controller, Khan Bahadur S. H. Mehta, B.A., B.E., M.I.E.

LABOUR WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

Labour Welfare Officer, Batuk H. Mehta, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor.

CALCUTTA.

The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta are as follows:—

Sir Thomas H. Elderton, K.C.I.E., *Chairman.*
W. A. Burns, *Deputy Chairman.*

Elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce:—Sir Renwick Haddow; W. L. Gordon; H. D. Cumberbatch; T. S. Gladstone; F. C. Guthrie; N. Brodie.

Elected by the Calcutta Trades' Association:—A. E. Brown.

Elected by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce:—I. B. Sen; Dr. S. C. Law, M.A., Ph.D.

Elected by the Indian Chamber of Commerce:—K. P. Goenka.

Elected by the Muslim Chamber of Commerce:—A. K. Noormohamed.

Elected by the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta:—A. K. M. Baquer.

Nominated by Government:—Captain J. Cameron, R.I.N.; Rai Bahadur N. C. Ghosh, O.B.E.; G. E. Cuffe; W. R. Fitz Gerald; S. C. Satyawadi.

The principal officers of the Trust are:—
Offg. Secretary.—S. L. Dass.
Deputy Controller, Port, A. R. P. & C. O. Calcutta Port H. Q. Administrative Group, D. of I. Corps (Docks).—Lt.-Col. C. W. T. Hook.
Traffic Manager.—W. Steer.
Chief Accountant.—J. Dand, C.A.
Chief Engineer.—A. Webster, C.I.E., M. Inst. C.E.
Controller of Stores.—R. A. Delahunty.
Chief Mech. Engineer:—N. M. Irvine, B.Sc., M. Mech. E.
Deputy Conservator.—Lt.-Commander E. L. Pawsey, R.N. (Retd.).
Medical Officer.—Lt.-Col. F. J. Anderson, M.C., C.I.E., M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Retd.).
Consulting Engineers and London Agents:—Messrs. Rendel Palmer & Tritton.

CHITTAGONG.

Chittagong in Eastern Bengal, lying on the right bank of the river Karnafuli at a distance of 12 miles from the sea, was already an important Port in the sixteenth century, when the Portuguese gave it the name of Porto Grande.

The construction of the Assam-Bengal Railway has facilitated the trade with Assam and Eastern Bengal for which the Port of Chittagong is the natural outlet.

Chittagong, Bengal, Lat. 22° 21'N; Long. 91° 50 E, 1941 Pop. 84,000.

TRADE.

Imports—Salt, mineral oil, machinery, tea estate, stores, rice, coal and railway material.

Exports—Wax, jute, tea, hides, cotton, capas, rice, paddy, eggs, poultry and live-stocks.

Accommodation—Vessels of any size can proceed 9 miles up the Karnafuli to Chittagong at H.W. draught of 22 ft. to 26 ft.

There are 5 berths for ocean-going vessels at the Bengal-Assam Railway jetties, also one set of fixed moorings.

Jetties are 2,100 ft. long, provided with hydraulic cranes 17 to lift 35 cwts. and 4 to lift 10 tons, ample shed accommodation, and jetties are in direct rail communication with the Bengal-Assam Railway system, cargo in bulk being dealt with direct into wagons. Depth at jetties about 26 feet at L. W. S. T.

Provisions.—Fresh provisions, good drinking water and coal obtainable.

Navigation.—Conditions over the three river bars have been improved by river training works such that dredging has been practically eliminated.

Night pilotage which is in force except during the S. W. monsoon has been suspended until further notice.

Charges.—Port dues 4 annas 6 pies per reg. ton. Hospital dues 2 pies per reg. ton. Harbour Master's fee Rs. 32. Mooring and unmooring in fixed berths Rs. 32, swinging berths Rs. 16. Berth alongside jetties Rs. 40, per day, night work and holidays extra.

Pilotage not exceeding—	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
10 ft. to 20 ft. from ..	67	8	to	304	4
21 ft.	337	8			
22 ft.	385	4			
23 ft.	439	4			
24 ft.	486	0			
25 ft.	553	8			
26 ft.	634	8			

Towage by Port Commissioners' Tug.

Port Authority: The Commissioners for the Port of Chittagong.

Officials.—Deputy Conservator, Commander H. J. Garrett; Port Engineer, F. J. Green, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., &c.; Secretary and Chief Accountant, P. Das Gupta, B.Sc., A.S.A.A.; Lloyds Agents, James Finlay & Co.

COCHIN.

Cochin, the newest port of the East, lies in the direct route to Australia from Europe. It serves a vast hinterland comprising the States of Cochin and Travancore, and the southern districts of the Madras Presidency. The harbour fulfils the long-felt need of a port open throughout the year on this coast. It is the natural outlet for the chief planting areas of South India.

The development of the harbour involved the cutting of a passage through the bar which blocked the entrance from the sea to an extensive backwater. The first cut through the bar of a wide and deep channel was made in 1928. Since 1930 the harbour has been in use. A powerful tug has been provided. A hotel on modern lines has been constructed to provide accommodation for passengers and other visitors to the port.

Cochin was declared a major port under the control of the Government of India on 1st August 1936, and rapidly converted into a modern terminal port.

The principal officers are :—

Administrative Officer and Chief Engineer :—A. G. Milne, M. Inst. C.E., M.I. Mech. E.

Executive Engineer :—Rao Sahib V. Srinivasan, B.A., B.E., A.M. Inst. C.E.

Port Officer :—Lieut.. Commander H. G. Fletcher, R.I.N.R.

Harbour Master :—H. A. Sheppard (Offg. Port Officer).

Offg. Harbour Master : —B. Brook.

Traffic Manager :—Topen Bhose.

Chief Accountant :—K. Kesava Ayyangar, B.Com., G.D.A.

Port Health Officer :—Dr. B. Gopalakrishna Prabhu, L.M.S., B.Sc., D.T.M. (Cal.)

KARACHI.

TRUSTEES.

Chairman.—W. E. Bushby, A.C.G.I., A.M. Inst.C.E., I.S.E., J.P.

Vice-Chairman, Elected by the Board—H. K. C. Hare (Ralli Brothers Ltd.) nominated by Government in default of valid election by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce.

Appointed by Government. – Divisional Superintendent, North Western Railway ; Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Karachi District ; Embarkation Commandant ; Collector of Customs.

Elected by the Municipal Corporation of Karachi —Wallimahomed Haji Yakub, J.P.

Nominated by Government in default of valid election by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce.—R. H. Martin (Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.). E. J. Pakes (Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.). A. J. Bebbington (Cox & Kings (Agents), Ltd.).

Elected by the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association.—Sukhdev Udhawdas (R. B. Vishindas Sukhdev) ; Jagannath Ralaram Tandon, B.Sc., J.P. (R.B. Ralaram Jagannath).

Elected by the Buyers & Shippers' Chamber.—Haridas Lalji ; Vishramdas Dewandas (Dewandas Bhambhomal).

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE PORT TRUST.

Chief Engineer.—D. B. Brow, M.C., M.Inst.C.E.

Deputy Chief Engineer.—E. L. Everatt, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E

Chief Accountant.—P. C. Jaidka, B com. (Birm.), A.C.A.

Ag Traffic Manager.—M. A. Raymond, M.A., Bar-at-Law.

Ag Deputy Conservator.—A. A. Goldie.

Secretary.—Nenumal Tekchand.

Chief Storekeeper.—C. J. T. Rozario.

A.R.P. & Labour Welfare Officer.—Jamnadas Dewanmal.

Port Fire Officer.—L. H. Rolfe.

MADRAS.

The following gentlemen are the Trustees of the Port of Madras :—

Appointed by Government.—Lt.-Col. G. P. Alexander, M.Inst.C.E. (Chairman and Port Engineer). R. de K. Maynard, M.Inst.T. (General Manager, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway). J. F. C. Reynolds, O.I.E. (General Manager, South Indian Railway). F. A. I. Richardson (Collector of Madras, Madras). A. Khaleeli, I.C.S. (Director of Industries and Commerce). Sri S. Guruswami (Representative of labour).

Elected by Commercial Bodies.—*(Representing Chamber of Commerce, Madras).* C. Elphinston ; Th. Lykiardopulo ; H. S. Town, M.L.A. ; Sir Robert Denniston. *(Representing Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras).* Sri A. R. Ramanathan; Sri K. Eswara Iyer ; Sri K. Govindan. *(Representing the Madras Trades' Association).* A. M. H. Russell. *(Representing the Andhra Chamber of Commerce).* Sri P. Suryanarayana Sastry, B.A. *(Representing the Corporation of Madras).* Sri V. Chakkarai Chettiar, B.A., B.L. *(Representing the Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants' Association).* Ahmed Khaleeli.

Principal Officers are :—

General Manager.—F. D. C. Sumner ; *Deputy Conservator of Port.*—Lt.-Col. A. D. Berrington ; *Chief Accountant.*—Major G. Venkataraya Pai, M.A., F.I.A.C., M.I.E.A. ; *Traffic Manager.*—Major M. S. Venkataraman, B.A. ; *Executive Engineer.*—Lt.-Col. E. G. Bowers, M.C., M.I.E.E. ; *Mechanical and Electrical Engineer.*—Major S. W. White, M.I. Mar.E., A.M.I.N.A., A.M.I. Mech.E. ; *Engineer and Dredger Master, Dredger "Madras".*—Captain F. G. Cooper ; *Assistant Engineers.*—Captain S. Nagabushanam, B.A., M.E., A.I.E.E. ; Captain K. N. Srinivasan, B.E. ; *Assistant Electrical Engineer.*—Captain V. R. Srinivasan, Grad. I.E.E., D.F.H. ; *Harbour Master.*—Major L. T. Lewis ; *Assistant Harbour Masters.*—L. J. Whitlock, B. Hennin, Lt. Commander C. M. Best, R.N.R. (Retired); *Senior Assistant Traffic Manager.*—Captain L. A. Abraham, B.A., F.C.I. ; *Assistant Traffic Managers.*—Captain F. E. D. Carvalho, Lt. U. Syed Abdul Ghafloor Sahib, Lt. C. Spears; *Deputy Chief Accountant (Engineering).*—Captain V. Muthuswami Iyer, B.A.; *Medical Officer.*—Dr. T. S. Subramaniam, M.B.B.S., F.R., F.P.S., D.T.M., D.P.H. ; *Office Manager.*—Rao Sahib Lt. G. M. Ganapathi Iyer; *Deputy Chief Accountant.*—Lt. J. B. Masillamani ; *Additional Deputy Chief Accountant.*—Lt. A. Hamiah, B.A. (Hons.).

VIZAGAPATAM HARBOUR AND PORT.

Vizagapatam Harbour was created in order to supply an outlet for a large area of fertile country adjacent to the east coast of India, with considerable mineral resources and no alternative access to the outside world. The scheme was first formulated many years ago in the days of the East India Company, but was not actually taken up before 1925. In 1933, the Harbour was first opened for sea-going vessels, and it now provides the following facilities:—

An Entrance Channel, sheltered by hills with a minimum depth sufficient to admit vessels drawing 28½ feet of water on any day of the year, gives access to a completely sheltered inside harbour, provided with three quay berths, each 500 feet long, and equipped with fully portal electric cranes, transit sheds, and railway lines, both behind and on the quay-side of the transit sheds. Two of these berths are specially equipped for the rapid shipment of manganese ore in bulk; one of them is also equipped as an auxiliary coal bunkering berth. In addition, a special coal bunkering jetty berth is provided, at which coal is carried on board ships direct over adjustable gangways. Four mooring berths are also provided, at which vessels are served by a fleet of lighters operated by the Port.

Storage Sheds, for lease to import and export merchants, are provided with water frontage and rail service in the rear. From these sheds, export cargo can be carried directly alongside vessels by means of lighters.

The hauling equipment of the Harbour comprises five tugs of 1500, 600, 450, 120 and 100 H.P. respectively.

A graving dock with an entrance 60 feet 6 inches wide is provided; but in view of the fact that its length is at present limited to 300 feet, it is used principally for docking the craft of the Port, although it is also used by a certain number of small size vessels of other ownership.

The port can, by special arrangement, deal with lifts up to 50 tons on the quay, but cannot lift more than 3 tons into and out of vessels.

Simultaneously with the construction of the harbour, a special railway connection, linking it with the Central Provinces, was constructed by the B. N. Railway. This line takes off at Raipur from the Calcutta-Bombay main line of the B. N. Railway, and joins the Calcutta-Madras main line at Vizianagram, which is a station situated some 40 miles north of Vizagapatam. This connection reduces the distance between Vizagapatam and a large section of the Central Provinces to such an extent that the rail route from that section to Vizagapatam is 180 miles shorter than the rail route either to Calcutta or to Bombay.

The Port is administered by the Government of India.

Principal Officers:—

Administrative Officer & Chief Engineer and Conservator.—W. E. W. Crealock, Vizagapatam.

Manager, Traffic & Marine and Deputy Conservator.—Lt. Col. J. W. Day, I.E.

Port Engineer.—Rao Bahadur Major S. Nanjundiah, I.E.

Harbour Master.—Major E. H. Glassup, I.E.

Suptd. of Machinery.—F. H. McD. Wilson, Vizagapatam.

PORTS AND TRADE CENTRES IN INDIA.

Following are other Ports in British India and in Indian States. Ports in French possessions (Pondicherry, Karikal and Chandarnagore) and in Portuguese Possessions (Marmugao, Daman and Diu) are given separately in those sections of the Year Book:—

Keti Bandar	Surat	Honavar	Dhanushkodi
Sirganda	Bulsar	Jaigad	Negapatam
Mandvi	Revdanda	Vijaydurg	Cuddalore
Navlakhi	Bankot	Bhatkal	Masulipatam
Bedi	Dabhol	Coondapoor	Cocanada
Okha	Ratnagiri	Mangalore	Bimlipatam
Dwarka	Jaitapur	Tellicherry	Gopalpur
Porbandar	Malwan	Calicut	Chandbali
Bhavnagar	Vengurla	Alleppey	Cuttack
Dholiera	Karwar	Quilon	Puri
Broach	Sankata	Tuticorin	

Following are the principal Ports and Trade Centres in Portuguese and French India:—Marmugao (Portuguese India), Mahe (French India), Pondicherry (French India).

Following is a list of Trade Centres additional to the list of ports given above:—

Agra	**Baroda**	**Indore**	**Mysore**
Ahmedabad	**Benares**	**Jaipur**	**Nagpur**
Allahabad	**Cawnpore**	**Jubbulpore**	**Sholapur**
Amraoti	**Dacca**	**Lahore**	**Sialkot**
Amritsar	**Delhi**	**Lucknow**	**Srinagar**
Asansol	**Gwalior**	**Madura**	**Visagapatam**
Bangalore	**Hyderabad**	**Mirzapur**	

KETI BANDAR AND SIRGANDA are two other minor ports in Sind. They are under the jurisdiction of the Principal Collector of Customs, Sind. Neither of them, however, is of sufficient importance to deserve detailed mention.

MANDVI which is situated south of Sirganda is the chief port of Cutch.

NAVLAKHI is the Chief Port of the State of Morvi and has a fine situation on the coast of Kathiawar. Ships anchor two miles from the pier. Navlakhi is the terminus on the metre-gauge line of the Morvi Railway and is thus directly connected with Delhi, Rajputana, Gujarat and Kathiawar. The port is open throughout the year and has been greatly developed in the last decade.

BEDI: Bedi Bandar is the principal port in the State of Nawanagar, situated a few miles from the city of Jamnagar, at the head of a tidal creek some eight miles long, near the mouth of which is the roadstead called Rozi, in which ocean-going vessels lie at anchor.

There is at the head of the creek a spacious basin equipped with warehousing accommodation and railway connections offering facilities to merchants for the effective conduct of extensive trade. Goods are transhipped between the basin and steamers which lie in the Gulf of Cutch by means of lighters which are towed up and down the creek by tugs as the state of the tide permits.

The consistent encouragement of the Ruler and the number and importance of the merchant class in Jamnagar with their trade connections at other places in Kathiawar and beyond, have all assisted in developing a large and important traffic.

No merchandise is handled at Rozi. Its landing stage, connected by road and rail to Jamnagar, is used exclusively for mails and passenger traffic to and from Cutch.

OKHA: Port Okha, situated in a detached portion of Baroda State far distant from the Gaekwar's main territories in Gujarat is dissimilar from other Kathiawar ports. It is an entirely modern conception, begun and completed with enterprise for the express purpose of dealing with ocean-going traffic and commodities.

It lies in a strategic position at the extreme north-east point of the Kathiawar Peninsula, readily accessible to all steamers trading along that coast. The Harbour scheme has been well designed; there is an excellent ferro-concrete jetty, served by railway lines and trains, alongside which large vessels can lie at all states of the tide, and there are also swinging moorings for other vessels in a protective position. The warehouse accommodation and railway connections are good. Okha is far removed from the large centres of population, being 231 miles from Wadhwan Junction through which railway centre its traffic must pass.

DWARKA: Just below Port Okha is Dwarka, a famous place of pilgrimage, and a port of call on the Bombay-Karachi route. Steamers lie off at some distance from the shore and the traffic is chiefly local.

PORBANDAR: The foreign trade of Porbandar was at one time prosperous, but it is now chiefly coastwise.

BHAVNAGAR, the capital of Bhavnagar State, lies half way up the Gulf of Cambay on its western side. The Gulf is defined by a very great range of tide, attaining as much as 40 feet at Bhavnagar, which is situated on a creek several miles from the open waters of the Gulf. The port facilities comprise an anchorage 8 miles or more from the port proper, between which and large vessels at the anchorage goods are moved in lighters while the port itself can accommodate small coasting steamers which lie on the mud at low tide. There is ample warehouse accommodation and good direct railway communication with the whole of India.

PORTS IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY: Apart from Bombay, which is the most important Port in the Presidency, there are no other Major Ports, though there are a number of Minor Ports at which trade is carried on in fair weather. Among these may be mentioned Dhollera, Broach, Surat and Bulsar on the Gujarat Coast and numerous small ports on the Konkan coast, the more important among these from the point of view of trade, being Ratnagiri, Dabhol, Malwan, Vengurla and Honavar.

The Dhollera port is connected by road to the Railway Station at Dhandhuka at a distance of 18 miles. It possesses natural advantages and is situated within convenient distance from the chief centres of trade and industry in Kathiawar and North Gujarat. Broach and Surat are well known old ports.

The safest harbours on the Konkan coast are Jaigad and Vijaydurg in the Ratnagiri district and Karwar in the North Kanara district. Details regarding the value of import and export trade in 1937 at these various minor ports are given below:—

	(Rupees in Lakhs) Imports.	Exports.
Dhollera	1·9	4·0
Broach	59·1	48·7
Surat	29·7	10·8
Bulsar	11·7	8·0
Revdanda	12·4	10·9
Bankot	22·0	6·4
Dabhol	28·7	11·0
Ratnagiri	43·5	18·7
Jaitapur	22·2	3·1
Malwan	31·6	6·1
Vengurla	20·5	10·8
Karwar	10·0	6·1
Sankata	9·2	11·0
Honavar	16·8	11·5
Jaigad	11·7	0·6
Vijaydurg	10·8	1·9
Bhatkal	4·2	0·2

SURAT is situated 14 miles from the sea with which it is connected by a river negotiable only by small country craft. Surat was one of the earliest and most important of the East India Company's factories, and its trade was very considerable in agricultural produce and cotton, the value of which was estimated in 1801 at over £1,000,000. A hundred years later this total had contracted to £200,000 and in the last fifteen years the decrease has been even more marked, most of the trade being now transferred to Bombay owing to the linking up of the two ports by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

COONDAPOOR is a port of call only for steamers on the Bombay-Mangalore run.

MANGALORE: To the South of Goa lies the Madras district of South Kanara whose district headquarters is Mangalore, open to the coasting trade of Karwar, Honavar and Bhatkal. Mangalore is situated at the junction of the Gorpur & Netravati Rivers, about 130 miles south of Mormugao. It is a tidal port served chiefly by backwater communication with the hinterland. It is the North-Western terminus of the South Indian Railway. Vessels up to 200 tons can anchor inside the backwater; larger vessels lie about two miles from the shore.

The chief exports to Europe are pepper, tea and cashew kernels (exported also to the United States) from neighbouring areas, coffee and sandalwood from Mysore, rubber to Ceylon and tiles, rice, salt fish, dried fruits and fish manures to Ceylon, Goa and the Persian Gulf. The foreign import trade is steadily increasing.

Mangalore is the favourite port on the coast for the Laccadive and Amindivi Islanders, who bring their coir and other cocoanut produce there for sale.

TELLICHERRY is situated on the Calicut-Mangalore extension of the South Indian Railway, about 94 miles South of Mangalore and 14 miles South of Cannanore, a town of about the same size with much smaller foreign trade. Steamers which anchor about two miles off the shore, can work at Tellicherry even during the monsoon when all the other ports on the coast are closed, owing to the natural backwater provided by the rocky approaches to the port.

The principal exports are coffee and pepper, which come down by road from estates in Mysore and Coorg, copra, sandalwood, tea, ginger, cardamom and rose-wood. The foreign trade is steadily increasing. The chief imports are sugar from Java, wet dates, rice and provisions and machinery for estates.

CALICUT, the capital of the Malabar District, is some 42 miles south of Tellicherry and about 90 miles north of Cochin. It is 413 miles by rail from Madras. The Port is practically closed during the South-West Monsoon from the end of May until the latter half of August. The sea is very shallow and steamers anchor about three miles from the shore, connection being maintained by lighters and small boats. Nativecraft of 150 tons and below lie about 800 yards off the shore.

Beypore, seven miles to the south of the mouth of the river of that name, is regarded as a wharf of Calicut Port. It has a number of wharves along the river bank and native craft of 150 tons burthen are able to anchor half a mile from the mouth.

The principal exports are coir, coir fibre, copra, coffee, tea, pepper, ginger, rubber, groundnut, raw cotton and fish-manure. The foreign import trade, which is insignificant, consists chiefly of metals.

ALLEPPEY, the premier port and commercial centre in Travancore, is situated about 50 miles North of Quilon, and 35 miles South of Cochin. A canal connects the port with the interior backwaters. Its warehouses are a convenient depot for the storage and disposal of all fresh produce, and it possesses a roadstead affording safe anchorage during the greater part of the year.

The chief exports are copra, coconuts, coir fibre and matting, cardamoms, ginger and pepper.

QUILON, the "Collum" of Marco Polo, has been a trading centre from very early times. It is connected with Alleppey by backwater, and is on the Shencottah-Quilon-Trivandrum branch of the South Indian Railway. Vessels anchor about ¾ miles from the shore and a railway siding runs up to the landing place.

The chief exports are coconut oil, coir mats, timber, and fish, but the foreign trade is insignificant.

TUTICORIN: After rounding Cape Comorin, the southern most point of the Indian Peninsula, one enters again the Madras Presidency and reaches Tuticorin. This port, which is open all the year round, has, next to Madras and Cochin, the largest trade in Southern India.

The harbour is so shallow that steamers anchor about 5 miles from the shore and continuous dredging is necessary to keep the channel open between the shore and the roadstead. At the same time Hare Island upon which the Light House is situated, affords considerable protection to the lighters and other craft used for landing and shipping, and the work is seldom interrupted by bad weather. The South Indian Railway runs alongside the landing and shipping wharves from which passengers and goods can be transhipped to launches and lighters.

There is a very considerable trade with Ceylon in rice, pulses, onions, chillies and livestock for consumption in that island. Other chief articles of export are raw cotton (to Japan and United Kingdom), tea, senna leaves, Palmyra fibre and cardamoms.

DHANUSHKODI is the terminus of the South Indian Railway on the South-Eastern extremity of the Island of Rameswaram at the junction of Palk Strait with the Gulf of Mannar and connected with Talaimannar in Ceylon 21 miles distant by steamer service, the journey being made in about two hours. The port is equipped with a pier. Cargo is loaded direct from the railway trucks on this pier into steamer hatches.

The chief exports are fish (dry and salted), rice, tea and cotton piecegoods.

NEGAPATAM, the Chief Port in the Tanjore District is about 13 miles South of Karikal. The harbour is equipped with wharves and other facilities for the landing and shipment of goods and the considerable foreshore to the north is utilized for the storage of timber. Nagore, the eastern terminus of a branch of the South Indian Railway and a siding runs into the harbour premises at the Negapatam Port Station. The port is further connected by river and canal with the tobacco growing area to the south. The harbour is situated at the junction of the Kaduvaiyar River with the sea. Nagore, 5 miles to the north, a great place of pilgrimage for Muhammadans, is a wharf of Negapatam.

The principal exports from Negapatam are groundnuts for Europe and coloured cotton piecegoods, tobacco and fresh vegetables for Penang, Singapore and Colombo, the port being the chief provisioning centre for the coolies who are constantly leaving by this route to work on rubber and tea estates in Ceylon and the Federated Malay States.

CUDDALORE is situated about 15 miles south of Pondicherry. Steamers anchor about a mile off-shore, and the harbour wharves are situated on the western bank of the Uppanar Backwater and have been provided with a quay wall to facilitate the loading and unloading of cargo boats therefrom.

The export trade consists principally of groundnut kernels and coloured piecegoods in small quantities. The coasting trade consists mainly of grain and pulse. The foreign import trade is chiefly of boiled betelnuts from the Straits.

MASULIPATAM, the principal port in the delta of the Kistna River, has few natural advantages. Large vessels cannot anchor within five miles from the shore and the harbour wharves are distant another three miles up a tortuous tidal creek. Native craft up to about 150 tons can cross the bar at the south of this creek at high tides but in foul weather communication between ship and shore is practically suspended. Steamers touch at the port occasionally and foreign trade is chiefly by steam vessels with foreign ports, the principal exports being groundnuts, castor-seed and oil cake.

The prosperity of the port has never recovered from the cyclone of 1864, when a tidal wave caused a disastrous inundation involving the loss of 30,000 lives.

COCANADA is situated on the Cocanada Bay, just north of the Godavari River, some 80 miles south of Vizagapatam and 270 miles north of Madras. In spite of several disabilities, it ranks fifth in importance among the ports of the Madras Presidency. Large steamers anchor about 6 to 7 miles from the shore and service is maintained with lighters which land cargo at the numerous small wharves and jetties constructed on the banks of the Cocanada Canal.

The principal shipments to Europe are raw cotton and groundnuts and castor-seeds. The import trade consists chiefly of kerosene from America, sugar from Java and metals from the United Kingdom, Germany and Belgium.

BIMLIPATAM is 22 miles north-west of Waltair. A good road connects it with Vizianagram sixteen miles distant and another road with Vizagapatam. The harbour is an open roadstead and ships lie about a mile off the shore and loading and unloading is effected by lighters. The foreign trade has revived to some extent. The imports are of little importance. There are considerable exports of Bimlipatam jute, myrobalans, niger seeds, gingelly seeds and groundnut kernels.

Coastwise imports and exports are of little importance.

GOPALPUR in the Ganjam District, is situated ten miles from Berhampur on the Bengal Nagpur Railway.

North of Gopalpur, the sea board for 250 miles is that of Orissa, the maritime trade of which is chiefly inter-Provincial and the only ports that deserve mention are Balasore, Chandbali, Cuttack, False Point and Puri.

BALASORE, situated on the right bank of the Burabalang river and headquarters of the district of that name, was the only port of which Orissa could boast until the opening up of the country after the great famine of 1866. It was frequented at that time by vessels with cargoes of rice from Madras and with cowries, then largely used for currency, from the Laccadives and Maldives. The port is of historical interest as being one of the earliest European Settlements in India, factories having been established here in the 17th century by English, Dutch, French, Danish and Portuguese Merchants.

Balasore as a port is practically defunct. Foreign ships have ceased to visit since 1904 and coastal ships since 1910. An occasional country craft of negligible tonnage enters during the cold weather season for paddy, but beyond that there is no sea-borne trade. There is no import trade.

CHANDBALI, situated on the left bank of the Baitarani River is a port of some importance on the Orissa Coast. It has a flourishing coasting trade with Calcutta but there is no direct foreign trade as in former days. The exports consist mainly of rice and the imports are cotton twist, piecegoods, kerosene oil, salt and gunny bags.

CUTTACK is situated 253 miles from Calcutta at the apex of a triangle formed by the Mahanadi and Katjuri rivers. It is on the main line of railway running between Madras and Calcutta and is connected by canal with Chandbali between which a small inland steamer trade exists and which links Cuttack with Calcutta. A short distance up the coast from Cuttack lies the port of False Point which has been closed since 1924, as the seaborne trade had entirely disappeared.

The decline of the small ports is said to be due to a variety of reasons and usually the chief reason quoted is that the Ports have silted up but this is not actually the case. The Ports have declined for two main reasons namely the coastal Railway which has automatically cut out the sea trade since it cannot assist it and secondly that larger deep draft steamers have taken the place of the smaller coasting steamers and sailing ships of 30 years ago. The long and deeper draft steamers cannot enter such small ports as Balasore, Chandbali and False Point and hence the trade which at one time found its way by sea has now been caught by the railway and carried to the larger ports like Calcutta from where it is distributed elsewhere.

PURI is an open roadstead. It has a small Customs Office.

Education.

Indian education is unintelligible except through its history. Seen thus, it affords the spectacle of a growth which, while to one it will appear as a blunder based on an initial error easily avoided, to another it stands out as a symbol of sincerity and honest endeavour on the part of a far-sighted race of rulers whose aim has been to guide a people, alien in sentiments and prejudices, into the channels of thought and attitude best calculated to fit them for the needs of modern life and western ideals. There is to-day no subject in the whole area of administrative activity in India which presents greater complexities and differences of opinion than education. Government, local bodies and private persons of learning have in the past devoted their limited funds to meeting the demands of those who perceived the benefits of education, rather than to cultivating a desire for education where it did not exist. The result is that the structure has become top-heavy. The lower classes are largely illiterate, while the middle classes who constitute the bulk of the *intelligentsia* are in point of numbers at least educated to a pitch equal to that of countries whose economic conditions are more highly developed. As might be expected from this abnormal distribution of education, the form which it has eventually assumed contains corresponding defects. In recent years, however, strenuous efforts have been made to remedy these defects. Primary Education Acts have been passed in the several provinces in favour of the expansion of primary education among the masses. On the other hand, the numbers of students in colleges and universities have grown apace. The volume of educated unemployment had at one time reached alarming proportions, but in recent years, owing to the conditions of war, many educated young men have been absorbed in the services; still the problem of finding suitable employment for all educated men in peace time has to be tackled gradually.

The Introduction of Western Learning.

In the early days of its dominion in India, the East India Company had little inclination for the doubtful experiment of introducing western learning into India. Warren Hastings, the dominating figure of the time, was a genuine admirer of the laws and literature of the East. His policy was to enable the ancient learning to revive and flourish under the protection of a stable government, and to interfere as little as possible with the habits and customs of the people. Even the Act of 1813 which set apart a lakh of rupees for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of the sciences was interpreted as a scheme for the encouragement of Sanskrit and Arabic. In the following year the Court of Directors instructed the Governor-General to leave the Hindus "to the practice of usage, long established among them, of giving instruction in their own homes, and to encourage them in the exercise and cultivation of their talents by the stimulus of honorary marks of distinction and in some cases by grants of pecuniary assistance." But mass education was not touched.

It was from sources other than Government that the **desire for western knowledge** arose in India. In 1816, David Hare, an English watchmaker in Calcutta, joined hands with the great Indian reformer, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, to institute the Hindu College for the promotion of western secular learning. The new institution was distrusted both by Christian missionaries and by orthodox Hindus, but its influence grew apace. Fifteen years later, the Committee of Public Instruction in Bengal reported that a taste for English had been widely disseminated and that independent schools, conducted by young men reared in the Hindu College, were springing up in every direction. In Bombay, the Elphinstone Institution was founded in memory of the great ruler who left India in 1827. A still more remarkable innovation was made in 1835 by the establishment of the Calcutta Medical College, whose object was to teach "the principles and practice of medical science in strict accordance with the mode adopted in Europe." Many pronounced the failure of the undertaking to be inevitable; for, under the Hindu custom the higher castes were forbidden to touch the dead. This obstacle was surmounted by Madhusudan Gupta who, with a few courageous pupils, began the dissection of a human body.

Another impetus to the introduction of western learning was the devotion of **Christian missionaries**. The humanitarian spirit, which had been kindled in England by Wesley, Burke and Wilberforce, influenced action also in India. Carey, Marshman and Ward opened the first missionary College at Serampore in 1818; and twelve years later, Alexander Duff reversed the whole trend of missionary policy in India by his insistence on teaching rather than on preaching, and by the foundation of his school and College in Calcutta. In Madras, the missionaries had been still earlier in the field; for as early as in 1787 a small group of missionary schools were being directed by Mr. Schwarz. The Madras Christian College was opened in 1837. In Bombay, the Wilson School (afterwards College) was founded in 1834.

Lord William Bentinck's minute of 1835 (based upon Macaulay's famous minute) marks a somewhat tardy acceptance by Government of the new policy. Government then determined, while observing a neutrality in religious matters, to devote its available funds to the maintenance of secondary schools and colleges of western learning, to be taught through the medium of English. But this decision did not entail that Oriental learning should be neglected; still less that the development of the vernaculars should be discouraged. Other changes powerfully contributed to the success of the new system. The freedom of the Press was established in 1835; English was substituted for Persian as the language of the Courts in 1837; and in 1844 Sir Henry Hardinge ordained that preference in Government appointments should be given to those who had received a western educatio

In the following decade the new learning took firm root in India; and, though the Muhammadans still held aloof, the demand for English schools outstripped the means of Government for providing them. Fortunately there has been of late a marked appreciation among Muslim leaders of the need for improving the instructional level of their co-religionists; and in many of the provinces of India a great impulse towards educational advance among the Muhammadan community is now noticeable. The Muslim University at Aligarh more recently the Osmania University of Hyderabad, Deccan, are direct out-comes of the urge for higher education felt by the leaders of the Muslim community.

To Missionary Societies is due the initiative in the modern education of women, strongly supported by Hare and Ram Mohan Roy. The establishment of a girls' school in Calcutta in 1849, by Drinkwater Bethune is a landmark in the history of female education in India.

GROWTH AND ORGANISATION OF ENGLISH EDUCATION.

An epoch in Indian educational history is marked by Sir Charles Wood's despatch in 1854. Perhaps its most notable feature was the emphasis which it laid on the importance of primary education. The old idea that the education imparted to the higher classes of society would filter down to the lower classes was discarded. The new policy was boldly "to combat the ignorance of the people which may be considered the greatest curse of the country." For this purpose Departments of Public Instruction were created on lines which do not differ very materially from the Departments of the present day. The despatch also broke away from the practice followed since 1835, whereby most of the available public funds had been expended upon a few Government schools and colleges, and instituted a policy of grants-in-aid to private institutions. It emphasised the importance of encouraging the study of the vernaculars as the only possible media for mass education.

Another feature of the despatch was an outline of a university system which resulted in the foundation of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay three years later. The affiliating type of university then became the pivot of the Indian education system. It has undoubtedly been of value in several ways. It enabled Government to select recruits for its service on an impartial basis; it did much, through the agency of its Colleges to develop backward places; it accelerated the conversion of Indians to a zeal for western education; and it cost little at a time when money was scarce. On the other hand, the new universities were not corporations of scholars, but corporations of administrators; they did not deal directly with the training of men, but with the examination of candidates; they were not concerned with learning, except in so far as learning can be tested by examination. The colleges were fettered by examination requirements and by uniform courses; their teachers were denied that freedom which teachers should enjoy and their students were encouraged not to value training for its own sake but as a means for obtaining marketable qualifications. In certain important respects the recommendations in the despatch were not followed. The Directors did not intend that university tests, as such, should become the sole tests qualifying for public posts; they also recommended the institution of civil service examinations. They did not desire the universities to be deprived of all teaching functions; they recommended the establishment of university chairs for advanced study. They were aware of the dangers of a too literary course of instruction; they hoped that the system of education would rouse the people of India to develop the vast resources of their country.

The encouragement of the grant-in-aid system was advocated to an even greater extent by the Education Commission of 1882, which favoured the policy of withdrawing higher education from the control of Government within certain limits and of stimulating private effort. In theory the decision was correct, but in practice it was irretrievably wrong. In its fatal desire to save money, Government deliberately accepted the mistaken belief that schools and colleges could be maintained on the low fees which the Indian parent could be expected to pay. And, in the course of time, an unworkable system of dual control grew up, whereby the Universities with no funds at their disposal were entrusted with the duty of granting recognition to schools and the Departments of Public Instruction were encouraged to cast a blind eye on the private institutions and to be content with the development of a few favoured Government institutions.

The Reforms of 1902-4.

In 1902, the Universities Commission was appointed by Lord Curzon's Government, and its investigation was followed by the Universities Act of 1904. The main object of the Act was to tighten up control, on the part of Government over the universities, and on the part of the universities over the schools and colleges. The Government retained the power of cancelling any appointment and all university resolutions and proposals for the affiliation or disaffiliation of colleges were to be subject to Government sanction. The universities were given the responsibility of granting recognition to schools and of inspecting all schools and colleges, the inspection of schools being ordinarily conducted by the officers of the Department of Public Instruction. Permission was also given to the universities to undertake direct teaching functions and to make appointments, subject to Government sanction, for these objects, but their scope was in practice limited to post-graduate work and research. The territorial limits of each university were defined, so that universities were precluded from any connection with institutions lying outside those boundaries. Neither the Commission nor the Government discussed the fundamental problems of university organisation, but dealt only with the immediate difficulties of the Indian system.

Statement of Educational Progress in British INDIA.

	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.
Area in square miles	861,651	861,651	861,651	861,651	882,999	862,324
Population .. Male	132,579,581	132,579,581	132,579,581	133,629,337	153,198,533	153,198,533
Female	124,551,026	124,551,026	124,551,026	125,578,385	142,954,512	142,954,512
Total Population	257,130,607	257,130,607	257,130,607	259,207,722	296,153,045	296,153,045
Recognised Institutions for Males.						
Number of universities	15	15	15	15	15	15
Number of arts colleges*	246	256	266	280	291	304
Number of professional colleges	67	71	73	77	82	85
Number of high schools	3,018	3,129	3,246	3,364	3,496	3,632
Middle schools English	4,134	4,324	4,600	4,880	5,123	5,165
Middle schools Vernacular	4,750	4,724	4,735	4,763	4,748	4,739
Number of primary schools	158,602	159,280	161,810	161,122	157,827	153,380
Number of special schools	5,508	8,872	10,402	10,922	11,536	11,017
Male Scholars in Recognised Institutions.						
In arts colleges (a)	94,339	100,770	109,921	115,606	1,20,351	112,036
In professional colleges (a)	21,273	22,789	24,382	24,806	25,400	22,806
In high schools	996,131	1,044,281	1,108,509	1,162,548	1,166,409	1,169,265
In middle schools English	470,500	499,712	545,023	544,667	559,918	524,411
In middle schools Vernacular	618,707	625,279	631,905	646,040	648,125	625,942
In primary schools	7,974,703	8,242,332	8,595,642	8,828,396	8,895,083	8,566,938
In special schools	253,162	373,366	418,838	435,140	437,539	7·45
Percentage of male scholars in Recognised Institutions to male population.	7·87	8·23	8·62	8·80	7·74	
Recognised Institutions for Females.						
Number of arts colleges *	33	33	38	45	47	50
Number of professional colleges	7	8	8	8	11	16
Number of high schools	398	417	465	497	539	532
Middle schools English	429	476	537	567	590	623
Middle schools Vernacular	576	617	631	690	701	700
Number of primary schools	30,999	28,482	27,941	26,042	24,141	22,654
Number of special schools	432	483	685	705	767	763

* Includes Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges.

(a) Includes scholars in University Departments and in Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges.

N.B.—The population figures are according to the 1931 census, for the years up to 1940-41, but that of 1941-42 relate to the 1941 census.

Statement of Educational Progress in British INDIA—*contd.*

	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.
Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions.						
In arts colleges (*a*)	6,793	7,976	9,615	10,970	11,778	11,958
In professional colleges (*a*)	734	994	1,086	1,580	1,725	1,934
In high schools	121,860	130,969	147,379	163,579	167,539	170,581
In middle schools — English	71,512	81,656	92,242	96,391	98,711	102,191
In middle schools — Vernacular	114,178	123,131	134,143	141,014	144,083	140,387
In primary schools	2,541,650	2,627,615	2,849,730	2,969,453	3,123,643	3,027,420
In special schools	20,057	30,154	35,979	39,133	40,869	40,187
Percentage of female scholars in recognised institutions to female population.	2·31	2·41	2·63	2·73	2·51	2·44
TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised institutions. — Male	10,428,815	10,908,529	11,434,120	11,757,203	11,852,829	11,414,376
TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised institutions. — Female	2,881,534	3,002,495	3,270,174	3,422,120	3,588,348	3,494,658
TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised institutions. — Total	13,310,349	13,911,024	14,704,294	15,179,323	15,441,177	14,909,034
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions	13,831,707	14,508,467	15,296,399	15,769,890	15,993,187	
Percentage of total scholars to population. — Male	8·16	8·56	8·96	9·13	8·01	7·67
Percentage of total scholars to population. — Female	2·42	2·54	2·75	2·84	2·61	2·53
Percentage of total scholars to population. — Total	5·38	5·64	5·95	6·08	5·40	5·19
Number of Pupils in Class IV — Male	1,095,667	1,117,220	1,130,062	1,189,582	1,260,147	1,357,777
Number of Pupils in Class IV — Female	222,634	238,558	257,027	279,749	311,355	362 332
Number of Pupils in Class IV — Total	1,318,301	1,355,778	1,387,089	1,469,331	1,571,502	1,720,109
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Government funds	11,41,14	12,25,40	13,03,80	12,89,02	13,51,73	13,88,32
From local funds	2,53,80	2,44,22	2,42,94	2,71,44	2,63,27	2,86,25
From municipal funds	1,73,29	1,74,15	1,76,20	1,90,21	1,89,85	2,01,42
Total Expenditure from public funds	15,68,23	16,43,77	17,22,94	17,50,67	18,04,85	18,75,99
From fees	7,07,65	7,32,20	7,78,55	8,22,11	8,54,58	8,46,05
From other sources	4,20,34	4,06,02	4,07,27	4,11,25	4,26,37	4,39,38
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	26,96,22	27,81,99	29,08,76	29,84,03	30,85,80	31,61,42

(*a*) Includes scholars in University Departments and in Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges.

N.B.—The population figures are according to the 1931 census for the years up to 1940-41, but that of 1941-42 relate to the 1941 census.

Recent Developments.

Government of India Resolutions on Indian Educational Policy.—The Indian Universities Act of 1904 was followed by two important resolutions of the Government of India on Indian Educational Policy—one in 1904 and the other in 1913. The resolution of 1904 was comprehensive in character and reviewed the state of education in all its departments. The following passage from it summarises the intentions of Government:—"The progressive devolution of primary, secondary and collegiate education upon private enterprise and the continuous withdrawal of Government from competition therewith was recommended by the Education Commission in 1883 and the advice has generally been acted upon. But while accepting this policy, the Government of India at the same time recognise the extreme importance of the principle that in each branch of education Government should maintain a limited number of institutions, both as models for private enterprise to follow and in order to uphold a high standard of education. In withdrawing from direct management it is further essential that Government should retain a general control, by means of efficient inspection, over all public educational institutions." The comprehensive instructions contained in this resolution were followed in the next few years by the assignment to the provinces of large Imperial grants, mainly for University, technical and elementary education. The resolution of 1913 advocated, *inter alia*, the establishment of additional but smaller Universities of the teaching type; it reaffirmed the policy of reliance on private effort in secondary education; it recommended an increase in the salaries of teachers and an improvement in the amounts of grants-in-aid; and it insisted on proper attention being paid to the formation of character in the education given to scholars of all grades. It further discussed the desirability of imparting manual instruction and instruction in hygiene; the necessity for medical inspection; the provision of facilities for research; the need for the staffing of the girls' schools by women teachers and the expansion of facilities for the training of teachers. The policy outlined in 1913 materially accelerated progress in the provinces, but the educational developments foreshadowed were in many cases delayed owing to the effects of the Great War.

The Reforms Act.—The Reforms Act of 1919 altered the conditions of educational administration in India. Education became a provincial 'transferred' subject in the Governors' provinces under the charge of a Minister, but the education of Europeans was made a provincial 'reserved' subject, *i.e.*, it was not within the charge of the Minister of Education. The introduction of provincial autonomy under the Government of India Act, 1935, brought education in these provinces under the full control of their Ministers of Education. Broadly speaking, an educational policy for India as a whole no longer exists, but in order that Provinces may co-ordinate educational activities and follow a uniform policy of development, the Central Advisory Board of Education was reconstituted in 1935. This Board in which all the provincial governments are represented meets annually to discuss all matters of education, and devise an all-India educational policy. Its function is, however, purely advisory.

At the time of handing over the administration of education to the provinces, the Government of India retained under their immediate control all education in the Centrally Administered Areas. They still deal with matters relating to Universities like Aligarh, Benares and Delhi. The Government of India are also in charge of the institutions maintained by the Governor-General in Council for the benefit of members of His Majesty's Forces or of other public servants or of the children of such members or servants. The Chiefs' Colleges are now the concern of the Crown Representative.

Administration.—The subject "Education" is entirely under popular control in all the eleven major provinces. At present ministries are functioning in all the provinces and the subject is under the control of a Minister responsible to the Provincial Legislative Assembly, of which he himself is an elected member. Certain forms of technical education are under the technical departments concerned and come within the purview of the Minister in charge of those departments. The Director of Public Instruction is the permanent head of the Department of Education and acts as expert adviser to the Education Minister or Adviser in charge of Education. He controls the inspecting staff and the teaching staff of Government institutions and is generally responsible to the provincial government for the administration of education. The authority of Government in controlling the system of public instruction, is in part shared with and in part delegated to Universities as regards higher education and to local bodies as regards elementary and education through mother-tongue. The Central Provinces have a High School Board and Madras has an S.S.L.C. Board for control over secondary education, while Bengal (for Dacca area only) and the United Provinces (for the whole province except the areas under the jurisdiction of Benares Hindu and Aligarh Muslim Universities) have Intermediate and Secondary Education Boards which control high school and intermediate education in the areas under their control. Delhi has a Board of Higher Secondary Education. The Rajputana (including Ajmer-Merwara), Central India and Gwalior High School and Intermediate Board has jurisdiction over schools and Intermediate Colleges in Ajmer-Merwara and Central India besides such institutions in Rajputana and certain other states. Institutions under private management are controlled by Government and by local bodies by "recognition" and by the payment of grants-in-aid, with the assistance of the inspecting staffs employed by Government and by local bodies.

Post-War Educational Development Problem.—The publication of the report of the Central Advisory Board of Education, Post-War Educational Development in India, and acceptance generally of the principles and objects of

that report by the Government of India, which is subject to the limitation of finance, make a land mark on the history of education in India. Until the recommendations contained in the report for all round educational development and re-organisation are fully implemented, this report will remain a 'watchword' in the field of education for many years to come.

Action taken by the Government of India on the Report of the Central Advisory Board of Education.

(*i*) The Board had recommended that a strong Education Department would be required at the centre and in this connection the scope and functions of the Central Advisory Board of Education should be enlarged.

The Government of India constituted a separate Department of Education with effect from the 1st September, 1945, consisting of several technical officers, besides Secretariat Officers. Besides, there are at present two Education Liaison Officers for India in U.S.A. and two Assistant Educational Advisers attached to the office of the High Commissioner for India, London, in connection with the welfare of Indian students abroad.

The Department deals with education in the Centrally Administered Areas, Central Universities, Universities Grants Committee, Central Advisory Board of Education, Bureau of Education, Technical Education, Government Scholarships for technical training abroad, welfare of students overseas, Scientific Liaison Officers, Cultural Co-operation, and further education of demobilised personnel.

(*ii*) The Central Advisory Board of Education had recommended that an Indian University Grants Committee should be constituted for the purposes and with the terms of reference set out in their report.

In accordance with this recommendation, the Government of India constituted such a Committee consisting of four members, with Sir Mirza Ismail as Chairman of the Committee. This Committee is to act in the first instance in a consultative and advisory capacity only with regard to the three Central Universities. It may also consider application from others if and when received.

At their first session held in January, 1946, the Grants Committee considered schemes of development from the Aligarh Muslim University, the Benares Hindu University, and the Delhi University. They also considered some research schemes of all-India importance from a few provincial universities. It is hoped that the three Central Universities will be able to undertake important development programmes within the current year through financial assistance from the Government of India.

(*iii*) The Central Advisory Board of Education had recommended that all technical education beyond school stage other than that given in the technological departments of universities should be placed under a Central Controlling Body (to be called All-India Council for Technical Education) having representatives of all the interests concerned.

In pursuance of this recommendation, the Government of India set up an All-India Council for Technical Education with Mr. N. R. Sarkar as its Chairman.

The Council's immediate task is (*a*) to survey the entire field of technical education, (*b*) to consider immediate projects already under the consideration of the various Departments of the Government of India, and (*c*) to conduct preliminary investigation with a view to securing co-operation in an All-India scheme for Technical Education.

An *ad hoc* Committee, called the Higher Technological Education Committee has also been set up under the Chairmanship of Mr. N. R. Sarkar to advise on the provision of facilities for technical education in India on the lines of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

With a view to providing further facilities for technical education, the following schemes are being undertaken :—

(*i*) Development of the Delhi Polytechnic with the object of :

(*a*) making complete arrangements for All-India Diploma Courses in Textiles, Art and Architecture, short period courses for Social Welfare Workers and Telephone Inspectors.

(*b*) effecting all round improvements which include provision of fully equipped workshops and laboratories, and new buildings with a view to making the Polytechnic a Super Technical Institute or the Technological Faculty of the Delhi University.

(*ii*) Establishment of a High Voltage Laboratory at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, to provide specialised and technical training to meet the demand of trained men for various power projects under contemplation.

Central Bureau of Education in India.

This Bureau was reconstituted and strengthened in 1945. It is engaged in collecting up-to-date information on educational progress in India and abroad, and in analysing and indexing the information collected with a view to meeting educational enquiries. It maintains a library of current literature on education.

Overseas Information Bureau.

This Bureau has been set up by the Government of India in the Department of Education with a view to supplying with necessary information the Students Advisory Bureaux set up by the Universities or Provincial Governments, as it was felt that each provincial Bureau may find it difficult to have its own full complement of reference literature. This Bureau expects shortly to start issuing monthly bulletins and handbooks giving information regarding universities and other institutions abroad. It is also hoped to revise and bring up-to-date the last edition of the Handbook for Indian Students published by the High Commissioner for India in London and to bring out in a suitable form a similar handbook for the students desiring to go to the United States of America or Europe for Higher Studies.

Pending the formation or reorganisation of the Students Advisory Bureaux the Department of Education of the Central Government has undertaken to receive directly from students enquiries or requests for assistance in regard to their admission to an institution abroad.

Government of India Overseas Scholarships.

In view of the urgent need to train highly qualified personnel as soon as possible for the various plans of development, the Government of India have decided to continue during 1946 their schemes of sending students overseas at Government expense, which was initiated in 1945. During the first year, students were selected for study in technical and agricultural subjects only, but during the current year the scope is being extended to cover other important subjects as Education, which are also connected with plans of development. It has been decided to award about 600 overseas Scholarships during 1946: 347 allotted to Provincial Governments and the remaining 253 to be awarded by the Central Government in 40 subjects suggested by the various Departments.

The selection of candidates for 253 Central Scholarships has been entrusted to a special Committee appointed by the Hon'ble Member for Education, with Sir Maurice Gwyer, Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University as its Chairman.

Though no fixed quota of Central Government Scholarships has been reserved for 'War Service Candidates', it has been decided to give the fullest consideration to the applications of such candidates possessing suitable qualifications.

Government of India Scholarships to Schedule Caste Candidates.

In 1914, the Government of India had sanctioned a grant of Rs. 3 lakhs per annum for a period of 5-year with effect from 1944-45, for scholarships meant for students belonging to the Scheduled Castes in British India pursuing courses of study beyond the Matriculation stage in Scientific and Technological subjects in India and in foreign countries.

For the year 1945-46, the following awards have been sanctioned:—

A. Scholarships tenable in India.

(*i*) 202 fresh awards, including 20 for girls.

(*ii*) In addition to (*i*) above, 75 scholarships out of 114 sanctioned during 1944-45 have been extended for the year 1945-46, in order to enable students to complete their approved courses of study.

B. Scholarships tenable outside India.

In 1944-45, no such scholarships were allowed, but in 1945-46, 22 awards (including 2 for girls) have been made.

During 1944-45, the awards were spread over eight main subjects and courses of study, *viz.*, F.Sc., B.Sc., M.Sc., Medicine, Agriculture, Engineering, Technology and Teaching, but for the year 1945-46, the scope of the subjects has been extended mostly for the benefit of girl students, and new courses of study like Domestic Science, F.A. and B.A. have been included.

ACTION BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

The Provincial Governments were asked by the Government of India to prepare their educational development plans on the basis of General principles enunciated in the report of the Central Advisory Board of Education on Post-War Education Development subject to such adjustments as may be possible in the light of local requirements. The Central Government offered their hand of co-operation in the form of large-scale financial aid provided the schemes prepared by the provinces were in general accord with All-India Development policy.

All the Provincial Governments prepared and submitted to the Government of India Five-Year Development Plans in general conformity with the recommendations of the Board. The deviations from the Board's scheme in regard to such aspects as scales of pay, training of teachers, curriculum will as far as possible be removed in consultation with provincial Governments.

In November 1945, the Government of India had suggested to the Provincial Governments that it was desirable to embark forthwith on schemes selected out of the five-year plans with the special object of counteracting deflation and unemployment. It was stressed that it was essential to keep in view the fact that for the success of planned development it was necessary in the beginning to undertake those schemes which provide employment, and which are of economic importance to the country and which will increase income. In regard to social service as educational expansion, only preparatory schemes like training of teachers, building programme and those providing employment to ex-service personnel were to be given high priority. The Provincial Governments furnished to the Central Government generally before December, 1945, a list of such schemes with necessary details for their scrutiny and approval before the Central Government sanctioned their grants-in-aid. This phase is now almost over. The Provincial Governments are on the road to progress with schemes which have received sanction.

The other schemes included in the five-year development programme are at present under examination by the Government of India mainly with a view to seeing whether there is a proper balance between the various stages of education, whether adequate provision for girls education, and whether the interests of educationally backward communities have been properly safeguarded. The Provincial Governments, it is hoped, will undoubtedly modify such schemes as are necessary in the light of observations from the Government of India, and the agreed upon grants-in-aid will be sanctioned to enable the Provincial Governments to commence their five-year programme in right earnest.

Main Features of the Scheme.

The outstanding feature of the Provincial Development schemes is that the scales of pay of teachers will be appreciably raised, so as to secure for them a 'living wage'. For example, the teachers who get in certain provinces a salary from Rs. 8 to 15 will henceforth get at least Rs. 20, if not Rs. 25, and matriculate trained

teachers will invariably be placed in the scale of pay recommended by the Central Advisory Board of Education, *viz.*, Rs.30-1-35-3 (biennially) 50 p.m. *plus* house rent and other allowances recommended. Even these salaries are not adequate, but they certainly effect some improvement on the existing lamentable 'plight' of the teachers. Free and compulsory basic education for boys and girls of the age-group 6-11 will be introduced forthwith, and it will be extended to the 11-14 group. On the University education side, there will be general improvement in the scales of pay of teachers, increased facilities for scientific education and for research work. Technical and Adult Education will also receive their due share.

Basic Junior Education.

In Assam, there are about 7,333 primary schools for boys and 1,140 for girls with a total enrolment of 328,194. This number is quite inadequate to tackle 12 lakhs children of the age-group 6-11. To fill up the gap the Provincial Government have proposed to establish 800 two-teacher and 250 one-teacher Junior Basic Schools in the first quinquennial period. The number of teachers to be employed in each school is subject to variation, as no single-teacher school is expected to be established.

Bengal.—This province has 33,572 primary schools for boys and 5,990 for girls with 2,788,196 children receiving instruction in them. The total number of children of the age-group 6-11 is approximately 77 lakhs.

It is proposed, with the availability of trained teachers, to start 450 junior basic schools in the fifth year, at the rate of 30 in each area. These schools will have two classes and two teachers. In year 6, each of these schools will be provided with one more class and teacher, and 750 other two-class schools will be opened. It is expected that by year 11 compulsion will be introduced in the whole of a sub-division in each division, and in another ten years throughout the province.

Bihar.—This province has 19,112 primary schools for boys and 2,101 for girls, with a total of 855,472 children enrolled in them and 46 children of the age-group 6-11. Undoubtedly therefore, the problem of universal literacy is a formidable one for this province.

As it will take a long time to have a full complement of trained staff on basic principles required for establishing schools for all the school-going children of the province, it is proposed to make provision for the education of one-fourth of the school-going children in the first instance.

It is reported that the Provincial Government have prepared a bill for introducing compulsory education in a small compact area where the scheme of basic education is in operation as an experimental measure.

Bombay.—There are 16,758 primary schools for boys and 1,768 for girls, 1,564,195 children are under instruction in them. This province has only about 26·5 lakhs children of the age-group 6-11, and has therefore a less arduous a task to face.

It is proposed to open schools in 650 villages in the concentrated areas with a population of 400 and over, having no schools at present. These schools will be under private bodies, who will receive adequate grant-in-aid from Government.

The Provincial Government have, however, under consideration a scheme to take over control of vernacular education from local bodies and to be able to provide all the school-less villages with schools and to bring all the school-going children under instruction.

Central Provinces and Berar.—This province with school-going population (age-group 6-11) of 51 lakhs children has only 4,505 primary schools for boys and 503 for girls in which only 366,777 children were enrolled. Even taking into account about 58 thousand children studying in primary classes attached to middle and high schools, the fact remains that the province has yet to bring 27 lakhs children under instruction.

To make up the leeway, the Provincial Government propose to establish 950 Junior Basic schools in the first quinquennial period, besides introducing compulsion in 3 tehsils and 2 towns which may necessitate the establishment of about 600 schools. It is expected that this programme of opening more schools will be continued in the subsequent quinquennium, until the requisite number of schools has been opened.

Madras has 31,849 primary schools for boys and 4,186 for girls with a total of 3,027,458 children enrolled in them, whereas school-going population (age-group 6-11) is about 63 lakhs.

The Provincial Government have framed proposals for providing compulsory free education for both boys and girls throughout the province upto standard VIII, in a period of 20 years. In the course of first five years, about 13 lakhs children will be brought under instruction. It is, however, hoped that the Provincial Government may take special measures to reduce this period as much as is possible.

N. W. F. Province has only 733 primary schools for boys and 168 for girls. 55,673 children out of the possible 3·8 lakhs were enrolled in these schools. This province has therefore to face a very big problem, but proposals are under way to establish a network of schools all over the province, so as to bring education within reach of all classes of population.

In Orissa, there are altogether 6,638 primary schools for boys, and 225 for girls with 240,284 children studying in them. In this province, the total population of school-going children is 11 lakhs, which shows that the number of primary schools will have to be increased four-fold in order to enrol all the presumable children of the age-group 6-11.

It is proposed to introduce compulsory primary education in municipalities in the second year of the first five-year programme with the result that about 24,000 additional children will be brought under instruction every year. In addition, 500 primary schools will be started in villages in jungle and partially excluded areas.

The Punjab, with a population of 36 lakhs children of age-group 6-11, has 6,230 primary schools for boys, and 2,270 for girls with a total of 568,020 children enrolled in them. In this province, more than anywhere else, high and middle schools have also primary classes attached to them. About 4 lakhs children were enrolled in those classes. Altogether therefore, 26 lakhs children are not receiving any kind of education.

This province accordingly proposes to expand compulsory education by opening 600 primary schools every year commencing from the 3rd year of the five-year plan.

The available facilities in **Sind** for about 6 lakhs children of school-going age (6-11) are very meagre. It has only 2,235 primary schools for boys, and 384 for girls, and only 1,85,384 children enrolled in them.

Free and compulsory primary education will be introduced for children in 6 talukas during the 3rd year when requisite number of trained teachers will be available. It is expected that at the end of the fifth year, 720 villages will be provided with schools.

In the **United Provinces,** also, the problem of universal compulsory primary education is one confronted with difficulties. Out of 70 lakhs children of school-going age (6-11) in the province, only 1,319,837 children are enrolled in 19,205 primary schools (17,710 for boys and 1,495 for girls), and like the Punjab 114,350 children were reading in the primary classes attached to high and middle schools.

To bridge the gap, it is proposed to open Junior Basic Schools in 12 selected districts under the scheme for Compulsory Primary Education so as to bring all the children of the age-group 6-11 under instruction. It is expected that in about three years' time all the 'possible' children will be attending some school.

In addition to the above schools, it is proposed to open a primary Basic School in each village which has supplied more than 15 recruits and in which a Primary School does not already exist. Under this scheme about 200 schools will be opened in the whole province within a period of two years.

A recent report shows that the Provincial Government contemplates to move much quicker than envisaged in their development plan, and to make primary education compulsory in the whole province in three years' time.

Existing position with regard to Compulsory Primary Education.
The table below explains the position.

Province	Age-group.	No. of areas under compulsion.	
		No. of towns and cities	No. of villages in rural areas.
Bengal	6-10	1	.....
Bihar	6-10	17	1
Bombay	6-11	20 (e)	410 (f)
C. P. & Berar	6-11, 7-12	33	1,031
Madras	(a) 6-12 (b) 6-13 (c) 5-10 (d) 6-11	26 (g)	102 (h)
N.-W. F. P.	5-10	1	.....
Orissa	(m) 6-11 (n) 6-10	1	24
Punjab	6-13	68	11,097
Sind	6-11	1	1,307
U. P.	6-11	39	1,374
Delhi		1	15

(*a*) Non-Muslims only.
(*b*) Muslim boys.
(*c*) Non-Muslim girls.
(*d*) Muslim girls.
(*e*) includes 9 towns and cities where introduced to both boys and girls. } Compulsion only.
(*f*) includes 211 villages where compulsion for both boys and girls has been introduced.
(*g*) includes 7 towns cities where compulsion has been introduced for both boys and girls.
(*h*) includes 2 villages where compulsion has been introduced for both boys and girls.
(*m*) in one Municipal area.
(*n*) in one Union Board area.

Pre-Primary Education.—At present the facilities available for this kind of education are negligible; there are a few schools scattered here and there in Bengal. In some provinces, pre-primary classes for children of the age-group 4-5 are attached to primary schools.

The Central Advisory Board of Education had recommended an adequate provision of pre-primary instruction in the form of Nursery schools or classes for children of the age-range three to six years. In the Provincial Government five-year development schemes, the proposed provision in this direction is meagre, and in some cases even non-existent.

Assam proposes to establish 30 pre-primary schools during the quinquennial period; Bengal 10 schools and 40 classes, C.P. 5, N.W.F. Province proposes to help private bodies to start such schools through an annual grant-in-aid of Rs. 5,000, while Punjab will have 15, each having 50 children in two classes.

Middle School Education.—At present there are two types of middle schools; (*i*) Middle English Schools, with 1 to 8 classes generally; English is taught as a compulsory subject in the middle stage; and these schools are feeders for high school education. (*ii*) Middle Vernacular Schools or Indian Middle Schools, where the teaching is in the mother tongue, English is not taught as a compulsory subject, and education in these schools has a rural bias, and is of a practical nature. The teachers for primary schools are generally selected from the output of these schools, who receive a 2-year course of training in a Normal, or an elementary training school.

Statistics of these schools are given in the table below:—

Province.		Middle English Schools.		Middle Vernacular Schools.		No. of pupils in middle stage.
		No.	Enrolment.	No.	Enrolment.	
Assam	M	392	25,123	286	30,498	41,589
	F	48	4,438	45	3,468	6,079
Bengal	M	2,243	230,241	11	990	292,695
	F	257	30,261	2	274	22,406
Bihar	M	1,263	150,281	65	8,321	160,953
	F	81	11,857	9	914	10,122
Bombay	M	472	33,651	..	..	231,178
	F	64	5,082	..	..	68,285
Central Provinces and Berar.	M	245	47,207	378	72,633	38,235
	F	54	5,933	37	5,739	7,997
Madras	M	177	38,549	..	..	239,540
	F	62	9,071	..	..	70,963
North-West Frontier Province.	M	30	8,433	194	24,066	13,298
	F	10	2,463	23	5,625	2,106
Orissa	M	167	15,426	60	6,599	20,386
	F	13	1,610	3	241	1,948
Punjab	M	185	49,471	2,786	387,242	181,072
	F	23	7,583	234	53,336	23,041
Sind	M	133	7,438	..	..	19,986
	F	9	..	..	..	5,394
United Provinces ..	M	122	21,813	1,017	118,366	141,478
	F	82	15,556	388	62,749	13,884
Ajmer-Merwara ..	M	9	1,355	18	1,073	3,286
	F	1	209	10	244	484
Baluchistan	M	7	1,361	..	..	1,101
	F	1	185	..	..	299
Bangalore	M	4	952	3	1,328	2,380
	F	4	423	3	925	1,318
Coorg.	M	..	..	..	..	1,820
	F	..	..	..	..	645
Delhi	M	18	7,328	28	3,670	9,090
	F	6	1,337	8	2,444	2,566
Minor Administered Areas.	M	4	866	..	..	1,806
	F	2	291	..	..	451
British India	M	5,471	639,495	4,846	854,786	1,400,168
	F	717	96,279	762	135,959	237,938

N.B.—The figures relate to the year 1944-45.

The Central Advisory Board of Education had recommended the abolition of distinction between the two types of middle schools. According to the recommendations of the Board, there will be only two types of schools: Basic Schools, which split into Junior (1—V classes), and Senior (1—VIII or VI—VIII classes) Basic Schools, and High Schools (VI—XI classes). English is not to find a place in the curriculum of the Junior Basic (Primary) school under any circumstances, nor will it ordinarily be introduced as a school subject in the Senior Basic stage. The Board, however, had recognised that in certain areas there might be a strong public demand for it, and they therefore had felt it advisable to leave the matter to the discretion of the Provincial Education Departments. Previously, a committee of the Board under the Chairmanship of Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, Government of Bombay, had recommended that English should not be introduced as an optional subject in Basic Schools. The modification made by the Board leaves the present system of middle vernacular education intact.

Though the Board has not recommended it and in fact indirectly they are against it, the output of the Senior Basic Schools will, in the majority of cases, be the potential teachers of Junior Basic Schools, for the minimum scale of pay recommended by the Board for a Matriculate two-year trained teacher is low, in comparison to what a matriculate with two-year further education will get in a Government office. The Provincial Governments and authorities of schools, however are at liberty to pay higher salaries than those recommended by the Board, and if their finances permit, they will no doubt like to raise them. At present, however, the prospects are gloomy, as it is reported that some of the Provinces, are finding it difficult even to adopt the minimum scales for teachers possessing the minimum qualifications laid down by the Board. Apart from this consideration, those children completing their education in senior basic schools who do not join any technical institute must be provided with some suitable work. If they are given two to three years' further education in a training institution, they will be fully equipped to become teachers to teach Junior basic classes

It is reported that some provincial Governments have proposed the conversion of existing middle schools into Senior Basic Schools; and establishment of some new Senior Basic Schools, while others have no such proposals, at least for the first 5-year period.

In Assam about 200 Senior Basic Schools, of which 50 will be in the excluded areas, will be established in the first quinquennium; in Bihar 40 Government Middle English Schools with 8 classes, to be raised to the status of high schools later. Also the Provincial Government contemplates to give additional recurring and non-recurring grants to non-Government middle schools in order to enable them to improve the pay and qualifications of the teachers and their buildings. In Central Provinces 66 Indian Middle Schools are expected to be opened, which will be of Senior Basic type, while 27 Indian-English Middle Schools for girls will be raised to high school standard. The North-West Frontier Province, it is said, will provide for the establishment of 159 new Senior Basic Schools for boys and 96 for girls, and for the conversion of existing middle schools into Senior Basic Schools. Orissa aims at the establishment of 25 Middle English Schools for boys, and 20 for girls, and at the improvement of the existing schools, both for boys and girls, by providing additional teachers, vocational classes, buildings, play-grounds and equipment. In the Punjab, the system of basic education does not appear to have been accepted, and there is no proposal for the establishment of Senior Basic Schools. However, 300 lower middle schools for boys (1—VI classes) and 180 primary schools for girls are to be raised to the Middle standard; optional English classes to be attached to all the new Vernacular Middle Schools. Necessary improvements will be effected in the form of increase in pay, and certain other amenities. Like the Punjab, Sind too does not seem to be in favour of Middle Schools being termed Senior Basic Schools, but the Provincial Government propose to open 8 Residential Rural Middle Schools with agricultural and vocational bias, and to open 2 middle schools for girls, to be raised to high schools in due course. The question of taking over all the non-Government middle schools by Government is also said to be under consideration. After having been brought under Government control, they will be raised to high schools, though gradually. In the United Provinces, 3 new Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools for boys and 2 for girls will be started, and vocational training classes will be started in Vernacular Middle Schools.

Middle English Schools as such do not fit into the framework recommended by the Board, but the Provincial Governments, it is hoped, will convert them into high schools of new type, and primary classes attached to them will be detached into separate units. If this is not done, the new educational framework will give way to the existing one.

High School Education.—The existing high school education system flows into three streams. In certain provinces high schools have primary, middle and high classes; in some middle and high classes, while in certain cases, notably the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab and the United Provinces, high classes are also attached to the Intermediate classes constituting 'Intermediate Colleges'. Again in some provinces a high school stage consists of two classes IX—X (Punhab, N.-W.F.P. and United Provinces); in some three (IX, X & XI)—C.P., Madras and Orissa; while in some four classes. Against this unhomogeneous and non-uniform system, the Central Advisory Board of Education has recommended that high schools should be treated as distinct units differing in outlook and objective from the ordinary Senior Basic (Middle) schools, and that in future the High School Course should cover six years from about the age of eleven. Primary Departments, even if housed in the same premises as high schools should be regarded as entirely distinct units and organised separately.

In the re-organised system of education, high schools will be of two main types—(i) the Academic High Schools, and (ii) the Technical

High Schools. The former are required to impart instruction in arts and pure Sciences, while the latter to provide training in the applied sciences, and in industrial and commercial subjects. In both types of schools, the course in the junior department, *i.e.*, middle stage, will be very much the same, with a common core of the 'humanities' throughout. There will be no differentiation between boys and girls high schools except that in the latter class of schools, Domestic Science will be added to the courses of study.

The statistics of present day high schools is given in the table below :—

Province.		No. of high schools.	Enrolment	No. of pupils in high school stage
Assam	M	176	44,133	19,063
	F	27	6,093	2,154
Bengal	M	1,492	444,456	153,887
	F	126	35,684	7,493
Bihar	M	341	103,611	65,626
	F	20	5,703	2,193
Bombay	M	379	161,547	88,359
	F	101	29,009	20,675
Central Provinces & Berar	M	126	16,783	15,758
	F	26	1,537	2,562
Madras	M	444	271,121	95,726
	F	117	40,351	13,922
North-West Frontier Province	M	47	24,316	8,776
	F	6	1,930	259
Orissa	M	58	15,918	9,447
	F	5	1,152	640
Punjab	M	445	267,501	51,083
	F	70	25,202	3,382
Sind	M	63	22,752	7,038
	F	21	6,880	1,955
United Provinces	M	251	137,549	36,442
	F	61	20,754	2,614
Ajmer-Merwara	M	16	5,656	1,324
	F	5	790	140
Baluchistan	M	9	3,914	510
	F	4	1,152	77
Bangalore	M	7	4,603	1,082
	F	8	3,643	456
Coorg.	M	5	1,860	476
	F	1	555	182
Delhi	M	28	14,130	3,183
	F	13	4,504	563
Minor Administered Areas	M	6	2,813	1,129
	F	2	518	113
Total British India	M	3,893	1,546,663	553,909
	F	613	185,457	59,380

N.B.—The figures relate to the year 1944-45.

In Assam, the lot of the existing high schools will be improved through adequate grants-in-aid to non-Government schools, and improvement of their buildings and equipment. Also vocational bias will be given to these schools by the introduction of certain technical subjects.

On the technical side, it is proposed to open 10 technical High Schools, and to convert 2 Technical Schools into Technical High Schools.

In Bengal, it is proposed to improve 50 high schools in the matter of staff, buildings, hostels, playgrounds and equipment, and gradually to convert them to new type of schools. Of these, ten schools will be provided with technical sections also. In the non-Government schools selected for improvement, the salaries of all teachers, if qualified, are expected to be raised approximately to the scales in Government schools. Also grants-in-aid to existing secondary schools will be increased to afford them financial stability and to enable them to improve their standards and activities.

In Bihar, 15 high schools for girls will be added, and the existing high schools will be provided with additional grants so that they may be able to improve the scales of pay of teachers, their buildings, and also be able to start science classes where they do not already exist.

In Bombay, on the technical side, 4 Agricultural high schools and 2 Technical High Schools will be opened. It is also possible that the present popular Government may consider the desirability of expanding the academic side of secondary education in order to meet the needs of the province for matriculate teachers.

In the Central Provinces, a large number of new high schools (22 for boys and 23 for girls) are contemplated, in addition to the conversion of 28 Indian English Middle Schools for girls into high schools. It is also proposed to establish 21 Technical High Schools. Besides, adequate grants will be made available to the existing high schools.

North-West Frontier Province has provisionally planned to establish 35 high schools for boys, 28 for girls, and 6 Technical High Schools for boys and 6 for girls. It is expected that with this additional provision needs of the province in regard to high school education will be adequately met

Orissa has proposed to effect the following expansion programme in regard to high school education.

30 additional high schools for boys, 10 for girls, 2 Technical high schools, and improvement of the existing high schools by the provision of the teaching of science, Manual training, and physical education.

The Punjab Government has planned to start at least 15 Government high schools during the first period, and to effect all-round improvements in the existing high schools, for which purpose adequate additional grants will be provided.

The expansion programme proposed by Sind appears to be most modest unless further expansion programme is undertaken. In the sphere of secondary education, it is proposed to start 2 middle schools for girls which will be gradually raised to high schools. Also the Government contemplates to take over under their control all non-Government middle schools in order to increase their efficiency and to add high school sections to them.

In the United Provinces, the demand for the expansion of girls' education is very keen, and to meet it the Government has proposed to open during the first 5 years period 20 high schools in the municipalities where no such school already exists. This programme will however continue till 70 new schools have been altogether established. An important feature of these schools is that, as recommended by the Board, subjects like General Science, Arts, Crafts and Music will be included in the curriculum. All the aided high schools will be given suitable additional grants-in-aid so that they may be able to improve the conditions of members of their staff and raise their standards.

University Education.—Though the Central Advisory Board of Education has recommended as an essential and urgent reform the introduction of a three-year degree course in place of the existing two-years one with the consequence that the one year of the intermediate stage will be added to the University course, and the other to the high school course, this change has not so far been effected in any province except Delhi. It appears that other Universities will fall in step with Delhi only if this experiment proves successful.

The Board had estimated that under the national system of education now proposed, roughly 11 lakhs out of an estimated total of over 33 lakhs of pupils in the Senior department of high schools, will be leaving school every year. They believed that at least one in fifteen of those the high school leaving would be able to reach the level of attainments required for and to be prepared to embark on a university course. In the year 1944-45, 52,938 boys and 6,324 girls were in the 1st year of the collegiate stage, showing that there is yet a great room for the expansion of the university education, the need for which will be accentuated when the high school education system has sufficiently developed, as recommended by the Board.

The table below shows the existing provision (year 1944-45) in this behalf:

Province.		INTERMEDIATE COLLEGES. No. of Inst.	DEGREE COLLEGES. No. of Inst.	No. of students in inter. stage.	No. of students in degree & higher classes.	No. of passes in Matriculation & Equivalent Examinations.	No. of passes in B.A. & B.Sc. (Pass & Hons.) Examinations.
Assam	M	4	9	2,114	663	1,427	183
	F	..	4	340	108	209	20
Bengal	M	23	41	23,373	9,616	17,740	2,307
	F	4	10	2,350	1,542	1,937	303
Bihar	M	8	10	6,185	2,205	8,059	645
	F	1	1	217	94	184	21
Bombay .. .	M	..	21	10,703	5,404	7,670	1,618
	F	..	1	2,537	1,333	1,795	477
C.P. & Berar ..	M	..	11	2,118	1,196	3,050	377
	F	.	1	3,751	223	685	94
Madras .. .	M	11	49	15,959	7,317	27,408	3,944
	F	1	7	1,891	844	3,015	396
N.W.F.P.	M	.	5	891	209	1,403	86
	F	..	1	59	1	178	3
Orissa	M	5	5	1,089	424	1,500	170
	F	1	..	113	18	74	8
Punjab	M	9	35	14,435	6,390	19,875	2,332
	F	..	8	1,431	733	3,162	455
Sind .. .	M	..	4	1,809	748	700	212
	F	.		127	167	171	50
U.P. .. .	M	82	10	13,118	9,598	14,108	2,884
	F	13	2	1,255	724	1,630	337
Merwara-Ajmer ..	M	2	1	577	149	457	44
	F	2	.	61	5	64	3
Baluchistan	M	.	.	.	.	149	.
	F	..	..	.	.	33	.
Bangalore	M	.	1	379	135	301	32
	F	.	.	46	29	106	9
Coorg.	M	.	..	.	.	36	..
	F	.	.	.	..	19	.
Delhi	M	.	5	787	1,390	516	392
	F	..	1	233	219	89	84
Administered Areas.	M	..	1	8	..	128	..
	F	..	..	..	..	22	..
Total British India ..	M	144	208	93,900	45,519	104,507	14,226
	F	24	36	11,314	6,099	13,373	2,260

In their educational development programme, some of the Provincial Governments have made provision for the expansion of University education according to their requirements and needs. Special stress is being laid on scientific and research education. Schemes in this behalf have not yet been finalised and published.

Technical, Commercial and Art Education.

The existing provision in this respect is meagre; in certain provinces proper facilities do not exist for medical education, in some for Engineering, or for Agricultural education while in others for all types of higher Technical Education. The position is summed up in the statistical statement below:—

Province.	Agricultural Colleges.		Commercial Colleges.		Engineering Colleges.		Law Colleges.		Medical Colleges.			
									Number.		Enrolment.	
	No.	Enrolment.	No.	Enrolment.	No.	Enrolment.	No.	Enrolment.	For Men.	For Women.	Men.	Women.
Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	67	..	..	..	..
Bengal	..	..	9	3,443	1	394	3	1,550	3	..	1,443	65
Bihar	..	..	..	..	1	108	1	402	1	..	276	19
Bombay	1	307	4	2,860	1	339	5	1,194	2	..	1,072	262
C.P. & Berar	1	165	1	397	..	..	2	478	..	..	..	..
Madras*	1	182	..	..	1	466	1	500	3	1	1,230	412
N.W.F.P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orissa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	20	1
Punjab	1	329	1	187	1	379	1	394	4	1	957	..
Sind	1	34	..	..	1	202	1	198	..	..	..	..
U.P.	3	1,072	..	3,207	1	881	..	1,835	1	..	812	68
Ajmer-Merwara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baluchistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	1	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	207
Administered-Areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total British India	9	2,125	15	10,094	7	2,769	15	6,618	15	3	5,810	1,024

Province	Arts Schools.		Engineering, Technical & Industrial Schools		Commercial Schools.		Medical Schools.			
							Number		Enrolment.	
	No.	Enrolment	No.	Enrolment.	No.	Enrolment.	For Men	For Women.	Men.	Women.
Assam	..	..	18	642	4	192	..	..	..	..
Bengal	5	265	193	5,532	14	1,633	9	..	2,422	119
Bihar	1	31	52	3,224	14	635	1	..	243	21
Bombay	3	729	94	6,391	30	2,125	12	..	754	130
C.P. & Berar	1	44	13	859	..	..	1	..	120	15
Madras	5	183	83	5,823	235	8,410	2	..	309	53
N.W.F.P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orissa	..	..	9	313	2	43	1	..	42	1
Punjab	1	128	68	4,104	2	247	3	..	268	..
Sind	..	..	8	670	3	327	1	..	94	22
U.P.	2	190	89	3,490	1	15	1	..	68	..
Ajmer-Merwara	..	..	1	44	..	..	1	..	..	..
Baluchistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	2	57	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	..	..	3	318	..	..	..	1	..	207
Administered-Areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	301	27
Total British India	18	1,570	633	31,467	305	13,627	32	1	4,621	595

The expansion of technical and professional side of education has engaged the attention of provincial Governments. The indications are that they will give this side a proper place in their educational development programme.

Training of Teachers.—The available facilities in this respect are meagre in some provinces while in others they are quite abundant. The tables below tell their own tales:

Province.	Training Colleges.			Training Schools.			
				No. of Institutions.		Enrolment.	
	No. of Institutions.	No. of Men under training.	No. of Women under training.	For Men Teachers.	For Women Teachers.	Men Teachers.	Women Teachers.
Assam ..	..	..	..	4	2	182	51
Bengal ..	6	193	51	134	10	3,714	216
Bihar ..	1	83	8	64	10	234	21
Bombay ..	3	142	85	31	31	3,158	1,772
C.P. & Berar.	1	82	20	8	7	787	201
Madras ..	6	233	130	72	72	7,722	1,456
N.W.F.P. ..	..	..	..	1	1	103	61
Orissa ..	1	16	1	14	3	474	53
Punjab ..	10	193	372	9	16	864	594
Sind ..	..	..	..	1	6	209	167
U.P. ..	7	325	156	35	29	1,254	757
Ajmer-Merwara ..	1	57	9	2	2	36	32
Baluchistan.	..	..	..	1	..	25	..
Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	27
Coorg ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi ..	..	..	..	1	1	44	29
Administered Areas ..	..	..	..	1	2	84	75
Totla British India.	36	1,524	841	378	193	18,899	8,602

Output of Trained Graduates 1944-45.

Province.	Men.	Women.
Bengal	116	87
Bihar	5 (M. Ed.) 79 (Diploma)*	1 (M. Ed.) 4 (Diploma)*
Bombay	5 (M. Ed.) 81 (B.T.)	2 (M. Ed.) 108 (B.T.)
C.P. & Berar	42 (Diploma)*	11 (Diploma)*
Madras	7 (M. Ed.) 228 (B.T.)	3 (M. Ed.) 138 (B.T.)
Orissa	17 (Diploma)*	1 (Diploma)*
Punjab	156 (B.T.) 12 (Diploma)*	172 (B.T.) 136 (Diploma)
U.P.	9 (M. Ed.) 250 (B.T. & L.T.) 80 (Diploma)*	1 (M.Ed.) 71 (B.T. & L.T.) 73 (Diploma)*
Ajmer-Merwara	65 (B.T.)	....
Total British India	1,152	808

* *N.B.*—The figures include undergraduates as well.

The Central Advisory Board of Education were of the opinion that the fundamental requirement of any comprehensive development in the educational system is the provision of an adequate establishment of teachers and of the necessary institutions for training them. They therefore recommended that as the existing institutions were barely sufficient to meet wastage among existing teachers, new training schools and colleges (including University Education Deptts.) must be provided to supply the additional teachers, which will be required for the development of educational facilities at all stages of education, and to train the existing untrained teachers. The minimum qualification of a teacher for a Junior Basic School which has been prescribed by the Board is the possession of a Matriculation examination certificate or its equivalent followed by a two or three years course of professional training, and for a high school teacher, the possession of a degree followed by one year training. The minimum scale recommended for a matriculate trained teacher is Rs. 30-1-35-3 (biennially)-50, in a senior basic (middle) school Rs. 40-2-80, and for a graduate trained teacher Rs. 70-5-150 p m.

It has been recommended that the teachers of village schools should have free houses; where this is not possible, 10 per cent. should be added to their salaries. Further the scale of matriculate trained teacher, may be increased to 50 per cent. to meet the needs of areas where the cost of living or other factors necessitate a more generous scale. In the case of non-graduate and graduate trained teachers, 10% house allowance in normal rural areas, possible increase upto 50 per cent. to meet higher cost of living or other special circumstances, *plus* 6¼ per cent. *contributory provident fund.*

The present output of matriculates is too small to meet the needs of basic schools. Moreover, the scale of pay recommended for a matriculate trained teacher is small compared to what a matriculate with two years further education may expect to get in a Government Office. Eight years continuous education in a basic school imparted in an Indian language—a mother tongue—is sufficient to make a scholar reach the present matriculation standard except English. Two to three years further education in a training institution given to these students will equip them to become suitable teachers for junior basic classes. In order to accelerate the rate of progress of education, and to be able to open a school in all villages having sufficient children of school-going age for a school within the shortest possible time, it is necessary that the best products of senior basic schools are encouraged to become teachers, alongside of willing matriculates. A senior basic school product who has received training for two to three years should be given at least the minimum scale recommended by the Central Advisory Board of Education with all the allowances, recommended by them, while for a matriculate trained teacher, whether he teaches junior basic classes or senior basic classes, the scale of pay should be higher. It is suggested that the minimum should not be less than Rs. 40 in a rural area, and Rs. 60 in an urban area, while the maximum in the former case may be Rs. 80, and in the latter Rs. 100. This will ensure adequate living wage, and will attract suitable candidates, for teaching profession. 'Education' is the noblest type of social service, and it should be possible to find money for giving teachers their due. Some educationists hold the view that in order to find teachers 'overnight' for nation-wide programme of mass education, 'conscription' should be introduced so that all matriculates and graduates may do some teaching before they embark upon their further education. As it is a danger to employ 'unwilling' persons as teachers, this suggestion is not worth implementing. Conscription may be helpful for adult education but for basic education it will have disastrous effects.

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION IN INDIA

The twelfth meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education in India was held at Mysore in January 1946. At this meeting, many questions of educational importance were discussed. A short account of these is given below.

(1) **Religious Education.**—The reconstituted Committee appointed to examine the desirability and practicability of providing religious instruction in educational institutions had expressed views widely divergent from those of the Committee originally constituted. The members of the Board were also not unanimous in their views on the issues involved. While some members felt that the teaching of religion should be restricted exclusively to broad moral and ethical principles, others held that the denominational teaching constituted the essence of religious instruction and must be provided for in schools if the spiritual needs of children as well as the wishes of their parents are to be satisfied.

It was however agreed that there are formal religious truths which are of the nature of information, and can be added to a scholar's stock of knowledge through instruction. There are other religious truths, which are equally if not more important and cannot be inculcated through academic machinery but can only be imbibed through inspiration and example. Apart from this, the members could not agree as to the desirability or feasibility of providing for a common and agreed syllabus of religious instruction. In view of the many insuperable difficulties, it was held that the state concerned, though it must be to ensure a sound spiritual basis of education for all children cannot take on itself the full responsibility for fostering the teaching of formularies distinctive of particular denominations. Accordingly the Board resolved that while fundamental importance of spiritual and moral instruction in the building of character is duly recognised, the provision for such teaching, except where it can be provided in the normal course of secular instruction, should be

the responsibility of the Home and the Community to which the pupil belongs.

(2) Report of the Committee on conditions of service (other than remuneration) of teachers.—The report of this Committee was adopted by the Board with minor amendments and it was decided to forward it to the Provincial and State Governments for necessary action.

The main recommendations made by the Committee are :

(*i*) Selection Committees should be established for the appointment of teachers in all types of schools on the lines recommended. Teachers of all grades when confirmed in their appointments should be placed on a Provincial cadre.

(*ii*) The period of probation should normally be one year, and should not exceed two years under any circumstances.

(*iii*) Teachers should be appointed on a written contract basis.

(*iv*) Teachers should become entitled to 15 days' sick leave on full pay for every 6 months' service and should be allowed to accumulate it up to a maximum of 12 months.

Women teachers may avail themselves of three months' leave in the way of maternity benefit upto a maximum of one year in addition to the usual sick leave.

(*v*) The size of a class should not exceed 40 students.

(*vi*) Every teacher should be required to be on the premises of the school for 32 hours per week, out of which not more than 24 hours should be occupied by teaching, the remaining devoted to extra-mural or other school activities not entailing actual teaching.

(*vii*) Schools should be open for not less than 200 days or 400 session a year, each session consisting of 2½ hours approximately. A working day will consist of only two sessions.

(*viii*) Teachers should obtain permission from the Head Teachers to undertake private tuition and a register will be kept in this connection.

(*ix*) Teachers should be given study leave on full pay.

(*x*) Teachers should undergo compulsory medical examination before appointment and subsequently when required.

(*xi*) The normal age of retirement should be fixed at 55, to be extended upto 60 when desirable.

(3) Report of the Committee on the methods of selecting for higher Stages of Education.—The report of this Committee was also adopted by the Board with certain amendments, and it was decided to forward it to Provincial Governments, for necessary action.

The main recommendations made by this Committee are the following :—

(*i*) So long as the supply of places in institutions of higher education is less than the demand, as it is likely to be for many years to come, the principle of selection will have to be applied in some form or other.

(*ii*) The first selection of pupils for admission into the different types of high schools should be made at the end of the Junior Basic (Primary) stage, *i.e.*, at about the age of 11 *plus*.

(*iii*) A further selection stage at the age of 14 *plus* with a view to transferring to suitable high schools those pupils who have developed at a comparatively late stage and those who for some reason or other were missed at 21 *plus*. Such pupils will require special tuition in some subjects on transfer to the High School.

(*iv*) The current methods of selection *i.e.*, the written examination, coupled with a personal interview by local Inspectors in some cases, are inadequate, considered in the light of recent investigations and Indian education conditions.

(*v*) The general method of selection for high schools should be as suggested.

(*vi*) The school record should give relevant and definite information, capable of being recorded in a convenient manner. The standardisation and improvement may require careful and systematic examination by a competent organisation. But the form should include the following essential items of information :

(*i*) Attainment of subjects, which will furnish evidence of further educational promise.

(*ii*) Intelligence Quotient.

(*iii*) Personal qualities as a guide to the type of higher education best suited to the pupil.

(*vii*) Head teacher should be specially trained to use measures designed for this purpose.

(*viii*) A considerable headway has to be made up, before intelligence tests standardised in this country can altogether replace the "common examination".

(*ix*) It is important to have an assessment of the personal qualities of each selected candidate from the Head Teacher.

(*x*) In considering the marks which each pupil receives, due allowance has to be made for variations from school to school.

(*xi*) A suitable "age allowance" is recommended for the younger children.

(*xii*) The educational authorities should investigate the possibilities of applying modern technique of selection for admission into institutions. Aptitude and attainment tests could be profitably utilized in this connection.

(*xiii*) The Committee consider that the Employment Selection Bureau established under the Home Department provides the suitable foundation on which an adequate organisation can be built for conducting research in selective methods and standardising tests of various types. This "Central Bureau" should be set up at an early date.

(*xiv*) The Central Bureau should afford sufficient scope for research and training of personnel with a view to meeting the requirements of provincial and other education authorities.

(*xv*) Until equal educational opportunities are made available to all in the selective process, special provision will have to be made to ensure the admission of a reasonable number of children from educationally backward communities and the selection should be confined, in filling such special places only to backward minority communities. The standard of admission should however be relaxed only to the extent consistent with maintaining the minimum standard required for high schools.

(*xvi*) Facilities for vocational guidance should be provided, on the lines suggested by the Committee.

(4) Teaching of Russian, Chinese and other Modern languages.—The question of the introduction of Russian, Chinese and other modern languages at the high school stage was another subject of importance discussed by the Board. It was agreed that the teaching of these languages at the high school stage was impracticable, but they should be taught in universities. The Board recommended that the Government of India should establish a Central School on the model of the School of Oriental Studies in London for the study of the more important foreign languages, and circumstances permitting, Government may also promote the establishment of departments for the study of these languages in Indian Universities by making suitable grants.

(5) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.—The Government of India had appointed a delegation consisting of Sir John Sargent, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Dr. Zakir Husain, Dr. Amarnatha Jha, Mr. K. G. Saiyidain and Dr. T. Quayle to attend the United Nations Conference held in London in November, 1945 for the purpose of considering the establishment of a permanent Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation. It was reported to the Board that Rajkumari Amrit Kaur was elected Vice-President of the Conference and her speech was extremely well received. The Conference was split up into five Commissions. Dr. Jha was appointed a member of Commission —I—Title, Preamble, Purposes and Principal Functions of the Organisation: Dr. Zakir Husain of Commission II—General structure of the Organisation: Mr. Saiyidain of Commission III—The Executive Board and the secretariat, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and Dr. Quayle of Commission IV—Relations with the Social and Economic Council and with other inter-national organisations, and the question of the seat of the organisation: and Sir John Sargent of Commission V—Interim (or Preparatory) Commission.

It was explained to the Board that the reports of the Commission were discussed and adopted with minor amendments at the final plenary session of the Conference, and are set out in the Final Act. The delegation from India was unanimous that it is well worth while for the Government of India to ratify the conclusions reached at the conference and to give their full support to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, since India stands to gain very much from association with progressive educational countries and may derive great practical assistance from the machinery of co-operation which it will be one of the objects of the permanent organisation to establish.

The Board decided, after hearing the account, to request their Chairman to set up a Committee to go into the question of forming a National Education Commission for India.

(6) Secondary Schools Examination Council.—The Board considered the desirability of a Secondary Schools Examination Council with a view to bringing examinations upto a common standard, and decided to appoint a Committee to examine the ways and means of establishing such a body and its constitutions and to report.

(7) Physical Education an Examination Subject in High Schools.—The Board sympathised with the objective that the schools should take all possible care for the promotion of the physical welfare of children in their care, but they were unable to go so far as to say that 'Physical fitness' should be included as an examination subject, as it was felt that the object of physical education would be defeated if the suggestion was accepted. The Board also expressed the opinion that no useful purpose will be served by setting up an expert Committee on Physical Education, as they would first like to see what provision had been made in regard to the health of the school child in the first five-year programme of educational development.

(8) Next Meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education.—The Government of Bombay invited the Board to hold their next session in Bombay, and the Board accepted it with gratitude.

Inter-University Board of India.—The last meeting of the Board—the 21st one—was held at Colombo (Ceylon) in December 1945 under the chairmanship of Dr. Amaranatha Jha, the Vice-Chancellor of Allahabad University. As usual, questions of great importance relating to university education were discussed.

In respect of M.A., M.Sc., B.A. (Hons.), B.Sc. (Hons.) and other examinations of similar standard, the Board recommended that two independent examiners should conduct the examination so as to ensure a uniform system of examination in these courses of study by all universities.

The Board had a proposal before it that for students taking up Hindi as a subject of study in the university courses, Urdu should be made compulsory, and *vice versa*. The Board could not go so far as this, but recommended that "the Board considers it desirable that a candidate offering an Honours or Postgraduate course in Hindi or Urdu should have a knowledge of the other language".

With regard to the question of Indian languages as the medium of instruction in Collegiate stage, the Board recommended that (*i*) it was for the Central and Provincial Governments and States to subsidise the production of books of university standard in the different Indian languages, (*ii*) for the universities to select certain areas and institutions where the medium of instruction should be an Indian language and where special grants should be made for the employment of qualified teachers and the upkeep of such colleges, (*iii*) in the case of such languages as are common to more than one university there should be Inter-University and Inter-Governmental co-operation in the production of suitable text-books.

The Board further expressed the opinion that in order to encourage such universities that employ the Indian languages as media of instruction, it would be desirable that, other things being equal, the alumni of these institutions should receive special preference in the matter of employment, particularly in the Education Department and such other Departments where proficiency in the Indian languages is likely to prove an added qualification.

At present the degrees conferred by the Universities are not awarded on the basis of uniform length of courses of study, and the Inter-University Board therefore considered this question, in order to secure a reasonable degree of uniformity regarding the nomenclature used by different universities for their higher degrees. They decided the following:

Faculty of Arts and Science.—B.A. & B.Sc. degrees be conferred after two years of study subsequent to the Intermediate or Four years after the present S.S.L.S. or Matric.

That B.A. (Hons.) & B.Sc. (Hons.) degrees be conferred in the respective faculties after three years of study subsequent to the Intermediate or five years after Matric.

That the M.A. or M.Sc. degrees be conferred after two years of Post-Graduate study after B.A. or B.Sc. or one year after Honours.

Faculty of Law.—That the first degree in Law be called the LL.B. and it be awarded after two years of study subsequent to graduation in any faculty or four years of study after Intermediate.

That the next higher degree be called the LL.M. and it be conferred after two years of study subsequent to LL.B.

That the LL.D. be conferred on a thesis submitted by an LL.M. not less than two years after obtaining that degree.

Faculty of Commerce.—The nomenclature of the degrees in this faculty be B.Com. and M.Com., the bachelor's degree being awarded after two years study subsequent to the Intermediate and the M. Com.—two years after the B.Com.

Faculty of Agriculture.—The nomenclature of this degree be B.Sc. (Ag.) and the period of study be three years subsequent to the Intermediate Science.

The M.Sc. (Ag.) may be obtained two years subsequent to B.Sc. (Ag.).

Faculty of Medicine.—The committee notes that there is uniformity in regard to nomenclature *viz.*, M.B., B.S. and duration of course, it being a five years professional course at present.

Faculty of Technology and Engineering.—The nomenclature of the degrees be B.Sc. (Tech.) and B.E. and that as regards duration, etc., the report of the special committee be awaited.

Faculty of Education.—That there be two degrees, (1) B.T. which should be taken one year after the degree in faculties of Arts and Science and (2) the M.Ed. which should be taken two years after B.T.

Research Degrees.—There should be (1) Ph. D. This should be awarded in all faculties except law. It should be three years after the Master's degree in the faculties of Arts and Science, Education and Commerce, two years of which should be study under supervision. (2) D. Litt. and D. Sc. in the faculties of Arts and Science (including professional degrees in the respective Sciences). These should be the highest degrees awarded for research in the respective faculties and should be restricted to those who have taken the Ph.D. two years prior to submitting the thesis for respective degrees.

Another very important proposition considered by the Board was that "the University Grants Committee should include all Indian Universities and the Central Government should specially finance the research schemes." They decided that if under the scheme of educational development, the Central Government undertakes to make grants to Universities, a Central Grants Committee might be appointed and its functions should be (1) to assess and distribute grants from public funds to the universities, (2) to examine and advise upon all schemes for major developments, (3) to visit the Universities, once in five years and make recommendations, if any, to them. It should consist of men of academic eminence and experience of University administration in India and will work, where necessary, through provincial and regional sub-committees; but any kind of control or inspection is not consistent with the dignity and autonomy of the Universities, while the advice and co-operation of the Central Grants Committee will always be welcomed by the Universities.

THE NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE.

The report of the Sub-Committee of the National Planning Committee, outlining a national system of Technical Education and Scientific Research in India, has recently been published. The report states that the system in the Wardha scheme of a child learning a craft by the end of the school career to start a vocational life, is spiritually harmful to the child, as the vocation becomes the principal object of education. This gives a narrow and shallow knowledge of the subjects taught.

STATE TO RUN SCHOOLS.

While accepting the syllabus for the primary schools under the Wardha scheme as satisfactory, the committee suggests that algebra should be taught side by side with arithmetic, and British units of length, area, volume, weight and currency may be avoided and India units substituted.

The report is not in favour of what is known as the exchange motion under the Wardha scheme, according to which current expenditure of the school is expected to be met by the sale of the goods produced in the technical section by the students. The report emphasizes that these schools should be a direct burden on the State.

COMPULSORY FREE EDUCATION.

Primary education covering a period of seven years, according to the report, should be free and compulsory for all children and may be co-educational, the medium of instruction being the mother tongue.

After the primary course of seven years, secondary schools of general arts and sciences of three or four years' course should be established, and these three or four years should prepare students for admission to the university or higher technical or professional courses. Secondary schools, admission to which is not to be compulsory, should provide the study of Western languages, preferably English, the medium of instruction remaining the mother tongue.

A regular sifting of students is to be made after completion of the primary school course. Only those intellectually fitted will enter the secondary schools and the rest will enter what are called "continuation schools" for training in arts and crafts and industries such as drawing, artistic designs, general economics, civics, accounts and physical culture and gymnastics.

NATIONALIZATION OF INDUSTRIES.

The Committee emphasizes the need for India to be self-sufficient and so suggests the nationalization of industries. In such an event the educational problems would be simplified. The report lays special stress on technical and industrial training of young people so that in case of rapid industrialization of the country, adequate supply of technical hands for the maintenance of industries may be found.

The second stage in technical and professional education will begin after the completion of the secondary school course and will be of the university standard.

From the secondary schools students will enter either the university for arts and science courses of engineering or technological institutions or medical college and other professional lines.

After university education, which will take up about four years, there will be provision for post graduate and research work.

INTER-PROVINCIAL BOARD FOR ANGLO-INDIAN & EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

The Inter-Provincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education was created as a result of the recommendations of a special Committee on the Education of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Community in India (popularly known as the Irwin Committee) appointed by the Third Round Table Conference. The Board consists of (*a*) Provincial Ministers of Education or their deputies; (*b*) an equal number of persons nominated by provincial Governors, in consultation with Ministers of Education and the Community, in order to represent Anglo-Indian schools; and (*c*) two nominees of the Government of India in order to represent the interests of the Community in Centrally Administered Areas. The main function of the Board is to ensure uniformity of educational standards and co-ordination of Anglo-Indian and European education throughout India by making recommendations to provincial Governments on matters of common interest.

The Board elects its own Chairman from amongst its members and appoints its own Secretary. At the moment, Mr. W. C. Wordsworth, C.I.E., M.A., M.L.A. (Bengal), Assistant Editor "The Statesman", is the Chairman, and Mr. H. W. M. Sadleir, M.A., the Secretary. The latter is at present in England on five months' leave and Mr Keith Percy is officiating for him.

By far the most important matter which has engaged the attention of the Board during the last two years is the post-war development of Anglo-Indian education along proper lines. At their meeting held in 1945, the Board decided to set up a small representative Commission to survey the present position and future needs of Anglo-Indian education.

After carrying out a preliminary survey of the present position of Anglo-Indian education by means of a questionnaire, the Commission made an extensive tour from September 26 to December 19, 1945, of almost all the important centres of Anglo-Indian education to gain a first hand knowledge of prevailing conditions. It also heard witnesses at all the centres it visited. The Commission has submitted its report which is now being printed. The report will be placed before the Board for consideration at its meeting which it is proposed to call sometime in November.

The Secretary and staff of the Board continued to render valuable help to the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate in the conduct of their examinations in India. With rare exceptions, all the European schools in India take the Cambridge Examinations, and it is generally recognized that, but for the great help rendered by the Board's office, it would have been extremely difficult, if not impossible, for the Syndicate to have held their examinations in India during the war and the consequent dislocation in the work of the schools.

The Board from its very inception has been greatly concerned with the poor standard of the teaching of Indian languages in European schools and continued its efforts to bring about an improvement in this direction. With this end in view, the Board has also arranged for special texts in Urdu and Hindi, the two Indian languages which are taken by a very large majority of Anglo-Indian schools, to be written to suit the peculiar needs of Anglo-Indian children.

The Board has also made certain important recommendations to improve the conditions of service of teachers in European schools, and has issued certain notes for the guidance of teachers.

EDUCATION IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

Before the war the Indian Army had a system of education whereby all soldiers received instruction as an integral part of their training. Their school knowledge, if any, was revised and extended. Illiterate recruits were taught to read and write in Roman Urdu and further graded instruction was given upto roughly the Matriculation standard.

The outbreak of war and the consequent expansion of the army brought in large numbers of recruits, many of them illiterate, of different races, and speaking different languages. These had to be educated in a short time up to the standards required for the ranks they might hold and the parts they would have to play in a complicated mechanised army. And they had to be considered not merely as units of a machine but as individuals and prospective civilians of a developing state.

The deal with the problems that arose, the Army Educational Corps on whom the responsibility for their educational training devolved was expanded—largely by the intake of Indian Officers. And the educational training of the men was divided into two parts—normal and wartime.

Normal education is a development of the pre-war system, simplified and intensified. Wartime education, in spite of its title, dealt with war and peace. Its object was to acquaint the soldier with all aspects of the war and of the allies' war efforts; to let him see the cause for which he was fighting, and furthermore that it was a just cause. At the same time it kept before him the problems that would of necessity come with the peace. The technique adopted was that of the discussion group, within the unit, led by the platoon Comdr., under supervision of an officer of the unit.

The unit discussions and associated activities are based on handbooks and periodical pamphlets issued by the Directorate of Army Education at General Headquarters (India).

On cessation of hostilities, an elaborate educational plan was put into operation by the Army—THE RELEASE PERIOD EDUCATION SCHEME (INDIAN TROOPS)—The object of the scheme is to use the time between the cessation of hostilities and the date fixed for the soldier's release from service to prepare him for return to civil life as a better, more useful citizen educationally, more capable of obtaining a better position in civil life. The scheme not only constitutes a powerful drive against illiteracy, but also includes graded instruction from the literacy stage in a man's own vernacular to the Matriculation stage in English in as much as the I.A. SPECIAL certificate of Education, the highest certificate obtainable in the I.A. is now recognised by most universities in India as equivalent to their Matriculation standard. The scheme also provides for intensive instruction in the principles of citizenship and rural and urban development.

INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES.

The Government of India maintain the Indian School of Mines at Duanbad for high grade instructions in Mining Engineering and Geology. There are 3-year Certificate courses in Coal Mining, Metal Mining and Geology and 4-year Diploma Courses in Mining Engineering and Geology. The Diploma course in Mining Engineering is open only to coal mining students. In addition to the actual teaching period, students will have to obtain practical experience at collieries for at least 8 months prior to starting classes. The Diploma (A.I.S.M.) is granted and certain statutory privileges are enjoyed by Diploma holders in respect of the examinations of the Department of Mines for the Coal Mine Managers' Certificates of Competency. The Secretary for Mines, Great Britain, has approved the School in respect of its Diploma of Associateship in Mining Engineering under Section (6b) of the British Coal Mines Act, 1911. A holder of the Certificate or Diploma of the School is hereby entitled to claim exemption from part of the period of practical mining experience normally required from applicants for first or second class certificates of competency prescribed by the Act. The Diploma has also been recognised by the University of London for the purpose of its B.Sc. degree in Engineering (Mining).

THE DOON SCHOOL.

This School which is established in the Chand Bagh and Skinner's Estates at Dehra Dun owes its origin to the initiative and enthusiasm of the late Mr. S. R. Das. The aim of the school is to develop in an atmosphere of Indian culture and social environment the best features of English Public Schools. The school opened in September 1935 with 70 boys; there are now four houses and the number of boys in the school is 300. Mr A. E. Foot continues to be the Headmaster. He is assisted by 21 masters. The school prepares the boys for the Senior Cambridge Examination (Cambridge School Certificates) and for the Intermediate of the Board of High School and Intermediate Examinations of the United Provinces. Some boys take the Cambridge Higher School Certificate. Thereafter the boys can get admission into the Commissioned ranks of the Indian armed Services Medical and Engineering Colleges or Indian and Foreign Universities. The school is open to all boys without distinction of caste, creed, or social position and aims at providing a thorough general education from 11-13 to 18 years. Particular emphasis is laid on games, extra curricular activities and the management of school affairs is as far as possible by the boys themselves. The annual inclusive fee is Rs. 1,800. Places are allotted strictly according to the priority of application. At present names are likely to be at least SIX years on the waiting list. The Board of Governors of the Society, which maintains the school includes Sir Joseph Bhore, Sir Akbar Hydari, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Dr. Zakir Hussain, Dr. John Matthai, R. B. Chuttan Lal and Sir Maurice Gwyer. His Excellency the Viceroy is the President.

THE INDIAN PUBLIC SCHOOLS' CONFERENCE.

The conference was founded in 1939. It is composed of the heads of certain institutions which set out to give an all-round training of the character, emotions and body as well as of the mind, under conditions somewhat similar to those of the best Public Schools in England. All of the present member—schools are mainly boarding schools, though several of them admit day-boys also: but there is nothing in the rules of the Conference to exclude a Day School. Many of the schools started life as Chiefs' Colleges, but they have now bound themselves to abolish social exclusiveness as a qualification for entrance and all social privileges and distinctions within their walls

Members of the Conference meet yearly in rotation normally at one another's schools and discuss matters of common interest. They have, for example, given considerable thought to the Cambridge Certificate Examinations in India and have helped the Syndicate with their advice. They have inaugurated schemes for exchange of masters among themselves and for possible exchanges with English schools: some of them hope to offer a two-year post-matric course of Administrative Training to those training to manage landed property efficiently: and they have now offered their services provided their standards are in no way prejudiced, for experiment and for other help in the National System of Education envisaged by the Central Advisory Board.

The general views of the Conference on education can be found in their Pamphlet "The Indian Public School" (O.U.P.). Membership is at present confined to the following schools.—

The Doon School, Dehra Dun: The Daly College, Indore: The Scindia School, Gwalior: The Rajkumar College, Rajpur: The Rajkumar College, Rajkot: The Shivaji Military School, Poona: St. Xavier's School, Patna: The Sadul School, Bikaner.

It is expected that a number of other schools will soon fulfil the necessary conditions and will wish to join. Copies of the Objects, Rules and Conditions of member-ship of the Conference can be obtained from the Hony. Secretary at present the Principal, Scindia School, Gwalior. The present Chairman is Mr. A. E. Foot, M.A., Headmaster, The Doon School Dehra Dun.

The comparative statement below shows the state of women's education during 1942-43 :—

	No. of Institutions.		Enrolment.		Total No. of girls and women under instruction.	
	1941-42.	1942-43.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1941-42.	1942-43.
Recognized Institutions—						
Arts & Science Colleges	47	50	5,159	5,081	11,778	11,958
Professional Colleges	11	16	913	1,022	1,725	1,934
High Schools	539	532	144,744	144,556	167,539	170,581
Middle Schools	1,291	1,323	205,278	205,850	242,794	242,578
Primary Schools	24,141	22,654	1,519,939	1,446,741	3,123,643	3,027,420
Special Schools	767	763	32,089	31,609	40,869	40,187
Total	26,796	25,338	1,908,122	1,834,859	3,588,348	3,494,658
Unrecognised Institutions	3,869	3,676	101,152	90,599	138,528	121,115
GRAND TOTAL	30,665	29,014	2,009,274	1,925,458	3,726,876	3,615,773

Provincial Statistics.—The four tables, which are given below, summarise the salient features of educational progress in the different Provinces in British India and will be of general interest.

(i) *Number of Institutions.*

Province.	No. of Recognised Institutions.			No. of Unrecognised Institutions.			Total No. of Institutions.		
	1941-42.	1942-43.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	1941-42.	1942-43.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	1941-42.	1942-43.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Assam	11,031	10,713	—318	1,723	987	—736	12,754	11,700	—1,054
Bengal	57,285	53,282	—4,003	2,120	1,722	—398	59,405	55,004	—4,401
Bihar	24,433	24,251	182	1,790	1,609	—181	26,223	25,860	—363
Bombay	22,388	22,227	—161	363	355	—8	22,751	22,582	—169
Central Provinces and Berar	6,108	6,074	—34	763	645	—118	6,871	6,719	—152
Madras	39,424	38,524	—900	413	238	—175	39,837	38,762	—1,075
North-West Frontier Province	1,216	1,223	+7	131	77	—54	1,347	1,300	—47
Orissa	7,543	7,403	—140	858	747	—111	8,401	8,150	—251
Punjab	12,432	12,464	+32	7,260	6,883	—377	19,692	19,347	—345
Sind	3,045	2,925	—120	679	647	—32	3,724	3,572	—152
United Provinces	23,863	23,938	—425	1,829	1,582	—247	25,692	25,020	—672
Ajmer-Merwara	356	359	+3	96	110	+14	452	469	+17
Baluchistan	109	101	—8	—	—	—	109	101	—8
Bangalore	95	95	—	3	3	—	98	98	—
Coorg	122	122	—	11	6	—5	133	128	—5
Delhi	354	364	+10	86	54	—32	440	418	—22
Minor Administrations	110	110	—	14	17	+3	124	127	—3
BRITISH INDIA	209,914	204,175	—6,239	18,139	15,682	—2,457	228,053	219,857	—6,696

(ii) *Number of Students.*

Province.	No. of Students in Recognised Institutions.			No. of Students in Unrecognised Institutions.			Total No. of Students in all Kinds of Institutions.			Percentage of Total Students to Population.	
	1941-42.	1942-43.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	1941-42.	1942-43.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	1941-42.	1942-43.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	1941-42.	1942-43.
Assam	577,545	506,886	—70,659	71,784	41,303	—30,481	649,329	548,189	—101,140	6·4	5·3
Bengal	3,948,930	3,791,771	—157,159	84,663	72,561	—11,102	4,033,593	3,865,332	—168,261	6·7	6·1
Bihar	1,178,773	1,100,026	—78,747	56,856	45,609	—11,247	1,235,629	1,145,635	—89,994	3·4	3·2
Bombay	1,832,689	1,790,090	—42,599	22,592	19,644	—2,948	1,855,281	1,809,734	—45,547	8·9	8·7
C. P. and Berar ..	539,645	516,416	—23,229	33,099	25,096	—8,093	572,744	541,422	—31,322	3·4	3·2
Madras	3,455,822	3,391,899	—63,923	16,078	8,267	—7,811	3,471,900	3,400,166	—71,734	7·1	6·9
N.-W. F. Province ..	114,880	113,429	—1,451	2,924	2,029	—895	117,804	115,458	—2,346	3·9	3·8
Orissa	329,097	317,496	—11,601	18,760	16,540	—2,220	347,857	334,036	—13,821	4·0	3·8
Punjab	1,269,821	1,283,883	+14,062	159,807	152,488	—7,319	1,429,628	1,436,371	+6,643	5·0	5·1
Sind	227,637	208,800	—18,837	11,159	11,019	—140	238,796	219,819	—18,977	5·3	4·9
United Provinces ..	1,809,279	1,733,007	—76,272	65,282	60,857	—4,425	1,874,561	1,793,864	—80,697	3·4	3·3
Ajmer-Merwara ..	28,622	29,208	+5,86	4,053	4,987	+934	32,675	34,195	+1,520	5·6	5.8
Baluchistan	9,660	9,859	+199	..	..	..	9,660	9,859	+199	1·9	2·0
Bangalore	19,706	20,098	+392	753	534	219	20,459	20,632	+173	12·9	13·0
Coorg	14,246	14,363	+117	270	181	—89	14,516	14,544	+28	8·6	8·6
Delhi	59,492	56,712	—2,780	2,913	1,656	—1,257	62,405	58,368	—407	6.8	6·3
Minor Administrations	25,333	25,091	—242	1,017	1,012	5	26,350	26,103	—247	11·7	11·6
British India ..	15,441,177	14,909,034	—532,143	552,010	464,693	—87,317	15,993,187	15,373,727	—619,460	5·4	5.2

(iii) *Distribution of Scholars in Recognised Institutions*, 1942-43.

Province.	No. of Students in Universities.	Number of Students in Institutions for Males.						
		In Arts Colleges.	In Professional Colleges.	In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.	In Primary Schools.	In Special Schools.	Total.
Assam	....	2,304	40	35,002	56,918	327,239	29,559	451,062
Bengal	2,671	28,314	4,943	335,497	201,155	2,629,798	191,329	3,393,907
Bihar	....	5,994	1,063	74,350	132,380	779,948	22,841	1,016,576
Bombay	209	12,803	4,242	128,720	26,273	1,303,824	42,626	1,518,697
Central Provinces and Berar ..	....	3,070	875	13,631	110,638	330,536	2,719	461,469
Madras	936	18,645	2,668	218,455	31,427	2,621,741	29,647	2,923,589
North-West Frontier Province ..	....	936	....	18,965	30,725	42,262	112	93,000
Orissa	....	1,222	31	13,495	22,824	260,967	3,926	302,465
Punjab	9	17,131	1,957	198,889	423,260	411,715	10,608	1,063,569
Sind	....	2,094	390	16,876	6,064	141,642	1,630	168,696
United Provinces	7,488	11,633	7,255	109,967	128,299	1,237,758	64,120	1,566,520
Ajmer-Merwara	....	422	68	5,030	2,199	15,331	399	23,449
Baluchistan	....	....	....	3,423	1,084	3,717	....	8,224
Bangalore	....	549	....	4,140	2,035	5,425	45	12,194
Coorg	....	....	....	1,602	....	12,106	....	13,708
Delhi	70	2,513	31	11,524	8,969	15,886	1,433	40,426
Minor Administrations	....	5	....	5,724	2,831	7,722	562	16,844
British India	11,433	107,635	23,563	1,195,290	1,187,081	10,147,617	401,556	13,074,175

Province.	Number of Students in Institutions for Females.						
	In Arts Colleges.	In Professional Colleges.	In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.	In Primary Schools.	In Special Schools.	Total.
Assam	171	....	5,201	7,620	40,265	2,567	55,824
Bengal	1,199	30	23,145	23,135	342,938	7,617	398,064
Bihar	125	....	4,809	8,826	68,863	827	83,450
Bombay	45	....	26,873	4,567	232,487	7,421	271,393
Central Provinces and Berar ..	55	....	1,243	10,211	42,491	947	54,947
Madras	973	100	30,131	6,967	423,614	6,536	468,330
North-West Frontier Province ..	20	....	1,208	7,558	11,581	62	20,429
Orissa	27	....	650	1,960	12,294	100	15,031
Punjab	1,225	648	18,590	57,984	139,354	2,513	220,314
Sind	....	....	4,399	1,980	33,972	653	40,104
United Provinces	872	57	18,423	63,319	76,854	1,962	167,487
Ajmer-Merwara	20	....	718	378	4,599	44	5,759
Baluchistan	....	....	620	481	534	....	1,635
Bangalore	....	....	2,866	1,540	3,460	38	7,904
Coorg	....	....	563	....	92	....	655
Delhi	349	178	3,424	3,757	8,345	233	16,286
Minor Administrations	....	....	1,693	1,467	4,998	89	8,247
British India ..	5,081	1,022	144,556	205,850	1,446,741	31,609	1,834,859

(iv) *Expenditure on Education*, 1942-43.

Province.	Total Expenditure.			Percentage of Expenditure from (1942-43).				Annual Average cost per Scholar (1942-43).															
	1941-42.	1942-43.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Government Funds.	Local Funds.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Government Funds.			Local Funds. (a)			Fees.			Other Sources.			Total cost.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	%	%	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Assam	73,67,273	67,12,331	- 6,54,942	50·3	12·4	1·3	9·0	7	13	7	1	10	3	2	8	10	1	3	2	13	3	10
Bengal	5,46,12,831	5,38,92,219	—7,20,612	34·4	15·3	37·4	14·9	4	14	5	1	14	5	5	4	10	2	1	7	14	3	2
Bihar	1,89,10,591	1,89,78,889	+68,298	27·2	28·5	29·3	15·0	4	15	1	5	2	9	5	5	3	2	11	6	18	2	7
Bombay	4,87,04,798	4,94,24,338	+7,19,540	42·6	16·9	28·1	12·4	11	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	27	0	0
Central Provinces & Berar	1,20,68,122	1,23,80,024	+3,11,902	40·4	28·5	20·8	10·3	9	10	10	6	13	1	4	15	11	2	7	8	23	15	6
Madras	6,18,30,881	6,53,24,890	+34,94,009	48·3	14·2	21·2	16·3	9	10	1	2	13	2	4	3	6	3	3	10	19	14	8
N.-W. Frontier Province	33,73,645	34,83,948	+1,10,303	66·9	11·5	13·5	8·1	18	4	5	3	6	2	4	5	1	1	15	1	27	14	9
Orissa	42,94,691	43,88,403	+93,712	63·0	7·2	18·5	11·3	8	4	7	0	15	3	7	6	10	1	7	7	13	2	3
Punjab	3,54,61,219	3,77,59,340	+22,98,121	46·3	14·3	29·0	10·4	13	9	11	4	3	2	8	8	4	3	1	2	29	6	7
Sind	73,65,481	74,21,531	+66,050	45·2	21·7	22·2	10·9	16	9	6	8	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	36	0	0
United Provinces ..	4,63,75,422	4,62,98,067	- 77,355	50·2	11·7	22·9	15·2	13	6	7	3	1	11	6	1	10	4	1	1	26	11	5
Ajmer-Merwara	13,81,966	14 76,701	+94,735	43·0	6·4	26·1	24·5	21	11	2	3	4	10	13	3	2	12	6	5	50	9	7
Baluchistan	9,15,172	6,90,497	- 2,24,675	64·3	15·4	12·5	7·8	45	10	0	10	14	0	8	13	0	5	8	0	70	13	0
Bangalore	11,09,455	11,85,176	+75,721	27·5	6·3	44·0	22·2	16	3	6	3	11	6	25	14	8	13	1	10	58	15	6
Coorg	2,42,951	2,73,921	+30,970	46·3	23·3	25·0	5·4	8	13	1	4	7	1	4	12	2	1	0	7	19	0	11
Delhi	32,15,193	49,79,213	+17,64,020	50·0	11·6	25·0	13·4	43	13	11	10	2	7	21	15	2	11	13	1	87	12	9
Minor Administrations ..	13,49,852	14,62,592	+1,12,740	23·2	5·3	36·5	35·0	13	8	5	3	0	10	21	4	9	20	6	8	58	4	8
British India ..	30,85,79,543	31,61,42,080	+75,62,537	43·9	15·4	26·8	13·9	9	5	6	3	4	4	5	10	9	2	15	2	21	3	3

(a) Includes both District Board and Municipal Funds.

BOY SCOUTS.

The Boy Scouts movement initiated in England by the late Lord Baden-Powell (the Chief Scout), has spread widely in India, both among Europeans and Indians. The Viceroy is Chief Scout for India and the heads of Provinces and States are Chief Scouts in their own areas. The aim of the Association is to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character—training them in habits of observation, obedience and self-reliance—inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others—and teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves. The Association is now directly affiliated with the Boy Scouts International Bureau.

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M. N. Zutshi, B.A. (Sirohi).

The Boy Scouts Association in India, General Headquarters.—Census 1943-1944.

GRAND SUMMARY

Name.	1943 Grand total all ranks.	1944 Grand total all ranks.	Name.	1943 Grand total all ranks.	1944 Grand total all ranks.
1 Assam	19,219	*19,219	10 Delhi	2,686	2,821
2 Baluchistan ..	853	1,077	11 Eastern States Agency	17,341	20,606
3 Bangalore ..	1,383	1,528	12 Hyderabad Br. Ad. Areas ..	1,832	1,863
4 Bengal	15,468	16,227	13 Madras	16,130	25,241
5 Bihar	13,133	20,572	14 N.W.F.P. ..	8,898	9,692
6 Bombay	17,935	21,045	15 Orissa	2,668	3,308
7 Central India ..	639	646	16 Punjab	99,404	99,438
8 C. P. & Berar ..	5,134	8,786	17 Rajputana ..	1,046	967
9 Coorg	327	349			

The Boy Scouts Association in India, General Headquarters.—Census 1943-1944—*contd.*

GRAND SUMMARY

Name.	1943 Grand total all ranks.	1944 Grand total all ranks.	Name.	1943 Grand total all ranks.	1944 Grand total all ranks.
18 Sind	14,142	14,268	44 Karauli State ..	265	299
19 United Provinces	27,085	32,659	45 Khilchipur State	163	77
20 Western India States Agency ..	986	413	46 Kishengarh State	194	216
21 Alwar State ..	1,960	2,014	47 Kolhapur State	5,120	5,454
22 Baghat State .	135	120	48 Kurwai State ..	75	75
23 Barwani State .	930	912	49 Kutch State ..	746	1,125
24 Benares State .	351	358	50 Marwar State ..	6,611	6,975
25 Bharatpur State	1,582	1,923	51 Mewar State ..	533	1,636
26 Bhopal State .	728	816	52 Mysore State ..	24,531	27,073
27 Bijawar State .	112	115	53 Nagod State .	97	94
28 Bundi State .	507	623	54 Narsingarh State	83	83
29 Cambay State .	.	40	55 Nawanagar State .	827	784
30 Chhatarpur State	619	619	56 Orchha State** .	..	..
31 Charkhari State	218	525	57 Patiala State .	6,043	6,571
32 Cochin State .	3,209	3,369	58 Pudukkottai State	870	1,043
33 Datia State .	981	995	59 Rajgarh State ..	408	300
34 Dewas State (Senior)	350	306	60 Rampur State ..	67	67
35 Dhar State .	402	425	61 Ratlam State ..	..	104
36 Dhenkanal State .	..	2,513	62 Sailana State ..	107	107
37 Jaipur State ..	7,021	7,331	63 Sangli State ..	1,223	1,121
38 Jammu & Kashmir State ..	8,243	8,243	64 Sawantwadi State	381	317
39 Jasdan State ..	137	108	65 Shahpura State .	79	94
40 Jath State ..	457	477	66 Sirohi State ..	592	690
41 Jhabua State ..	80	64	67 Tonk State ..	178	172
42 Jhalawar State ..	137	295	68 Travancore State	4,918	4,942
43 Junagadh State .	1,597	1,686	69 General Headquarters	3	3
			Grand Total ..	3,50,201	3,96,570

*Last year's figures.
**Figures not received.

The Co-operative Movement.

Rural Poverty.—The outstanding feature of Indian rural economy that is bound to arrest the attention of any observer is the appalling poverty of the rural population. The various estimates, official and non-official, that have been made of the income per head of population in India at various times leave the matter absolutely in no doubt. The Central Banking Enquiry Committee estimates that the average income of an agriculturist in British India does not work out at a higher figure than Rs. 42 a year. The vast magnitude of this evil will be better realised when we take into account the predominance of the agricultural population in India. In 1891, 61 per cent. of the total population of the country lived on agriculture; this percentage rose to 66 in 1901 and to 73 per cent. in 1921; in 1931 the percentage fell to 67 and in 1941 a little further lower. The poverty of the agriculturist may be due to a variety of causes, but it would appear that agriculture has in a large measure ceased to be an industry worked for profit; the cultivator labours not for a net return but for subsistence. The extent of an **average holding**, which works out at about 6 acres, for an agricultural family of 5 persons is too inadequate to maintain it in ordinary comfort even with the low standard of living which is so characteristic of India's rural population. Moreover, Indian cultivation is in a large measure exposed to the vicissitudes of seasons and the VAGARIES OF THE MONSOON. In every 5 years there is but one good year, one bad year and three indifferent years. These unfavourable conditions might be mitigated to some extent by a well conceived policy of **irrigation** by the State; but so far, of the total cultivated area in the country, about 16 per cent. only has irrigation facilities from rivers, tanks or wells while the remaining 84 per cent. depends merely on rainfall. Thus the frequency of failure of crops, owing to drought and floods, frost and pests, coupled with the low vitality and high mortality of the live-stock, render the economic position of the cultivator worse still. The inadequacy of the **subsidiary occupations** to supplement the slender income from agriculture contributes further to his extreme economic weakness. He has sufficient spare time on his hands to devote himself to subsidiary occupations but he has been exposed to the full blast of competition of forces from the rest of the world and many of the industries on which he relied in the past have suffered largely from, or been wiped out by the competition of machine-made articles. He is now being drawn steadily into the sphere of influence of markets both national and international and he has neither the organisation nor the credit facilities to help him as in countries like the United States of America and Canada and several European countries. Though the recent rise in the prices of agricultural products has benefited him, his position remains essentially weak. In addition to these numerous difficulties, the Indian agriculturist has another serious handicap in this that he is largely illiterate. The percentage of literacy in India is still very low being only 13 per cent. and any progress in agriculture is well nigh impossible without the background of general education. All these factors lead to the most outstanding feature of Indian rural economy—the chronic and almost hopeless INDEBTEDNESS of the cultivator.

Rural Indebtedness.—The Central Banking Enquiry Committee has estimated that the total rural indebtedness in India is about Rs.900 crores. Though indebtedness of the agricultural population has continued from oldtimes, it is acknowledged that it has risen considerably during the last century and more especially during the last 50 years. This colossal burden of debt is the root problem which has got to be faced in any attempt towards the economic regeneration of the masses. A peculiar feature of this indebtedness is that the debt which remains unpaid during the lifetime of the cultivator who contracted it passes on as a burden to his heirs, so that many agriculturists start their career with a heavy burden of ancestral debt which they in their turn pass on with some further increase to their successors. Ignorance and improvidence extravagance and conservatism have further been held forth as the reasons for the continued growth of this heavy load. A marriage festival in the family tempts him to launch out into extravagance while funeral feasts prove no less costly. All these factors—the uneconomic nature of the agricultural industry, chronic and heavy indebtedness and illiteracy form a thoroughly depressive background of Indian rural economy.

Genesis of the Movement.—It is no wonder, under the circumstances detailed above to find that the Indian agriculturist has constant recourse to borrowing and that too not only for any land improvement that he may contemplate but for his current agricultural needs as also for periodical unproductive purposes such as weddings and funeral feasts. The absence of any banking organisation in the country-side has driven him into the arms of the **sowcar** or the mahajan who, while proving a very accommodating person, has exercised a grip on him from which it has been found almost impossible to extricate him. The usurious rates of interest charged, coupled with various devices which increase still further the actual rate of interest, and the numerous services which the sowcar performs as a retail tradesman and the buyer of his produce, make him the dominant force in the village, reducing the agriculturist to the position of a serf, toiling for generation after generation, without ever hoping for a release from his clutches, getting bare subsistence as a reward for all the trouble that he might take and therefore becoming listless, fatalistic and absolutely unprogressive. In 1883 the Land Improvements Loans Act was passed and this was followed in the next year by the Agriculturists Loan Act enabling Government to advance loans repayable by easy instalments and at low rates of interest for improvements and also for current agricultural needs. In 1892 Sir Frederick Nicholson submitted a report to the Madras Government

n the possibility of introducing land and agri-ultural banks and the discussion thus initiated y him was continued by Mr. Dupernex of the . P., in his "Peoples Banks for Northern ndia". The caste system of the Hindus and he ideas of common brotherhood among the oslems were evidences of the peoples' natural ptitude for co-operation and the *nidhis* of outhern India furnished a practical proof of is aptitude. The Government of India in 901 appointed a committee to consider the uestion of the establishment of agricultural anks in India and the report of this committee sulted in the passing of the Co-operative Credit ocieties' Act of 1904. The co-operative move-ent was thus launched in India on the 25th arch, 1904. The Act aimed at encouraging rift, self-help and co-operation amongst griculturists, artisans and persons of limited eans and the societies that were to be started ere intended to be small simple credit societies r small and simple folks with simple needs nd requiring small sums only. Knowledge f and confidence in their fellow members which re the keynote of success were ensured by roviding that a society should consist of persons esiding in the same town or village or group f villages and should be members of the same ribe, class or caste. In order to provide facil-ies in urban areas for the small man, urban ocieties were also permitted. The Act intro-uced the principle of unlimited liability for ural societies. The local Governments were mpowered to appoint special officers called egistrars of Co-operative Societies, whose duty would be to register societies formed under he Act, to get the accounts of such societies udited by a member of their staff and in eneral to see that the societies worked well he seed thus sown has grown to-day in the ourse of 40 years into a fine tree with twigs nd branches, spread out in many directions. espite of several weaknesses in the co-operative ovement in India to-day, it is beyond dispute hat the movement has been a powerful instru-ent towards the awakening of the country-side nd has led to a steady improvement in various irections of the life of the Indian cultivator. oreover, the use of the vote, the elective ystem, self-help, self-reliance, compromises ives and takes, work on an organised plan anding of angularities are great items in the aining up of a citizen and the co-operative ocieties have been great schools for political nd civic education. Since the launching of he movement in 1904, there have been amend-ents of the co-operative law and committees nd commissions of enquiry to remedy defects nd to suggest further lines of action.

Growth of Co-operation.—In the first few ears of the movement the number of societies rew up very slowly but the growth was consi-erably accelerated from 1910 and the average umber of societies from 1910 to 1915 was about 2,000. The pace of growth still further quick-ned and now there are 1,26,305 agricultural ocieties and 18,819 non-agricultural ones. Table 1 shows the distribution of these ocieties by provinces. It will appear from the able that progress in different parts of India as not been uniform. Bengal, the Punjab, he United Provinces, and Madras have the argest Number of Societies—while the other major provinces like Bombay, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Assam show distinctly smaller figures. The Punjab with 26,810 societies stands first in the number of societies (92·4) per one lakh inhabitants, while Bengal which has a larger number of societies than the Punjab stands second in that respect with 67·5. The progress in smaller areas, like Coorg and Ajmer-Merwara, must be regarded as very satisfactory in view of their small population, since the number of societies per one lakh inhabitants works out in their case at 160·0 and 127·6 respectively. It is satisfactory to note that the co-operative movement has spread not only among the British Indian Provinces but also in Indian States and compared to the total population, Kashmir, Gwalior and Indore lead in this matter though the premier States of Mysore, Baroda and Hyderabad have also made considerable progress. Even more instructive are the figures in Table 2. The total **number of members** of primary societies stands on the 30th of June 1943 at 69 lakhs. Taking the normal family at a little under 5, it is clear, therefore, that about 3¼ crores of the people of India are being served by this movement. There is no single movement in the country fraught with such tremendous possibilities for the uplift of masses as the co-operative movement and there is no single movement with such a large percentage of the population affected by it. Though the Punjab leads in the number of members of societies, 37·0 per one thousand inhabitants, Bombay comes next with 33·8, while Madras, Bengal and Sind rank thereafter. This shows that the size of societies varies in different Provinces and that Bombay, while having a smaller number of societies, has a larger average of membership per society as compared with the other Provinces of British India. Of the smaller areas, Coorg takes a leading place with 128·4 members per one thousand inhabitants, while Travancore has an average of 28·8. Membership is a much better test in many respects of progress than the number of societies and from this point of view, the progress in the Punjab, Bombay, Coorg, Travancore and Ajmer-Merwara must be regarded as distinctly satisfactory. There is, however, a third aspect also of the growth of the movement. Merely the number of societies, or the membership in the societies is not an index of the work that is being done and of the benefits which are being conferred by the movement on the population affected. The societies are predominantly credit organisations or rather small banking institutions and the part that they play can be better appreciated from their **working capital** than from merely the number of members. In this direction the marvellous progress so far achieved by the movement should also be noted. From about Rs. 68 lakhs, which was the average up to 1910, the working capital has advanced very rapidly and stands to-day at more than Rs 1.21 crores. It is pleasing to note from Table 3 that this large sum has been derived mostly from non-Government sources. The share capital, reserve fund and deposits from members together contribute about Rs. 48 crores and this is really owned capital or the members, own money. The provincial or central banks and other societies contribute a little less—31 crores while the non-members or the outside public contribute about 34 crores. This latter

item shows to a remarkable extent the growth of public confidence in co-operative institutions and speaks well in general of the management of the societies and the very useful purpose they serve in the banking organisation of the country. The distribution of the working capital by Provinces and States gives us a further insight into the progress made in this direction by the co-operative movement in different parts of India. Bombay and Sind lead in this respect with 164 and 124 annas per head of population respectively. The Punjab is a close third with 101. Madras and Bengal fall behind with 90 and 55 respectively. Among the smaller areas, Coorg comes out first with 196 annas per head of population while Ajmer-Merwara comes second with 167. Of the Indian States, Indore takes the first place with 85, while Mysore, Baroda and Cochin follow with 66, 71, and 58 respectively. Bombay stands an easy first in the matter of deposits from members which amount to over four crores out of a total working capital of 22 crores and this is one of the best tests of the success of a co-operative society. It is obvious from a glance at the figures in the tables that there has been very rapid progress in the number of societies, in their membership and in the working capital of these societies. The Punjab, generally speaking, leads in many respects with Bombay coming close behind. The smaller areas and the Indian States have also achieved considerable progress though the movement there started comparatively later. The agricultural societies predominate in all the Provinces and States while non-agricultural, that is, urban societies show a much slower development. While there is much room for satisfaction at the phenomenal growth of the movement in rural and urban areas, it must be admitted, however, that merely the figures of the number, membership and working capital are not enough to base conclusions upon. But before we proceed further, we must now explain the chief component parts of the structure, as it has now been built up, of the co-operative movement in the country.

Financial Structure of the Movement.—Apart from the comparatively few co-operative societies at present working in India for non-credit purposes, it must be recognised that whether in urban or rural areas, a co-operative society largely means a small bank or a credit institution for providing financial accommodation to its members on a co-operative basis. Of these credit institutions, by far the greater proportion is rural. The rural credit society has, for its main purpose, the financing of the agriculturist and as such it needs funds. The original idea of co-operative credit lies in making available to the needy the surplus of the well-to-do brethren through the medium of the society but in Indian villages, the well-to-do and the needy rather form distinct groups, the former playing or trying to play the sowcar. Thus instead of comprising more or less all sections of the population of the village, the society is very largely made up of the needy section. Even otherwise the slender savings of the well-to-do would not be enough to meet the wants of the needy and each village society is not, therefore, able to be self-sufficient, making available the deposits of its well-to-do members as loans for the needy ones. The heavy of unproductive debt of the average In farmer his habit of investing his savings, if in lands and ornaments, and his illite and consequent lack of the banking h soon made it apparent that the rural c societies could not be expected to raise required funds in deposits either from mem or locally. The question of funds for the wor of a rural Co-operative Society thus becom vital question indeed. Central banks *therefore* been brought into existence the district headquarters in order to money from towns and make them avail to the primary rural societies. Follow up the idea further, it has been found ne sary to have a provincial bank at the provin headquarters to serve as a balancing centre the central banks and to make available la funds for the primary societies through central banking institutions. The finan structure of the co-operative movement is t largely composed of three parts—(*i*) the Agri tural Credit Society, (*ii*) the Central Financ Agencies, and (*iii*) the Provincial Banks. Ob ously one more part in the structure se possible and desirable, namely, an Apex India Co-operative Bank. So far, howe such an All-India Bank has not been star and the provincial banks have been content v an All-India Provincial Co-operative Ban Association.

Agricultural Credit Societies.—The cess of these societies is closely related their very peculiar constitutions In an ordi joint stock company, a member is liable to the extent of the value of his share hol and his liability is therefore limited ; but in case of agricultural credit societies, the liab is unlimited, that is to say, members are jo and severally liable to the creditors of the soc for the full amount of the debts incurred b Such a liability would never be acceptabl any person, unless he was imbued with broader vision of brotherhood between mem and unless he himself had an active voic the management of the society and had a r or less full knowledge of the character antecedents of his fellow members. Co-op tive credit is the capitalisation of character unlimited liability is the great instrumen secure the admission into a society as mem of these persons only, who by their char and antecedents deserve to be taken into brotherhood which imposes such an oblig as unlimited liability on all, so that they e swim or sink together. To secure suc therefore, the proper selection of membe of the utmost importance ; and it has unfortunate that in India this has been in practice as well kept in as it should have been, in the eager desi promote the formation of more and yet societies.

Credit is a blessing only if turned to produ account ; if used up for unproductive pur it is a curse. It would enrich the pro but it would only impoverish the cons It is capable of fruitful employment b intelligent but it leads the illiterate and ignorant towards perdition. The Indian ag turist needs money for productive pur

as his current agricultural needs, land
rovement, purchase of stock and imple-
ts, natures and seeds as also for unproduc-
purposes, such as repayment of old debts,
dings and funerals. He thus requires
it not only as a producer but also as a
-umer—a producer who hardly makes profits
his industry and a consumer who has no
savings to enable him to tide over a bad
od, but who is a perpetual borrower ready
live for to-day and letting to-morrow
care of itself. He is besides ignorant and
erate and though sufficiently conversant with
routine of his industry, hardly awake to
need or scope for improvements in his
hods. In such circumstances, it is
erative for the management of the rural
perative society very carefully to scrutinise
loan applications and examine the purpose
which loans have been asked and to see
fully that the loan when sanctioned is used
the specific purpose. And yet, it is in this
ect that there is considerable scope for
rovement.

he funds of an agricultural credit society
raised from entrance fees, share capital
osits or loans from non-members, loans
n the central or provincial banks, loans from
ernment and the reserve fund. The income
n entrance fees and share capital is small
pared with the financial requirements of
members. The large sources from which
is are derived are deposits and loans. The
ime of deposits which a society is able to
ire on terms offered by it is an index of the
sure of the public confidence it has inspired
the soundness and the stability of its financial
ition. The ideal placed before these societies
he development of members' deposits to the
nt of making the society financially self-
icient. These deposits by members further
e the purpose of stimulating thrift and
ing habit among them, and are, therefore,
nently desirable. Attempts are every-
re made to encourage them, but the response
been small, except in the province of Bombay,
re they form one fifth of the total working
ital. Loans from central banks therefore
nish the bulk of the working capital of these
icultural credit societies at present.

ow dividends and voluntary services result-
in low cost of management have made it
sible to divert a substantial proportion of
profits of these societies to reserve funds,
thereby provide against unforeseen losses,
debts and losses on the realisation of certain
ts such as by investment depreciation.
general practice in regard to the use of
reserve fund in the business of the
ieties is that it is used as ordinary working
ital.

The funds collected by the agricultural
ieties in India at present are by no means
gligible. They aggregate to about 31 crores
rupees. Their financial position as on the
th of June 1943 stood thus:—

	In thousands of rupees.
Share capital	4,45,24
Reserve and other Funds ..	8,82,36
Deposits	2,84,89
Loans	12,95,98
Total Working Capital ..	29,08,47

The figures show that these tiny agricultural societies in India work with about Rs. 16 crores of their own capital (including members' deposits in this head) as against their outside borrowed capital of about Rs. 13 crores. The owned capital was thus about 55·2 per cent. of their total working capital, and this proportion is rising steadily as years pass by.

Central Financing Agencies.—The formation of banks in urban areas on co-operative principles, with the sole object of raising funds for advances to societies having been found necessary to place the financial structure of the movement on a sound basis, the Co-operative Act of 1904 was amended in 1912 and the Co-operative Societies Act II of that year provided for the registration of central banks with the sole object of financing societies. Soon thereafter the number of central financing agencies grew rapidly all over the country, especially in the Punjab, Bengal and the United Provinces. The function of these central societies was not only to supply the required capital to the primary societies but also to make the surplus resources of some societies available for other societies suffering from a deficiency of funds and to provide proper guidance and inspection over them. On the 30th June 1943 the number of central banks was 589.

There are four main sources from which a central bank derives its working capital which stood in 1942-43 at 32·8 crores: (*a*) Share capital, (*b*) Reserve, (*c*) Deposits, (*d*) Loans.

The paid up share capital and reserves of central banks constitute the owned resources of these banks as distinguished from borrowed resources and provide the guarantee fund against which additional funds are raised by them in the shape of deposits or loans. It is usual to prescribe a suitable proportion between the owned and borrowed resources of central banks in each province. The most usual proportion observed in practice between the borrowed and owned resources in all parts of the country is 1 to 8. Deposits from members and non-members constitute the bulk of the borrowed capital of central banks. The total amount of deposits held by central banks in the year 1942-43 from individuals and other sources amounted to Rs. 16·7 crores and from primary societies to Rs. 5 crores. Deposits in central banks are mainly of two kinds, *viz.*, savings and fixed. Current deposits are not universal but confined only to selected central banks in selected areas. The principle usually observed by these banks is not to grant loans to societies for periods longer than those for which deposits are available and where loans for long periods are advanced, the periods of deposits are also comparatively long. In addition to funds obtained by deposits, central banks raise loans either from outside banks, from other central banks, from the local provincial bank or from Government. The total amount of loans held by the central banks in 1942-43 from outside banks, from other co-operative banks and from the provincial banks was Rs. 3·1 crores and from Government Rs. 66 lakhs. Central Banks do not directly borrow loans from Government; the central banks of Indian States, excepting Mysore and Baroda and Cochin do to a greater or less extent hold loans from Government, while in Gwalior, loans from

Government constitute the most important item of the total working capital. Borrowings from outside banks are generally confined to accommodation obtained from the Imperial Bank of India against Government Securities or Promissory Notes executed by societies in favour of the central bank and endorsed by the latter in favour of the Imperial Bank. This accommodation is, however, limited and advances from other joint stock banks are also now rare. The main source of loans is, therefore, the provincial bank, and where a provincial bank exists, the central banks are generally prohibited from having any direct dealings with either the Imperial Bank or any other joint stock bank or with one another. This rule is, however, not rigidly observed in the Punjab and Madras. Several central banks in the country, due to their long standing, now possess sufficient resources to be independent of any outside financial assistance but they all continue credit arrangements mainly with the provincial bank on which they rely for emergencies.

In the initial stages, several central banks developed from ordinary urban societies which granted advances to individual shareholders. A few of such central banks have continued the practice and the amount advanced by central banks to individual members during the year 1942-43 was Rs. 3 crores chiefly in Bombay, the Punjab and Madras. This practice, however, is gradually being abandoned as the chief function of a central bank is to finance societies and to serve as their balancing centre. The total advances made by central banks to societies at the end of the year 1942-43 amounted to over Rs. 18.0 crores.

After meeting management expenses the profits of central banks are distributed as allocations to reserves and dividends to shareholders. The combined net profits of the 589 central banks of the country during the year 1942-43 amounted to Rs. 45 lakhs on the total working capital of Rs. 33 crores; the rate of dividend paid varied from 3 to 6 per cent. in different parts of the country but the most usual rate paid was 4 per cent. per annum.

Provincial Co-operative Banks.—In India, at present, all the major Provinces except the United Provinces have apex banks functioning in them. There are apex institutions in two of the Indian States, Mysore and Hyderabad, though in the others also there are institutions corresponding to the apex bank or functioning as such. There are 10 such institutions in all out of which 8 are in British India and two in the Indian States. The constitutions of these institutions vary considerably; but the functions of all these institutions are more or less the same, namely, the co-ordination of the work of the central banks and provincialisation of finance in them. It is found that in a large majority of the apex banks the constitution is a mixed one, that is, both in the general body of the banks as well as in the directorate, there are individual shareholders as well as representatives of co-operative societies and central banks.

All apex banks both in British India and in the Indian States depend for their working capital largely on deposits from the affiliated co-operative societies as also from the public. It is, therefore, thought necessary to insis upon the maintenance of fluid resources on certain scale and in some Provinces the Goverr ment of the Province has prescribed definit rules with regard to the maintenance of flui resources. The period for which deposits ar accepted determines the maximum period fc which they can lend out these borrowed fund to their clients, and in every Province the ape bank has fixed for itself a maximum term beyond which no loans are, in genera sanctioned to the borrowing client. Th following figures will clearly show the positio and transactions of the apex banks in 1942-43:-

Provincial Banks, 1942-43.

	In thousanc of rupees
Working Capital—	
Share Capital	78,41
Reserve and other funds	1,55,09
Deposits and loans—	
from individuals	7,29,12
from Provincial and Central banks	4,91,76
from societies	2,39,78
from Government	53,90
Total ..	17,48,06
Loans made during the year to—	
Individuals	3,95,33
Banks and societies	6,00,27
Total ..	9,95,60
Loans due by—	
Individuals	1,22,93
Banks and societies	4,41,16
Total ..	5,64,09

While accepting deposits from co-operati banks and the general public, most of the ap banks have also dealings in current accou with the latter. The Punjab bank does n encourage such accounts with individual nc members, as it does not wish to enter in competition with central banks. Apex ban also generally carry on ordinary banking bu ness, such as collecting hundis and dividen from companies and collecting the pay a pensions of public servants. The provinc banks of Bombay, Madras and the Punjab ha floated long-term debentures. The Bomb bank has so far issued debentures of the val of Rs. 9·8 lakhs and these debentures are rec nised as a trustee security. The bank at Mad has floated debentures of the value of 2·18 lak on the security of a floating charge of the gene assets of the bank, while the Punjab bank i issued debentures of the value of 5 lakhs. In every banking institution, these banks a are frequently troubled with surpluses a deficits, though at different times in the differe institutions. There is therefore interlendi of surplus funds between these apex bank and during the period of shortage of fun deposits are accepted from surplusing banl

some of them call for special season deposits wing favourable rates of interest to tide the period of shortage. The All-India rincial Co-operative Banks' Association ples the member banks to ascertain which tem are surplusing in the period and by espondence to arrange for inter-provincial owings.

verdues.—Among the most important tests he success or otherwise of a co-operative it society is undoubtedly the promptness payment of loans by members and it is in respect that one has to recognise that in a the societies have not attained any very t measure of success. On the 30th June , the overdue loans in agricultural societies amounted to Rs. 9,08,72,260 as compared with Rs. 10,01,80,460 the year before; the working capital of the agricultural societies was Rs. 29,08,46,901; the loans due by individuals were Rs. 19,97,93,596. The overdue loans were therefore 31 per cent. of the working capital and 45 per cent. of the total loans due by individuals. The position is, however, rendered more serious when one realises that the figures are considerably obscured by book entries and extensions of the date of repayment and in some cases, by the farmers' borrowing from the *sowcar* to pay the society's dues and that the percentages represent merely an average for all-India. The following table shows the position by different provinces on the 30th June 1943.

Overdue Loans in Agricultural Societies, 1942-43
(in lakhs of rupees.)

Province.	Working Capital.	Loans due by individuals.	Overdue loans by individuals.	Percentage of overdue loans to	
				Working capital.	Loans due.
ras	5,27	3,94	1,01	19	28
bay	3,11	2,36	94	30	40
.. .. ..	86	48	36	42	75
al	6,06	3,44	3,09	51	90
r	1,24	78	70	56	90
a	50	34	25	50	74
ed Provinces	1,42	94	26	18	28
ab	5,67	4,46	86	15	19
al Provinces and rar	62	46	21	34	46
m	21	11	10	48	91
re	47	33	18	38	55
da	53	34	6	11	18
erabad	93	61	39	42	64
lor	51	42	29	57	69
mir	49	34	13	27	38
ancore	29	20	16	55	80
re	35	31	..	..	..
rs	55	42	10	18	24
Total ..	29,08	19,98	9,09	31	45

ie position since June 1933 has grown more us, since the fall of prices of agricultural uce and the world crisis and trade dep- on reduced the repaying capacity of agricultural borrower considerably and ased the terrible load of overdue loans in credit societies. This continued growth verdue loans is an ominous portent and cts very badly on the soundness of the co-operative structure. The loans having been based on the basis of the assets of members, the ultimate solvency of the societies is beyond dispute; but severe pressure on members and the consequent wholesale liquidation of societies would react very seriously both politically and economically. The causes that have led to this phenomenon, which menaces the entire existence of the co-operative movement, are chiefly to be

found in not basing the loans sanctioned on the repaying capacity of the borrowing member in sanctioning loans for unproductive though perhaps necessary social or domestic purposes or for the redemption of old debts and generally in the uneconomic nature of the agricultural industry. The loose scrutiny of the purposes stated in the loan applications and the absence of a careful watch on the way the loan is spent by the members, which must be the case where almost every member is a borrower or a surety to other borrowers and where the societies are composed almost wholly of the needy section of the village, the well-to-do standing aloof, the remissness in exerting pressure and in taking action against the defaulter, even when he is wilfully defaulting, add considerably to the growth of this menace of excessive overdues. The central financing agencies are more concerned with the assets that in the last resort are the security for their lendings and, with more funds than they could use, are more eager even than the Registrar himself for organising new credit societies.

The position has been eased considerably by the recent rise in the prices of agricultural produce under war conditions; but temporary relief is no solution and care will have to be taken so that the earning capacity of the agriculturist is increased by linking up credit with co-operative marketing and by the development of subsidiary industries or secondary occupations for him in his leisure.

Land Mortgage Banks.—The loans advanced by co-operative societies to their members and by the central financing agencies to their constituent societies are, from the very nature of the source from which they derive the bulk of their finance, for short or intermediate terms only. By concentrating upon the growth and multiplication of rural credit societies and thus upon facilities for short and intermediate term loans, the co-operative movement did not provide for the redemption of old debts or for increasing the earnings of agriculturists which alone would prevent any further increase in their debts and pave the way for the paying off of the old ones. It does not seem to have been adequately realised that the removal or the lightening of the heavy load of indebtedness does not depend so much upon the easy terms on which co-operative finance can be made available, as upon the ascertainment of the amount of individual indebtedness to the *sowcar*, upon so fully financing the agriculturists that they could be prevented from resorting to the *sowcar* any more, and above all on making agriculture an industry sufficiently paying to leave a little saving after all legitimate current expenditure on agriculture and the household has been met, so that this saving could be applied to the liquidation of old debts. The mistaken notion associated with the start of the movement that co-operative credit could serve this purpose and which has clung more or less till now as evidenced by permitting this purpose to be regarded as a legitimate purpose for loans is largely responsible for increasing the load yet further. Short or intermediate term loans can, if judiciously employed, prevent any further increase in the burden, though even that in the present state of uneconomic agriculture seems scarcely possible; but it cannot leave any adequate marg of saving which could be employed to rede past follies or misfortune. The *sowcar*, it often forgotten, is the village retailer as also t purchaser of the villagers' produce and what cannot recover from the borrower by way interest or the part payment of the princi of the loans, he can more than make good on t threshing floor or in his shop. The co-operat movement by concentration on the credit s has attacked him on one front only, so that t risks of non-payment are saddled on the soci while the profits of the merchant and the re shop-keeper are still enjoyed by the *sowc* the attack ought to have been on all fron However, under the circumstances, the clarifi tion of the situation of indebtedness is m desirable as a preliminary towards tackling important questions of the redemption of debts. The Indian Central Banking Enqu Committee has wisely emphasised the need fo vigorous policy of debt conciliation on a vol tary basis and for exploring the possibility undertaking legislation to secure, if need be, settlement of debts on a compulsory basis. simple Rural Insolvency Act as recommend by the Royal Commission on Agriculture endorsed by the Central Banking Commit would also be an important step towards libe ting those who have already given up all t assets, from the incubus of ancestral and debts, so that at least they and their heirs co start with a clean slate. In any case, the n for long term loans to the agriculturists land improvement and for the redemption old debts seems obvious, and it has now b recognised that the time has come for the pr sion of this facility by the starting of l mortgage banks.

There are three main types of such ban The strictly co-operative type is an associat of borrowers who raise credit by the issue mortgage bonds bearing interest and m payable to bearer. The commercial t works for profit and declares divide The third type—the quasi co-operative—h mixed membership of borrowers and n borrowers, operating over fairly large areas formed with share capital and on a limi liability basis. The banks organised so fa India are, in a sense, of the co-operative t though strictly speaking they belong to quasi co-operative variety, admitting as t do to the membership a few non-borrow individuals for attracting initial capital as as business talent, organising capacity efficient management.

At present there are 10 co-operative l mortgage banks in the Punjab. Two of t operate over whole districts, the rest con their operations to a single tehsil. Bom has 17 land mortgage societies and a Provin Land Mortgage Bank, which have successfully carrying on their business. Be has 10, Assam has 4, while Madras has primary land mortgage banks and a cen land mortgage bank. It is too early pronounce on the success or others of these few banks. Among the objects which these banks advance loans are the rede tion of old debts, improvement of land method of cultivation and the purchase of l

ocial cases. The Central Banking Com- e think, however, that for a long time to the resources of these institutions will be ly required for enabling the cultivator to m his land and his house from mortgage o pay off his old debts. One feels, however, mely doubtful whether the emphasis should s laid on the intensive and extensive develop- of agriculture, since as pointed out above, s agriculture becomes a paying industry, the aption is impracticable and illusory. The of the funds of these banks will have to be i by debentures and for these purposes there have to be in the Provinces central land gage banks as in Madras and in Bombay. rnment will have also to render assistance ese institutions for the success of the ture issue, and its guaranteeing the st as in the Punjab ought to meet asonable needs, though in special cases would not be much harm in the Govern- purchasing debentures of a certain . While mutual knowledge of and ol over one another among members is the ent feature in the case of the unlimited ity credit society, the insistence in the of a land mortgage bank with limited ity is on the capacity and business habits e directorate, in order to ensure sound tion of security, careful investigation of , correct assessment of borrower's credit repaying capacity and on the efficient gement of affairs. The recent rise in the of agricultural lands has tempted the ulturist to sell off one or more of the plots lds and pay off a large part of his debts e *sowcar* and to the Land Mortgage Bank the price realised, so that the business e land mortgage banks has been decreasing derably. This factor with the low yield vestments has been causing some anxieties

e operations of the **Land Mortgage Banks and ties** in India during 1942-43 were as under:—

ber of banks or societies		271
ber of members		1,19,782
e Capital	Rs.	49,19,967
ntures from the public ..	,,	3,64,02,555
ntures from Government ..	,,	7,19,148
sits	,,	10,09,556
rve and other funds ..	,,	23,06,880
s	,,	3,23,69,878
Working Capital	,,	7,78,17,964
s made to individuals	,,	30,18,130
,, ,, Banks and Societies,	,,	38,48,814
t	,,	4,99,266

opaganda, Education and Training.— e initial stages of the movement, it fell on Registrar to carry on propaganda and ise co-operative societies. For this purpose ssistance of non-official honorary workers mperative and in the various Provinces nd of such workers was brought into exist- who as honorary organisers of the district lukas actively co-operated with the officials arrying on propaganda, organising new ties as a result thereof and looking after ocieties so started in some measure. With rapid growth of co-operative societies, ver, it was felt that for the further propa- n of the movement it was desirable to carry ork by co-operators themselves in a more organised manner and for that purpose co-operative institutes were started in the various Provinces. In some Provinces, like Bombay, these institutions are mixed institutions with a membership of individual sympathisers and workers and of co-operative societies. In others, like Madras and the United Provinces, individuals were not admitted as members and the institutions became provincial unions of co-operative societies. In some Provinces, like Bihar and Orissa, they became federations of co-operative societies, while in others, like Bengal and Assam, they are known as co-operative organisation societies. Whatever the exact form assumed by these provincial institutions, their functions were more or less the same in all Provinces, comprising propaganda and the focussing of co-operative opinion on the various problems that confronted the movement from time to time. They have come to be regarded in an ever increasing measure as the third arm of the movement, the Registrar and his staff representing the administrative side performing more or less the functions assigned to them under the statute, the provincial bank with the central banks and banking unions representing the financial side and as such concerned more with the financing of the movement and the institutes, unions, federations or organisation societies representing the propagandist side and as such concerned more with educating popular opinion and representing co-operators' views to the authorities. A few years back, the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association was established, with a view to co-ordinate the activities of the provincial institutes, to formulate non-official co-operative opinion on important co-operative problems from time to time and to encourage the growth of co-operative literature.

It was soon perceived that one of the serious handicaps to the successful working of co-operative societies was the ignorance of the members and the absence of trained men as office-bearers of societies. Illiteracy of the rural population, however, has been found too big a problem for these institutes and they have, therefore, attempted only to spread knowledge of co-operation and co-operative principles to the members of societies and to train up the office-bearers in various ways. Education has thus developed into an important function of these institutes. In Bombay, the Institute has created a special education board which maintains co-operative schools at different centres and conducts periodically training classes suitable for different types of workers and employees of co-operative societies. In the Punjab, however, co-operative education has been organised by the Co-operative Department, though the Punjab Co-operative Union renders active assistance therein. In Bihar and Orissa a permanent Co-operative Training Institute had been established at Sabour in the Bhagalpur Division which is controlled by a governing body which includes the Registrar, and a few representatives of the Co-operative Federation. The Training Institute has now been transferred to Pusa. Madras has organised 6 training institutes. In the United Provinces, Bengal and the Central Provinces, arrangements for co-operative training and education have not yet been properly made, though there also it is the Department assisted by the provincial union which organises

the training classes. The need for proper co-operative training and education has been felt in an increasing degree in recent years and the Central Banking Enquiry Committee has recommended very strongly the establishment of provincial co-operative colleges and an All-India Co-operative College for the higher training of more important officials in the Department, banks or societies. No action apparently has been taken till now on these recommendations, but there is no doubt whatever that any serious attempt at improvement of the co-operative societies in the country must include a proper organisation of co-operative education not only for the office-bearers of societies or the managers and inspectors of central and provincial banks but also for the inspectors, auditors and assistant registrars of the co-operative departments. The Government of India have for the last few years placed at the disposal of each of the Provincial Governments about one lakh of rupees which were being devoted to a better organisation of Co-operative training and education for the staff of the co-operative departments as also of other institutions.

In some Provinces, like the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa, the provincial union or federation has been actively associated in discharging the Registrar's statutory function of the audit of societies and the Second All-India Co-operative Institutes' Conference held at Hyderabad (Deccan) in 1931 also expressed an opinion that the Registrar's statutory obligation in this matter could be discharged by a system of licensing and that audit should be a function entrusted to the provincial unions or federations. If this idea of a uniform system of audit through the provincial unions be accepted, it will naturally follow that they will also have to assume the responsibility for supervision of the co-operative societies. The departmental audit or inspection by the central banks cannot dispense with the need of careful supervision, which to be effective must be from within and the provincial federation or union is obviously the best agency for this friendly and efficient supervision. The combination of the functions of audit and of supervision as suggested by the All-India Conference and endorsed by the Central Banking Enquiry Committee would mean improved efficiency in the working of the movement while de-officialising it considerably and giving it the popular touch it lacks. In recent years, however, the need for tightening official control on the Co-operative Societies has been felt and supervision, audit and training have been taken up by the Provincial Co-operative Departments more and more and the Provincial Co-operative Institutes and Unions have not been functioning as actively or profitably as the well ordered development of such a popular movement as the Co-operative Movement would require. The sixth All-India Co-operative Conference held at Lucknow in April 1940 stresses the need for strengthening of these Institutes and of progressive de officialisation of the Co-operative Movement.

Non-Credit Agricultural Co-operation.—For some years past increasing attention has been directed on other forms of co-operation for the benefit of the rural population. Credit is but one of the needs of the cultivator; its organisation through co-operation touches but the fringe of the problem; and different provinces have been experimenting upon the application of co-operative organisation to meet his different non-credit needs. The problems of irrigation, consolidation of holdings, improved sanitation, fencing, cattle insurance, dairying and supply of agricultural requisites and above all the marketing of agricultural produce have been therefore engaging the attention of co-operators and societies for these purposes have been established here and there and have been working with varying success. In a land of ignorant and illiterate agriculturists, it would appear wiser to adopt the rule of one village, one society but the complexities of the non-credit forms of co-operation have induced the authorities to avoid the multi-purpose or general society and to favour the single purpose society, and we have the curious spectacle of an agriculturist being viewed as one person with a bundle of needs, each one of which it is proposed to meet separately. A single society trying to meet all the needs of the agriculturist would attack the sowcar on all fronts and would become a live force in the village which would tend to promote the ideal embodied in the famous phrase Better living, better farming and better business. However, co-operative opinion in India is fast coming to accept the wisdom of this and discard the theory of almost water-tight compartments. The agricultural non-credit societies in India on the 30th June 1943 were 15,399 distributed as under:—

Non-Credit Agricultural Societies, 1942-43.

Province.	Purchase and sale.	Production.	Production and sale.	Other forms of co-operation.	Total.
Madras	222	....	155	447	824
Bombay	65	19	137	220	441
Sind	2	....	13	1	16
Bengal	109	1,020	872	34	2,035
Behar	50	....	2,166	....	2,216
Orissa	14	....	9	....	23
United Provinces	22	1	1,651	3,823	5,497
Punjab	16	749	2,519	284	3,568
Central Provinces and Berar	64	17	5	....	86
Mysore	27	....	21	33	81
Baroda	12	19	50	49	130
Hyderabad	....	....	....	....	....
Other areas	23	39	370	50	482
Total ..	626	1,864	7,968	4,941	15,899

Of these the most important are the marketing societies particularly for the sale of cotton in Bombay, and the consolidation holdings and better living societies in the Punjab.

Marketing Societies.—Marketing of Agricultural produce is the real crux of the whole question of rural prosperity and betterment and as group marketing is always more effective than individual marketing especially in India where the individual producer is illiterate and constitutes a small unit, co-operative marketing has been accepted now as one of the most desirable ideals to work for. It is only the complexity of the working of co-operative sale societies, the difficulty of providing for marketing finance, the lack of expert knowledge on the part of co-operative officials and the lack of godown and storage facilities that have prevented the rapid multiplication of sale societies and their efficient working. It is really in the development of this form of co-operative effort that ultimate success must be sought for in India, for credit alone could never bring comfort. Where it has been tried with success, the results have been extremely satisfactory to the members. The tremendous headway made in European countries like Denmark and in the United States of America in co-operative marketing organisation and the successful examples of the cotton sale societies in Bombay should arrest attention and invite concentration on the co-operative organisation of agricultural marketing. The jute and paddy sale societies of Bengal have not met with success, it is true; but the cotton grower in Gujarat and the Bombay Karnatak has reaped considerable benefit from the cotton sale societies. Absence of fraud in weighment, adequate and high prices, insurance of the produce against risks of fire, prompt payment of sale proceeds, financial accommodation till the produce is sold, information of daily price fluctuations in the Bombay market, supply of gunnies and genuine and certified seed, bonus and a dividend are no small gains to the agriculturist, who was otherwise at the mercy of the *adatya* or worse still of his village sowcar. The cotton sale societies of Surat have recently combined in a federation which has taken over the co-operative ginning factory already started by the members. A few societies for the sale of other articles have also been organised in Bombay, such as jaggery, tobacco, chillies, paddy, onions and arecanut. Bengal has several jute sale societies with a Jute Wholesale at Calcutta and several paddy sale societies with a sale depot in Calcutta. The Punjab has several commission shops which provide storage facilities so that the grower could wait for better prices, but which sell to local merchants yet, rather than to the merchants at the port. Madras has a number of sale societies, but their transactions are small and they have not yet made much progress. The United Provinces have organised the sale of Sugarcane very effectively through Sugarcane Societies and the Marketing Union. Recently provincial co-operative marketing societies have been started with government encouragement and assistance in Madras and Bombay, the results of the working of which will be watched with great interest by co-operators all over the country. Both these Societies have been rendering useful service to the country by undertaking on behalf of Government work in connection with food distribution and rationing.

Consolidation of Holdings.—The law of primogeniture, by which the eldest son alone succeeds to the property of his ancestor and which is in force in some European countries does not obtain in India. Each heir is given a proportionate share of each item of the inherited property and not a share of the whole, equivalent to his portion. The result is that successive generations descending from a common ancestor inherit not only smaller and smaller shares of his land but inherit that land broken up into smaller and smaller plots. This continuous partition of each field amongst heirs leads to fragmentation, which is accentuated by the expansion of cultivation, irregularly over the waste, by purchase and sales, by the extinction of families in default of direct heirs and the division of their property amongst a large number of distant relatives, and by the break up of the joint family system and the custom of cultivation in common.

The disadvantages of fragmentation are obvious. A part of land is wasted owing to fragmentation being so excessive as to prevent any agricultural operations, and another part is lost in boundaries. Fragmentation involves endless waste of time, money and effort; it restrains the cultivator from attempting improvement, it prevents him from adopting scientific methods of cultivation; it discourages him from carrying out intensive cultivation; it enforces uniformity of cropping, and especially restricts the growing of fodder crops in the period during which cattle are usually sent out to graze on the fields. The economic loss due to this system can be easily imagined, and the only solution is consolidation of holdings. This most difficult, important and interesting experiment originated in the Punjab in the year 1920. The procedure adopted in establishing a Co-operative Consolidation of Holdings Society is to call together all persons directly interested in land in a given village, persuade them to accept the by-laws whereby a majority in a general meeting might approve a method of repartition, and then carry out actual adjustment of fields and holdings in such a manner that no single individual might have any grievance. As the result of patient work which has now extended over 20 years, some very striking results have been achieved and the movement for consolidation in the Punjab has assumed the dimensions of an important agricultural reform. It is steadily gaining in popularity, and, as more staff is trained and the people become better educated to the advantages of the system, the figures for the area consolidated are mounting up year by year. This work began in 1920-21 and in 10 years since then, 263,462 acres were consolidated by the end of July 1930, out of the whole cultivable area of about 30 millions, at an average cost of Rs. 2-5 per acre.

In the Central Provinces some success in consolidation has been achieved in the Chattisgarh Division where scattered holdings are particularly common and it is not rare to see 10 acres broken into 40 plots. The Local Government found it desirable to resort to legislation and passed the Central Provinces Consolidation

of Holdings Act in 1928. Any two or more permanent holders in a village holding together not less than a certain minimum prescribed area of land, may apply for the consolidation of their holdings, but the outstanding feature of the Act is that it gives power to a proportion, not less than one-half of the permanent right-holders, holding not less than two-thirds of the occupied area in a village, to agree to the preparation of a scheme of consolidation, which scheme, when confirmed, becomes binding on all the permanent right-holders in the village and their successors in interest.

In Bombay a Bill was introduced in the Legislative Council in 1928 to deal with certain features of the problem. When this Bill was introduced a good deal of opposition was created and it had to be ultimately dropped. The problem is however again actively engaging the attention of the Government.

There are 11 societies for consolidation of holdings in the United Provinces, and 11 in the Baroda State based on the Punjab model.

Rural Reconstruction.—One of the main reasons why the achievements of the co-operative movement fall so short of the expectations of the promoters and workers lies in the extreme backwardness of the rural population and it is not too much to state that the ultimate success or otherwise of the co-operative movement lies bound up with general rural development and progress. So long as agriculturists remain steeped in illiteracy and ignorance, are heavily and almost hopelessly indebted, have a fatalistic and listless outlook on life and have an extremely low standard of living, carrying on agriculture with simple tools and implements in more or less a primitive fashion, no great approach to the ideals and the goal of the co-operative and all other rural movements is possible. The co-operative movement itself is indeed a great experiment in rural reconstruction aiming to protect the agriculturist from exploitation of the usurer, the middleman—dalal and the merchant; but concentration on the credit side of the movement with but half-hearted attempts for the co-operative organisation of supply and marketing, a growing multiplicity of institutions for various purposes and above all the neglect of the educational, sanitary, medical and social sides of village life explain very clearly why the achievements of the movement during the last 40 years have fallen far short of its objective. Rural reconstruction has, however, of late years claimed an increasing amount of attention; but so far attempts on a mass scale have not been made; what has been done has been individual effort—the efforts of individuals fired by the impulse of social service and moved by enthusiasm to utilise their opportunities to the best advantage by contributing to the welfare of the humble village folk. The best known of such centres is at Gurgaon in the Punjab. The work done there covers education, sanitation, medical relief, improvement of agriculture, female education and maternity welfare.

In the Central Provinces and Berar the local Government carried on similar work from November 1929. The later part of 1923 saw a considerable impetus imported to the cause of rural reconstruction in India. 'His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes,' the then Governor of Bombay, concentrated on village uplift and carried on an intensive propaganda in that behalf which has led to the formulation of a scheme whereby the work is being carried on earnestly by District Committees under the guidance of the District Collectors, the work being co-ordinated by Divisional officers. The Punjab has appointed Brayne of Gurgaon fame as Commissioner for Rural Reconstruction and Bengal has made a similar appointment, and it appears that all Provincial Governments are devoting considerable thought to this very important work.

Better Living Societies.—The Punjab has been responsible for introducing this very desirable type of co-operative society to promote better living among its members. There are more than 300 such societies in that province and they have been doing quite important work in their own way. The societies do not collect any levy from their members, except the small entrance fee and they lay down a programme of work and make rules for carrying it out from year to year, violation of which is punishable with fine under the by-laws. Though these societies in the first instance have for their object the curtailment of ruinous expenditure on marriages and other social occasions, they have also helped in various other matters; so that apart from saving to their members thousands of rupees each year, they are contributing to the general village uplift in some measure. Some of these societies have levelled and paved and swept the village lands, some have promoted sanitation, some have induced the villagers to improve ventilation in their houses, some have repaired and roofed the village drinking well, some have arranged that all manure should be pitted, some have discouraged expenditure on jewellery, and some have stopped waste on farms. Thus in a variety of ways these societies generally have been great factors in the improvement of conditions in the life of the village. It is earnestly hoped that such better living societies will be started in large numbers in the various provinces of India or better still that the co-operative credit societies would take upon themselves the function performed by these societies and that the term better living be given as wide a connotation as possible so that the co-operative movement would be doing good to itself and the nation by carrying on the general work of village uplift, as well as its own economic objective of strengthening the position of the agriculturist.

Urban Credit Societies.—While the chief objective of the co-operative movement was from the first to do service to the rural population, it must be remembered that the Act of 1904 permitted two classes of societies,—rural and urban, recognising thus the suitability of the co-operative method for solving the problems of urban population also. At present there are in all 18,802 non-agricultural societies with a membership of 22,45,783. Of these, 7,093 are credit societies, the rest being societies for other purposes.

An important class of the urban population is that of the merchants and traders, and though the joint-stock banking system that has so far developed in India is quite well suited in many respects for them, from the point of view of the small trader, it is co-operative banking that is obviously wanted. The importance of **People's Co-operative Bank** promoted for the benefit of urban people without any distinction of caste or creed is, therefore, very great, for the finance of small merchants, artisans and craftsmen for the stimulation of trade and industries in and around district and taluka towns. The principal business of these banks is short-term credit and in this respect they resemble the ordinary commercial banks. In the absence of any industrial co-operative bank, it is also for the peoples' bank to finance small industrialists and help the development of cottage industries, which still play a very considerable part in the industrial economy of India. Another very important function which falls to peoples' banks is the financing of the marketing of the produce of the land from the field to the port or to the principal market centres and thus assist in the development of the internal trade of the country. It is only, however, in the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies that we meet with some good institutions functioning as peoples' banks. In Madras there are 1,170 non-agricultural credit societies but most of these are not real peoples' banks. The Punjab has 1,083 unlimited liability societies and only 227 with limited liability. Even here we hardly find any development of real peoples' banks. In Bengal the limited liability urban credit societies number 582 and though these societies seem to have won public confidence the more important of them are salary earners' credit societies. Some of the divisions especially the Chittagong divisions have several big concerns, however, working on sound lines. The question of starting Peoples' Banks in Bihar and Orissa has not yet been seriously taken in hand. In the Bombay Presidency, institutions with a working capital of Rs. 20,000 and more are classed as urban banks. Since 1922 co-operators in this Presidency have been very keen on having a full-fledged peoples' bank in every taluka town, for it has been realised that with the proper development of urban co-operative banking, there is no doubt that the various units will come into touch with one another and that mutual settlement of terms and co-ordinated and harmonious work will greatly assist the development of inland trading agencies. Peoples' banks are a repository of peoples' savings, a nucleus for co-operative activity and an institution giving facilities for internal remittance and it is quite necessary therefore that their share capital must be pretty large. In the Bombay Province on the 30th June 1940 there were 181 urban banks most of which are fairly successful. The total membership was 210,460, the working capital was Rs. 5,07,51,125 and the reserve fund amounted to Rs. 59,25,640. It can be said without exaggeration that the development of urban banking has been a distinct contribution of Bombay to the co-operative movement in India and other provinces might well follow Bombay's example in this direction. Urban Banking has now been found so successful that deofficialisation and relaxation of the Departmental control will probably first be introduced with regard to them, supervision and guidance being made available to them from their own federations.

An important variant of the urban co-operative society is the **Thrift Society**. The system adopted is to collect regular savings every month for a continuous period of two to four years, invest the collected amount to the best advantage and pay back to the subscriber his amount at the end of the term with interest. In many societies, loans are advanced also but not exceeding a certain fixed proportion, usually ⅔ of the deposits. The Punjab has more than 1,000 such societies and the bulk of the members are school masters. There are over 125 thrift societies for women only having a member-ship of more than 2,000. Madras has also more than 100 thrift societies and Bombay has a few also. Recently however, **Life Insurance Societies** have been started in Bombay, Bengal and Madras. The Bombay society was started in July 1930 largely through the efforts of Dewan Bahadur H. L. Kaji and for a few months worked as a provident society only, issuing policies of Rs.150 to Rs 500 and that too without medical examination, the idea being to bring life insurance within easy reach of the small man in the village as in the town. It has no share capital and works on a mutual basis. It has now, however, widened its scope and has been writing policies for larger amounts under its ordinary branch. It has by now written a business of over two crores. The Bengal society has had to seek amalgamation with a joint stock insurance company, while the Madras society - the South India Co-operative Insurance Society started vigorously as a full fledged life insurance society with share capital and comparatively low rates of premia, and has already written a large business of over Rs.3½ crores.

Review.—The Co-operative Societies Act of 1904 had limitations which were soon recognised and at a conference of the Registrars, a bill was drawn up which became the **Co-operative Societies Act of 1912.** This Act remedied the defects of its predecessor, authorized the registration of societies for purposes other than credit, substituted a scientific classification based on the nature of the liability for the arbitrary one into rural and urban and legalised the registration of Unions and Central Banks.

In 1914 the Government of India reviewed the situation in a comprehensive resolution and recommended a change in the policy regarding the grant of loans to members, so that they might lend money for domestic purposes as well as for agricultural ones in order that the members might confine their dealings with the Co-operative Societies and be weaned from the sowcars. In 1914, the **Maclagan Committee** on Co-operation was appointed and its report in 1915 led to the reorganisation and overhauling of the whole administration of co-operation. Punctual repayment of loans was insisted upon, and all those societies that failed to live up to the ideal of co-operation were sought to be eliminated. From this time onwards the share of co-operators in the movement assumed increasing importance and it came to be realised that for the success of the movement, deofficializing of the same was necessary. The Government of India Act of 1 91

made co-operation a provincial transferred subject and the local Governments were left free to adapt the 1912 Act to their own requirements.

The steady growth of the Central Financing Agencies relieved the Registrars partly of the need for attending to this very important matter in the development of co-operation; but propaganda still remained the function of the Registrar and his staff, paid or honorary, and it was perceived that non-official institutions should be established to take over this function from official hands. Accordingly **Co-operative Institutes** were started in various Provinces, in some cases as unitary societies reaching down to the village through their branches in the divisions and the district, in other cases as a federation or union more or less complete of the primary societies. The part these non-official bodies began to play henceforth became increasingly important, some adding to the primary function of propaganda, others such as co-operative education, supervision over societies and even audit.

The steady progress of the movement—sometimes even too rapid—for nearly 20 years, however, was found hardly to lessen the colossal burden of the indebtedness of the ryot, for co-operative credit necessarily confined itself to short-term loans. It was in the Punjab that the first *Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank* was started at Jhang in 1920. Soon after other provinces also followed suit.

While the movement was developing at a rapid pace it was found that financially the situation was worsening. Defaults in repayment were becoming increasingly common and **Co-operative Committees of Enquiry** were instituted in various Provinces. The Central Provinces thought it necessary to have such a committee in 1922, while Bihar and Orissa followed with a similar committee in 1923. A few years after, the Oakden Committee made similar inquiries for the U. P., the Townsend Committee for Madras and the Calvert Committee for Burma. These Committees have carefully analysed the position in their respective provinces and have made recommendations for the consolidation and rectification of the co-operative credit organisation and the extension of the non-credit side of agricultural co-operation. The powers conferred upon the Local Government by the Act of 1919 to modify the Act of 1912 have been exercised by almost all Provinces, except the Punjab and the U.P. Bombay passed the Co-**Operative Societies Act of 1925** making the object of the movement still wider than that of its predecessor and its preamble refers to "better living, better business and better methods of production" as the aim of the movement. The chief features of the Bombay Act of 1925 are the adoption of a scientific system of classification of societies, the improvement of the procedure for liquidation of cancelled societies, the extension of summary powers of recovery to the awards of arbitrators and the provision of penalties against specified offences. The Burma Act came into force in 1927 and the Madras act in July 1932. Bengal, Bihar and Orissa have also now passed similar Co-operative Acts of their own. The progress of the movement in forms other than credit has not been very remarkable and credit societies still predominate, especially the Agricultural Credit Societies.

The **non-credit movement** has had naturally more obstacles to overcome than the credit but the former is slowly gathering force in the shape of sale societies for cotton in Karnatak, Gujarat and Khandesh, cattle insurance societies in Burma and irrigation societies in Bengal and the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency. Perhaps the most remarkable instance of the non credit movement in India is to be found in the Punjab where consolidation of holdings has been successfully attempted through co-operation. In the non-agricultural non-credit sphere, a still smaller headway has been made. There are a number of housing societies especially in Bombay, Madras and Mysore, and artisans societies and unskilled labour societies in Madras. It may be noted that on the agricultural side co-operative farming has hardly been touched and on the non-credit side the consumers' movement has made but meagre progress. It is true that the extraordinary circumstances created by the War have led to the problem of food Distribution and systems of rationing and to the consequent formation of a large number of consumers' store societies. But it is very doubtful how far these Societies will continue their work when normal times return, unless they amalgamate into larger units and function more as general stores than as food and groceries stores.

In 1926, the *Royal Commission on Agriculture* was appointed and co-operation formed only a part—though an important one—of its extensive enquiry. Since then, in consequence of the appointment of the provincial committees under the *Indian Central Banking Inquiry Committee* the co-operative movement in the different provinces has been further surveyed. But the provincial committees, for obvious reasons, confined their inquiries to banking in relation to agriculture, small industries and trade. Thus only those aspects of the co-operative movement which have an intimate bearing on the credit needs of the population and the development of banking facilities have been examined.

A few years back, the Government of Bombay appointed a small committee to inquire into the co-operative movement and to suggest how effective action could be taken to improve, extend and strengthen the movement. The report has been submitted and the one welcome feature of the suggestions is the adoption of the multiple society as the primary unit in villages suggested by us for years and advocated strongly by the Agricultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

The growing difficulties of the Co-operative Movement throughout India in times of unprecedented depression led the Government of India to hold an All-India Co-operative Conference at New Delhi on the 20th January 1934. In December 1936 and 1939, other Conferences of Registrars met at Delhi and discussed the situation further.

As a result, consolidation, rectification and rehabilitation of the Credit Societies were accepted as the policy, whereas expansion and diversification were severely restrained. Official Control was strengthened and the Movement which was being passed on to the co-operators themselves in the twenties became more officialised than ever before.

It may also be mentioned that the Indian States were not slow in introducing the co-operative movement within their limits, and the movement in some of the more important of the States, such as Hyderabad (Deccan), Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior and Indore has made considerable progress, more or less on the same lines as those followed in the neighbouring British Indian Provinces.

The landmarks in the history of the co-operative movement in India are: the Co-operative Credit Societies Act of 1904; the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912; the Maclagan Committee Report, 1915; the provincialisation of co-operation, 1919; the establishment of institutes, unions and federations for propaganda; the Committees of Enquiry into the co-operative movement in several provinces; provincial legislation; the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, 1928; Reports of the Indian Central and Provincial Banking Enquiry Committees, 1931; greater official Control; marketing surveys, debt conciliation schemes, land mortgage banking and organisation of provincial marketing societies; Report of the Co-operative Planning Committee.

The movement has thus developed rapidly and the stages of its evolution may be briefly summarised as—agricultural credit; urban credit; central credit organisations; apex co-operative banks; propaganda by co-operators themselves; beginnings of non-credit agricultural co-operation; urban co-operative banking; land mortgage banks; co-operative education; rectification and consolidation of the credit movement; organisation of supervision over primary societies and rural reconstruction; multi-purpose societies and co-operative marketing.

In recent years, the Provincial Governments have been seriously undertaking programmes in the interests of the agriculturists. Money-lenders' bills have been passed to restrict the evils of usury and debt legislation has been or is being passed in Madras, Central Provinces, Bombay and a few other provinces so as to reduce agricultural debt and to bring it within the repaying capacity of the debtor. The strengthening and reorientation of the co-operative movement has also been taken earnestly in hand, which would by the conversion of the credit primaries into multi-purpose societies, by organising co-operative sale of agricultural produce and by promoting secondary occupations for the agriculturists on a co-operative basis, change the whole emphasis of the movement from merely credit to the entire needs of the rural population. Active mass-scale efforts at rural reconstruction and at increasing the earnings of agriculturists represent the keynote of the present day trend of the Co-operative Movement.

The titanic struggle in which the forces of barbarism had drawn the Empire led to concentration on war effort increasingly in this country on the part both of officials and non-officials, and the drive that was taken earnestly in hand a few years back towards the village and its problems and towards a reorientation and expansion of the Co-operative movement lacked force. But the same forces are leading to an ever increasing industrialisation of India and an ever decreasing dependence of her increasing population on agriculture. Already with the end of the War, the Government of India and the Provincial Governments are increasingly busy with formulating plans and policies of post-war reconstruction and it is of interest to note that co-operation looms large in these plans and policies. Developments in co-operative marketing and rural industries can be expected at an early date and co-operation, though more controlled by Government than ever before, will be the accepted organisation for all schemes of rural betterment. An important land mark in the history of the Co-operative Movement is the appointment of a Co-operative Planning Committee composed of senior Registrars and well-known Co-operators and the report of this Committee is expected to lay down the lines and principles of Co-operative development in India for the next few decades.

TABLE No. 1.

Number of Societies by Provinces and States for 1942-43 *only.*

Province.	Estimated Population. (Millions.)	Central.	Supervising and Guaranteeing Unions.	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Total Number of Societies.	Number of Societies per 1,00,000 Inhabitants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	50·3	31	258	11,837	2,937	15,063	29·9
Bombay	21·3	14	124	4,356	1,109	5,603	26·3
Sind	4·7	1	1	963	190	1,155	24·6
Bengal	61·1	120	....	38,198	2,930	41,248	67·5
Bihar	37·1	47	1	8,612	203	8,863	23·9
Orissa	8·9	15	....	2,576	260	2,851	32·0
United Provinces	55·6	67	1	14,803	969	15,840	28·5
Punjab	29·0	121	....	20,816	5,873	26,810	92·4
Central Provinces and Berar	17·2	36	6	4,869	375	5,286	30·7
Assam	10·3	20	....	1,186	229	1,435	13·9
N.-W. F. Province	3·2	5	....	931	81	1,017	31·8
Coorg	0·2	1	13	258	48	320	160·0
Ajmer-Merwara	0·6	7	....	587	172	766	127·6
Hyderabad Administered Area	0·1	....	1	....	17	18	18·0
Delhi	1·1	1	....	269	135	405	36·8
Total (British India) ..	300.7	486	405	1,10,261	15,528	1,26,680	42.1
Mysore	7·5	4	....	1,524	561	2,089	27·8
Baroda	3·1	10	2	1,029	262	1,303	42·0
Hyderabad	16·5	46	1	4,516	721	5,284	32·0
Bhopal	0·8	15	2	360	9	386	48·2
Gwalior	4·2	16	....	3,743	107	3,866	92·0
Indore	1·7	5	....	792	94	891	52·4
Kashmir	4·1	15	....	2,886	978	3,879	94·6
Travancore	6·3	1	27	1,086	359	1,473	23·4
Cochin	1·5	1	....	108	200	309	20·6
Total (Indian States) ..	45·7	113	32	16,044	3,291	19,480	42.6
Grand Total ..	346·4	599	437	1,26,305	18,819	1,46,160	42·2

TABLE NO. 2.

Number of Members by Provinces and States for 1942-43 only.

Province.	Estimated Population. (Millions).	Central (including Provincial and Central Banks and Banking Unions.)	Supervising and Guaranteeing Unions.	Agricultural (including Cattle Insurance Societies and Land Mortgage Banks and Societies.)	Non-Agricultural (including other Insurance Societies.)	Total Number of Members of Primary Societies.	Number of Members of Primary Societies per 1,000 inhabitants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	50·3	16,465	8,642	8,13,404	6,22,073	14,35,477	28·5
Bombay	21·3	17,778	3,650	3,08,803	4,12,070	7,20,873	33·8
Sind	4·7	2,942	966	26,280	37,441	63,641	13·5
Bengal	61·1	40,119	....	10,23,548	3,72,402	13,95,950	22·8
Bihar	37·1	7,823	9	2,05,895	37,066	2,42,961	6·5
Orissa	8·9	3,531	....	99,207	18,907	1,18,114	13·3
United Provinces	55·6	15,994	92	6,22,081	96,134	7,18,215	12·9
Punjab	29·0	36,692	....	8,31,550	2,41,401	10,72,951	37·0
Central Provinces and Berar ..	17·2	41,566	8,967	71,520	42,499	1,14,019	6·6
Assam	10·3	1,816	....	35,305	17,495	52,860	5·1
North-West Frontier Province ..	3·2	996	....	27,641	2,442	30,083	9·4
Coorg	0·2	772	266	17,748	7,932	25,680	128·4
Ajmer-Merwara	0·6	1,672	....	14,024	9,581	23,605	39·3
Hyderabad Administered Area ..	0·1	....	17	....	15,670	15,670	156·7
Delhi	1·1	549	....	10,276	10,862	21,138	19·2
Total (British India) ..	300·7	1,88,715	22,609	41,07,262	19,43,975	60,51,237	20·1
Mysore	7·5	1,467	....	70,873	97,708	1,68,581	22·5
Baroda	3·1	1,918	109	40,377	33,421	73,798	23·8
Hyderabad	16·5	6,484	4,452	1,10,299	76,813	1,87,112	11·3
Bhopal	0·8	954	30	9,915	184	10,099	12·1
Gwalior	4·2	5,995	....	70,445	3,700	74,145	17·7
Indore	1·7	2,310	....	16,325	14,364	30,689	18·0
Kashmir	4·1	3,629	....	61,635	35,016	96,651	23·6
Travancore	6·3	3,254	1,259	1,14,618	66,790	1,81,408	28·8
Cochin	1·5	156	....	11,512	26,772	38,284	25·5
Total (Indian States) ..	45·7	26,167	5,850	5,05,999	3,54,768	8,60,767	18·8
Grand Total ..	346·4	2,14,882	28,459	46,13,261	22,98,743	69,12,004	19·9

TABLE No. 3.

Working Capital by Provinces and States for 1942-43 only. *In lakhs of rupees.*

Province.	Estimated Population. (Millions.)	Share Capital Paid-up.	Loans and Deposits held at the end of the Year from					Borrowings of Land Mortgage Banks and Societies.	Reserve and other Funds.	Total.	Number of Annas per head of Population.
			Members.	Societies.	Provincial or Central Banks.	Government.	Non-Members and other sources.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Madras	50·3	2,97	1,77	2,30	5,64	25	6,64	5,49	3,28	28,33	90
Bombay	21·3	2,96	4,28	2,07	1,84	15	7,13	68	2,69	21,80	164
Sind	4·7	47	50	41	36	3	1,51	....	39	3,66	124
Bengal	61·1	2,74	1,78	66	4,66	45	5,98	6	4,63	20,95	55
Bihar	37·1	48	30	6	1,25	24	97	....	54	3,84	16
Orissa	8·9	16	4	5	35	4	38	1	22	1,25	22
United Provinces	55.6	94	39	18	58	1	68	2	87	3,67	11
Punjab	29·0	2,00	89	1,16	4,87	1	5,69	6	3,57	18,25	1,01
Central Provinces and Berar.	17·2	37	10	17	1,22	1	1,76	13	67	4,54	42
Assam	10·3	9	9	3	10	....	22	2	18	74	12
North-West Frontier Province	3·2	5	2	2	9	4	16	....	5	43	21
Coorg	0·2	5	1	2	4	....	6	....	6	25	196
Ajmer-Merwara	0·6	8	7	5	7	1	15	1	18	63	167
Hyderabad Administered Area	0·1	4	32	....	....	....	9	....	3	48	773
Delhi	1·1	7	13	2	5	....	10	....	5	42	62
Total (British India) ..	300·7	13,47	10,69	7,20	21,12	1,24	31,63	6,48	17,41	109,24	58
Mysore	7·5	58	69	10	14	2	67	35	54	3,08	66
Baroda	3·1	17	45	7	13	1	27	7	21	1,38	71
Hyderabad	16·5	70	11	12	69	11	50	....	65	2,89	28
Bhopal	0·8	1	....	....	3	2	....	....	7	14	27
Gwalior	4·2	14	3	8	29	27	22	....	26	1,29	49
Indore	1·7	8	10	1	17	3	27	....	24	90	85
Kashmir	4·1	22	1	2	22	....	21	....	30	99	39
Travancore	6·3	29	10	5	5	3	5	....	14	70	18
Cochin	1·5	6	6	3	3	1	12	16	9	54	58
Total (Indian States) ..	45·7	2,25	1,55	48	1,75	50	2,31	58	2,50	11,91	42
Grand Total	346·4	15,72	12,24	7,68	22,87	1,74	33,94	7,06	19,91	1,21,15	56

TABLE No. 4.

Operations of Co-operative Societies, 1942-43.

(In Thousands of Rupees)

	Provincial Banks.	Central Banks.	Land Mortgage Banks and Societies.	Agricultural Societies.		Non-Agricultural Societies.	
				Credit.	Non-Credit.	Credit.	Non-Credit.
Number	10	589	271	1,10,635	15,399	7,093	11,709
Working Capital:—							
Share Capital	78,41	2,70,19	40,20	4,45,24		7,27,75	
Loans and deposits held from—							
Members	7,29,12	16,74,87	3,77,62*	1,52,34		10,69,77	
Non-Members				1,32,55		8,57,54	
Societies	2,39,78	4,95,43	3,21,10	11,59		21,54	
Provincial or Central Banks	4,91,76	3,10,90		12,74,52		2,09,33	
Government	53,90	66,19	7,19	9,87		44,39	
Reserve and other Funds..	1,55,09	4,67,23	23,07	8,82,36		4,64,48	
Total	17,48,06	32,84,81	7,78,18	29,08,47		33,94,80	
Loans made during the year to—							
Individuals.. ..	3,95,33	3,11,70	36,18	10,82,28		14,73,00	
Banks and Societies	6,00,27	17,95,20	38,49	2,22,03		1,84,76	
Loans due by—							
Individuals.. ..	1,22,93	1,10,65	3,57,06	19,57,94		18,24,27	
Of which overdue	....	....	7,17	9,08,72		2,60,72	
Banks and Societies ..	4,41,16	17,81,16	2,95,26	1,60,31		1,34,08	
Profits	8,41	45,03	4,99	72,89		88,83	

*Including Rs. 3,64,02,555 as debentures.

Societies : Literary, Scientific and Social.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY (THE ROYAL) OF INDIA (Calcutta).—Founded 1820. A Class. Annual subscription Rs. 35. Entrance fee Rs. 8. B Class. Annual subscription Rs. 15. *Secretary* : S. Percy-Lancaster, F.L.S., F.R.H.S., M.R.A.S., 1, Alipore Road, Alipore.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MADRAS.—Established 1835. Quarterly subscription for members in Class A Rs. 7, in Class B Rs. 3. *President* : H. E. The Governor of Madras. *Chairman* : E. M. Gawne, C.I.E., I.C.S.; *Hon. Secretary* : The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Wadsworth, Kt., I.C.S.; *Hon. Treasurer* : K. S. Rajagopala Iyengar.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—Founded 1886, to promote the prosecution of Anthropological research in India; to correspond with Anthropological Societies throughout the world; to hold meetings for reading and discussing papers; and to publish a journal containing the transactions of the Society. Annual subscription Rs. 10. *President*: Prof. G. S. Ghurye, M.A., Ph.D.; *Hon. Secretary*: Prof. K. T. Merchant, M.A., LL.B., B.Sc. (Econ.). *Office Address* : C/o K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Building, 136, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BENARES MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.—Founded in 1918 for the encouragement and promotion of research in the various branches of Pure and Applied Mathematics, and in the History of Mathematics. It conducts a journal entitled *The Proceedings of the Benares Mathematical Society*, in which original papers on Mathematics are published, and maintains a library. It published 21 volumes of *The Proceedings* and 12 books. There are about 100 members from all parts of India. Admission fee Rs. 10. Annual subscription Rs. 6 (Resident members) and Rs. 5 (non-resident members). *President* : Dr. M. R. Siddiqi. *Vice-Presidents* : Dr. B. N. Prasad, Dr. B. R. Seth and Prof. V. V. Narlikar. *Secretary* : Dr. R. D. Misra, Ph.D. *Editor* : Dr. A. N. Singh, D.Sc.; *Treasurer* : Dr. R. S. Verma, D.Sc. *Librarian* : Dr. B. Mohan. *Address* : 22, Senpura, Benares City.

BHANDARKAR ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, POONA.—The Institute was inaugurated on the 6th of July 1917, the 80th birthday of late Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, at the hands of H. E. Lord Willingdon, who became its first President. Its objects are to publish critical editions of texts and original works bearing on Oriental antiquities, to provide an up-to-date Oriental library, to train students in the methods of research and to act as an information bureau on all points connected with Oriental Studies. The valuable library of the late Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, which he had bequeathed already to the Institute, was after his demise handed over by his executors to the Institute, and is now located in the Central Hall of the Institute. Since the 1st of April 1918 the Government of Bombay have transferred to the custody of the Institute the unique collection of nearly 20,000 manuscripts formerly accommodated in the Deccan College, together with a maintenance grant of Rs. 3,000 a year. Government have likewise entrusted to the Institute a grant of Rs. 10,000 a year for the publication of the B. S. S. and The Government Oriental Series. The Institute has also started a series called the *Bhandarkar Oriental Series* in which four works have been already published and some others have been undertaken. The Institute has undertaken to edit *Mahabharata* critically at the initiation of the Raja of Aundh who has promised a total grant of Rs. one lakh for that purpose. Dr. V. S. Sukthankar was the General Editor of the *Mahabharata* up to 21st January 1943 the date of his unfortunate demise. Dr. S. K. Belvalkar has now been appointed General Editor. Grants are being received from the Government of India (Rs. 4,000 a year), the University of Bombay (Rs. 3,000 a year) and the Government of Bombay (Rs. 6,000 a year), Madras, Hyderabad (Deccan), Baroda and Mysore as well as from several Southern Mahratta States. Recently the Government of H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior sanctioned Rs.25,000 for the *Mahabharata* work at the rate of Rs.2,500 per year for 10 years. The Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,000 a year for three years for this work. The Trustees of Sir Dorab Tata Trust have also sanctioned an annual grant of Rs.1,500 for the same purpose for 3 years. The British Academy has also given a grant to the *Mahabharata* as a token of their appreciation of this work. On 25th March 1944, the Institute inaugurated its *Mahabharata Printing Department* with a view to expedite the printing of the *Mahabharata* Edition. The Institute issues a Journal called *Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute* published four times a year. It also held under its auspices the First Oriental Conference on the 5th, 6th and 7th of November 1919 under the patronage of H. E. Sir George Lloyd and the presidency of Sir R. G. Bhandarkar. Thanks to liberal donations from the Tatas and the Jain community, supplemented by Grants-in-Aid from the Government of Bombay, the Institute is housed in a fine building. Since August 1927 the Institute has been conducting regular M.A. classes in Sanskrit, Pali, Ardhamagadhi and Ancient Indian Culture. It has also been coaching students for the Doctorate degrees of the University of Bombay. Lectures by eminent scholars are also delivered occasionally. Besides these lectures a regular series of free Extension Lectures at certain intervals has been arranged for the benefit of the public. The Institute celebrated its Silver Jubilee on the 4th and 5th of January 1943, when delegates from learned bodies all over India and other eminent scholars attended. Membership dues Rs. 10 a year or Rs. 100 compounded for life. Members can, subject to certain conditions, borrow books from the library and get the "Annals" free and other publications (a list covering about 100 titles

sent free upon request) at concession rates. *Secretary:* Dr. B. N. Dandekar, M.A., Ph.D.; *Curator:* P. K. Code, M.A.

THE BHARATA ITIHASA SANSHODHAKA MANDALA, POONA.—Founded in 1910 by the late Mr. V. K. Rajwade and Sardar K. C. Mehendale and registered under Act XXI of 1860 in 1910 with the object of collecting and conserving historical materials, erecting suitable buildings for preserving and exhibiting them, publishing such materials and other works of historical research and generally to encourage and foster critical study of and research in Indian history. Has a building of its own; has recently acquired new premises for additional buildings; possesses the best collection of Persian and Marathi historical papers owned by any private society. Has a rare collection of about a thousand Indian paintings now housed in a special wing recently added, maintains a coin cabinet and an armoury of old weapons. Has a section for copper plates, sculpture and archæology and has a library of general, historical and rare books. Holds fortnightly and annual meetings where notes and papers based on original documents are presented, discussed and afterwards published. The Poona City Research Section of the Mandal does research work in the city and publishes findings. Has published several volumes of original historical letters and other historical and literary books whose total number exceeds 90. Received Rs. 5,000 for publishing materials of the Shivaji period from the late Raja Sahib of Mudhol. Conducts a quarterly journal devoted to research. Work done mostly in Marathi. Celebrated the Silver Jubilee by calling the first All-India Modern History Congress in 1935. Has planned Commemoration volumes in English giving an analytical account of researches in various fields. Depends mainly on public subscriptions. Has been receiving some grant-in-aid from the Government of Bombay and the Poona City Municipality for the last five years. Is supported by many Rajas, Jahagirdars, Sardars and the public. The late Dr. J. E. Abbot of New Jersey, U.S.A., left by will a gift of 30,000 dollars to the Mandala for buildings. Annual membership fees for various classes are Rs. 3, 6, 12, 25, 125 and 500 which can be compounded for life by paying ten times the annual subscription for a particular class in a single year. Effective members over 1,000; Annual income averages between 5 to 6 thousand rupees. *President:* The Raja Saheb of Phaltan; *Vice-Presidents:* The Raja Saheb of Aundh, The Raja Saheb of Bhor and Sardar G. B. Patwardhan Shastri. *Chairman:* Prof. D. V. Potdar, B.A., ordinary Expert-member, Indian Historical Records Commission. *Secretaries:* Sardar G. N. Mujumdar, C.I.E., C. G. Karve, B.A., Prof. R. V. Oturkar, M.A. *Treasurer:* D. K. Sathe, B.Sc., B.A. *Address:* 312-13, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.—Founded 1888, to promote and encourage Art by exhibitions of Pictures and Applied Arts, and to assist in the establishment and maintenance of a permanent gallery for pictures and other works of Art. Annual exhibition usually held every January. Annual subscription Rs. 10; Life member Rs. 100. *President:* Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart.; *Hon. Treasurer:* Rao Bahadur N. G. Agaskar; *Hon. Secretary:* V. V. Oak, Bar-at-Law. *Office:* R. I. S. Compound, near Secretariat, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—Founded 1804, to investigate and encourage Oriental Arts, Sciences and Literature. Annual subscription Rs. 60. *Secretary:* J. S. Tilley, Town Hall, Bombay.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.—Founded 1883 to promote friendly intercourse and exchange of views and experiences between its members and to maintain the interest and status of the medical profession in Bombay and the Presidency. Entrance Fee for Resident members Rs. 5, monthly subscription Rs. 2, Absent members Rs. 2 yearly and non-resident members yearly subscription Rs. 5. *President:* Dr. R. N. Cooper; *Vice-Presidents:* Dr. S. B. Gadgil and Dr. N. J. Modi; *Hon. Secretaries:* Dr. Rustom Jal Vakil and Dr. George Coelho; *Hon. Treasurer:* Dr. B. B. Yodh; *Hon. Librarians:* Dr. F. N. Daji and Dr. M. G. Talwalkar, Blavataky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY. (Registered under Act XXI of 1860).—Founded 1883 to promote the study of Natural History in all its branches. The Society has a membership of about 1,400 all over the world and a museum with a representative collection of the different vertebrates and invertebrates found in the Indian Empire and Ceylon. In 1921 the Society was entrusted with the management of the Natural History Section of the Prince of Wales Museum, and a great part of the Society's collections have been transferred to that Museum. A Journal is published three times during the year which contains articles on natural history and sport as well as descriptions of new species and local lists of different orders. The Society's library is open to members and books may be borrowed under special arrangement by members residing in the mofussil. Annual subscription Rs. 25. Entrance fee Rs. 10. Life Membership Rs. 360 including entrance fee. *Patron:* H. E. The Viceroy of India; *Vice-Patrons:* H. E. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.; H. H. The Maharaja of Baroda; H. H. The Maharaja of Travancore, G.C.I.E.; H. H. The Maharaja of Bikaner; H. H. The Maharao of Cutch; H. H. The Maharaja of Jodhpur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.; H. H. The Maharajadhiraj of Patiala; H. H. The Maharaja of Bhavnagar, K.C.S.I.; H. H. The Nawab of Junagadh, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.; Sir David Ezra, Kt., F.Z.S.; A. S. Vernay; Lt.-Col. K. G. Gharpurey, I.M.S. (Retd.); W. S. Millard, F.Z.S.; *President:* H. E. The Governor of Bombay. *Vice-Presidents:* Sir John Greaves, Kt., C.B.E., M.L.A., J.P.; Rt. Rev. R. D. Acland, M.A.; W. S. Millard, F.Z.S.; *Hon. Secretary:* J. L. Bernard; *Hon. Treasurer:* T. E. Savaldes; *Curator:* S. H. Prater, O.B.E., M.L.A., J.P., C.M.Z.S.; *Joint Curator:* C. McCann; *Head Clerk:* A. F. Fernandes; *Accountant:* D. P. Lanjekar; *Gallery Assistants:* P. F. Gomes and N. A. Baptista; *Offices:* 114, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—Founded (*a*) to create an educated public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general; (*b*) to diffuse the knowledge of sanitation and hygiene generally, and of the prevention of the spread of disease amongst all classes of people by means of lectures, leaflets and practical demonstrations and if possible, by holding classes and examinations; (*c*) to promote sanitary science by giving prizes, rewards or medals to those who may by diligent application add to our knowledge in sanitary science by original research or otherwise; (*d*) to arrange for homely talk or simple practical lectures for mothers and girls in the various localities and different chawls, provided the people in such localities or chawls give facilities. The Sanitary Institute Building in Princess Street was built by the Association at a cost of nearly Rs. 1,00,000. The foundation stone was laid by Lady Willingdon in March, 1914, and it was opened in March, 1915. It is a large and handsome structure with a large Lecture Hall, Library, Museum, etc., and also provides accommodation for King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League Dispensary transferred to the Municipality in 1924, the Museum and office of the Assistant Health Officer, C and D Wards, and the Vaccination Station. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:* Dr. B. C. Das Gupta, B.Sc. (Hons.), M.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., Executive Health Officer, Bombay. *Joint Honorary Secretary:* Dr. C. Coutinho, B.Sc., L.M.&S., Bby. *Health Visitor:* S. K. Kulkarni.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The British and Foreign Bible Society has been at work in this country since 1811. It has 6 Auxiliaries in India and an Agency in Burma. The first Auxiliary was established in Calcutta in 1811, then followed the Bombay Auxiliary in 1813, the Madras Auxiliary in 1820, the North India Auxiliary in 1845, the Punjab Auxiliary in 1863, the Bangalore Auxiliary in 1875, while the Burma Agency was founded in 1899. In November 1944 the "Bible Society of India & Ceylon" came into existence, and it is taking over responsibility for work hitherto done by the British and Foreign Bible Society, with which, however, as well as with the Scottish and American Societies, it remains in association. The Bible or some portion of it is now to be had in over 100 different Indian languages and dialects and the circulation throughout India reached 1,154,455 issues in 1945. The Bibles, Testaments, and Portions in the various vernaculars are sold at rates which the very poorest can pay, and at considerable loss to the Society. Gifts of English Scriptures are made to students who pass University examinations, the New Testament and Psalms to Matriculates and the Bible to Graduates. (These gifts have been discontinued on account of the war). During the war special "Services" editions of the New Testament in English and of Gospel portions in several Indian languages were issued, and many thousands were distributed to men in the Forces.

Portions of Scriptures in the important vernaculars have been prepared in raised type for the use of the Blind and large grants of money are annually given to the different Missions, to enable them to carry on Colportage and Bible Women's work. Besides the British and Foreign Bible Society, there is Bible work carried on in India, and Burma in a much smaller way by the Bible Translation Society—which is connected with the Baptist Missionary Society—the National Bible Society of Scotland, the American Bible Society and the Tranquebar Tamil Bible Society.

The following table shows the growth in the British & Foreign Bible Society's work during the past few years in India:—

TABLE OF CIRCULATION OF THE B.F.B.S. IN INDIA.

Auxiliaries.	1945.	1941.	1943.	1942.	1941.	1940.	1939.	1938.
Calcutta ..	262,063	214,949	179,423	136,112	118,244	226,063	218,361	238,342
Bombay ..	158,412	167,528	189,872	168,412	106,843	242,581	248,401	232,494
Madras ..	213,231	205,354	247,207	328,258	262,007	385,656	444,848	356,686
Bangalore..	32,409	44,514	62,792	50,177	28,066	43,657	48,372	38,924
North India	376,999	209,040	202,694	181,416	185,331	250,651	212,321	185,568
Punjab ..	111,341	107,200	192,930	94,513	85,755	118,525	106,570	107,845
Total ..	1,154,455	948,585	1,011,918	958,888	731,246	1,267,133	1,278,873	1,159,859

These returns do not include the copies which any Auxiliary has supplied to London or to any other Auxiliaries during the year.

General Secretary for India and Ceylon: The Rev. J. S. M. Hooper, M.A., Mayo Road, Nagpur, C.P.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (Bombay Branch).—Founded 1886, to promote Medical and the Allied Sciences and the maintenance of the honour and interests of the Medical Profession. *Secretary:* Dr. D. R. Bharucha, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), 'Dreamland,' 25, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY was established in 1927 to help forward the operation of the Bombay Children Act by taking over responsibility for the maintenance of the Umarkhadi Children's Remand Home, for the organisation of inquiry, and probation, including voluntary supervision work regarding the

cases of boys and girls dealt with by the Juvenile Court, for the management of the David Sassoon Industrial School, Matunga; The Society maintains the Children's Home, Chembur, which is an Agricultural biased school and the Home for Mental Deficients. The Society is a private charitable organisation with a grant-in-aid from Government. Its work lies amongst destitute children hailing from all parts of India, juvenile offenders less than 16 years of age and children offended against by adult persons, all of whom have been arrested under the Bombay Children Act in either Bombay City or Suburban District. *President:* H. E. The Rt. Hon'ble Sir John Colville, G.C.I.E., T.D.; *Vice-President:* Hon'ble Home Minister, Mr. Morarji R. Desai, *Chairman:* Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta *Jt. Treasurers:* L. V. Sathe, A.R.I.A., B.A., and Motichand G. Shah, B.A.; *Hon. Secretary:* Prabhashankar R. Bhatt, J.P.; *Secretary:* Dr. D. D. Mehta, Ph.D.

CONSUMPTIVES' HOMES SOCIETY.—This Society was started by the late Byramji Malabari and Dayaram Gidumal on the 1st of June 1909. Malabari secured a large grant of land in a Himalayan pine forest in Dharampur (Simla Hills) from H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, for a Sanatorium for Consumptives. His Highness also gave a donation of Rs. one lakh. In 1911 by special permission the Sanatorium was named "The King Edward VII Sanatorium." It has its special water works known as the Lady Hardinge Water Works, presented by the late Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Bart., of Ahmedabad. The Sanatorium has a Guest House: The Noshirwan Adul Guest House for visitors to Dharampore. It has accommodation for 105 patients including the special Punjab Block built from a grant of the Punjab Government and meant for European patients. Most of the blocks and cottages are built by Parsis. The N.M. Wadia Charities built 5 cottages and 3 blocks of 11 rooms and gave yearly donations. Sir Dorab Tata Trustees are also Donors. The Sir Ratan Tata Charities donated large sums for the upkeep of the sanatorium from 1922, and in 1930 endowed the X-Ray and Electric Light Departments at a cost of Rs. 20,000. A donation of Rs. 15,000 is promised for the Sir Ratan Tata Laboratory. The Sanatorium has its own dairy and is called the Bai Pirojbai R. H. Patuck Dairy. The Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal Dispensary has an out-patient department. The Recreation Hall is called "The Sir Bhupinder Singh Recreation Hall" after the name of the late Maharaja of Patiala. Nearly Rs.8,16,000 have been spent on laying out the sites, buildings, etc., and the upkeep annual expenditure is about Rs.70,000. The Senior and Junior Medical Officers are in charge of the Sanatorium. The office of this Society is situated at the Seva Sadan Buildings, Gamdevi, Bombay. S. P. Wadia is the Hon. Secretary and Pirosha P. Mistri is the Hon. Treasurer.

EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION OF INDIA.—The Employers' Federation of India was registered early in 1933 with the following among its main objects:—To promote and protect the interests of employers engaged in the trade, commerce, industries and manufactures of India; to promote or oppose legislative or other measures affecting their interests; to collect and circulate statistics and other information of interest to employers; to nominate delegates and advisers to the International Labour Conferences and to formulate opinions on the subjects coming for discussion before such bodies, and to promote or oppose their recommendations; to secure concerted action on all subjects involving the interests of its members; to consider and support well-considered schemes for the welfare and uplift of Labour and establish harmonious relations between Capital and Labour; and to carry on propaganda for the purpose of educating public opinion with regard to the character, scope, importance and needs of industrial enterprise as represented by the Federation.

Most of the leading employers' organisations in India are members of the Federation.

The office-bearers for the year 1946 are :—*President:* Sir Homi Mody; *Deputy Presidents:* Sir John Burder, Sir Robert Menzies and Dewan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathy Mudaliar.

The office of the Federation is at present located at Elphinstone Bldg., Churchgate Street, Bombay.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.—The European Association was established in 1883 under the title of "The European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association" and was re-established in 1912 under the title of the European Defence Association, the present title being adopted in 1913. The Association has for its major object the organisation of European influence in the political life of India. The Head Office (Central Administration) is in Sassoon House, 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta. *President:* C. P. Lawson, M.L.A. (Central); *Vice-President:* H Rowan Hodge, M.L.A. and C. P. Bramble, C.I.E.; *Hony. General Treasurer:* R. S. Arthur; *General Secretary:* Mrs. I. Bryden.

BRANCHES OF THE ASSOCIATION.

ASSAM.—*Chairman*, W. R. Gawthrop; *Hony. Secretary*, Miss E. Slater.

CACHAR.—*Chairman*, C. W. Morley; *Hony. Secretary*, R. R. Deuchars.

E. BENGAL.—*Chairman*, A. D. Boldy.

W. BENGAL.—*Chairman*, W. V. J. Curtain; *Hony. Secretary*, C. Gallon.

CALCUTTA.—*Chairman*, P. F. S. Warren; *Secretary*, Mrs. I. Bryden.

DARJEELING.—*Chairman*, C. W. H. Ansell, O.B.E.; *Hony. Secretary*, W. J. Kydd.

DOOARS.—*Chairman*, W. D. Simpson: *Hony. Secy.*, B. O. Llewellyn.

KANKINARRAH.—*Chairman*, W. T. Shaw.

NORTH BIHAR.—*Chairman*, E. G. Munns, M.L.A.; *Hony. Secy.*, W. H. Meyrick, C.B.E., M.L.A.

MANBHUM.—*Chairman*, R. Brown; *Hony. Joint Secretaries*, B. Wilson Haigh, M.L.A., and P. W. H. Woods.

BOMBAY.—*Chairman*, L. F. H. Goodwin; *Hony. Secy.* C. B. Cockaine.

SOUTH INDIAN.—*Chairman*, J. S. Goodwin; *Secy.* W. Fyfe.

PUNJAB.—*Chairman*, Sir William Roberts, O.I.E., M.L.A.; *Hony. Secy.*, L. H. Samuels.

SIND.—*Chairman*, G. O. Pike; *Hony. Secy.*, M. R. Carter.

UNITED PROVINCES.—*Chairman*, H. A. Wilkinson, O.B.E.; *Hony. Secy.*, H. W. Morgan, M.B.E.

THE IMPERIAL LIBRARY, CALCUTTA.

HISTORY.—The present Imperial Library was founded in 1902 by Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy of India, by amalgamating the former Calcutta Public Library with the then Imperial Library which itself had been founded in 1891 by combining a number of Departmental Libraries of the Govt. of India Secretariat. One of them, the Library of the Home Dept., contributed a very important and interesting collection of books, which formerly belonged to the East India College, Fort William, Calcutta, and to the East India Board, London. The Calcutta Public Library also contained a fairly large number of valuable and rare books and pamphlets. In 1904, Maulvi Sayyid Sadrud Din Ahmad al Musavi, Zamindar of Buhar, (Burdwan District), endowed a collection of 1,500 printed Arabic, Persian and Urdu books, along with 950 Arabic and Persian manuscripts which collection is named "Buhar Library" after the name of the place to which the donor belonged.

MANAGEMENT.—The Department of Education, Health and Lands of the Government of India, is responsible for the maintenance of the Library; while its management is vested in a Council appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The Educational Adviser to the Government of India is the ex-officio Chairman and the Librarian, Imperial Library, its ex-officio Secretary. The members represent the University of Calcutta (2), the Government of Bengal (2) and other Provinces (3).

AIMS.—The aim of the Imperial Library in the words of its great founder is that "it should be a Library of reference, a working place for students, and a repository of material for the future historians of India, in which, so far as possible, every work written about India at any time can be seen and read." The Library contains most of the important and rare works in English and Indian languages dealing with India. The Library is also in possession of a collection of important books of reference and of standard works on various subjects which is kept up-to-date by the addition of new books. The present strength of the stock of the Library is a little over 300,000 which makes it the biggest Library in India.

WORKING.—The Library is provided with Reading Rooms, public and private, where facilities are offered to students, Research workers and general readers. There is a separate Reading Room for ladies. Books are also lent out to any one living in any part of India, against cash security. The membership of both the Reading Rooms and the Lending Section is free. General and special reference enquiries are also attended to.

HOUSING.—The Library was housed in the Metcalfe Hall, Calcutta, from 1902 to 1923, when it was moved to the old Foreign and Military Secretariat Buildings, 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta. As a war measure the Library is temporarily housed in 34 Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta since February, 1942.

LIBRARIAN.—Khan Bahadur K. M. Asadullah, B.A., F.L.A.

INDIAN ACCOUNTANCY BOARD.—The Indian Accountancy Board is constituted under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 which was amended by the Indian Companies (Amendment) Act, 1930, in order to give effect to an All-India scheme of registration of public accountants and auditors and the creation of an Indian Accountancy Board to advise the Central Government on all matters relating to the accountancy profession in India.

Before 1930 local Govts. were empowered to grant auditors' certificates entitling persons to act as auditors of companies other than private companies. Auditors' Certificates were of two kinds "restricted" and "unrestricted." The holders of the former were entitled to practise within the jurisdiction of the Province granting the certificate while those of the latter were entitled to practise throughout British India.

There were several practical difficulties in administering a central subject by a provincial government and in 1932 the Central Government took charge of the accountancy profession—the youngest of the learned professions.

Every person desirous of practising as a public accountant in British India, has to be enrolled on the Register of Accountants maintained by the Central Government and is styled "Registered Accountant." Necessary conditions for eligibility for enrolment on the Register of Accountants are laid down in the Auditors' Certificates Rules, 1932, which have been framed under section 144 of the Indian Companies Act. There is, in operation, a strict scheme of professional examinations, registration of apprentices for the practical training, recognition of coaching institutions for the theoretical aspect, registration for the practising public accountant and an elaborate code of professional ethics, all conducted and rigorously enforced by the Central Government on the advice of the Indian Accountancy Board.

From 1932 to 1939 the members of the Indian Accountancy Board were nominated by the Central Government out of the ranks of the leading public accountants throughout India. In 1939 the Central Government changed the rules and introduced a progressive element of elected members from the practising accountants. The ultimate goal is to form an autonomous body of accountants to take charge of the profession. Under the present rules, the Indian Accountancy Board consists of 21 members. The term of membership is for 3 years. In exceptional conditions the Central Government is empowered to extend the term for a further specified period. The present term commenced from 1st July 1944.

Chairman: The Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Azizul Huque, D.Litt., in charge of the Dept. of Commerce. *Secretary:* P. N. Bhandari, B.Com. (London), A.C.A., B.A. *Address:* Under Secretary to the Government of India, Dept. of Commerce, Simla.

INDIAN ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.—Founded in the year 1937 in order to organise and carry on adult education work throughout the country. Among its earliest founders Prof. H. B. Richardson and Prof. J. B. Raju took a very prominent part.

The aims and objects of the Association are :—

To spread knowledge among the people of India on all subjects related to their all-round welfare and culture, in a popular and attractive manner through suitable agencies; to initiate, wherever necessary, adult education activities in co-operation with various organisations and individuals interested in the work, and to encourage and co-ordinate local efforts and organisations engaged in promoting the cause of adult education; to serve as a central bureau for information and advice concerning adult education in the different provinces and Indian States; to co-operate with movements aiming at the removal of illiteracy and ignorance and the promotion of the civic, economic and cultural interests of the people; to serve as a connecting link for inter-provincial and inter-State co-operation and co-ordination; to prepare and supply, if necessary, slides, charts, films, booklets, suitable literature, etc., and to undertake the publication of bulletins and journals; to arrange public lectures, demonstrations, seminars, etc., for the furtherance of the objects of the Association; to organise the Indian Adult Education Conference at least once every two years; to induce the Universities and other educational bodies in the country to take up adult education work, and to do all other acts that are incidental to the fulfilment of the above-mentioned objects of the Association.

The Association is affiliated to the World Association for Adult Education. Since its establishment it has held three important conferences. The first one in Delhi in 1938, presided over by the late Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sir Shah Mohammad Sulaiman; the second at Bhagalpur in 1939 under the presidentship of Mr. (now Sir) R. P. Masani, then Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University; and the third at Indore in December, 1942, under the patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore, and the presidentship of Prof. A. Jha, Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University.

Office-bearers include:—*President:* Dr. Amaranatha Jha; *Vice-Presidents:* Sir Maurice Gwyer, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Prof. A. N. Basu, J. L. P. Roche-Victoria, K. G. Saiyidain; *Hon. General Secretary:* Ranjit M. Chetsingh; *Associate Secretaries:* Mrs. Savitri Rajan, Mrs. Kulsum Sayani, Prof. B. C. Mukerji, Mumtazim i Khas Bahadur A. G. Sharma, I. Venkata Ramanayya; *Organising Secretary in South India:* P. M. Gopalakrishnan; *Hon. Treasurer:* Capt. H. B. Richardson.

INDIAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.—Was founded in 1924 with Sir P. C. Ray as *President*, located in the University College of Science Buildings, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. Prof. J. N. Mukerjee, O.B.E., D.Sc.; *President:* Sir S. S. Bhatnagar, F.R.S., S.W., Dr. B. B. Dey, Prof. N. R. Dhar, Dr. Gilbert Fowler, Sir J. C. Ghosh, Dr. K. G. Naik, Dr. J. N. Ray, Dr. R. C. Ray, Prof. P. Ray, Prof. B. K. Singh, *Vice-Presidents;* Prof. B. Sanjiva Rao and Dr. P. K. Bose, *Hony. Editors;* Dr. B. N. Ghosh, *Hony. Secretary;* Dr. K. N. Bagchi, *Hony. Treasurer;* Dr. U. P. Basu, Dr. J. K. Chowdhury, Dr. S. Krishna, Dr. S. Joshi, Dr. M. Goswami, Dr. B. C. Guha, Prof. P. C. Guha, Dr. A. N. Kappana, Dr. A. C. Chatterji, Prof. P. C. Mitter, Dr. K. L. Moudgill, Dr. Mata Prasad, S. P. Sen, Dr. P. B. Ganguli, Dr. V. Subramanyan, Dr. K. Venkataraman, Dr. T. R. Seshadri, Dr. S. Siddiqui, Rao Bahadur Dr. B. Viswanath, *Members of the Council;* G. Banerjee, *Asst. Secretary;* S. N. Mukherjee and Dr. D. Chakravarti, *Asst. Editors.*

Bombay Branch: Dr. V. K. Bhagwat, *President;* S. M. Mehta, and Principal P. N. Joshi, *Vice-Presidents;* J. Samson and A. N. Kothare, *Joint Hony. Secretaries;* Dr. G. V. Jadhav, *Hony. Treasurer.*

Madras Branch: Sir J. C. Ghosh, *President;* Dr. K. L. Moudgill, *Vice-President;* H. Subba Jois, *Hony. Secretary and Treasurer.*

The Society publishes a monthly Journal dealing with original researches in Chemistry in India and a quarterly Industrial Edition of the main Journal specially devoted to industrial topics. Annual subscription for the Industrial Edition is Rs. 6 for non-Fellows. Subscription to Fellows: Rs. 16, Non-Fellows Rs. 18 and an additional Rs. 2 for the Industrial and News Edition. Fellowship is open to graduates of Chemistry and to those who are interested.

INDIAN AND EASTERN NEWSPAPER SOCIETY.—Formed in February 1939 to act as a Central Organisation of the Newspaper Press of India, Burma and Ceylon and to promote the common interests of its members. *President:* W. J. B. Walker, "The Statesman"; *Deputy President:* K. Srinivasan, "The Hindu"; *Vice-President:* Tushar Kanti Ghosh, "The Amrita Bazar Patrika"; *Hony. Treasurer:* J. K. Cowly, "The Statesman"; *Secretary:* Asu De, *Committee:* (1946) M. N. Cama, "The Bombay Chronicle", Ramanath Goenka, "The Indian Express"; S. Sadanand, "The Free Press Journal"; P. L. Sondhi, "The Tribune", C. R. Srinivasan, "The Swadesa Mitran". *Address:* Post Box No. 69, New Delhi.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE (BANGALORE).—The Institute owes its origin to the munificence of the late Mr. J. N. Tata, whose plan for establishing a Research Institute, was brought to fruition after his death by the generosity of his two sons, the late Sir Dorabji Tata and the late Sir Ratanji Tata, supported by the Government of India and the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore. The Institute began work in July 1911, and its laboratories provide facilities for post-graduate work in five main branches of Science, namely, Physics, Cosmic Ray Research Unit, General Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Biochemistry, Electrical Technology and Aeronautical Engineering. There is a library of scientific books and journals comprising upwards of 33,000 volumes. The Institute awards a limited number of research studentships, research scholarships and research stipends. The Associateship is awarded by the Governing Council on the recommendation of the

Senate after five terms devoted entirely to research. Certificates are granted to students who satisfactorily complete approved courses of study in Electrical Technology and Aeronautical Engineering. A department of the Metalurgy will also be added in the near future. The scientific work of the Institute is recorded in the Quarterly Journal of the Indian Institute of Science. *Director:* Sir Jnan Chandra Ghosh, Kt., D.Sc., F.N.I.; *Registrar:* A. C. Pai, M.A. (Cantab.).

INDIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Founded in September, 1933, on the recommendation of the first All-India Library Conference, convened in Calcutta on the invitation of about 20 prominent librarians in the country. It has for his objects (*a*) the furtherence of the library movement in India; (*b*) the promotion of training in librarianship in India and (*c*) the improvement of Status of librarians.

Among the methods employed for an achievement of these objects, the Association has with the help of local workers and supporters been able to organise biennial Library Conferences, of which seven have been held so far. The Association is responsible for bringing out a professional journal, called the "Library Bulletin" which is published every quarter, since April, 1942 and which is supplied free to members of the Association. Another useful publication issued by the Association is the "Directory of Indian Libraries" of which two editions have been brought out so far and a third is under preparation. The Association has also undertaken the compilation and publication of certain works of reference, such as (*a*) the Union Catalogue of Scientific periodicals contained in important libraries of India; (*b*) a Compendium of Scientific and technical pamphlets as contained in important Indian Libraries; (*c*) a Catalogue of library literature found in important libraries of the country and (*d*) expansion of such topics of the well-known scheme of book classification, the Dewey Decimal, as pertain to India and Indian subjects. Of the last, certain expansions have been published in the Library Bulletin, while others are either awaiting publication or are being worked out.

The Association also contemplates a survey of Indian libraries, which work is held up as no financial assistance is forthcoming from the Govt. to carry out such a huge task.

The membership of the Association includes individual members, Libraries and Library Associations, of which about a dozen are affiliated to the Indian Association.

President.—Rao Sahib S. R. Ranganathan, Librarian, Benares Hindu University.

Hon. Secretary.—Khan Bahadur K. M. Asadullah, Librarian, Imperial Library, Calcutta.

INDIAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.—Founded in 1907 for the advancement of mathematical studies in India. It conducts two quarterly journals, *The Journal of the Indian Mathematical Society* and *The Mathematics Student*; the former publishes original papers on mathematical subjects and the latter is devoted to the needs of students and teachers of mathematics. The Society maintains a library of current mathematical periodicals in all languages and some new books on the subject. The library is located at the Fergusson College, Poona, whence the journals and books are circulated to members by post. The journals of the Society are published in Madras. There are about 400 members from all parts of India. *President:* Dr. F. W. Levi, Ph.D., Hardinge Professor of Mathematics, Senate House, Calcutta. *Secretaries:* Dr. M. R. Siddiqui, Ph.D., Osmania University, Hyderabad (Deccan) and S. Mahadevan, M.A., L.T., Engineering College, Guindy, Madras. *Librarian:* D. D. Kosambi, Professor of Mathematics, Fergusson College, Poona.

INDIAN MUSIC ASSOCIATION, LUCKNOW.—Founded by Raizada Onkar Prasad in 1939, and is the only institution of its kind in India. Its object is to revive and reorganise the decaying art of the Indian music. Membership is open to both sexes and a nominal quarterly subscription is charged. The success of the Association has been proved by the recognition of the service of the members at various Music Conferences and Charity Shows. Membership this year has been opened to Burma evacuees interested in Indian Music.

FEDERATION OF INDIAN OVERSEAS ORGANISATION.—Founded in 1938. The objects of the Federation of Indian Overseas Organisation are, among others:—To promote, protect, safeguard and maintain the rights, privileges and interests of all Indians overseas; to secure for them by every possible endeavour equality of treatment as to admission, residence, occupation and status; to strengthen in every way constitutional organisations in different countries and colonies for the protection of Indian interests; to assist emigrating Indians; to encourage friendly feelings between Indians and non-Indians; to organise educational, cultural, commercial and agricultural exhibitions, and to publish, sell and distribute literature that furthers the objects of the Federation.

Membership is open to all Indians sympathising with the cause of Indians Overseas. Minimum annual subscription, Rs. 10; Life Membership, Rs. 250.

President.—The Hon'ble Mr. V. V. Kalikar, M.C.S.; *Working President:* Seth Govind Das, M.L.A. *Vice-Presidents:* Hon. Raja Govindlal Pittie; Hon. Mr. Hossain Immam; Hon. Pt. H. N. Kunzru; Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A.; Khan Bahadur Haji Wajihudin, M.B.E.; S. B. S. Sunder Singhji Dhujna; Sir Padampatji Singhania; Seth L. N. Gadodia; Sir Hassan Suhrawardy, M.L.A.; Raja Sir Maharaj Singhji and Rao Bahadur L. Harish Chandra.

Treasurer: L. Narain Dutt. *Hon. Secretary:* C. L. Patel, 17, Panchkuin Road, New Delhi.

THE INDIAN ROADS AND TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION LIMITED.—Registered Office—27, Bastion Road, Bombay.

Patrons: His Excellency Sir John Colville, G.C.I.E., T.D., Governor of Bombay; His Excellency Sir Hugh Dow, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.,

I.C.S., Governor of Sind; His Excellency Sir Maurice Hallett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of the United Provinces.

The Association was formed in 1926 and registered in October 1927 having a Council with headquarters in Bombay and Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Nagpur and New Delhi, each with a Local Committee.

The Annual Subscriptions for membership of the Association are: Associate Members Rs. 5; Ordinary Members Rs. 10; and Supporting Members Rs. 300.

The aims and objects of the Association are to promote the development of transport of any kind including Road, Motor and Air Transport throughout India by making representations to the Government of India, Governments of Provinces, District Boards and other Public Bodies concerned, regarding the construction, improvement and maintenance of roads, bridges and aerodromes, etc.; to make representations to all or any of the bodies regarding the adjustment of taxation, customs duties and excise affecting motor vehicles and other modes of transport and the employment of same in such a manner as to facilitate the development of transport throughout India; to educate the public by means of propaganda and to create authoritative public opinion with regard to the needs of, and advantages to be derived from, improved road and air communications and the use of these forms of transport.

All persons, associations, firms or companies interested in Transport Development are eligible for election as members.

The present constitution of the Council of the Association is:—

President: T. R. S. Kynnersley, O.B.E., M.C.; *Vice-President:*— Nurmahomed M. Chinoy, J.P.

Members of Council: Major-General Sir Reginald Ford, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.; H. E. Ormerod, J.P.; S. Guevrek; Sir Ness Wadia, K.B.E., C.I.E., J.P.; R. J. Watson; A. W. Percy, J.P.; I.A.T. Shannon; H. C. de Mierre; The Hon'ble Mr. M. N. Dalal, J.P.; B. O. Stevenson; V. F. Noel Paton; A. D. Wenzel; J. Littlejohn; S. E. Ekers and E. P. Nicolaides.

Branches are already in existence in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Assam, Nagpur and New Delhi and others will be formed as and when occasion demands.

Applications for membership should be made to the General Secretary of the Association 27, Bastion Road, Bombay, or to the Secretaries of the Branches, Bombay, P.O. Box 853; Calcutta, P.O. Box 2285; Madras, P.O. Box 1270; Karachi, P.O. Box 168; Lahore, P.O. Box 161; Nagpur, Velloz Bldg., Kingsway; New Delhi, P.O. Box 56, and Assam, P.O. Rehabari.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS ASSOCIATION.—The Association consists of the general body of scientific workers and also admits people interested in scientific activities. The subscription of ordinary members who are enrolled till July 15 is Rs. 12 per annum. They receive free the proceedings of the annual session of the Indian Science Congress which is organised by the Association with the help of a Reception Committee formed at the venue of the Congress. Besides, ordinary members, there is provision for Sessional Members. No educational qualification is generally insisted upon at the time of enrolment.

President:—Prof. M. Afzal Husain, M.Sc., M.A. (Cantab.).

President-elect—: Jawaharlal Nehru.

Treasurer.—Prof. P. Ray, Palit Professor of Chemistry, Calcutta University; *General Secretaries.*—Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis, F.R.S.; Prof. M. Qureshi, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.N.I.; *Address:* Statistical Laboratory, Presidency College, Calcutta.

INDIAN SOCIETY OF ORIENTAL ART (Calcutta).—*Patron:* Marquess of Zetland, G.C.I.E. *Secretary:* Dr. Niharranjan Ray. *Office:* 11, Wellington Square, Calcutta.

INDIA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The India Sunday School Union, founded in Allahabad in 1876, is an interdenominational organisation having for its object the strengthening of religious and moral education in the Christian schools throughout India. It has five full time workers, both Indian and European. Its General Council is composed of representatives from the National Christian Council, the Provincial Representative Councils, local Sunday School Unions which are Auxiliaries of the I.S.S.U., and from Church Councils and Christian Youth Organizations in the Country.

The headquarters of the Union are at Coonoor on the Nilgiri Hills, where, besides the office and well-stocked book shop, there is the St. Andrew Teacher Training Institution. In this institution Summer Schools are held where a short but intensive course of study and training is offered to leaders in religious education from all parts of India.

Besides the activities at headquarters, the Union offers courses of lectures in any part of the country, delivered by members of its staff. A Quarterly Journal is published in English, and Lesson Notes for teachers in English and several regional languages. Text-books on subjects connected with the work of Bible teaching are also published in various languages, and Scripture and Teacher Training examinations are held for Scholars and Teachers, respectively.

The officers of the Union are as follows:—

President: Prof. B. B. Malvea, Ph.D., Allahabad.

Vice-President: Bishop S. K. Mondol, Hyderabad, Deccan.

Treasurer: W. H. Warren, Madras.
General Secretary: V. M. Koshy, Coonoor.

The most recent statistics show that there are in India 21,704 Sunday Schools with 42,886 teachers, and 881,568 scholars.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA):—Founded in 1920; granted a Royal Charter in 1935. Objects:—(briefly) to promote the general advancement of engineering and engineering science and their application in India and to facilitate the exchange of information and ideas on those subjects amongst its members. The membership consists of Honorary Members; Honorary Life Members; Members and Associate Members (Corporate Members); Companions; Students, Subscribers and Associates. The Institution is an All-India body and comprises engineers of all branches, civil, mechanical, electrical, mining, structural, etc. Membership of the Institution demands the same high standard of professional status and qualifications as is required by the Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Institutions in England.

The Institution is administered by a Council consisting of 30 to 50 Corporate Members representing all branches of engineering. It has eight Local Centres with its own Administrative Committee, and the total membership is over 3,000. It publishes a quarterly technical Journal.

The Council of this Institution act as local technical advisers to the British Standard Institution on their draft specifications. *President:* Nawab Zain Yar Jung Bahadur; *General Secretary:*— R. D. Ratnagar. *Secretary:* Rai C. C. Seal Bahadur. *Headquarters.*—8, Gokhale Road, Calcutta.

ISMAILIA ASSOCIATION.—This Institution—a philanthropic and humanitarian body—was established by the members of the Ismaili Dharmic Library in 1911 under the name of the Recreation Club, with the object of uplifting and elevating the poor, without distinction of caste or creed. It also tries to improve the social, economic and spiritual condition of the depressed and poor class s of people and with this intent has founded primary schools, associations and such other departments in order to ameliorate their condition and to achieve these objects by constructive and constitutional means. It also maintains orphanages, lecture halls and Social Workers who constantly travel and impart general education. It has branches at Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Karachi, Hyderabad (Sind), Poona, Warrangal, Gondia, Dhoraji, Burma and East Africa. It publishes three Anglo-Vernacular papers, namely the "Ismaili" (a weekly Anglo-Gujarati), for the benefit of its members and the propagation of Islam. Its central office is situated in Bombay at Kandi Moholla, Imamwada Road. BOARD OF EXECUTIVES.—*President:* Abdulah S. Shivji, J.P.; *Vice-President:*—Rehemtula Virji; *Treasurer:*—Nazarali Hashim; *Chief Secy:*—Abbas Alimohamed; *Secy:* Yusufali E. Dossa.

KALAKSHETRA—INTERNATIONAL ARTS CENTRE, ADYAR, MADRAS.—Literally "The Abode of the Arts" was founded at Adyar in 1936 by Shrimati Rukmini Devi, to emphasize the essential unity of all true Art.

Rukmini Devi strongly holds that for India's true renaissance the glories of all her ancient cultures—Hindu, Buddhist, Islamic—must enter into the hearts of her people and become part of their daily lives. No less does she hold that for world peace and happiness the great culture of the East and of the West must become the common heritage of all.

Rukmini Devi, her staff and students in Kalakshetra are engaged in studying and popularising the principles and practice of various Hindu classical dances, Bharata Natya, Kathakali, etc. Special features are instrumental and vocal music, folk songs, dramatic arts, and painting. Recent expansion includes the inauguration of 4-year teachers course in Dance and Music. There is besides a crafts department including furniture and interior decoration and a weaving section.

Bookbinding and publications are also part of the Centre's activities. The Centre has an unique and rare collection of fifteen hundred Tamil palmleaf manuscripts on the *Kamba Ramayana*, many of these annotated by the late Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. U. V. Swaminatha Iyer.

Rukmini Devi has a deep understanding of Western Arts, also largely through the inspiration of the great Russian dancer, Madame Pavlova.

Dotoressa Montessori has entrusted to Kalakshetra the sole right of preparing and supplying throughout India educational material which might revolutionize and simplify education.

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY AND AUXILIARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, College Road, Nungumbakam, Madras.

The Society's Library contains nearly a lakh of books which are circulated to members.

President:—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. C. Happell, I.C.S.; *Hony. Secy.:* J. Spencer; *Librarian:* C. N. Rama Krishna Iyer, B.A.

NATIONAL HORSE BREEDING AND SHOW SOCIETY OF INDIA:—Formed in 1923, by the late Major-General Sir Bernard James, Kt., C.B., C.I.E., M.V.O., who was President from 1923 to 1925.

Objects:—To improve the breeds of horses, ponies and mules in India; to expand the breeding of horses, ponies and mules in India in order to make the country self-supporting in this respect; to protect and promote the interests of breeders and to give them every encouragement; to secure uniformity throughout India in all matters connected with Horse Shows; to prepare an Indian Stud Book; to endeavour by intercourse and discussion to attract public attention to a subject so important to the nation, and to spread knowledge of the principles upon which better horses may be bred; to hold shows of horses and to offer prizes and premiums at such Shows, or at Imperial and District Board and Local Horse Shows or at the Shows of any other Society; to advice and assist Horse Show Committees in regard to the organization and management of Horse Shows, and in the appointment of Judges; to receive subscriptions and other payments for the general purposes of the Society.

Patron-in Chief:— His Excellency Field Marshal the Right Honourable Viscount Wavell of Cyrenaica and Winchester, G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E. C.M.G., M.C., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

President :—(for 1946): Captain Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart., C.S.I., Bombay.

Vice-President and Hony. Secretary :—F. D. Wadia, Esqr., Yeravada, Poona.

The Society issues the following publication: "The Horse in India," an illustrated quarterly Journal in English. The Society holds the Imperial Delhi Horse Show annually in February, which has been suspended for the duration of the war.

Registered Office :—New Delhi. At present the office has been shifted from New Delhi and is situated C/o the Royal Western India Turf Club Ltd., 6 Burnett Road, Poona, Deccan.

PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION. (Established in 1915). *Head Office*—Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Objects: (*a*) To ascertain and endeavour generally to obtain redress of grievances of passengers travelling either by Railways, Steamers, Tramways or Motor Buses; (*b*) To deal with problems of transport in general; (*c*) To represent to Government, Local Bodies, and other authorities as also to Railway and Steamship Companies, and Tramway Company, carrying passengers and traffic to take all proper and necessary steps to obtain redress of such grievances; (*d*) To take all proper and necessary steps to obtain redress of aforesaid grievances and tackling of problems relating to transport in general and (*e*) To hold or join with other Associations, organisations or Institutions, having similar aims and objects in holding lectures, gatherings, public meetings, etc., and to carry on propaganda to further the objects of the Association and to educate the travelling public and the mercantile community with regard to their rights and remedies.

President :—D. C. Modi; *Vice-Presidents* : Jamshed J. J. Cursetji and N. M. Chinoy. *Hony. Secretaries* : H. N. Contractor, Veerbal H. Mehta and J. G. Mehta.

P. E. N. ALL-INDIA CENTRE.—The All-India Centre of this International Society of eminent poets, playwrights, editors, essayists, novelists (P.E.N.) was founded in 1933 by Sophia Wadia under the presidency of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. After his death in 1941, Shrimati Sarojini Naidu was elected President. The Vice-Presidents are Maulana Syed Sulaiman Nadvi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sir S. Radhakrishnan. The aim of the P.E.N. everywhere is to promote friendliness among writers and to uphold freedom of speech. In addition, the All-India Centre is working for national cultural unity by spreading appreciation of the many Indian literatures outside their own language areas and also abroad. This is done by means of public lectures, through its monthly journal *The Indian P.E.N.*, free to P. E. N. members and available to the general public in India for Rs.5 per annum, and through its "P.E.N. Books" series on the different Indian literatures. The All-India Centre has over 300 members among the country's leading writers and editors. Membership is open to any Indian of recognised position as a writer, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. Entrance fee Rs.5; annual fee Rs.5; life membership fee Rs.100. *Honorary Secretary* : M. D. Altekar, M.A., "Aryasangha", 22, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.—Formed March 1897; Annual subscription Rs. 5. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer* : E. Franklin DeSouza, 30-C, Khotachiwadi, Bombay 4.

POONA SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.—This Institution was started in 1909 by the late Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, the late Mr. G. K. Devadhar and a few other ladies and gentlemen in Poona, and registered in 1917. Its main object is to make women self-reliant and to train them for missionary work, including educational and medical work, on a non-sectarian basis, amongst their sisters and brethren in backward areas, especially the former. Nominal fees are charged for instruction in all classes. There are eight different departments subdivided into about 110 classes. The total number of women and girls on the rolls at the various Centres of the Society is about 3,125. There are in Poona three hostels for women with 125 inmates including inmates from Backward Classes. Two fully qualified nurses were so far sent by the Society for Post-graduate Course in Public Health Nursing at the Bedford College for Women, London, with the partial help of a scholarship from the League of Red Cross Societies, Paris. Besides, there are Maternity Hospitals, Nursing Homes and Infant Welfare Centres at Ahmednagar, Alibag, Sholapur and Baramati under the management of the Society in connection with other organisations. The Institution is largely dependent upon public contributions and Government aids. The annual expenditure of the whole organisation now exceeds Rs. 2,50,000.

President : Shrimant Sow. Ranisaheb of Phaltan; *Local Secy. and Treasurer* : Mrs. Yamunabai Bhat; *General Secy* : G. B. Garud, B.A., (Senior Life-Member); *Jt. General Secy : and Lady Supdt.* Miss Kashibai Athavale, B.Sc., S.T.C.; *Hon. Medical Adviser* : Dr. N. L. Ranade, B.A., M.B.B.S.; *Asstt. Secy.* : C. G. Kulkarni, B.A., B.T.; *Member in charge of Propaganda work and Collection of Funds* : N. S. Pathak, M.A., S.T.C.

PRESS ASSOCIATION, NEW DELHI/SIMLA.—Established in 1938 to secure and safeguard the rights and the privileges of the press in the discharge of their duties in relation to the Central Government and the Central Legislature and to promote whatever may tend to the elevation of the status of the journalistic profession and the maintenance of the independence of the Press. *President* : Sir Usha Nath Sen, "Associated Press of India"; *Vice-President* : James Holburn, "The Times", London; *Secretary* : Durga Das, "The Hindustan Times"; *Jt. Secretary and Treasurer* : Mohd. Jafri, "Inquilab"; *Ordinary Members* : P. D. Sharma, The United Press of America; B. Shiva Rao, "The Hindu"; Sri Krishna, "The Pioneer"; Aslam Siddiqi, "Azad"; S. N. Bhatnagar, "Watan". *Address* : 2, Keeling Lane, New Delhi.

PRESS-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.—Started on 30th April 1919 to promote the interests of the printing and litho presses and allied trades, to bring about harmony and co-operation among press owners and

proprietors and to take such steps as may be necessary in furtherance of the above objects.

Office—196 B, Gaiwadi, Girgaum, Bombay 4.
Secretary :—Manilal C. Mod.

SAFETY FIRST ASSOCIATION OF INDIA, THE.—(Incorporated in 1932). Registered Office : Electric House, Colaba Causeway, Bombay. The Association is registered under Section 26 of the Indian Companies Act. The liability of its members is limited by guarantee to a contribution of Rs. 5. There are six classes of membership ranging from Rs. 5 per annum for Associate Members and Rs. 10 per annum for full Ordinary Members to a single payment of Rs. 1,000 for Supporting Life Member.

The aims, objects and activities include the promotion of safety teaching and safety measures for the prevention of accidents on roads, in factories, mines, workshops, schools and homes and the encouragement of co-operation between different sections of road-users and between employers and employed.

The maintenance of a continuous educational safety propaganda through the Press, Platform, the Wireless and the Association's monthly magazine "Efficiency News" and "Radiant Youth" as well as through other publications such as Industrial Safety Service Communiques, Games Lessons, "Stop Look Listen," Indian Highway Codes, periodical leaflets and posters combined with film exhibitions.

The holding of conferences, organisation of Safety Weeks, and the promotion of legislation covering all phases of road and industrial accident prevention.

Now that the threat of major air raids has passed, the Association is directing its efforts towards commercial and industrial advancement of India particularly through the conservation of Life, Material and Time.

President.—The Hon'ble Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, Kt.
Hon. General Secretary.—A. S. Trollip, C.I.E.
Bombay Provincial Branch.—*Chairman* : A. S. Trollip, C.I.E.
Bengal Provincial Branch.—*Chairman* : Dr. A. C. Ukil.
Ahmedabad Provincial Branch.—*Chairman* : Mrs. R. S. Gidwani.
Surat Local Branch.—*Chairman* : Diwan Bahadur P. J. Taleyarkhan.
Bihar Provincial Branch.—*Chairman* : Sir Jehangir Ghandy, Kt., C.I.E.
Madras Provincial Branch.—*Chairman* : P. Venkataramana Raju.
Cawnpore Local Branch.—*Chairman* : J. Tinker.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.—The Servants of India Society, founded by the late G. K. Gokhale in 1905, is a body of men who are pledged to devote their life to the service of the country on such allowances as the Society may be able to give. Its objects are to train national missionaries for the service of India and to promote, by all constitutional means, the interests of the Indian people. Its present strength is 23 Ordinary members. The Society has its headquarters in Poona with branches at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad and Nagpur, and other centres of work at Mayanur, Mangalore and Calicut in the Madras Presidency; Shendurjana in C.P.; Lucknow, Kotdwara and Moradabad in U.P.; Lahore in the Punjab, Cuttack and Raigada in Orissa.

The Society's work is primarily political but as it believes in all round progress of the Indian people, it has always laid equal emphasis on social, economic, educational, labour and depressed class activities and has worked in these fields. The political work is done through the legislatures, the non-official political organisations, deputations to foreign countries and propaganda.

In the field of social, economic and educational work, the Society's activities are equally varied. Some of its members are practically the founders of such institutions as the Poona Seva Sadan, Bombay and Madras Social Service Leagues, the U. P. Seva Samiti, and the Bhil Seva Mandal catering for the needs and uplift of the aboriginal tribes in Gujerat. The Seva Sadan has been a model institution for the education of women which gives training to over 1,500 girls and women in all useful directions. It has many branches in different parts of India carrying on social and educational work. The Social Service League has done good co-operative, educational and welfare work for the mill workers in Bombay by starting Co-operative Societies, adult night and technical schools and conducting welfare centres. The Seva Samiti is an unique organization in Upper India doing service to pilgrims visiting religious places such as Hardwar and Benares, and working in times of epidemics. Its Boy Scouts organization is a well-knit body recognised both by the public and Government. Mr. Chitalia, one of the Society's members, has started a rural centre at Amreli in Kathiawar. The Society has been conducting a model Depressed Class Mission in Mangalore and the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust activities in Malabar district. In the Co-operative field the Society has done pioneering work in the Bombay and Madras presidencies. During natural calamities such as floods, famines and epidemics, the Society has done relief work in every part of India. By its work in the Moplah rebellion, the Society has become a household name in Malabar. During recent years several members of the Society have paid special attention to rural reconstruction, including rural education.

The Society in 1945 carried on work on a large scale to relieve distress arising from scarcity of food and clothing and prevalence of disease in parts of Bengal, Orissa, Malabar district and Travancore. It has opened a number of orphanages in Malabar district, which will maintain for about ten years orphans left as a result of a severe epidemic of cholera during 1943. Similar work has been started also in the Chicacole area of the Vizagapatam district in Madras Province.

The Society conducts two papers.—The *Dnyan Prakash*, the oldest Marathi daily, and the *Hitawad*, an English daily issued from Nagpur. The Society has also published several pamphlets on public questions of the day.

The question of the subjects of Indian States has also engaged the attention of the Society and some of its members, particularly Messrs.

S. G. Vaze and A. V. Thakkar, are devoting a part of their energies to that work.

Hon. Pandit H. N. Kunzru is the Persident, A. V. Thakkar, the Vice-President and D. V. Ambekar, the Secretary.

The Society is a non-communal, non-sectarian body which does not recognise any caste distinctions.

SEVA SADAN.—The Seva Sadan Society was started on the 11th of July, 1908, by the late B. M. Malabari and Dayaram Gidumal. It is the pioneer Indian ladies' society for training Indian ministrant sisters and through them, serving the poor, the sick and the distressed. To spread its Gospel far and wide, the first branch was opened at Poona as early as 1909. The Society has its headquarters in Gamdevi, Bombay, and maintains the following departments of work: (1) Home for the Homeless; (2) Ashrams (Training Homes); (3) a Marathi Training College, with a primary School; (4) Home Education Classes; (5) Industrial Department including a workroom, Sewing, Cutting, Hosiery, Cooking and Pastry, and machine and hand Embroidery are among the chief industries taught. The total number of women in the different classes is over 600.

Hon. Secretary: Miss B. A. Engineer, M.A., LL.B., M.B.E., J.P.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN WESTERN INDIA.—Office and Homes at King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay.

The Objects of the Society are: To rescue children of all castes and creeds from the streets of Bombay, to prevent begging or other improper use of poor children by adults, to pass such children on to existing charitable institutions and to provide for those otherwise unprovided for, with the support and assistance of the police, to prevent children so far as possible from appearing in Police Courts, to prevent the public and private wrongs of children and the corruption of their morals, to take action for the enforcement of the laws for the children and if necessary to suggest new laws or amendments to the existing laws, to promote education, to provide and maintain an organisation for those objects, to do all other lawful thing, incidental or conducive to the attainments of the foregoing objects.

The Society is responsible for the pioneer work of training public opinion regarding the children's Act of 1924. It has also given a lead in the matter of training sub-normal children. Subscription for Annual Membership, Rs. 10; for Life Membership, Rs. 100.

Chairman: Frank Oliveira; *President*: Sir Homi M. Mehta, Kt., K.B.E. *Vice-Presidents*: Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt., Sir R. P. Masani, Kt., Sir J. B. Boman-Behram, Kt. *Hon. Secretaries*: Lady B. P. Masani, Lady K. Kania, Mrs. B. P. Seerval, Diwan Bahadur Dr. J. S. Nerurker. *Hon. Treasurers*: J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy and N. B. Karanjia.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, THE.—International Headquarters: Adyar, Madras. Founded at New York, 1875, transferred to Madras, 1882 and incorporated, 1905.

Objects: To form a nucleus of the Universal Brotherhood of humanity, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or colour; to encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy, and science; to investigate unexplained laws of nature and the powers latent in man.

Founders: Colonel H. S. Olcott and Madam H. P. Blavatsky. *Past Presidents*: Col. H. S. Olcott, 1875 to 1907 and Dr. Annie Besant, 1907 to 1933. Dr. G. S. Arundale, 1933-1945; *Present President*: C. Jinarajadasa. *Vice-President*: N. Sri Ram; *Recording Secretary*: Mrs. Jane Clumeek, *Treasurer*; Rai Bahadur Panda Baijnath.

There are National Societies, or Sections in 47 countries. Each Section organizes its own activities. The Indian Section consists of 300 Lodges with headquarters at Benares City, U. P.; *General Secretary*: Rohit Mehta.

Headquarters activities include the international organization and Theosophical publications. Tributary activities: Kalakshetra (Rukmini Devi's Cultural Centre), The Besant Theosophical School and other schools, The World Federation of Young Theosophists, The Order of the Round Table, etc.

The Society has its own printing-house (Vasanta Press) and the Theosophical Publishing House where books and journals are produced and dispatched to many countries.

The Adyar Library, containing about 50,000 books and pamphlets in the Western Section, over 24,000 Sanskrit books and MSS in the Eastern Section, and more than 2,000 Tamil MSS in the Dr. V. Swaminatha Iyer collection (owned by Kalakshetra), is one of the finest oriental libraries in the world.

The Headquarters estate comprises nearly 300 acres, extending east along the Adyar river from the Adyar Bridge to the sea, with many picturesque buildings in beautiful gardens including temples of the great religions. The banyan tree is one of the finest in India.

WESTERN INDIA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION—Lalji Naranji Memorial Building, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.—The objects of the Association include: the encouragement and development of motoring; the improvement of road communications; the provision for its members of a centre of information and advice on matters pertaining to motoring; the provision for its members of protection and defence of their rights as motorists; free legal advice and defence; facilities for touring abroad and the use of International Touring Documents. Tel. Address:—"Windautas." Phone No. 31071 (*Three Lines*). Branch Offices: POONA:—Coronation Building, 7, Arsenal Road; AHMEDABAD:—Lal Darwaja.

Patrons: H. E. The Right Hon'ble Sir John Colville, G.C.I.E., T.D., Governor of Bombay and H. E. Sir Henry Joseph Twynam, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar.

President: Sir Behram N. Karanjia, J.P., M.L.C. *Vice-Presidents*: A. S. Trollip, C.I.E., J.P. and J. J. J. Cursetji, B.A., LL.B. (Bar-at-law).

Secretary: Jehangir J. K. Patell, B.A., B.A., F.C.B.A. *Asst. Secretary*: K. G. Subramanian, B.A.

Other Motoring Associations in India and Ceylon are: The Automobile Association of Bengal, 40, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta; The Automobile Association of Ceylon, P. O. Box 338, Colombo; The Automobile Association of Northern India, Charing Cross, The Mall, Lahore; The

Automobile Association of Southern India, 200, Mount Road, Madras and the United Provinces Automobile Association, 32, Canning Road, Allahabad.

WESTERN INDIA NATIONAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION—(*Founded in* 1919).—The Association was formed, in pursuance of clause (*b*) of Resolution XI of the First Session of the All-India Conference of the Moderate Party, with a view to do sustained work for the political progress and the moral and material welfare of the people; to give expression from time to time to the considered opinion of the Party on matters of public interest; and to inform and educate public opinion in this presidency in support of its views, policy and methods.

The objects of the Association are the attainment by constitutional means of full Dominion Status for India at the earliest possible date. For the promotion of these objects, the Association shall adopt constitutional methods of agitation and work and shall foster a spirit of broadminded liberalism based on principles of liberty, equality and fraternity among the different classes and communities of the people. For the fulfilment of these objects the Association shall carry on educative and propagandist work by means of leaflets, pamphlets and other publications, (*a*) representations to Government, (*b*) meetings or conferences, lectures and all such methods as may be deemed practicable and expedient to educate public opinion, and (*c*) for advancing the interests of the Liberal Party by organising and influencing elections to the legislatures, Central and Provincial, to Municipalities and District Local Boards.

The affairs of the Association are conducted by a Council consisting of 46 members who are elected every two years.

President: Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad K.C.I.E., LL.D.; *Vice-Presidents:* Sir Cowasji Jehangir, K.C.I.E., M.L.A., Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, Kt., M.L.A., and D. G. Dalvi; *Hon. Secretaries:* J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy, A. D. Shroff and P. S. Bakhale.

Assistant Secretary: V. R. Bhende.

Office:—107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION "MERU", TEYNAMPET, MADRAS.—This Association was started in Madras in July, 1917, with aims of service.

Aims and Objects:—To present to women their responsibilities as daughters of India. To secure for every girl and boy the right of education through schemes of compulsory primary education, including the teaching of religion. To secure the abolition of child-marriage and other social evils. To secure for women the vote for Municipal and Legislative Councils on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. To secure adequate representation of women on Municipalities, Taluk and Local Boards, Legislative Councils and Assemblies. To establish equality of rights and opportunities between men and women. To help women to realise that the future of India lies largely in their hands; for as wives and mothers they have the task of training, guiding and forming the character of the future rulers of India. To band women into groups for the purpose of self-development and education and for the definite service of others.

The Association is actively engaged in the promotion of adult education, the training of women in industrial occupations and slum welfare work.

It interests women in maternity and child-welfare work in the uplift of the depressed classes and in other social and welfare activities for the general betterment of Indian society; has worked successfully for securing franchise for women in India, (see pages 93 and 94 of the Simon Report, Vol. II) and compulsory education for girls and also actually helped in the passage of Child-Marriage Restraint Act in the Assembly and the Acts for the Suppression of Traffic in women and children and the abolition of the Devadasi system. The Association is affiliated to all the important progressive women's associations in India and throughout the world. It was the initiator of the All-India Women's Conference and the First All-Asian Women's Conference at Lahore. The Madras Seva Sadan, the Madras Children's Aid Society, The Avvai Home for Orphan Children and the Montessori School owe their origin to the efforts of this Association. The Association opened a Rescue Home to facilitate the working of the Rescue Section of the Immoral Traffic Act, enforced by Government. The Home was opened on 21st March 1934 by Lady Beatrice Stanley and is now under the Madras Vigilance Association.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—This Association, which was founded by the late Sir George Williams in 1844, is now a world-wide movement, well established in almost every country in both the hemispheres. The aim of the Association is, through its religious, social, educational, and physical work to answer the fourfold—spiritual, social, mental and physical—needs of young men and boys.

The Young Men's Christian Association, though relatively new to India, is spreading rapidly. The 'local' Associations are autonomous and governed by local Boards of Directors. These Associations in Convention elect a General Board which is responsible for the supervision and expansion of all forms of the Association work in India, Burma and Ceylon.

There are now 65 Associations in large towns and cities and many village Associations with many thousands of members of all races and creeds. The following Associations own one or more buildings which serve as the local headquarters: Allahabad; Alleppey; Bangalore; Bombay; Calcutta; Calicut; Coimbatore; Colombo; Coonoor; Delhi; Galle; Hyderabad; Jubbulpore; Kandy; Karachi; Kunnamkulam; Kottayam; Lahore; Madras; Madura; Nagpur; Naini Tal; Ootacamund; Poona; Rangoon; Ernakulam;

Risalpur; Salem; Secunderabad; Simla; Trivandrum; Wellington. The others use rented or rent-free buildings.

The work of the National Council and of the local Association is carried on by numerous voluntary workers and Committees, assisted by 85 specially trained full-time Secretaries. Fully cognisant of the generous help in men and money the Association has received in the past from overseas organisations, the Indian Y.M.C.A. to-day have their own men conducting their affairs; five secretaries from foreign Councils still contribute their share to the work of the Indian Movement but all the rest are recruited in India and financed in India.

The work of the National Council (excluding that of the 65 local Y.M.C.As.) call for a Budget of Rs. 83,480 in 1945. Of this sum Rs. 21,000 has to be raised from the public in India.

The Headquarters of the National Council is 5, Russell Street, Calcutta. The officers are:—

Patron:—His Excellency Field Marshal The Right Hon'ble Viscount Wavell of Cyrenaica and Winchester, G.C.B., G.M.I.E., C.M.G., M.C., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

President of the National Council:—Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, Kt., C.I.E., Bar-at-Law.

National General Secretary of India, Burma and Ceylon—T. D. Santwan, 5, Russell Street, Calcutta.

The Bombay Association now possesses four well-equipped buildings:—Wodehouse Road, Lamington Road, Rebsch Street and Reynolds Road. Patron of the Association, His Excellency Lt.-Col. The Right Hon'ble Sir John Colville, P.C., G.C.I.E., T.D.; *President*, Sir Francis Low, Kt.; *General Secretary*, K. E. Vergese. In connection with each branch there is a well-managed hostel providing accommodation for over 200 young men. These branches are managed by a Committee working under the Board of Directors. Each Branch organisation directs many and varied activities designed to meet the physical, spiritual, social, and mental needs of their members. A Welfare Service agency for labourers started in 1924 is now conducting four centres, serving mill workers, Municipal menial employees, Port Trust and Railway employees. A programme of education, lectures, physical culture, play and general uplift, profitably fills up the leisure time of the workers and their families. The Association is responsible for the direction of three public playgrounds in the city, which are financed by the Municipality.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.—This Association founded in the year 1875 was organised nationally in 1896.

The aim of the Association is to unite women and girls of India, Burma and Ceylon in fellowship and mutual service for their spiritual, intellectual, social and physical development.

The Association exists for women and girls of all communities. There are the following branches: General 75; Fellowship Groups 32; School Girl and Junior Branches 54; Girl Guide Companies 11. There are 9 Leave Clubs in the hills and large cities for Women in the Services and 16 Drop-in-Clubs where Women in the Services may entertain their friends. The needs of girls are met by recreation, clubs and classes, lectures, commercial classes, Bible Study and devotional meetings, and meetings for social intercourse. Hostels, some of them holding as many as 70 girls, are established where there is a demand for them and the Association, at present owns 20, including 6 Holiday Homes in the hills. These hostels accommodate working girls, teachers, nurses, students and apprentices. Rates vary according to the residents' salaries and accommodation, though all equally receive the benefits of a comfortable home, good food and wholesome surroundings. The holiday Homes provide inexpensive holidays in healthy surroundings and also accommodate girls who work in the hills during the hot season. In addition to Holiday Homes, Summer Conferences are held annually in South India and at Mussoorie. Special Girls' Camps are arranged from time to time in many centres.

Traveller's aid work is done in the large ports, and a large number of transient guests and visitors are accommodated in the Homes in these centres. The Association also runs Employment Bureaux through the agency of which many girls find positions. The commercial schools train girls for office and business life. These larger Associations are manned by trained Secretaries, some of whom come from India, Great Britain, America, Australia, New Zealand and Canada, though the majority of staff members are found and trained in India. In many of the smaller branches where the work is of a simpler nature, it is carried on by voluntary workers who render faithful service year by year.

The Association, which is affiliated to the World's Young Women's Christian Association is international and inter-denominational. Full membership is open to all who declare their faith in our Lord Jesus Christ and desire to serve others in His spirit of love, and Associate membership is open to any girl or woman, regardless of what her religion may be, who wishes to join the world-wide fellowship of the Y. W. C. A. and declare her sympathy with its purpose, and to share in its activities.

The Patroness of the Association is H.E. The Viscountess Wavell.

President, National Committee.—Rani Lady Maharaj Singh. *Vice-Presidents*: Mrs. Loos Mrs. G. Dey, Mrs John Matthai, Dr. Poonnen Lukose.

Copies of the Annual Report and other printed matter can be obtained from the National Office which is at 37, Cantonment Road, Lucknow, U.P. The official organ of the Association is the leaflet "Everymember" which is issued each month and sent to members and friends of the Association.

ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN INDIA.

The Association of British University Women in India was established in 1913. Its objects are:—

(1) To facilitate intercommunication and co-operation between women of any nationality who are members of the universities of the United Kingdom, resident in India.

(2) To provide a means of keeping in touch with the universities of the United Kingdom, by communication with the British Federation of University Women, and otherwise as may seem expedient.

(3) To act as an organisation which shall afford opportunity for the expression of united opinion and for concerted action by university women.

Membership is open only to those women who hold degrees in any university in the United Kingdom, or hold Oxford or Cambridge Honours Certificates; but Associate Membership is open to women who have studied at a British University for two years and each Branch may admit as Honorary Members women who have advanced the higher education and interests of women.

The Association of British University Women has had several branches. The address of the Honorary Secretary, Bombay is as follows:—

Mrs. R. T. S. Miller, 19,
Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay 7.

The Delhi and Punjab Branches came into existence in 1918. The Calcutta and Bombay Branches have been influential and have repeatedly intervened with good effect to educate public opinion with regard to subjects affecting women. All Branches have, for instance, made investigations on behalf of the Education Department, Government of India, the Calcutta University Commission, etc., and have supplied, through the International Federation of University Women, information on Secondary Education in India to the League of Nations. They have been the means of introducing women on to University Senates and Municipalities. The Calcutta Branch carried through an important exhibition of Food Products. This branch, however, has not functioned for a number of years.

The Bombay Branch has done good work in connection with the formation of the Social Purity Committee and has, through a special sub-committee, organised public meetings for women on subjects affecting their interests about which legislation was being or had been recently enacted.

A valuable part of the work of the Association was the establishment of **Women's Employment Bureaus** in Calcutta and Bombay. They were remarkably successful. The Bombay Bureau was eventually merged into the employment Bureau established by the Women's Council.

As a means of promoting friendships between women from various parts of the United Kingdom, with widely differing tastes and interests and spheres of life in India, and as an instrument for affording opportunities for usefulness to educated women, the Association of University Women has a useful function to perform.

This Association is Federated to the "Federation of University Women in India," and thus forms one of the Units of the Indian Federation.

Federation of University Women in India.

The Federation of University Women in India unites various Associations of University Women throughout the country, its object being to promote friendship and understanding among University Women of all races resident in India and to further their common interests. It is affiliated to the *International Federation of University Women* which has a membership of over 60,000, representing thirty-three nations and which seeks by scholarships, exchange of teachers, group discussions and conferences to unite in common action and understanding the University women of the world.

The Federation in India is controlled by a Central Committee at present located in Bombay. It has branches in Bombay, Kodaikanal and Lahore, while women, eligible for membership, resident in places where no branch exists can be enrolled as "Scattered Members."

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN INDIA.

ABBOTTABAD CLUB, LTD., Abbottabad, N.-W.F.P. *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 40. *Monthly Subscription:* Single Rs. 13; Married Rs. 18.

ADYAR CLUB, Adyar. *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 100. *Annual Subscription:* Rs. 12. *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 6 during the months April to September inclusive. Rs. 8 during the months October to March inclusive. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:*—R. W. Douglass.

AGRA CLUB, LTD., Agra Cantonment. (Estd. 1863). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 50. *Subscription:* Monthly Rs. 10.

AHMEDNAGAR CLUB, Ahmednagar. (Estd. 1889). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 40. *Subscription:* Monthly, single Rs. 12; married Rs. 18. *Secretary:*—Lt.-Col. W. F. Crotty, M.B.E.

AIJAL CLUB, Lushai Hills, E. B. & Assam. (Estd. 1893). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 32 to be paid at the end of the third month of membership. *Subscription:* Monthly, varying from Rs. 9 to Rs. 19 according to income of members. *Secretary:* Lt.-Col. H. M. Williams.

AJMER CLUB, Kaiser Bagh. (Estd. 1888). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 100, payable in four half-yearly instalments. *Subscription:* Monthly, single Rs. 12; married Rs. 15.

AKOLA CLUB, Berar. (Estd. 1870). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 100. *Subscription:* Monthly, single Rs. 13; married Rs. 15. *Honorary Secretary.*—Rai Saheb V. P. Mathur.

ALLAHABAD CLUB, LTD., Allahabad (Estd. 1868). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 100. *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 12.

AMRAOTI CLUB, Amraoti. *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 60. Payable in 12 monthly instalments of Rs. 5. *Monthly Subscription:* Club Rs. 8; Gymkhana Rs. 4; Library Re. 1. *Hon. Secretary.*—C. A. Sassadis.

AMRITSAR CLUB, LTD., Amritsar. (Estd. 1894). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 30. *Subscription:* Monthly, Rs. 12 single; Rs. 16 married. *Hon. Secretary.*—R. Kennett.

BANGALORE UNITED SERVICE CLUB, 38, Residency Road, Bangalore. (Estd. 1868). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 100. *Subscription:* Annually Rs. 12, Monthly Rs. 9.

BAREILLY CLUB, Municipal Gardens, Bareilly. (Estd. 1883). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 50. *Subscription:* Monthly, Rs. 8 single; Rs. 9 married.

BARISAL CLUB, Backergunj, Barisal. (Estd. 1864). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 32. *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 13.

BARRACKPORE CLUB, LTD., 8, Riverside, Barrackpore. (Estd. 1850). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 150. *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 15 single; Rs. 18 married. Out-station Rs. 8 single; Rs. 10 married. Non-Resident Rs. 5 single; Rs. 5 married. *Hon. Secretary.* R. Fraser.

BARRACKPORE CLUB, (Golf) Barrackpore. *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 50. *Subscription:* Monthly, Rs. 5 single; Rs. 7 married. *Joint-Hon. Secretary.*—R. Fraser.

BELGAUM CLUB, Belgaum. *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 50. *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 13. *Secretary.*—Major D. H. W. Brown, M.B.E.

BENGAL CLUB, 33, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta. (Estd. 1827). *Entrance Fees:* Town Rs. 500, Mofussil Rs. 125. *Subscriptions:* Annually Rs. 25; Monthly, Town Rs. 18, Mofussil Rs. 2 per diem when in Calcutta up to maximum of Rs. 18 per mensem. *Secretary.*—F. S. Cubitt, M.C.

BENGAL UNITED SERVICE CLUB, 29, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta. (Estd. 1845). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 150. *Subscription:* Annually, Rs. 20; Monthly, Rs. 16. Hon. *Secretary.*—A. C. Hoppre.

BOMBAY CLUB, Marine Drive, Bombay. (Estd. 1862). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 300; *Subscription:* Annually, Rs. 12 (Non-Resident). Monthly, Rs. 12. *Hon. Secretary.*—L. B. Heale.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA, LTD., Esplanade Road. *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 75. *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 6; Monthly, Rs. 9. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.*—F. V. Jakob.

CALCUTTA CLUB, LTD., 241, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. (Estd. 1907). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 400. *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 12. Monthly, Rs. 10. Annual Mofussil Subscription, Rs. 18. *Secretaries.*—John Chambers, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C. and P.C. Chaudhuri, C.I.E.

CAWNPORE CLUB LTD., Cawnpore. (Estd. 1844). Membership: (1) *Permanent Members.* Entrance fees Rs. 50, monthly subscription Rs. 10. (2) Subscribing members. No entrance fees. Monthly subscription Rs. 15; (3) Temporary members. No entrance fees. Monthly subscription Rs. 20. (4) Service members. No entrance fees. Monthly subscription Rs. 12.

CHITTAGONG CLUB, LTD., Pioneer Hill, Chittagong. (Estd. 1878). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 75. *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 12; Monthly, Rs. 10.

CLUB OF CENTRAL INDIA, Mhow. (Estd. 1885). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 48. *Subscription:* Monthly, single Rs. 15; married Rs. 20.

CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA, Elphinstone Road, Poona. (Estd. 1865). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 200. *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 12; Monthly, Rs. 10. *Secretary.*—A. G. Grant.

COCHIN CLUB, Cochin. (Estd. 1876). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 100. *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 18; Monthly, Rs. 10.

COCANADA CLUB, Cocanada. (Estd. 1856). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 70. *Subscription:* Monthly, Rs. 10. *Secretary.*—L. H. Cornish.

COIMBATORE CLUB, Coimbatore. (Estd. 1868). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 75. *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 9 per annum for Non-Resident Members up to an amount equal to the Entrance Donation paid by them; Monthly, Rs. 10. *Jt. Hon. Secretaries:* W. J. Treleaven and A. Mc. M. Webister, *Hon. Treasurer*—K. Palmer Jones.

COONOOR CLUB, Coonoor. *Entrance Fee:* for permanent membership, Gentlemen Rs. 25, ladies Rs. 15. *Annual Subscription:* Gentlemen Rs. 12, ladies Rs. 12. *Monthly Subscription:* Gentlemen single Rs. 6; ladies Rs. 4. Family of 2, Rs. 8. Temporary Members: Gentelmen Rs. 10, Ladies Rs. 6 per month. Family of 2 Rs. 12 per month. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.*—H. D. Huggins.

COSMOPOLITAN CLUB, Madras. (Founded 1873). *Entrance Fee,* Rs. 250. *Annual Subscription,* Rs. 24 for non-resident and Rs. 60 for resident members or quarterly instalments of Rs. 15. *Honorary Secretary:* M. C. Ispahani; *Manager:* V. Saravanan.

DACCA CLUB, Dacca. (Estd. 1864). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 50. *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 10 for non-married members and Rs. 12-8 for married members.

DALHOUSIE CLUB, Dalhousie, Punjab. Yearly Donation for permanent Membership Rs. 15. *Subscription:* Single Rs. 7. Married Rs. 10. Family Rs. 15. *Secretary.*—Capt. C. W. Cotton.

DARJEELING CLUB, LTD., Auckland Road, Darjeeling. (Estd. 1868). Election by ballot. *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 100. *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 16; Monthly, Rs. 7-8 for members residing in the Town. Military members Rs. 15 per month. Members residing in District within 20 miles Rs. 5, and for members residing beyond 20 miles Rs. 2-8. Temporary membership Re. 1 per day. *Secretary:* T. D. Nagent.

IMPERIAL DELHI GYMKHANA CLUB LTD., New Delhi. Permanent Membership: *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 100. *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 12, Annual Rs. 15. Temporary Membership: for the duration of the war.—*Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 17-8.

JHANSI CLUB, next to Public Gardens, Jhansi. (Estd. 1887). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 50. *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 10 single and Rs. 12 for married members.

MADRAS CLUB, Mount Road, Madras. (Estd. 1831). *Entrance Fee:* Permanent membership Rs. 250. Instalment membership, six instalments of Rs. 50 each. *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 20. Monthly, Rs. 12. *Secretary.*—M. D. Helps.

MALABAR CLUB, Beach Road, Calicut. (Estd. 1864). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 100. *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 12 for members resident in Malabar and Rs. 6 for non-resident members; Monthly, Rs. 10 single; Rs. 12 married. *Hon. Secretary.*—J. N. Marsh.

MULTAN CLUB, Multan. (Estd. 1892). *Permanent Members:* Entrance fee Rs. 50.

Subscriptions: Rs. 12 single and Rs. 17 married.

Military Members: No Entrance fee.

Subscriptions for Majors and above ranks Rs. 12 single and married Rs. 17.

Captains: Single Rs. 8 and married Rs.12.

Lieutenants: Single Rs. 4 and married Rs. 6.

NAINI TAL CLUB LTD., Naini Tal. (Established 1864). Yachting, Rowing and Golf. Election by Ballot. *Entrance Fee:* Permanent member Rs. 100. Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Monthly Subscription Rs. 10. Temporary Member (Class I) subscription Rs. 15 a month for single member and Rs. 20 for a married couple. Visiting Member (Class II) under 30 days Re. 1 per diem up to a maximum of Rs. 15 a month. Accommodation for 30 resident members. *Secretary-member.*—Lt.-Colonel J. de Grey, O.B.E.

OOTACAMUND CLUB, Ootacamund, Nilgiri Hills. (Estd. 1840). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 150. *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 18; Monthly Rs. 12. *Hon. Secretary.*—V. S. Williams.

ORIENT CLUB, Chowpatty Sea Face, Bombay. *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 500. *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 72 for resident members and Rs. 24 for non-resident members; Rs. 12 for absent members; Monthly Rs. 6 for resident members and Rs. 2 for non-resident members, Re.1 for absent members; *President.*—Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart., G.B.E., K.C.I.E., M.L.A. *Joint Hon. Secretaries.*—D. W. Ditchburn and M. M. Amersey. *Hon. Treasurer.*—Shantaram A. Shete.

PESHAWAR CLUB, LTD., Peshawar. (Estd 1880). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 50. Games section Rs. 15. *Subscription:* Monthly Rs. 10 single; Rs. 12 married. *Hon. Secretary.*—Lt.-Col. A. P. Imlay, D.S.O.

PUNJAB CLUB, Upper Mall, Lahore. (Estd. 1879). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 150. *Subscription:* Annual Rs. 20. Monthly Rs. 15. *Jt. Hon. Secretaries:* R. A. Bergl and C. H. L. Kindersley.

QUETTA CLUB, LTD., Quetta. (Estd. 1879). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 50. *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 15 single; Rs. 18 married. *Secretary:* S. B. Hickin.

RAJPUTANA CLUB, Mount Abu. (Estd. 1880). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 75. *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. (Estd. 1880). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 275. *Subscription:* Annual Rs. 18; Monthly Rs. 12. *Secretary.*—J. A. Thomson.

ROYAL CALCUTTA TURF CLUB, 11, Russell Street, Calcutta. (Estd. 1847). *Entrance Fee:* Club Members. Rs. 300; Stand Members, Rs. 100. *Annual Subscription:* Rs. 100. *Secretary.*—W. G. C. Frith.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB, LTD., Nasik. *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 75. *Subscription:* Annual Rs. 15; Monthly Re. 1 per day, whilst in Nasik up to Rs. 12 maximum. Residential quarters available. *Hon. Secretary.*—C. H. de V. Moss, I.P.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, LTD., Bombay and Poona. *Entrance Fee:* Club Members Rs. 150; Stand Members Rs. 75. *Annual Subscription:* Rs. 25 both class of members. *Secretary.*—Major C. C. Guilliland.

SATURDAY CLUB, LTD., 7, Wood Street, Calcutta. *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 175 single; Rs. 200 married. *Subscription:* Annual Rs. 12; Monthly Rs. 12 single and Rs. 14 married. *Secretary.*—C. L. R. Barrett.

SECUNDERABAD CLUB, Secunderabad, Dn. (Estd. 1883). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 50 payable in four annual instalments of Rs. 12-8 each. *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 12 married; Rs. 10 single. *Secretary.*—Major H. B. Marcoolyn.

SHILLONG CLUB, LTD., Shillong, Assam. *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 100 for income over Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 50 for income under Rs. 1,000 p.m. *Annual Subscription:* Rs. 12 for absent members. *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 20 for permanent members, Rs. 40 for temporary members. *Secretary.*—R. D. Page.

SIALKOT CLUB LTD., Sialkot, Punjab. *Monthly Subscriptions:* Married Rs. 12, single Rs. 10 P. M. *Hon. Secretary.*—Captain Jas. Davies.

SIND CLUB, Karachi. (Estd. 1871). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 200. *Subscription:* Annual Rs. 12; Monthly Rs. 12. *Secretary.*—Lt.-Col. C. E. E. Jameson.

TRICHINOPOLY CLUB. (Estd. 1869). Cantonment, Trichinopoly, Madras. *Subscription:* (monthly) Rs.6, (annually) Re 1 for full members who paid ten annual subscriptions and Rupees 12 for new members. *President:* Sidney Smith. *Hon. Secretary* and *Treasurer:* J. Restrick.

TUTICORIN CLUB, Tuticorin. (1885). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 50. *Subscription:* Monthly Rs. 10. Outstation—Rs. 6 annually. *Secretary.*—W. H. Nicoll.

UNITED SERVICE CLUB, Simla. (Estd. 1866). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 100. *Subscription:* Annual Rs. 12; Monthly Rs. 6. *Secretary.*—Major L. B. Grant, C.I.E., T.D., R.D.

UNITED SERVICE CLUB, LTD., Lucknow. Chutter Manzil Palace (Estd. 1861). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 100. *Subscription:* Rs. 10 monthly. *Secretary.*—G. F. Nicholson.

WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB, Clerk Road, Bombay. (Estd. 1917). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 500. *Annual Subscription:* Resident Rs. 120. *Secretary:* J. Gledhill.

WHEELER CLUB, LTD., The Mall, Meerut. (Estd. 1863). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 50, if by instalments Rs. 60. *Monthly Subscription:* For temporary members Rs. 15 single, Rs. 18 married; for permanent members Rs. 12 single, Rs. 15 married; Lady visitors Rs. 5. (Exclusive of games and library subscriptions). *Secretary.*—E. F. Thomson.

ROTARY IN INDIA.

Middle Asia Office:

Brabourne Stadium, North, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Secretary: H. W. Bryant.

80TH DISTRICT.

SINGAPORE: *President:* S. H. Peek, International Assurance Co., Ltd., 12, C. Hongkong Bank Chambers, Singapore, Malaya; *Secretary:* R. A. Haines, Edward Lumley & Son (Malaya) Ltd., Room No. 31, Mercantile Bank Bldg. Raffles Place, Singapore (Malaya).

IPOH. *President:* Y. C. Kang, 13, Hale Street, Ipoh (Malaya); *Secretary:* K. L. Devaser, 4, Jelf Road, Ipoh (Malaya).

88TH DISTRICT.

GOVERNOR:

Rtn. G. Pershad, Manager, Messrs. Govan Bros. Ltd., Scindia House, P. O. Box No. 10, New Delhi.

AMBALA: (Provisional) *President:* B. B. Kalia, Supdt., Dist. Prison, Ambala; *Secretary:* H. R. Allapuria, B.A., Psychologist, Indian Medical Hospital, Ambala Cantt. Fridays 6-30 p.m. Tea at the house of Rtn. B. R. Kalia

AMRITSAR: 2854; February 17th 1933. *President;* Satya Paul Virmani, Jawala Flour Mills, Amritsar; *Secretary:* Sarnagat Singh, Textile Control Office, P. O. Box 55, Amritsar. 8-30 p.m. 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Amritsar Hotel.

DELHI: 4922; 1939 *President:* Dr. S. C. Sen, 1, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi; *Secretary:* G. T. Thaddaeus, Post Box No. 127, New Delhi. 6-30 p.m. 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Imperial Hotel, New Delhi.

HYDERABAD (Sind): 4882, October 6, 1938. *President:* R. C. Bhavnani, Gidu Road, Hyderabad (Sind); *Secretary:* M. H. Bhavnani, Hyderabad Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Hyderabad, (Sind). 8-30 p.m. 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Masonic Hall.

KARACHI: 3593; March 1933. *President:* R. B. Shivdasani, Retd. Judicial Commissioner, Clifton, Karachi 5; *Secretary:* Navin T. Khandwalla, C/o Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Karachi. 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 5-30 p.m. Cotton Exchange.

LAHORE: 2714, February 1927. *President:* K. B. Ch. Bashir Ahmad Khan, Queens Road, Lahore; *Secretary:* R. P. Khosla, 3, Mozang Road, Lahore. 8-30 p.m. 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Faletti's Hotel.

PATIALA: 5786; May 1944. *President:* Sadar Gyan Singh Rarewala, Opp. Bhupendra Kotl, Patiala; *Secretary:* Sardar Jagjit Singh, Near Satyanarain Temple, Patiala. 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 8-30 p.m. at Yadavendra Stadium.

89TH DISTRICT.

GOVERNOR:

I. R. Bhagat, B.A., LL.B., Amba Talao, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.

AHMEDABAD; 4008; March 8, 1936. *President:* D. V. Vyas, I.C.S., Dist. & Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad; *Secretary:* K. M. Medora, Lal Dharwaja, Ahmedabad. 7-30 p.m. 1st and 3rd Fridays, Grant Hotel. Dinner at 8 p.m.

AJMER: 6019; June 18, 1945. *President.* R. B. Seth Sir Bag Chand Soni, Tikam Nivas, Ajmer; *Secretary:* Pratap Chand Jain, Free India House, Ajmer. 1-st and 3rd Fridays, 5 p.m. Tea.

BARODA: 4039; October 20, 1936. *President:* M. K. Jadhav, Chief Engineer, Baroda State, Kothi Building, Baroda. *Secretary:* K. S. Chavda, Sadhana Press, Raopura, Baroda, 8-30 p.m. 2nd and 4th Firdays, Baroda Guest House.

BHAVNAGAR: 5908; February 14, 1945. *President:* Bhoglal Maganlal Shah, Mahalaxmi Mills Ltd., Bhavnagar, Kathiawar; *Secretary:* B. P. Mehta, Power House, Bhavnagar, Kathiawar. 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 7 p.m. New State Hotel

BHOPAL: 5422; November 25, 1941. *President:* Sir Colin Gargett, Kt., Benazir Palace, Bhopal, C.I.; *Secretary:* Syed Mehdi Ali Bahadur, Habeeb Manzil, Bhopal. 8-30 p.m. 2nd Tuesday, 5-30 p.m. 4th Tuesday, Lake View Hotel.

BHUJ (Kutch): 5615; May 19, 1943. *President:* Rao Bahadur J. D. Rana, President, Jadeja, Court, Bhuj, Cutch; *Secretary:* P. K. Vora Nagar Chakla, Bhuj, Kutch. 5-30 p.m. 2nd and 4th Sundays, Agency Bungalow Grounds.

BROACH: 5796; June 19, 1944. *President:* K. B. Sorabji Bomanshaw Ginwalla, Civil Lines, Broach; *Secretary:* Dinshaw Furdoonji Ginwalla, Civil Lines, Broach. 1 p.m. Every Sunday, Parsee Gymkhana.

NAVSARI: 5538; September 15, 1942. *President:* Balvantrai A. Desai, Hari Nivas, Navsari; *Secretary:* D. D. Kapadia, Mota Bazar, Navsari. 7 p.m. 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at the Boy Scouts Headquarters, Lunsikui.

OKHA-DWARKA: 5341; February 22, 1941; *President:* A. M. Davidson, Hindustan Motors Ltd., Okha (Kathiawar); *Secretary:* R. K. Vakil, Automobile Engineer, Hindustan Motors Ltd. Okhad, (Kathiawar), 6-30 p.m. 1st and 3rd Sundays.

PORBANDER: 5910; February 23, 1945. *President:* M. S. Jayakar, I.C.S., "Natwar Niwas", Porbandar; *Secretary:* N. N. Bhagdeo, Uganda Road, Porbandar. 2nd and 4th Sundays, 6 p.m. Diwan Saheb's Bungalow.

RAJKOT: 4894; August 10, 1938. *President:* S. M. Masani, Agent, The Bank of India, Ltd., Rajkot; *Secretary:* R. H. Colah, The Rajkot Spg. & Weavg. Mills, P. O. Box No. 2, Rajkot. 7 p.m. 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Lodge, Kathiawar.

RATLAM: 5940; March 24, 1945. *President:* T. J. Raja, M.A., Dewan's Bungalow, Ratlam (C.I.); *Secretary:* B. M. Sapat, Shree Sajjan Mills Ltd., Ratlam, C.I. 2nd and 4th Mondays, 5-30 p.m. Rambag Gardens.

SURAT: 4398; August 14, 1937. *President:* L. C. Gandhi, Ardeshir Cotwal Road, Nanoura, Surat; *Secretary:* Dr. S. P. Bhacca, M.B.B.S., Vanki Bordi, Surat. 7 p.m. 2nd and 4th Saturdays at R. B. Naginchand Institute, Town Hall, Chowk Bazar, Surat.

90TH DISTRICT.

GOVERNOR:

Rtn. Prof. N. K. Sidhanta, Lucknow Univ., Lucknow.

AGRA: 5028; March 29, 1939. *President:* Balkrishan Dar, Chhili Inst., Ghotia, Agra; *Secretary:* Maurice C. Ellis, St. George's School, Agra. 8-30 p.m. 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Imperial Hotel, Drummond Road, Agra.

ALLAHABAD: 5888; January 1945. *President:* K. Br. Mohd. Abdul Aziz, 12, Hastings Road, Allahabad; *Secretary:* Capt. M. P. Sharma, 18, B, Elgin Road, Allahabad. 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 5-30 p.m. Univ. Staff Club Rooms.

BENARES: 6011; June 7, 1945. *President:* Rang Behari Lal, Pro-Vice-Chancellor: Benares Hindu Univ., Benares; *Secretary:* Anand Prasad Agarwal, B.A., LL.B., Sundia, Benares City. 2nd and 4th Thursdays, for Tea or Dinner at Central Hindu School, Kamaccha.

CAWNPORE: 5645; July 3, 1943. *President:* S. M. Bashir, Kamla Tower, Cawnpore; *Secretary:* D. May Arrindell, M. C. Imli House, P. O. Box No. 87, Cawnpore, 1st and 3rd Thursdays. "The Lido," Cantonments, The "Mall", May to September, 8-15 p.m. and October to April, 12-45 p.m.

DEHRA DUN: 5258; June 24, 1940. *President:* S. Iftikhar Husain, 13A, Dubhalwala Road, Dehra Dun; *Secretary:* Hira Lal Sanon, Astley Building, Dehra Dun. 7 p.m. 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Members Residences or Greens Hotel.

FYZABAD: 5941; March 24, 1945. *President;* M. B. Ahmed, Dist. Judge, Fyzabad; *Secretary:* R. P. Singh, Municipal Office, Fyzabad. - 1st and 3rd Mondays, 8-15 p.m., Victoria Hall.

LUCKNOW: 4568; February 1938. *President:* Dr. V. S. Ram, Lucknow University, Lucknow; *Secretary:* C. O. Forsgreen, Lucknow Publishing House, Hazratganj, Lucknow. 2nd and 4th Fridays, 8-30 p.m., Carlton Hotel.

MORADABAD: 6010; June 7, 1945. *President:* Kidar Nath, Bar-at-Law, The Mall, Moradabad, U.P.; *Secretary:* Parvathi Nath, Advocate, Civil Lines, Moradabad. 2nd and 4th Wednesday, 8 p.m. Lupton Club.

91ST DISTRICT.

GOVERNOR:

N. C. Laharry, Columbia Films of India Ltd., Humayun Court, Linsday Street, Calcutta.

ASANSOL: 4667; May 1938. *President:* A. Chatterjee, Indian Iron & Steel Corpn., Ltd., Burnpur (Burdwan); *Secretary:* G. S. Missra, Indian Oxygen and Acetelyne Co., Ltd., Burnpur (Burdwan). 7-15 p.m., 2nd and 4th Mondays, Burnpur Hut.

CALCUTTA: 587; September 26, 1919. *President:* D. Gladding, Calcutta Elec. Supply Corporation, Victoria House, Calcutta; *Secretary:* O. N. Jajodia, Calcutta Tanneries Ltd., 9, Clive Street, Calcutta. 1-10 p.m., every Tuesday, Great Eastern Hotel.

CUTTACK: 6136; December 4, 1945. *President:* Dr. P. Parija, O.B.E., I.E.S., Vice Chancellor, Utkal University, Cuttack, Orissa; *Secretary:* H. Mahapatra, M.A., B.L., Advocate, Cuttack, Orissa. 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 8-30 p.m., University Committee Room.

DACCA: 4590; March 1938. *President:* S. K. Sen, I.C.S., District Judge, Dacca; *Secretary:* N. C. Pal, Registrar, Dacca University, Dacca, Bengal, 5 p.m. 2nd and 4th Sundays, Homes of Rotarians.

DHANBAD: 6261; April 1946. *President:* D.-B. D. D. Thacker, Pure Jharia Colliery, P. O. Jharia, E. I. Rly.; *Secretary:* Prof. S. K. Ghosh, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad. 1st and 3rd Mondays, 6 p.m. Rescue Station, Jharia.

JAMSHEDPUR: 4118; November 23, 1946. *President:* E. P. Hillier, Labour Office, Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur; *Secretary:* B. Lahiri, Supdt., Bar Mills, Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, 12 noon, 1st and 3rd Mondays, Beldhi Club.

JUBBULPORE: 5064; 1939. *President:* B. A. Bombawale, I.C.S., Commissioner, The Residency, Jubbulpore (C. P.); *Secretary:* Sardar Rajendra Singh, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Belbagh, Jubbulpore, C. P. 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 8-30 p.m. Jackson's Hotel.

PATNA. 5688; Nov. 8, 1943. *President:* S. K. Sen, Lawley Sen & Co., Exhibition Road, Patna; *Secretary:* P. M. Balen, c/o Reuters Ltd., Fraser Road, Patna. 8-30 p.m. 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Masonic Lodge, Banqueting Hall.

RANGOON: 3240; April 8, 1946. *President:* R. Nesbitt-Hawes, C.B.E., Director-General, P. & T., Secretariat, Rangoon, Burma; *Secretary:* S. Chatterjee, 201, Mogul Street, Rangoon. 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 5 p.m, "Suncafe."

92ND DISTRICT.

GOVERNOR:

F. P. Pocha, 8, Napier Road, Poona.

AKOLA: 6079; September 4, 1945. *President:* R. Br. A. S. Athalye, B.A., LL.B., Jatharpeth, Akola; *Secretary:* L. A. Mulay, B.Com., Jatharpeth, Akola. 1st and 3rd Saturdays, 6-30 p.m., Akola Club or Sitabai Arts College.

AMROATI: 6175; January 29, 1946. *President:* Cecil James Wingatte Lellie, I.C.S., Commissioner of Berar, Amraoti; *Secretary:* R. Br. D. V. Shidore, Advocate, Mall Hill Road, Amroti (Berar). 1st and 3rd Saturdays, 8 p.m., Masonic Hall Dining-room, Amraoti Camp.

BELGAUM: 5410; July 19, 1941; *President:* K. G. Prabhu, Co-operative Society, Belgaum; *Secretary:* M. P. Wali, Dist. Local Board Office, Belgaum. 9 p.m. Dinner, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Hotel Green.

BOMBAY: 3128; March 1929. *President:* M. P. Patel, Patel Bros., 10, Churchgate Street, Bombay; *Secretary:* N. N. Ghose, Rotary Club of Bombay, Green's Hotel, Bombay. 1-30 p.m. every Thursday, Green's Hotel.

GADAG-BETGERI: 6135, December 4, 1945. *President:* D. B. S. D. Manvi, Gadag; *Secretary:* S. R. Horemath, Chief Officer, Municipal Office, Gadag. 2nd and 4th Sundays, 6 p.m., D. B. S. D. Manvi's Gadag Bungalow.

HUBLI-DHARWAR: 5282; September 16, 1940. *President:* P. W. Gideon, Karnatak College, Dharwar; *Secretary:* S. S. Malwad, Karnatak Coll., Dharwar. 6 p.m., 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Club Office, Vidya Vardhak Sangha Building.

KARWAR: 6297; May 21, 1946. Capt. V. Najappa, I.C.S., Collector, Karwar, N. Kanara; *Secretary:* M. G. Chandavarkar, Public Prosecutor, Karwar. 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 5 p.m. Karwar Club.

KOLHAPUR: 5685; November 1, 1943. *President:* S. G. Dabholkar, Dabolkar's Bungalow, Shahupuri, Kolhapur; *Secretary:* S. M. Ghatge, 19 Syke's, Extension, Shahupuri, Kolhapur. 5-30 p.m., 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Syke's College Hall.

NAGPUR: 5868; December 13, 1944. *President:* S. H. Batliwala, Empress Mills, Nagpur; *Secretary:* E. C. Eduljee, Kamptee Road, Nagpur. 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p.m. Mount Hotel.

NASIK: 5935; March 23, 1945. *President:* T. A. Kulkarni, Principal: H. P. T. College, Nasik; *Secretary:* S. K. Mitra, Manager, Nasik-Deolali Elect. Supply Co., Ltd., Nasik Road. 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 5 p.m. R. W. I. Golf Club, Nasik.

PANDHARPUR: 4493; April 17, 1944. *President:* Rao Bahadur G. B. Paricharak, Bijapur Lane, Pandharpur; *Secretary:* N. P. Surnis, House No. 3329, Surnis Wada, Bijapur Lane, Pandharpur. 2nd and 4th Sundays, 7 p.m., The Supervising Union Office, Pandharpur.

POONA: 3994; January 15, 1936. *President:* Dr. K. C. Gharpura, 4, Thube Park, Poona 5; *Secretary:* E. D. Chinoy, Bombay Garage (Poona) Ltd., 11, Elphinstone Road, Poona. 2nd Monday Lunch at 1 p.m. Turf Club House, 4th Monday Dinner 8-30 p.m. Turf Club House.

SATARA: 5815; July 24, 1944. *President:* Sir Dhanji Shah B. Cooper, Kt., "Huntworth," Camp, Satara; *Secretary:* K. V. Kulkarni, 40, Yadogopal Peth, Satara. 6-30 p.m., 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Bungalow No. 12, Satara Camp.

SHOLAPUR: 4054; September 13, 1936. *President:* B. N. Jakkal, Sholapur Samachar Press, Sholapur; *Secretary:* S. B. Dutta, 162-13, Railway Lines, Sholapur, 8-15 p.m. 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Free Masons Hall.

93RD DISTRICT.

GOVERNOR:

Dr. M. N. Mahadevan, 2, St. Mark's Road, Bangalore.

BANGALORE: 3323 (B); May 24, 1934. *President:* C. Subramania Iyer, "Golf View", High Grounds, Bangalore; *Secretary:* D. N. Hosali, 1-A, South Parade, Bangalore, 1st Wednesday and penultimate Saturday, 7 p.m. West End Hotel.

BEZWADA: 5790; Room 5, 1944. *President:* Raja Saheb Y. S. Prasad of Challapalli, Zamindar, Bezwada; *Secretary:* Dr. C. Suryanarayana Murti, M.B.B.S., Managing Director, Andhra Pharmaceutical Works, Governorpet, Bezwada. 2nd and 4th Mondays, Dinner, 8 p.m., Museum Buildings.

COCANADA: 5804; July 3, 1944. *President:* G. G. Hastings, Imperial Bank of India, Cocanada; *Secretary:* N. V. B. Anandaram, P. O. Box 56, Cocanada.

GUNTUR: 5593; March 24, 1943. *President:* P. S. T. Sayee, Bar-at-Law, Brodipet, Guntur; *Secretary:* M. Sudarsanam, Guntur. 9 p.m. 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, District Board Club Building.

MADRAS: 3186; May 1929. *President:* A. V. Patro, M.B.E., J.P., Dy. Commissioner of Police, Egmore, Madras 8; *Secretary:* H. C. Kothari, Director, Waterfall Estates, Oriental Building, P. O. Box No. 261, Madras 1. 1-30 p.m., every Tuesday, Connemara Hotel, April to September alternate Tuesdays.

MYSORE: 5806; July 5, 1944. *President:* Dr. M. V. Gopalaswamy, Professors' Quarters, Maharaja's College, Mysore; *Secretary:* V. T. Raman, Opera House, Mysore. 2nd Fridays at Mysore Sports Club, 6-30 p.m. Last Fridays at Hotel Krishnaraj Sagar, 8 p.m.

PONDICHERRY: 5729; March 9, 1944. *President:* M. M. C. Bala Soupra Manien, Advocate Conseil, Rue Madras, Pondicherry; *Secretary:* M. Vigie Marcellus, Rue de Bussy, Pondicherry.

VIZAGAPATAM: 5504; May 28, 1942. *President:* R.-Br. M. Pattabirama Reddy, New Road, Vizagapatam; *Secretary:* Dr. V. Iswatiah, Andhra Medical College, Vizagapatam. 5-30 p.m., 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Municipal Council Hall, Vizagapatam.

94TH DISTRICT.

GOVERNOR:

Rev. C. E. V. Nathaniels, "Fincastle", Turret Road, Colombo, Ceylon.

COCHIN: 4377; June 25, 1937. *President:* W. Jeffrice, Pierce Leslie & Co., Ltd., Cochin; *Secretary:* Thomas Cheryan, Editor: "Deepam", Deepam Road, Ernakulam, 1 p.m., Alternate Saturdays, Malabar Hotel, Wellington Island.

COIMBATORE: 5724; February 17, 1944. *President:* D. Br. C. S. Ratnasabhapathi Mudaliyar "Lakshmi Nivas", Avanashi Road, Coimbatore; *Secretary:* R. Venkita Swami Naidu, B.Sc. (Tech.), Peelamedu, Coimbatore. Tea Meetings at 6 p.m. Dinner meetings at 8-30 p.m., 1st and 3rd Thursdays.

COLOMBO: 2198; July 1929. *President:* A. C. Haller, Messrs. A. Baur & Co., Ltd., Colombo (Ceylon); *Secretary:* N. V. Subramaniam, Swadeshi Industrial Works, Ltd., Colombo (Ceylon). 1 p.m., every Thursday at G. O. H.

GALLE: 5382; April 25, 1941. *President:* H. Jayesundera, Shangrila Upper Dickson Road, Galle, Ceylon; *Secretary:* R. T. DeSilva, Ambalangoda, Galle, Ceylon. 8-15 p.m., 1st Monday Dinner, 7 p.m., 3rd Monday Tea, New Orient Hotel.

JAFFNA: 5369; April 8, 1941. *President:* C. Candiah, Civil Hospital, Jaffna, Ceylon; *Secretary:* S. P. Nadarajah, Main Street, Jaffna, Ceylon. Thursdays 5-30 p.m., Jaffna Rest House, Jaffna.

KANDY: 5419; September 24, 1941. *President:* H. A. Howard, Messrs. Walker Sons & Co., Ltd., Kandy, Ceylon; *Secretary:* V. N. Pillai, Supdt., Bogambara Prison, Kandy. 5-15 p.m., 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Queen's Hotel.

MADURA: 4908; December 27, 1938. *President:* A. H. S. Ramaswamy, 87, East Gate, Madura; *Secretary:* A. K. Annaswami Iyer, B.A. & M.L., 39, Naicker New Street, Madura, 8-30 p.m., 2nd Tuesday and Last Saturday of each month, Cosmopolitan Club, Tallakulam.

NEGOMBO: 4645; November 25, 1938. *President:* H. S. Austin, Mahayaya Estate, Minuwangoda, Ceylon; *Secretary:* H. Wellianne, Harischandra Vidyalaya, Negombo, Ceylon, 8-30 p.m., 1st Monday, new Rest House, Negombo and 3rd Saturday, 5-30 p.m., Residence of members.

NILGIRIS: 5441; November 25, 1941. *President:* Dr. B. Ch. Chhabra, "Ranga Villas" Davisdale, Ootacamund; *Secretary:* T. S. Balasubramanian, c/o P. Orr & Son, Ootacamund. 7-15 p.m., 1st and 3rd Mondays, Coonoor Club.

PANADURA: 5769; May 2, 1944. *President:* C. A. Jansz, Principal, St. John's College & School, Panadura, Ceylon. *Secretary:* K. J. Kuruppu, "Kande Walauwa," Panadura, Ceylon. 8-30 p.m., Dinner Meetings, 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at "Dias Villa."

TINNEVELLY: 5770; May 2, 1944; *President:* D. B. V. N. Visvanatha Rao, M.A. & B.L., District Collector, Collector's Bungalow, Tinnevelly; *Secretary:* Dr. K. Rama Iyer, M.B.B.S., "Arch House", Tinnevelly Town.

TUTICORIN: (Provisional). *President:* Raja Saheb R. J. V. R. M. V. Ettappa Naicker Aiyan, Zamindar of Ettayapuram, Ettayapuram, (Kollpatty Taluk); *Secretary:* J. L. P. Roche-Victoria, Chairman, Municipal Council, "Sukhastan", Tuticorin.

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL.

Office for Middle Asia: Brabourne Stadium, North, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

The Office for Middle Asia of Rotary International provides the services of R. I. Secretariat, at Chicago, to all the district governors in this region and the Rotary clubs and the Rotary organisation in India, Burma, Ceylon, Afghanistan, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Unfederated Malay States, Siam, French Indo-China, Sarawak, Brunei, British North Borneo and the Netherlands East Indies. *Secretary for Middle Asia.*—Herbert W. Bryant.

Church Organisation in India.

ANGLICAN.

Down to March 1st, 1930, the Church of England in India (and Ceylon), though possessing its own bishops and Metropolitan, was in the eyes of the law an integral part of the Church of England, and subject to the general supervision of the Archbishop of Canterbury. By the Indian Church Act and the Indian Church Measure passed by Parliament in 1927 this legal connection was severed, and on March 1st, 1930, for the fixing of which date provision was made by the Indian Church Measure, the Church of England in India and in Ceylon, in future to be known as The Church of India, Burma and Ceylon, and, for short, The Church of India, (or of Burma or of Ceylon, in those countries) became wholly responsible for the management of its own affairs, although, as it states in the Preamble to its Constitution, it has no intention or desire "to renounce its obligations to the rest of the Holy Catholic Church and its fundamental principles, but on the contrary acknowledges that if it should abandon those fundamental principles it would break spiritual continuity with its past and destroy its spiritual identity."

Anglican work in India dates from the first establishment of the East India Company in the 17th Century on the shores of India at Surat, Madras, and Bombay, where the servants of the Company were ministered to by a continuous succession of chaplains. The first chaplain was the Revd. Peter Rogers, Surat, 1612. The first church built was St. George's, Madras, in 1680, followed by Bombay Church, now St. Thomas' Cathedral, in 1716. In South India the work of Danish and German Lutheran missionaries was assisted by the English S.P.C.K. (Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge), but missionary work was not attempted by the Church itself till the beginning of the 19th Century.

Like all other branches of the Anglican Communion the Church of India is episcopal. The first bishopric was not, however, founded until 1814 when the See of Calcutta was set up, the first bishop being Thomas Fanshaw Middleton. His jurisdiction at first included not only British India but the British settlements in Australia, the Straits, the Cape and St. Helena's. At the same time India was divided into three Archdeaconries, and two of these, Madras in 1835 and Bombay in 1837, were later erected into bishoprics. The three dioceses thus formed have been repeatedly subdivided, until there are now fifteen, the dates of their creation being as follows: Calcutta 1814; Madras 1835; Bombay 1837; Colombo 1845; Lahore 1877; Rangoon 1877; Travancore 1879; Chota Nagpur 1890; Lucknow 1893; Tinnevelly 1896; Nagpur 1903; Dornakal 1912; Assam 1915; Nasik 1929; Bhagalpur 1943. There are assistant bishops in the dioceses of Lahore, Calcutta and Dornakal.

Rules for the government of the Church are contained in its "Constitution, Canons and Rules" adopted by its General Council in session at Calcutta in 1930. All clergy before receiving a license from their bishop make, in addition to an oath of canonical obedience to their bishop, a declaration accepting the Constitution, Canons and Rules, as well as a declaration concerning the faith and formularies of the Church. Lay members of the General and Diocesan Councils also make declarations of assent and acceptance. The government of the Church is through these councils, the General Council being for the whole ecclesiastical province of India, Burma and Ceylon. Its membership consists of the bishops of the province, and houses of clergy and laity elected by the diocesan councils. The Diocesan Councils consist of the Bishop of the Diocese and all its clergy, together with lay representatives elected by the parishes. To exercise a vote in the election of lay representatives parishioners must be adult communicant members of the Church. It is open to a diocese to add to these qualifications that of having contributed some specified amount to the expenses of the Church. In addition to these councils every parish has a Church committee or council with a recognized constitution and these are in many areas organised into district Church councils, particularly where Indian parishes are numerous. Again in addition to these councils the bishops of the province meet in Synod, with clerical and four lay assessors if a matter of faith or order is being dealt with, and the bishop of a diocese can at any time hold a Synod of his clergy. Determinations on matters of faith and order are made only by the House of Bishops of the General Council and cannot be made subjects of disciplinary action unless adopted in the form of a canon by the whole Council.

The additional title of Metropolitan was given to the Bishop of Calcutta when the Sees of Madras and Bombay were formed. It is an ancient title similar to archbishop and indicates that its holder has jurisdiction over the other bishops of the province. Before consecration a diocesan bishop takes an oath of canonical obedience to the Metropolitan. Under the Constitution of the church bishops are elected by the diocese, subject to confirmation by the bishops of the province. In the Constitution, Canons and Rules, the Constitution consists of Declarations laying down the position of the Church of India as a part of the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church; the Canons lay down principles of government and organisation; the Rules arrange in detail for the carrying out of the Canons, and are more easily altered or added to than the Canons. The salaries and allowances of the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay have from the foundation of those Sees been paid out of the Revenues of Government, as also in part those of the Bishops of Lahore, Rangoon, Lucknow and Nagpur. Down to 1930 these bishops were appointed by the Crown. Since 1930 vacancies are filled by election, and Bishops elected to the Sees of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, instead of being paid wholly by Government are so paid only in part. For the other seven bishoprics, and for any others, set up, Government is in no way responsible.

The Ecclesiastical establishment of the Government of India is an inheritance from the East India Company. That Company from the first

provided chaplains for its servants. The chaplains of the present establishment are maintained for ministration to the Government's British born servants, civil and military. They are chosen by the Indian Chaplaincies Board sitting in London, are appointed by the Secretary of State, are posted to Dioceses by the Governor-General in consultation with the Metropolitan, and within their Dioceses are posted to stations by the Provincial Governor on the recommendation of the diocesan bishop. Their pay and allowances are wholly met by Government. In spiritual matters they are subject to the supervision and jurisdiction of their bishop, and while Government servants, civil and military are their primary charge, they are the parish priests of the chaplaincies to which they are appointed and are responsible for the care of all members of the church in their parish except in so far as Indian Members of the Church are cared for by missionaries or Indian clergy. Besides providing chaplains the Government of India, again following the practice of the East India Company, has provided or assisted in the provision of churches and their maintenance, and also of cemeteries. Where numbers do not warrant the provision of an Establishment chaplain Government has assisted in the provision of clergy by grants-in-aid, and when from time to time the number of Establishment chaplains has been reduced special grants-in-aid have been granted. The Establishment and all grants-in-aid are subject to revision and are in fact revised from time to time. The latest retrenchment, carried out in 1940, reduced the number of chaplains by twelve, and savings effected, along with those under other heads, amounted to Rs.187,276.

The great influx of British troops caused by the war has necessitated the provision of additional religious ministrations. This need was met by the organisation in 1942 of an Indian Army Chaplains Service. It provides ministrations for Indian Christian as well as British Christian troops.

(The Ecclesiastical establishment includes besides Anglican chaplains, Church of Scotland, Free Church, and Roman Catholic chaplains, for ministrations to members of those communions; and churches and grants-in-aid are provided or given on the same principles as for Anglicans.)

The special interests of those parishioners whose domicile is England in the continued use, should they so desire, of the services of the English Prayer Book, which the Church of India is now free to alter at its discretion, are safeguarded by certain of the canons, and these interests together with other matters concerning the undertakings and relation of the Government of India to its chaplains and the Church are provided for by a set of Statutory Rules drawn up under the Indian Church Act. Members of the Church of England or any of the branches of the Anglican Communion are, while resident in India, full members of the Church of India, and are a most important part of the Indian Church, their numbers still in some places exceeding those of Indian members, and some stations being still exclusively European, although in the Church as a whole the number of Indian members greatly exceeds that of Europeans. European clergy numbered 389 in 1939, and Indian clergy 716. Exact later figures are not available. There are no racial distinctions whatever in the Church. Indian clergy frequently preach or celebrate for European congregations, and in a few instances are in permanent charge of European parishes. The Indian laity though usually preferring services in their own languages are everywhere free to attend English churches, and to be enrolled, if they wish, as parishioners.

The education of European children, and more particularly the children of the Domiciled and Anglo-Indian community, has from early days been a concern of the Church. In addition to day-schools it has established over 70 boarding schools for boys and girls, many of them in hill stations. The provincial Governments assist these schools with grants-in-aid both for building and current expenditure, just as they do all other schools, according to the rules of the education codes. The schools are inspected by Government inspectors. Indian boys and girls are admitted to these schools, but the number that may be taken is limited to a percentage fixed by the local Government. An appeal issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1938 for the endowment of these schools had produced by June, 1939, just under £30,700. The fund is known as The Anglo-Indian Schools Fund and is still open for the receipt of donations. Indianisation of Government services, especially of the railways, customs and post and telegraph departments has severely hit the Domiciled and Anglo-Indian community, and the ability of parents to pay fees is steadily decreasing. Hence the urgent need for increased endowments. The existing endowments of all the schools yield an income of less than £1 per child per annum.

(The Church of India is not the only community responsible for European education in India. The Roman Catholics, the Church of Scotland and the various free churches provide schools for their children, and receive similar assistance from Government.)

The Government of India Act of 1935, section 83, provides for the continuance of government grants to European schools at a total figure in each province not less than the average figure for the ten years preceding 1933, unless the whole grant of a government to education is reduced, when the grant to European education may be reduced in proportion. And, as a result of the recommendations of a sub-committee of the Round Table Conference, provincial boards for Anglo-Indian and European Education have been set up, and also an Inter-Provincial Board, to consider and advise Governments on matters connected with the schools.

Missions.

In Malabar, on the south-west coast of India, there have been Christians certainly from the 6th century, probably from the 4th century and possibly from the 1st century A.D. They are called "Syrian" Christians owing to their connection with the Church in Syria. They do not appear to have attempted to spread the Christian faith in India. The Portuguese may therefore be regarded as the first missionaries in India, and from their arrival at Goa the Franciscans and Dominicans who accompanied their fleets in large numbers threw themselves with great activity into the work of evangelism. The formation of the Society of Jesus led to one of its first members, the famous St. Francis

Xavier, being sent to Goa, where he arrived in 1541. Under his leadership the preaching of Christianity was carried on with great earnestness. The missionary work of the Roman Catholic Church thus begun has been continued, and at the present day the number of Indian members of that Church is given as 2,113,659 (Census 1931), to which may be added 654,939 Syrian Christians attached to the Roman Church. The number of independent Syrian Christians (Census 1931) is given as 525,607.

Protestant missions did not begin till the 18th Century, and as missionaries were not allowed to establish themselves in the Company's territories, they worked from Danish territory and in Indian States. These missionaries were Lutherans, but as stated above, were in the latter part of the 18th Century assisted with funds from England. Famous men among them were Ziegenbalg, Kiernander, Schultze and Christian Friedrick Schwarz. By the end of the 18th Century it is believed that there were in South India about 30,000 Lutheran converts. In 1800 the famous Baptist trio, Carey, Marshman and Ward established themselves at Serampore in Bengal (Carey had come to India in 1793). Men of humble origin and education, one was a cobbler, one a ragged-school teacher, and one a printer, they displayed great ability and enterprise, and threw themselves not only into evangelism but into the scientific study of India, its languages and culture, and its flora and fauna. Books and translations poured from their printing press. Carey was made professor of Sanscrit in Lord Wellesley's College for the training of civil and military officers.

The 19th Century saw a great increase in missionary effort of every sort. This was due to the opening of the Company's territories to missionaries by the Government of India Act of 1813, and it was only after that date that Anglican (Church of England) missionary Societies took up work in India, namely the Church Missionary Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, by sending as missionaries ordained clergy of the Church of England, those hitherto subsidised or sent by the S.P.C.K. (see above) being Lutherans. The first missionaries to arrive after the passing of the Act were American Congregationalists. The London Missionary Society were also early in the field and Presbyterians from America and Scotland soon followed. In the course of the century India became covered by a network of missions, engaged not only in evangelism, but in educational work in schools and colleges, in medical work and in industries. Among famous names of missionary educationalists are those of Dr. Duff of Calcutta, and Dr. Wilson in Bombay. In the education of women missions may fairly claim to have taken the lead. The total number of missionary societies from Europe and America working in India is now over 150. For consultation and common action there is a National Christian Council with headquarters at Nagpur, first organised in 1914, and in connection with this there are 10 Provincial Christian Councils. Membership of these councils is by election or appointment by local churches and mission councils.

The Directory of the National Christian Council shows that the missions connected with it have 53 Colleges; 315 High Schools and about the same number of middle schools; 103 Teachers training institutions; 217 industrial schools, and very many primary schools; 250 hospitals and about the same number of dispensaries; 68 Leper institutions and 11 Tuberculosis Sanatoria, and 15 homes for the Blind or Deaf; 64 Agricultural Settlements; 31 Co-operative Societies; 40 printing presses; 36 miscellaneous industries. The Census of 1931 gives 3,002,558 as the total number of Protestant Christians in India, making the total number of Christians, including Roman Catholics, Romo-Syrians and Syrians (see above) 6,296,763; included in this total are 167,771 Europeans and 138,758 Anglo-Indians. Reliable figures of a latter date are not available.

Reunion.

Since the Great War there has been widespread interest in India in the subject of the reunion of the separated Christian bodies. In South India the movement for union was started in 1919 by a group of Indian clergy. This has led to the preparation of an elaborate scheme of union the parties to which are Anglicans, Methodists and the already united South Indian United Church which consists of Presbyterians and Congregationalists. Much time and thought have been given to the preparation of the scheme, the problem presented by the task of reconciling Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Congregationalist principles being of extreme difficulty.

If the scheme is accepted the four southern dioceses of the Church of India, Madras, Dornakal, Tinnevelly and Travancore will be separated from the rest of the province and form part of the united Church, which is pledged to maintain episcopal government. The present position of the scheme is that it has been accepted by the Church of India, Burma, and Ceylon at a meeting of its General Council in January 1945. It has also been accepted by the Methodists. The decision of the South India United Church will be made in 1946, and whether it decides to join or not the Union may be expected to be inaugurated in 1947.

The existence of a united church in South India consisting of Congregational and Presbyterian elements has been mentioned in the preceding paragraph. In north India there has been in existence for some years the Church of Northern India, consisting of similar elements. Since 1929 a further movement for a wider union in north India has been considered at a series of Round Table Conferences to which the Church of India has sent representatives.

Anglican Missions.

In addition to the two principal missionary societies of the Church of England, the S.P.G. (Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts) and the C.M.S. (Church Missionary Society) already mentioned, whose missionaries in India, Burma and Ceylon numbered according to the latest available figures:—

	Ordained.	Laymen.	Women.	Total.
S.P.G. ..	79	23	167	269
C.M.S. ..	65	28	127	220+60

married women, there are also certain smaller, but important missions, namely The Oxford Mission to Calcutta working in Calcutta among students and also at Barisal; the Cowley-Wantage-All Saints Mission, working in Poona and Bombay; the Dublin Mission at Hazaribagh, the Cambridge Mission at Delhi, the Cawnpore Brotherhood; the Scottish Episcopal Church Mission at Chanda, C.P.; the Bible

Churchmen's Missionary Society (12 ordained missionaries in the Lucknow and Nagpur and Rangoon dioceses); the Christa Seva Sangha, Poona, 1927 and the Christa Prema Seva Sangha, Poona, 1934; the Canadian Church Mission (4 ordained missionaries in the Lahore Diocese); the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, in several dioceses; the Sisters of St. Margaret (East Grinstead) in the Colombo diocese; Sisters of St. Denys (Warminster) in the Chota Nagpur Diocese; Sisters of the Holy Family, Naini Tal; the Winchester Brotherhood, Mandalay, and the Sisters of the Church, Maymyo. The first two of these, and several of the others in the list, consist of communities of priests or sisters under religious vows. Members of the brotherhoods mentioned are in most cases not under life vows. The work and influence of these communities is a most important element in the life of the Church of India.

The Church of India has taken its full share in educational, medical and industrial work in India. Among colleges founded and managed by its missionaries St. Stephen's, Delhi, St. John's, Agra, St. Columba's, Hazaribagh, Christ Church, Cawnpore, and Trinity College, Candy; are well-known. A college at Trichinopoly has been amalgamated with the inter-denominational Madras Christian College. For the training of Indian and Anglo-Indian ordination candidates Bishops' College, Calcutta, serves the whole of India. In the various language areas are other colleges for the training of ordinands and lay church-workers through the medium of the local language. Among hospitals made famous by the work of the doctors in charge are those at Quetta (Sir Henry Holland) Bannu (the late Dr. Pennell) and St. Stephen's, Delhi (for women). The C.M.S. High School at Srinagar is distinguished among the many High Schools of the Church for the methods adopted to develop manliness and *esprit de corps* in the boys. Cawnpore in the north and Nazareth in the extreme south are well-known centres of industrial work and training. The Diocesan Press at Madras was built up into a very large and efficient institution by a retired C. M. S. Missionary. At Hubli, in the Bombay Diocese, S. P. G. Missionaries have, since 1919, done extremely good work in charge of an Industrial Settlement (for the reformation and training of members of criminal tribes) committed to their care by Government.

Exact figures of the membership of the Church of India are not obtainable. From figures, available there appear to be about three-quarters of a million (750,000) of which about a lakh and a half (150,000) are European and Anglo-Indian; dioceses, with large numbers of Indian Christians are Dornakal, Tinnevelly, Travancore, Lahore, Madras, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Chotta-Nagpur. The number of clergy, European and Indian, has been given in an earlier paragraph.

Bengal Ecclesiastical Department.

Hubback, Most Rev. George Clay, B.Sc., D.D. .. Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India.

SENIOR CHAPLAINS.

Tucker, Ven'ble G. E., B.Sc.	Archdeacon of Calcutta and Senior Chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta.
Boulton, Rev. Canon Walter, B.A.	On leave ex-India.
Cowham, The Rev. Arthur Gerard, M.A. ..	Bankipore.
Trotman, The Rev. Lionel William, M.A. ..	On leave ex-India.
Tilney-Bassett, The Rev. Hugh Francis Emra, M.A.	Dinapore.

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS.

Rogers, The Rev. G. T., M.A.	Metropolitan's Chaplain.
DeVall, The Rev. T. G. C., M.A.	Chaplain, Barrackpore.
Chatfield-Jude, Rev. H., L.Th.	On leave ex-India.
Caddy, The Rev. J., L.Th.	On Active Service.
King, The Rev. H. P.	Chaplain, Darjeeling.
Alchin, The Rev. C. J.	Chaplain, Fort William.
Donnelly, The Rev. A. F., M.A.	Chaplain, St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

PRESIDENCY SENIOR.

Rennie, The Rev. John Yule, M.A., B.D., B. Litt., J.P.	Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal. (On leave, preparatory to retirement).
Rutledge, The Rev. J. W. R., M.A.	Offg. Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal, New Delhi.
Buchanan, The Rev. G., M.A.	Junior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta.

CHURCH OF ROME.

Perier, The Most Rev. Dr. Ferdinand, S.J. ..	Archbishop, Calcutta.
Bryan, Rev. Leo, S.J.	Chaplain; Alipore Central Jail.

Bombay Ecclesiastical Department.

CHURCH OF INDIA.

The Right Reverend Richard Dyke Acland, M.A.	**Bishop of Bombay.**
The Venerable Canon K. C. McPherson, M.A. ..	**Archdeacon of Bombay.**
C. H. Martin	**Registrar of the Diocese.**

SENIOR CHAPLAINS.

Reverend T. R. H. Elliott, M.A.	**Chaplain of Ghorpuri.**
Reverend J. Barnes, B.A.	**Chaplain, Kirkee.**
Reverend Henry Ball, M.A.	**Chaplain of St. Mary's, Poona, Chaplain of Mahableshwar (in addition).**
Reverend O. G. Lewis, M.A., C.F.	**Chaplain of Ahmednagar.**
Rev. H. Rigg-Stansfield	**Senior Presidency Chaplain, Bombay**

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS.

Rev. William King	**Chaplain of Colaba.**
Reverend J. F. W. Ruddell, B.A.	**Chaplain of Deolali.**
Reverend F. A. Thomson	**On Military Duty.**
Reverend C. J. C. Newell	**On Military Duty.**

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Senior Chaplains.

Rev. Donald MacDonald, M.A.	**Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, and Senior Chaplain, The Scots Kirk, Bombay.**
Rev. K. Mackintosh	**Second Chaplain, The Scots Kirk, Bombay.**

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Most Reverend D. Roberts Thomas, S.J. ..	**Presidency Chaplain.**

Assam Ecclesiastical Department.

CHAPLAINS.

Trotman, The Rev. L. W., M.A.	**Shillong.**	
Howland, The Rev. A. A.	**Lakhimpur.**	**Paid from All-India grant.**
Horsley, Rev. S.S., M.A.	**Silchar** ..	
Wyld, The Rev. F., B.A.	**Tezpur** ..	

Bihar Ecclesiastical Department.

CHAPLAINS.

Chatfield Jude, Rev. Henry, M.A.	**Chaplain of Bankipore.**
Tilney-Basset, Rev. H. F. E.	**Chaplain of Dinapore.**

ADDITIONAL CLERGY.

Keay, F. E., M.A., D.Litt.	**Bhagalpur.**
Napper, Rev. H. S.	**Monghyr and Jamalpur.**
Judah, Rev. Ethelred, B.A.	**Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga.**
Swage, Ven. Archdeacon E. F.	**Ranchi.**

Central Provinces and Berar Ecclesiastical Department.

Hardy, The Rt. Revd. Alexander Ogilvy, M.A., D.D.	**Bishop of Nagpur.**
Gash, The Rev. I. J., A.K.C.	**Chaplain, Chakrata, U.P. (On leave, preparatory to retirement.)**
Streatfield, The Rev. Canon S. F., B.A.	**Chaplain, Pachmarhi.**
Williams, The Ven'ble W. P., B.A.	**Archdeacon and Chaplain of Mhow, C.I.**
Clare, The Rev. Heber, B.A.	**Chaplain of Jubbulpore.**
Bury, The Rev. Phineas, M.A.	**Chaplain, Nagpur.**
Horsley, The Rev. Hugh Reginald	**Chaplain, Nasirabad.**
Lawrence, The Rev. Neville Anthony Henry ..	**Chaplain, Saugor.**
Elliot, The Rev. F. E.	**Chaplain, Kamptee.**

Madras Ecclesiastical Department.

CHURCH OF INDIA.

Senior Chaplains.

Jack White, The Rev.	Archdeacon and Bishop's Commissary.
Wilson, The Rev. G. A.	(On leave).

Junior Chaplains.

Jackson, The Rev. L. S.	Chaplain, Trimulgherry and Bolaram.
Perry, The Rev. T. V.	Mobilised.
Weston Waite, The Rev. F. E.	Chaplain, St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund.
Howard, The Rev. C. J.	Mobilised.
Walters, The Rev. T.	Mobilised.
Collier, The Rev. R.	Chaplain, St. George's Cathedral, Madras.

PROBATIONARY CHAPLAINS.

Wallace, The Rev. J. M.	Chaplain, St. Thomas Mount.

TEMPORARY CHAPLAINS.

Caldicott, The Rev. Canon J. G.	Chaplain, Coimbatore.
Kerslake, The Rev. P. C.	Chaplain, Wellington.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

MacDonald, The Rev. P. C.	Presidency Senior Chaplain, Egmore, Madras.
Buchanan, The Rev. G.	Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bangalore.

North-West Frontier Ecclesiastical Department.

PROBATIONARY CHAPLAINS

Revd. J. E. D. Baskin	Abbottabad.
Bavington, R. (Jy. Chaplain)	Razmak.
J. A. Mea (Chaplain)	Peshawar.
C. C. Gee (Asst. Chaplain)	Peshawar.

TEMPORARY CHAPLAINS.

Revd. E. Pearson	Rosalpur, Nowshera.
Revd. L. F. Geddes	Kohat.

Punjab Ecclesiastical Department.

Barne, The Right Rev. George Dunsford, M.A., D.D., O.I.E., O.B.E., V.D.	Bishop of Lahore, Lahore.
Gorrie, Rev. Canon L. M., L.Th.	Gulmarg.
Devlin, Rev. T. S., M.A.	On retiring leave.
O'Neill, Rev. W. S., M.A.	Murree-Chaklala.
Bradbury, Rev. John Henry, A.K.C.	Retiring leave.
Laurence, Rev. George, M.A., B.D.	Archdeacon, Lahore.
Gasking, Rev. C. A., L.Th.	On leave.
Claydon, Rev. Evan, B.A.	On leave.
Stephenson, Rev. William, M.A.	On active service.
Blease, Rev. Rupert George, B.Sc.	Karachi.
Sanders, Rev. H. M.	On leave.
Fish, Rev. F. J., B.A., M.C.	Rawalpindi.

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS.

Lindsay, Rev. W. J.	On active service.
Beynon, Rev. J. R., L.Th.	Quetta.
Hazell, Rev. H. E.	Simla I.
Pearson, Rev. A. J., L.Th.	On active service.
Mee, Rev. J. A., B.A.	Peshawar.
Geddes, Rev. L. F., M.A.	Lahore (Asstt.).
Tytler, Rev. J. D.	New Delhi.
Fell, Rev. B. G., M.A.	On active service.
Gason, Rev. J. V., L.Th.	On leave.
Hares, Rev. W. R. F., M.A.	Ambala, Sabathur and Jullundur.
Hansen, Rev. J. L., A.L.C.D.	On active service.
O'Hagan, Rev. C. G., M.A.	Sanawar (Seconded while serving under Govt. of India, Defence Dept.).
Davies, Rev. T. G., B.A.	On active service.

PROBATIONARY CHAPLAINS.

Bavington, Rev. R.	Razmak.
Heathcock, Rev. D. W.	On active service.
Blackaller, Rev. D. W.	On active service.
Rodgers, Rev. A. H.	On active service.
Eccleston, Rev. F. E., B. A.	Lahore Cantt. and Ferozepore.
Toop, Rev. W. J., M.A., B.Sc., F.C.S.	Simla II.
Bastin, Rev. J. E. D.	Nathia Gali.

TEMPORARY CHAPLAINS, I.E.E.

Pearson, Rev. E.	Nowshera.
Inglis, Rev. A. F.	New Delhi Cantt.
Wright, Rev. H. A. E.	Nowshera, Risalpur.
Bower, Rev. J. A. H.	Multan.
Huffton, Rev. H. V., M.A.	Sialkot.
Gee, Rev. C. C.	Peshawar (Asstt.).
Monro, Rev. W. D.	Kasuali, Simla Hills.

United Provinces Ecclesiastical Department.

Bill, The Rt. Revd. Sydney Alfred M.A. ..	Bishop of Lucknow, Allahabad.
Cotton, The Ven'ble Henry Wilmot Stapleton, M.A.	Archdeacon of Lucknow, Naini Tal.
Clough, J., V.D., Bar-at-Law	Registrar of the Diocese of Lucknow, Headquarters, Calcutta.

SENIOR CHAPLAINS.

Burn, The Revd. John Humphrey, B.A.	Dehra Dun.
Cotton, The Ven'ble Henry Wilmot Stapleton, M.A.	Naini Tal.
Larwill, The Rev. Canon Guthrie John, M.A. ..	On leave, preparatory to retirement.
Davies-Leigh, The Revd. Arthur George, M.A. ..	Lucknow (Civil).
Richards, The Revd. George Henry, L.Th. ..	Meerut.
Garrod, The Revd. William Francis, M.A. ..	On active service.
Harding, The Rev. Canon J. A.	Agra.

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS.

Halliday, The Revd. Sydney Lang, L.Th. ..	Lucknow (Cantt.).
Rogers, The Revd. Eric William, A.K.C.	Jhansi.
Stratton, The Revd. Basil, M.A.	On active service.
Hurn, The Revd. Edward Lidell Arthur ..	Bareilly.
Powell, The Revd. Llewellyn Montague Saxon, B.A.	Allahabad.
Clarke, The Revd. Arthur	On active service.
Bacon, The Revd. Edward Arthur	Ranikhet.
Hall, The Revd. William John, B.A.	On active service.
Brooke, The Revd. John Brooke, B.Sc.	On active service.
Bennett, The Revd. Frank, M.A., B.D.	Cawnpore.
Thorne, The Revd. John Thom, M.A.	Chakrata.

Methodist Church.

BENGAL.

Thorne, The Rev. Percy E.	Karachi.
Poad, The Rev. Frank E.	Lahore.
Cope, The Rev. Harold K. J.	Mhow.
Linton, Rev. L.	Jhansi.
Griffiths, Rev. K. R.	Lucknow.
Kay, Rev. G. H., B.D.	Jubbulpore.
Kerr, Rev. R. T., H.C.F.	Rawalpindi.
Frost, The Rev. George L.	Quetta.
Cochran, Rev. T.D.	Calcutta.
Jenkin, Rev. H. J., B.A.	Delhi (Supdtg. Methodist Chaplain in India)
Hopper, Rev. R. W., B.A.	Meerut.

MADRAS.

Millus, Rev. John	Madras.
Gallagher, Rev. E.W., B.A., B.D.	Secunderabad.
Hopkins, The Rev. L. J.	Bangalore.

BOMBAY.

Sheriff, Rev. T. H.	Bombay.
Davey, Rev. C.J.	Kirkee.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Catholic community is composed of the following elements:—

(1) The "Syrian" Christians of the Malabar Coast, traditionally said to have been converted by the Apostle St. Thomas. They were brought under allegiance to the Pope by the Portuguese in 1599, and placed first under Jesuit bishops and then under Carmelite Vicar-Apostolics. They are at present ruled by an Archbishop and three suffragan Bishops of their own Syriac rite.

(2) Converts of the Portuguese missionaries from 1500 and onwards, starting from Goa and working in the south of the peninsula and up the west coast, Ceylon, Bengal, etc.

(3) European immigrants at all times, including British troops.

(4) Modern converts from Hinduism and Animism in recent mission centres.

(5) Recent converts from the Jacobite community in Malabar, of which 3 Bishops, 71 priests and some 28,000 laity have been received into the Catholic Church.

The Portuguese mission enterprise, starting after 1500, continued for about 200 years, after which it began to decline. To meet this decline fresh missionaries were sent out by the Congregation *de propaganda fide*, till by the middle of the 19th century the whole country was divided out among them except such portions as were occupied by the Goa clergy. Hence arose a conflict of jurisdiction in many parts between the Portuguese clergy of the "Padroado" or royal patronage, and the propaganda clergy. This conflict was set at rest by the Concordat of 1886 (amended by the Agreement of 1928, abolishing "double jurisdiction"). At the same time the whole country was placed under a regular hierarchy which after subsequent adjustments now stands as follows:—

Under the Sacred Congregation of **Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs**:—

The archbishopric of Goa and Damau (having some extension into British territory) with suffragan bishoprics at Cochi and Mylapore (both in British territory).

Under the Sacred Congregation of **Oriental Churches**:—

The archbishopric of Ernakulam, with suffragan bishoprics of **Changanacherry, Kottayam and Trichur.**

The archbishopric of Trivandrum, with suffragan bishopric of **Tiruvella.**

Under the Sacred Congregation of **Propaganda Fide**:—

The archbishopric of Agra, with suffragan bishoprics of Allahabad, Ajmer and Lucknow and the Prefectures Apostolic of Indore and Jhansi.

The archbishopric of Bombay; with suffragan bishoprics of Poona, Mangalore, Calicut, Trichinopoly, Tuticorin, Madura and Missions of Karachi and Ahmedabad.

The archbishopric of Calcutta, with suffragan bishoprics of Ranchi, Dacca, Chittagong, Krishnagar, Dinajpur, Patna and Shillong and the Prefecture Apostolic of Sikkim.

The archbishopric of Madras, with suffragan bishoprics of Nellore, Hyderabad, Vizagapatam, Nagpur, Bezwada, Cuttack and Guntur, the Prefecture Apostolic of Jubbulpore, and the Mission of Bellary.

The archbishopric of Pondicherry (French) with suffragan bishoprics of Mysore, Coimbatore, Kumbakonam, Salem, Malacca and Bangalore.

The archbishopric of Delhi and Simla, with suffragan bishoprics of Lahore and Multan, the Prefecture Apostolic of Kashmir.

The archbishopric of Verapoly, with suffragan bishoprics of Quilon, Kottar, Trivandrum and Vijayapuram.

The archbishopric of Colombo (Ceylon), with suffragan bishoprics at Kandy; Galle, Jaffna, Trincomalee and Chilaw.

Three Vicariates Apostolic and three Prefectures Apostolic of Burma.

The European clergy engaged in India almost all belong to religious orders, congregations or mission seminaries, and in the great majority are either French, Belgian, Dutch, Swiss, Spanish or Italian by nationality. They number over 2,000 besides which there is a body of secular clergy mostly Indian, etc., numbering about 2,800, and over 11,000 nuns. The first work of the clergy is parochial ministration to existing Christians, including railway people and British troops. Second comes education, which is not confined to their own people; their schools being frequented by large numbers of Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, etc. Among the most important institutions are St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, St. Peter's College, Agra, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, Loyola College, Madras, teaching university courses; besides a large number of high schools and elementary schools. The education of girls is supplied for by numerous convent schools worked by religious congregations of nuns to say nothing of orphanages and other charitable institutions. The total number under education in 1936 exceeded half a million. As to missionary work proper, the country is covered with numerous modern mission centres, among which those in the Punjab, Chota-Nagpur, Krishnagar, Gujerat, the Ahmednagar district and the Telugu coasts may be mentioned. (Full particulars on all points will be found in the Catholic Directory already quoted.) The mission work is limited solely by shortage of men and money, which if forthcoming would give the means to an indefinite extension. The resources of the clergy after the ordinary church collections and pay of a few military and railway chaplaincies are derived mainly from Europe, that is, from the collections of *the Society for the Propagation of the Faith* and of *the Holy Childhood* helped out by private or other donations secured from home by the different local missionaries. In mission work the fathers count as enrolled only those who are baptised and persevering as Christians, and no baptism, except for infants or at point of death, is administered except after careful instruction and probation. This, while keeping down the record, has the advantage of guaranteeing solid results.

The Holy See is represented by a Delegate Apostolic of the East Indies who resides at Bangalore. At present this post is occupied by the Most Rev. Archbishop Kierkels, D.D., appointed in 1931.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The Chaplaincy work of the Church of Scotland dates from 1814, when the Rev. Dr. Bryce landed in Calcutta, and organised a congregation of his Scottish fellow countrymen. The centenary of the churches in the three Presidency towns was celebrated; Calcutta, 1914; Bombay, 1919; Madras, 1921. There are 15 chaplains on the staff. Some of these are attached to the Scottish battalions in India, while the others minister to the civil population of the towns where they are stationed and to those living in the smaller outstations in their respective areas. In addition to the regular establishment, there are a number of ministers throughout India who are maintained by the various communities to whom they minister and by the Additional Clergy Societies in India; Missionaries of the Church also maintain regular services in English in many centres. There are three Presidency Senior Chaplains in charge of this branch of the Church work in Bengal, Bombay and Madras respectively.

The Mission work of the Church of Scotland dates from 1829, when Alexander Duff, one of the greatest of modern missionaries, was sent to Calcutta. He was the first to open schools where English was made the medium of instruction, and where religious teaching was given daily. Similar educational missions were soon afterwards started in Bombay and Madras. In the Punjab Evangelistic work is being carried on from eight centres, and the baptised Christian community now numbers over 30,000. Work commenced in Darjeeling in 1870 is now carried on throughout the whole Eastern Himalayan district, and there is a Christian community there of over 15,000. In the eight mission district of Calcutta, the Eastern Himalayas, Madras, Santalia, Rajputana, Nagpur, Western India, and the Punjab there were at the end of 1938 over 70,000 baptised Indian Christians. In connection with these missions the Women's Association of Foreign Missions does invaluable service in school, medical and zenana work, having in India 41 European missionaries, 163 teachers, over 50 schools, three hospitals and six dispensaries.

The Church of Scotland has also done much for education in India. The Church in Bombay has six representatives on the Governing body of the Anglo-Scottish Education Society, and exercises pastoral supervision over the Bombay Scottish Orphanage. The now well-known St. Andrew's Colonial Homes at Kalimpong, though not directly part of the work of the Church of Scotland, were initiated by and are being locally managed by missionaries of that Church. The homes exist for the benefit of the domiciled European Community, and are doing magnificent work. There are now over twenty cottages, and about 700 children in residence. The Church has many schools in all parts of its field, and it has also made a large contribution to the work of higher education in India through five Christian Colleges. The Scottish Church College, Calcutta, is well-known. The Madras Christian College, which has been rebuilt on a magnificent

site at Tambaram and which has recently been the meeting place of the world Missionary Conference, is now under the direction of a Board representing several Missionary Societies. Other Colleges are Wilson College, Bombay, Hislop College, Nagpur, and Murray College, Sialkot. The Church also carries on important medical work. There are nineteen Mission Hospitals at different centres, among which are four excellently equipped and staffed Women's Hospitals in Madras, Nagpur, Ajmer and Poona. Further information may be found in "Reports of the Schemes of the Church of Scotland," Blackwood & Sons: "The Church of Scotland, Year Book" and "The Handbook of the Church of Scotland in India and Ceylon."

BAPTIST SOCIETIES.

THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—Formed in 1792, largely through the efforts of Dr. Wm. Carey, operates mainly in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Ceylon. The Baptist Zenana Mission and the Bible Translation Society have been united with this Society. The staff of the united Mission in India and Ceylon numbers 190 missionaries and 1,067 Indian and Singhalese workers. Connected with the Society are 493 Indian and Singhalese Churches, 313 Primary Day Schools, 28 Middle and High Schools, and 3 Theological Training College. The Church membership at the close of 1942 stood at 29,670 and the Christian community at 77,831. Amongst the non-caste people great progress has been made in recent years, and many of the Churches formed from amongst these peoples are self-supporting.

Special work amongst students is carried on in Calcutta, Dacca, Cuttack, Patna and Delhi where there are hostels for the prosecution of this form of work.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.—Ranges from Primary School to Colleges. Serampore College with its Royal Charter granted by His Danish Majesty in 1827, and confirmed by the British Government in the Treaty of Purchase of the Settlement of Serampore in 1845, was placed in 1856 by the College Council at the disposal of the Baptist Missionary Society to become a part of its Missionary educational operations, in Arts and Theology. It was affiliated in 1857 to the newly-formed Calcutta University; reorganised in 1910 on the lines of its original foundation with the appointment of a qualified Theological Staff on an Inter-denominational basis for the granting of Theological Degrees to qualified students of all Churches.

In Arts and Science the College prepares for the Calcutta Examinations.

There is a vernacular institute also at Cuttack for the training of Indian preachers and Bible schools in several centres.

There are 10 purely English Baptist Churches connected with the Society, but English services are carried on in many of the stations. Medical work connected with the Society is carried on in 7 Hospitals. Two large Printing Presses for both English and Vernacular work are conducted at Calcutta and Cuttack. The Secretary of the Mission is the Rev. D. Scott Wells, 44, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

The Headquarters of the Mission are at 19, Furnival Street, Holborn, London. The total expenditure of the Society for 1942 amounted to £210,490 of which £94,480 was expended in India and Ceylon.

THE CANADIAN BAPTIST MISSION.—Was commenced in 1873, and is located in the Telugu and Oriya Country to the north of Madras, in the Kistna, Godavari, Vizagapatam and Ganjam Districts. There are 20 stations and 535 outstations with a staff of 70 missionaries including 6 qualified physicians, and 1,250 Indian workers, with Gospel preaching in 1,659 villages. Organised Churches number 138, communicants 34,000 and adherents 40,000 for the past year. 32 Churches are entirely self-supporting. In the Educational department are 415 village day schools, with 19,000 children, 12 boarding schools, 2 High schools, 2 Normal Training schools, a Bible Training School for Women, a Theological Seminary providing in all for 5,850 pupils. There are 6 Hospitals, two leper-asylums and an Orphanage. Village Evangelisation is the central feature of the Mission, and stress is laid upon the work amongst women and children. Indian Secretary: The Rev. O. E. Daniel, Ph.D., Chicacole, Vizag. Dt.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST ASSAM MISSION.—Was opened in 1836, and has 11 main stations staffed by about 30 missionaries. There are about 850 native workers, 1,200 organized churches, about 89,000 baptized members, 400 schools of all grades including 2 High, 1 Normal Training, 2 Bible and 9 station schools. There are 3 hospitals and 4 dispensaries which treated about 4,465 in-patients and about 16,200 out-patients during the year. Mission work is carried in 16 languages.

Treasurer and Cor. Sec.- Miss Marion Burnham, Gauhati.

AMERICAN BAPTIST, BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION AND INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.—Commenced in 1836. Area of occupation: Midnapore district of Bengal, Balasore district of Orissa and Jamshedpur Town of Bihar. Work chiefly for Oriya and Santal peoples. *Address:* Kharagpur. Edwin C. Brush, Secretary, Kharagpur.

THE AUSTRALIAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION.—(Incorporated) Embracing the societies representing the Baptist Churches of the States of the Australian Commonwealth. The field of operations is in East Bengal. The staff numbers 15 Australian workers. There are 4,299 communicants and a Christian community of 7,529.

Secretary, Field Council: The Rev. W. G. Crofts, Mission House, Birisiri, P. O. Hatshibganj, Dist. Mymensingh, E. Bengal.

THE STRICT BAPTIST MISSION.—Has 20 European Missionaries, and 227 Indian workers in Madras, Chingleput, Salem, Ramnad and Tinnevelly Districts. Communicants number 1,781; organised churches 62; Day and Sunday schools 92, with 3,887 pupils.

Treasurer and Secretary: Rev. D. A. Thrower, Kilpauk, Madras.

PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETIES.

THE IRISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH MISSION:—Operates in Gujarat and Kathiawar with a staff of 29 Missionaries, of whom 8 are clerical, 14 Educationalists, 5 are Doctors and 2 Nurses. The Indian staff numbers 500, of whom 19 are Pastors, 108 Evangelists, 2 Colporteurs, 40 Bible-women, and 331 are Teachers. There are 23 Organised Churches, a communicant roll of 3,565, and a Christian Community of 9,967. In Medical work there are 5 Hospitals including one at Dohad and several Dispensaries, with 4,199 in-patients, 25,353 new cases, and a total attendance of 108,851. The Mission conducts 3 High Schools, 1 Anglo-Vernacular School, 1 Preparatory School at Parantij and 100 Vernacular schools affording tuition for 8,000 pupils; also 1 creche, 4 Orphanages, an Industrial School at Borsad, a Teachers' Training College for Women at Borsad co-operates in a United Divinity College at Baroda, and has a Mission Press at Surat. The Mission has made a speciality of Farm Colonies, of which there are about a score in connection with it, most of them thriving.

The Jungle Tribes Mission with 4 Missionaries is a branch of the activities of the above, working in the Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha districts, with Farm Colonies attached.

Secretary: J. C. Watson, B.Ag., Anand, Kaira Dist.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.—The Sialkot Mission of this Church was established at Sialkot in the Punjab, in 1855. It is now carrying on work in eight civil districts in the Punjab and two in the North-West Frontier Province. Its missionaries number 81. Its educational work comprises one Theological Seminary, one College, four High Schools, one Industrial school, 8 Middle schools and 64 Primary schools. The enrolment in all schools in 1914 was 15,367. Medical work is carried on through five Hospitals and 7 Dispensaries. The Communicant membership of the Church which has been established is 45,178 and the total Christian community 105,044.

General Secretary: W. H. Merriam, M.A., American Mission, Gujaranwala.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION operates in three main sections, known as the Punjab (1834), North India (1836) and Western India (1870) Missions. According to statistics for the year ending March 31, 1913, the American staff, including women and special-term Missionaries numbers 214, and the Indian staff about 987. There are two and thirty main stations and 197 out-stations. Organised churches number 125 of which 38 are entirely self-supporting. There are 22,797 communicants and a total baptized community of about 70,000.

Educational work as follows:—Two men's colleges and an interest in the Isabella Thoburn and Kinnaird Colleges for Women,—students about 2,700; one Theological College, students 16 and an interest in Poona Theological College; two Training Schools for Village Workers; thirteen High Schools; two Industrial Schools; three Agricultural Demonstration Farms; four Teachers' Training Departments; The Miraj Medical School and an interest in the Ludhiana Medical College for Women; 107 Elementary Schools; 139 Schools of all grades,—pupils about 13,000.

Medical Work:—Eight Hospitals; twenty-one Dispensaries and four Specialty Hospitals.

Evangelistic Work:—258 Sunday Schools, with an average attendance of 6,414 pupils. Contributions for church and evangelistic work, on the part of the Indian church, have decreased slightly, and amount to about Rs. 45,000.

The Hospital at Miraj, founded by the late Sir William J. Wanless and under the care of R. H. H. Goheen, is well-known throughout the whole of South-West India, and the Forman Christian College of Lahore, under the principalship of the Rev. C. H. Rice, Ph.D., LL.D., is equally well-known and valued in the Punjab. The Ewing Christian College, B. B. Malvea, Ph. D. (Principal) and Allahabad Agricultural Institute (Dr. S. Higginbottom, Principal) have grown rapidly in numbers and influence.

Secretary of Council of A. P. Missions in India.—The Rev. J. B. Weir, Ph.D., D.D., "Lowriston," Dehra Dun, U.P.

Secretary, North India Mission.—The Rev. W. L. Allison, A. P. Mission, Mainpuri, U. P.

Secretary, Punjab Mission.—The Rev. B. T. Schuyler, 3, Empress Road, Lahore, Pb.

Secretary, Western India Mission:—The Rev. D. B. Updegratt, D.D., A. P. Mission, Nipani, Belgaum Dist.

THE NEW ZEALAND PRESBYTERIAN MISSION—Commenced as recently as 1910 at Jagadhri, Punjab. It also works in Kharar and Saharanpur.

Secretary: Miss V. J. Sutherland, Kharar, Dist. Ambala.

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA MISSION.—Commenced in 1877, has 13 main stations in Indore, Gwalior, Ratlam, Dhar, Sitamau, Bhopal and Banswara States. The Mission staff numbers 73, Indian workers 200. This Mission works in conjunction with the Malwa Church-Council and also the Ratlam Church Council of the United Church of Northern India, which reports for this part of its territory. Organised churches 50; Unorganised churches 8; Communicants 4,303; Baptised non-communicants 21,599; Unbaptised adherents 4,026; Total Christian Community 29,928.

Educational work comprises Elementary and Middle Schools for boys and girls; a High School for girls, an Arts College for students of both sexes (The Indore Christian College), a Normal School for girls, and the Union Theological Seminary. Women's industrial work is carried on in Mhow and Ratlam, and Vocational Training for boys is a feature of the Rasalpura Vocational High School, where training is provided in printing, tailoring, carpentry and welding.

The medical work is large. There are three General Hospitals, where both men and women are treated, and five Women's Hospitals, and also a number of dispensaries in central and out-stations.

General Secretary and Treasurer of the Mission:—The Rev. F.J. Anderson, Dhar, C.I.

Associate Secretary of Mission:—Miss F. E. Clearihue, Kharua, C. I. (*Via* Mehidpur Road Station).

Secretary of Malwa Church-Council:—Rev. Jacob Masih, Indore, C.I.

Secretary of Ratlam Church Council:—Rev. Kenneth B. V. Yohan Masih, B.A., Neemuch, C.I.

THE CANADIAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION operates in two sections, the Northern Section with headquarters at Jhansi in the U.P., and the Central India Section, known as the Bhil Field.

In Central India the Mission comprises within its area the States of Alirajpur, Barwani, Jobat and Kathiawar also parts of the States of Jhabua, Chhota Udaipur (in the Bombay Presidency) and Dhar, Indore and Gwalior bordering on the Jobat-Barwani Road. The five central stations are Amkhut, Mendha and Alirajpur located in Alirajpur State, Jobat in the State of Jobat and Barwani in Barwani State. The staff consists of 16 missionaries and 50 Indian workers. There are several elementary schools in the area and a central Anglo-Vernacular School at Amkhut in which upwards of 300 children are being educated. At Amkhut also there is a Children's Nursery Home. At Jobat there is a General 60 bed Hospital with a Canadian Medical man, Dr. W. R. Quinn in charge.

There are in the district 7 organized and 2 unorganized congregations with a Communicant membership of 430 and a baptized community of slightly over 1,500.

Secretary:—Rev. A. E. Toombs, Barwani (*Via* Mhow), Central India.

The Jhansi Section formerly known as the Gwalior Mission was founded by the late Dr. J. Wilkie in 1905. There is now a staff of 9 missionaries and twenty-five Indian workers who are engaged in Jhansi city, Esagarh, Baragaon, Babina and the surrounding villages.

Activities include Anglo-vernacular middle schools for girls and hostels for Christian pupils in each. There are also an orphanage for children under school age, a dispensary. There is an agricultural settlement at Esagarh where the Mission has a farm of 1,200 acres.

There are two organised churches having a communicant membership of 150.

Secretary.—Mrs. Muckan.

THE WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST (PRESBYTERIAN) MISSION established in 1840 with a staff of 54 Missionaries and 1,200 Indian workers, occupies stations in Assam in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, the Lushai Hills and at Sylhet and Cachar. The Khasi language has been reduced to writing, the Bible translated, and many books published in that language by the Mission. A large amount of literature has also been produced in the Lushai language. Communicants number 57,622; the total Christian community 144,646; organised Churches 880. Elementary schools number 610. Scholars 20,366; in addition to Industrial Schools and Training Institutions, 3 Theological Seminaries, Sunday Schools 1,033, three Hospitals and several Dispensaries provide annually for more than 20,000 patients.

Secretary: Rev. G. Angell Jones, P.O. Jowai, Shillong, Assam.

CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETIES.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.—In 1945 it included 31 missionaries and 363 Indian workers operating in 11 stations and 163 outstations. There were 59 churches with 6,368 communicants. Besides conducting 6 secondary and training schools with 1,302 pupils, the Mission has a large share in various union educational enterprises. There are 44 primary schools and 10 kindergartens with a total of 3,162 pupils. Its 5 hospitals and dispensaries treated a total of 60,181 patients. The Mission has a total of 10 major social service centres with 29 full time and 16 part time workers. During 1944 these served a total 400,327 persons. *Secretary*, Rev. W. Q. Swart, Rahuri, Ahmednagar District.

MADURA CHURCH COUNCIL.—Of the South India United Church. This body administers all affairs connected with the Church and with elementary education in the villages. It has five first grade boarding schools. The Secretary is Rev. Paulraj Thomas, B.A., B.D., Tirumangalam, Madura Dist.

Chairman.—Rev. A. A. Martin, M.A., B.D., "College House," Tallakulam, Madura.
Executive Secretary—Rev. Paulraj Thomas, B.A., B.D., Tirumangalam, Madura Dist.
Treasurer.—G. Chinniah, 211, S. Marret St., Madura.

MADURA MISSION SANGAM.—This Sangam now carries on all the work formerly administered by the Madura Mission, except the American College. The institutions under the Sangam are :—

The Pasumalai High and Training School for Boys; The Capron Hall Training School for Girls; The O. O. P. Memorial High School for Girls, Sokkikulam, Madura; The Union Theological Seminary, Pasumalai; The Lucy Perry Noble Institute for Women, Rachanyapuram, Madura; The Willis F. Pierce Memorial Hospital for Men and the Hospital for Women and Children; The Trade School, Pasumalai.

The Sangam also nominates a person to be honorary superintendent of the Dayapuram Leper Hospital at Manamadura.

Chairman—A. Ranjitham, M.A., L.T., Madura.
Secretary—E. W. Wilder, M.D., Madura.
Treasurer—G. Chinniah, 211, S. Marret St., Madura.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE, MADURA.—The American College, then located at Pasumalai, was affiliated with the University of Madras as a second Grade College in 1881. In 1904 the College Department was removed to Madura where for five years it was accommodated in

what is now the Union Christian High School building. In 1909 the College was removed to its present site in Tallakulam on the north side of the Vaigai river. It was affiliated as a First Grade College in 1913.

In 1934 at the time of the centenary of the Mission, the American College became organically independent under its own Governing Council. In the same year it was granted affiliation as an Honours College.

The present College site comprises about forty acres. On the College grounds are located the Main College Hall, the Ellen S. James' Hall of Science, Binghamton Hall, the Chapel, Daniel Poor Memorial Library, Main Hostel, Zumbro Memorial Hostel, Hostel Dining Halls, Women's Day Building, Principal's residence, three Wardens Lodges, four additional bungalows, and athletic fields.

AMERICAN MADURA MISSION, *Secretary.*—L. L. Lorbeer, Pasumalai. *Medical Officer*—Willis F. Pierce Memorial Hospital, East Gate, Madura, Dr. E. W. Wilder. *Manager*—Orlinda Childs' Pierce High School for Girls, Miss K. Wilcox. *Manager*—Capron Hall Training School for Girls, Miss D. Abraham, B.A., L.T. *Manager*—High, Training and Trade Schools, Pasumalai, L. L. Lorbeer. *Manager*, L. P. N. I. Madura, Miss G. E. Chandler. *Medical Officer*, A. M. Hospital for Women and Children, East Gate, Madura, Dr. H. S. Thomas. *Principal*, Union Theological Seminary, Pasumalai, Rev. G. P. James. *Principal*, American College, Madura. A. Ranjitham.

THE SCANDINAVIAN ALLIANCE MISSION OF NORTH AMERICA.—The mission staff in Khandesh is represented by 28 missionaries and 80 Indian workers. There are 869 Church members and 1,635 pupils in Sunday Schools. 37 Elementary Schools provide for 1,183 pupils.

Secretary.—Miss Olga E. Noreen, Yaval, East Khandesh.

THE SWEDISH ALLIANCE MISSION.—Working among Bhils, Hindus and Mahommedans in West Khandesh, has 20 missionaries and 83 Indian workers. There are 8 congregations with a total membership of 1,457 of whom 744 are communicants. There are 10 Elementary Schools, 2 Training Schools and 4 School Homes. The pupils in all schools number 623.

Secretary: Miss E. V. Anderson, Shirpur West Khandesh.

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Commenced work in India in 1798 and occupies 3 centres in N. India, 12 in S. India and 7 in Travancore State. The Mission engages in every form of Missionary activity.

UNION INSTITUTIONS.—With which the London Missionary Society is connected, and is a contributing Body. Number of Institutions 13; Schools, 6; Scholars, 2,084; Colleges, 8; Students, 1,284.

The main centres of the Mission in N. India are at Calcutta and Murshidabad District, Bengal; L.M.S. work in the United Provinces has been closed but a Union Mission of the W. M. S., C. M. S. and L. M. S. has been opened in Benares City, of which the Rev. J. S. Moon of the W.M.S. is Superintendent. This Mission concentrates especially on work amongst pilgrims and students. Special efforts are made amongst the Nama Sudras. The S. India district and Travancore are divided into Kanarese, Telugu, Tamil and Malayalam fields with 22 stations and 1,095 out-stations. At Nagercoil (Travancore) is the Scott Christian College and High School with 974 students, a Church and congregation said to be the largest in India and a Printing Press, the centre of the S. Travancore Tract Society.

India—Secretary and Treasurer—Rev. L. J. Thomas, 18, Lavelle Road, Bangalore.

Bengal Secretary:—Miss Olive Stellwell, 3, Ashutosh Mukerji Road, P.O. Elgin Road, Calcutta.

Benares Superintendent.—Rev. J. S. Moon, Ramkatora, Benares Cantonment, U.P.

ALL-INDIA MISSIONS.

THE CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY ALLIANCE.—Dates from the year 1892 under the name of the International Missionary Alliance, but a number of its missionaries were at work in the province of Berar much earlier. Work is carried on in the provinces of Berar, Khandesh and Gujarat. There is a staff of 44 missionaries and 137 Indian workers. The number of mission stations is 16, with additional out-stations. There is a Christian community of 3,294 adults. There are 4 boarding schools, two for boys and two for girls, 3 training schools for Indian workers There are 26 organised congregations, including one English at Bhusawal.

Executive Secretary.—The Rev. K. D. Garrison, Akola, Berar, C.P.

THE CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN (AMERICAN)—Opened work in 1894, and operates in Broach, Surat and Thana Districts, also in Baroda and Rajpipla States. Its staff number 37 foreign workers, including missionaries' wives, and 216 Indian workers. The baptized (immersed) membership stands at 7,600. Education is carried on in 2 Boys' Boarding Schools, 2 Girls' Boarding Schools, and in 3 Co-educational Boardings with separate hostel quarters. Females under instruction number 877, males 3,107, total 4,084. There are 106 Sunday Schools with a total enrolment of 5,244 (teachers included). There were 58,049 calls at Mission dispensaries in 1944. The foreign medical staff consists of 4 doctors and three nurses. Industrial work is carried on in 5 of the Boarding Schools. A vocational school, including teachers' training, village trades and agriculture for boys and a school of

practical arts for girls are conducted at Ankleswar. Evangelistic, Temperance and Publication work receive due emphasis.

Secretary:—L. A. Blickenstaff, 240, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE POONA AND INDIAN VILLAGE MISSION.—Founded in 1893, Mission Stations:—Poona City, Khed-Shivapur, Poona District; Nasrapur and Bhor (Bhor State), Poona District; Lonand, M. S. M. Ry., Satara District; Phaltan (Paltan State), Satara District; Pandharpur, Sholapur District; Nateputa, Sholapur District; Akluz, Sholapur District; Chiplun, Khed, Ratnagiri; Sangola and Nandeshwar, Sholapur District.

The Staff consists of 32 Europeans and 60 Indian workers, including hospital staff, with a community of about 600 Indian Christians and their families. The main work is evangelising in the villages, women's zenana work, and primary education and a baby boy's orphanage. Medical work is conducted at most stations, with a hospital at Pandharpur. There is also a Bible School, Mission Headquarters, Nasrapore, Poona Dist.

Secretary:—Rev. S. D. Davidson.

THE AMERICAN CHURCHES OF GOD MISSION—Has three missionaries at Bogra, two at Khanjanpur, Bogra District, Bengal and two at Ulubaria, Howrah District, Bengal.

President:—Rev. H. W. Cover, M.A., Bogra, B. A. Railway.

Secretary:—Miss Eunice Catlin, *Mission House*—Ulubaria, Howrah Dist.

THE CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE MISSION.—Has its headquarters for India at Chikhli, Berar, where it has a Girls' Boarding School with primary and secondary departments. In Buldana, 14 miles from Chikhli, there is a Boys' Boarding School with secondary training. At Basim, Berar, 70 miles from Chikhli there is a Day School, a Bible Training School and the Reynolds Memorial Hospital—a hospital for women and children. There are also other Day schools in the District. At present there are but eight missionaries in India. Numbers of others are expected within the year. There is an organized Indian District Assembly with about 22 churches. The Indian Staff of preachers and teachers number 55.

Mission Chairman: Rev. P. L. Beals, Chikhli, Berar, C.P.

THE HEPHZIBAH FAITH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.—At present there are no foreign Missionaries and the native workers are in charge of the work. Rev. S. N. Hembrom is the Chairman.

THE INDIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, TINNEVELEY (DORNAKAL AND THE HILL TRIBE MISSION)—Opened in 1903, operates in the Warangal District of the Nizam's Dominions as well as among the hill tribes called Paliars in the British and Travancore Hills. It is the missionary effort of the Christians living in India and overseas. There are now nearly 14,500 Telugu Christians in 180 villages and 550 Paliyar Christians in the hills. Annakkari in Travancore has become a well established colony of the hill tribes. The nomads have began to do agricultural work. The Society publishes monthly *The Missionary Intelligencer* containing information about the Society's work in both the fields. Headquarters: Palamcottah.

Secretary—Rev. D. D. Rajamani, Palamcottah.

THE MISSION TO LEPERS—Founded in 1874. An interdenominational and international Society for the establishment and maintenance of Homes and Institutions for Lepers and of their untainted children, working in 20 countries but largely in India, Burma, China and countries in Africa. Its work in India is carried on through co-operation with 30 Missionary Societies. In India and Burma alone the Mission now has 32 Asylums of its own with upwards of 7,200 inmates and is aiding or has some connection with work for lepers at 22 other places in India. Altogether in India and Burma over nearly 10,000 lepers are being helped.

The Mission also provides for the segregation of the healthy children of lepers from their diseased parents. More than 900 children are thus being saved from becoming lepers.

An important feature of the work of the Mission is the measure of successful medical treatment whereby early cases, both adults and children, are now benefiting.

Most of the Mission's income is derived from voluntary contributions. Some funds are raised in India and Burma but the bulk of the money expended by the Mission in India and Burma is received from Britain, although the provincial Governments give regular maintenance grants.

There is an Indian Auxiliary of the Mission to Lepers of which Mrs. R. G. Casey, The Hon'ble Lady Hope, Lady Lewis and Lady Twynam are Vice-Presidents.

Hon. Treasurer:—William McIntyre, c/o Macneill & Co., 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

Hon. Treasurer, Bombay:—R. C. Lowndes, c/o Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., Bombay.

The General Secretary of the Mission is A. Donald Miller, 7, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. 1. The Secretary for India is Rev. Wilfrid H. Russell, B.A., Fyzabad, U.P.

THE REGIONS BEYOND MISSIONARY UNION,—An interdenominational Society which commenced work at Motihari, Bihar, in 1900, and now occupies 7 stations and 6 out-stations in the Champaran and Saran Districts, with a staff of 30 European and 8 Indian Missionaries and 25 other Indian workers. The Mission maintains 2 Hospitals, 1 Girls' Orphanage, 1 Women's Home, 1 Boys' Orphanage and Boarding School with a Carpentry industrial department, and 1 M. E. School with 150 pupils. Communicants number 200.

Secretary:—Rev. S. W. Law, Motihari, Champaran District, Bihar.

THE NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF INDIA.—Established 1905, started, financed and managed by Indian Christians; has a staff of 36 missionaries and 166 helpers and voluntary workers; operates in Montgomery District (the Punjab), Firozabad (U.P.); Haluaghat, Mymensingh District (Bengal), Murwahi (C.P.), N. Kanara, Mirajgaon and Poona (W. India), Parkal Taluk

(Nizam's Doms.), Tirupattur Taluk (N. Arcot) and Kottayam in Travancore and Dasarpuram. Direct evangelistic work from 50 centres in 10 language areas; Interdenominational; 35 Higher Elementary, Primary and night Schools, with 2 Hostels for boys and 1 for girls, 1 High School, 1 Printing Press, 7 dispensaries, 1 Hospital, and one Child Welfare Centre. Annual expenditure Rs. 74,153 including self-supporting institutions The *National Missionary Intelligencer* (a monthly Journal in English sold at Re. 1 per year, post free), *Deepikai* (a monthly journal in Tamil at 8 annas per year. Post free).

Address:—N. M. S. House, Royapettah, Madras.

President:—The Rt. Rev. S. K. Mondol.
General Secretary:—S. J Duraisamy, Madras.

THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST MISSION.—The Seventh-day Adventists commenced mission work in India in 1893, and now employ a staff of 553 workers, European and Indian, including 132 ordained and licensed ministers. Evangelistic and educational work is conducted in sixteen vernaculars, beside work for English-speaking peoples in the large cities. For administrative purposes, there are five branch organisations located as follows:—

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Western India. (Pastor F. E. Spleas. Superintendent.) *Office Address*: Salisbury Park, Poona.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Burma. (Pastor E. M. Meleen, Superintendent.) *Office Address*: 68, U Wisara Road, Rangoon, Burma. Office Address during Japanese occupation: Salisbury Park, Poona.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—North east India. (Pastor H. G. Woodward, Superintendent.) *Office Address*: "Baragain", Ranchi.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—North-west India. (Pastor O. O. Mattison, Superintendent.) *Office Address*: 23, Curzon Road, New Delhi.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—South India. (E. M. Meleen, Superintendent). *Office Address*: 9, Cunningham Road, Bangalore.

The general headquarters for India, Burma and Ceylon is located at Salisbury Park, Poona. A. L. Ham, President; A. F. Tarr, Secretary and Treasurer. (Office Address: Post Box 15, Poona). On the same estate is an up-to-date publishing house devoted to the printing of health, temperance, evangelical and associated literature. (Address: Oriental Watchman Publishing House, Post Box 35, Poona).

A large number of day and boarding vernacular and Anglo-vernacular schools are conducted in different parts of the country; and at Vincent Hill School, Mussoorie, European education is provided, a regular high school course, with more advanced work for commercial and other special students, being available. In all the denominational boarding schools increasing emphasis is being laid on vocational work, the students being required to share in the domestic work of the institution, and in many cases, to engage in some trades or other work.

Five physicians, and a number of qualified nurses are employed, regular medical work being conducted at thirty-two stations.

The baptized membership (adult) is 8,013 organized into 172 churches; and in addition a substantial community of enquirers is receiving systematic instruction. 444 Sabbath Schools are conducted with an enrolled membership of about 13,921.

The Bombay address is No. 15, Club Back Road, Byculla.

THE AMERICAN MENNONITE MISSION.—Established 1899, works in the C. Provinces & Bihar. Mission staff numbers 30, Indian workers 140, Church members 1,446, (children (unbaptized) 930, Industrial Training institutions 1, Academy including High School, Normal School and Bible School—Anglo-Hindi Middle Schools 2, Elementary Schools 12, Hostels 3, Women's Home 1, Hospital 2, Dispensaries 8, Leper Home 1, Home for untainted children of Lepers 2, Farm Village projects, 2.

Secretary:—Rev. A. C. Brunk, P. O. Shantipur, Via Dhamtari, C.P.

THE KURKU AND CENTRAL INDIA HILL MISSION.—Established 1890 in the C.P. and Berar, has a mission staff of 6 workers; Indian workers 14; Churches 6; Communicants 500; Christian Community 1640; 1 Elementary School.

Chairman-Secretary:—Rev. A. R. Fromman, Ellichpur, Berar, C.P.

THE CEYLON AND INDIA GENERAL MISSION.—Established 1892, occupies stations in Mysore State, in the Coimbatore and Anantapur Districts, also in the United Provinces. Mission staff 34; Indian workers 64; Churches 44; Communicants 1,284; Christian community 3,243; Orphanages 4; Schools 4; Pupils 376.

Headquarters.—"Mizpah," Richards Town, Bangalore.

THE BOYS' CHRISTIAN HOME MISSION.—The Boys' Christian Home Mission, better known as the B. C. H. Mission, was founded by Albert Norton in 1899, when a severe famine swept the land. The Headquarters of the Mission is Dhond, Poona District.

The main function of the Mission is the care of orphans and at present it is looking after 150 orphans or needy children.

It also runs a day school which has an attendance of nearly 280 children. A little agricultural work is also being carried on. The Mission has a work centre at Orai, U.P., where a school for girls is conducted, with an attendance of about 100.

There are 6 missionaries in the Mission at present and nearly 50 Indian workers. The Mission is evangelical and does evangelistic work in many villages around the main stations. Its object is to help the Indian people in any way it can, especially poor Indian Christians.

Director.—Rev. John E. Norton.

Ladies' Societies.

ZENANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION.—This is an interdenominational society, with headquarters, 33, Surrey Street, London, working among women and girls in 5 stations in the Bombay Presidency, 6 in United Provinces,

and 4 in the Punjab. There are about 45 European Missionary ladies on the staff with Assistant Missionaries, Indian teachers, nurses and Bible women. There are three hospitals supported by the Society—Nasik, Lucknow and Patna. There are High Schools in Bombay Lahore and Panchgani and a number of City schools of which those at Benares are the largest. At Lahore there is a University Department. The Evangelistic side of the work is largely done by house to house visiting.

Hon. Treasurer: Rev. Roland A. Smith, M.A.
President:—The Lady Kinnaird.
Secretary:—Miss N. Lamport.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN MEDICAL COLLEGE, LUDHIANA with which is incorporated THE PUNJAB MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN. In 1894 the North India School of Medicine for Christian Women was opened in Ludhiana in order to give a Medical Education under Christian influence to Indian women. Doctor Edith Brown, D.B.E., M.A., M.D., M.C.O.G., etc., was its Founder and Principal until October 1942 when she became Principal Emeritus, and Dr. A. M. S. Pollock, F.R.C.S.E., was appointed Principal. The School is Inter-denominational, and trains students for various Missionary Societies.

The Memorial Hospital in connection with the College has 270 beds and 61 cots.

1944 is the year of the College Jubilee and in these 50 years 476 medical students qualified as Doctors, 186 as Dispensers, over 300 Nurses and over 1,500 Midwives and Nurse Dais. Nurses and Dispensers also do midwifery and are included in this last figure.

There are at present 107 students, 5 dispensers, 52 Nurses, 1 Mothercraft Pupil, 18 Midwives and 52 Nurse Dais making a total of 235 women in training, besides 20 Indigenous Dais receiving instruction at the Health Centres run in connection with the Hospital. There are 3 City Centres.

During the year 1943 there were 5,229 In-Patients, and 54,525 Out-Patients.

THE MISSIONARY SETTLEMENT FOR UNIVERSITY WOMEN was founded in Bombay in 1896. Its work is religious, social and educational. The Settlement supplies a hostel for University students of all nationalities. Classes for educated girls are provided and teaching is also given in pupils' homes. The Settlement staff take part in many of the organised activities for women's work in the city. The Social Training Centre for women is now an integral part of the work of the Settlement. The course, lasting a year, includes both theoretical and practical work.

Warden:—O. M. Kaae, B.Sc. (London), Reynolds Road, Byculla, Bombay.

Warden:—R. Navalkar, B. A., University Settlement, Sardar Modliar Road, Poona.

THE RAMABAI MUKTI MISSION (affiliated with the Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission in 1925), the well-known work of the late Pandita Ramabai shelters about 700 deserted wives, widows and orphans, educating and fitting them to earn their living. The Mission is worked on Indian lines and carried on by Indian and European workers. Evangelistic work is carried on in the surrounding villages of Kedgaon, Poona District.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Miss J. I. Craddock.

Inter-denominational Missions.

"THE CENTRAL ASIAN MISSION." Founded 1902. Head Office, 47, Victoria Street, London, S. W. 1; Field Secretary, Bandipur, Kashmir. Stations at Mardan, Bandipur, Shigar, Khapalu, Kargil and Zangskar. Protestant, Evangelical, inter-denominational. 17 European workers.

THE FRIENDS' SERVICE COUNCIL.—The Friends' Service Council works in five stations of the Hoshangabad District besides two organized congregations in Central India.

The Church, which is composed of 6 Monthly Meetings united in the Mid-India Yearly Meeting, is largely organised on the lines of the Society of Friends in England. There are 330 full members and 1,562 adherents.

There are 15 missionaries, 12 on the field and 3 on furlough, also 1 retired missionary living in the district.

The principal activities are a general hospital with dispensary and nurses' training department, a Primary School and an Anglo-Vernacular Middle school at Itarsi; a Boarding school for girls with Primary and Anglo-Vernacular Middle Departments at Sohagpur; a Home for older girls in Sohagpur where toys are made for sale; a Boys' Hostel at Hoshangabad for boys attending Primary, Middle and High schools there. The Council's work also covers two villages in the Seoni Tahsil of the Hoshangabad district in one of which, Makoriya, there is a dispensary and a Primary School.

A Settlement is maintained near Hoshangabad, where village problems are studied, and work of an educational and social nature is carried on. *Wardens*, Donald G. and Erica M.Groom.

There is also a Weavers' Co-operative Society at Khera, Itarsi, where cloth is made on handlooms.

A "Quaker Centre" has been opened at 772 East Park Road, P.O. Karol Bagh, New Delhi. People interested in the international service, carried on by the Society of Friends may communicate with the wardens, Ranjit and Doris Chetsingh.

Mission Secretary: Erica M. Groom, Hoshangabad, C.P.; Church Secretary; Dhan Singh, Sohagpur, C.P.

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS' MISSION.—With Missionaries working in Bundelkhand, Hospital for Women and Children at Chhatarpur, Orphange, and school work at Nowgong. Churches and Evangelistic work throughout the district.

Superintendent: Rev. Everett L. Cattell, Chhatarpur, C.I.

THE OLD CHURCH HEBREW MISSION was established in 1858, in Calcutta, and is the only Hebrew Christian Agency in India. *Hon. Secretary*: Rev. C. F. Westcott, B.Sc., M.A., 11, Mission Row, Calcutta.

Lutheran Societies.

THE INDIA MISSION OF THE UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA—founded 1842—commonly known as the United Lutheran Church Mission. From October 1944 all departments of work under the Mission have been transferred to the Evangelical Lutheran Church and all Missionaries serve under the Indian Church. The following work is now carried on by the A. E. L. Church in East and West Godavari, Guntur, Nellore, and Kurnool, Districts: The Andhra Christian College (First Grade), three High Schools for Boys; two for Girls; one Normal Training School for Masters and one for Mistresses; a Theological College, three Bible Training Schools, an Industrial School and Farm; 24 Higher Elementary Schools; 817 Village Schools; 7 Hospitals; a School for the blind; a Tuberculosis Sanatorium; a Printing Press, and a Public Reading Room and Hostel for College Students. The Foreign Missionary Staff on the Field December 1944, 60; Indian staff of all grades, 3,533; Schools, 846; Pupils, 53,286. The Church has a baptized membership of 206,757; 2,079 Congregations; 114 Indian Pastors; 706 Evangelistic workers; 2,072 School Teachers.

President of the U. L. C. Mission: Rev. F. L. Coleman, D.D. Rajahmundry.

President of the Andra Evangelical Lutheran Church: Rev. E. Prakasem, Guntur.

Financial and Legal Agent:—Rev. I. Cannaday, D.D., Treasurer, Guntur.

THE EVANGELICAL NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.—A Church of Sweden Society, founded in 1856, occupies the Districts of Saugor, Betul and Chhindwara in the Central Provinces.

There are about 3,100 Church members constituted into an indigenous Church called the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Central Provinces. The European and Indian staff numbers 38 and 173 respectively. There is a Training school for Indian workers and 26 Primary Hindi Middle and Indian English Middle schools with 1,629 children in attendance; one High School; 37 Sunday schools with 729 Christian and 1068 non-Christian attending; 1 Hospital with 30 beds and 632 patients and 590 operations during 1944; 10 Dispensaries with 64,033 patients during 1944; 4 Workshops; one women's industrial school; one widows' Home with 107 women; 3 orphanages, one Boys' Boarding school and one Girls' Boarding school with 176 boys and 232 girls and 3 farms where modern village uplift is attempted.

Secretary—Rev. R. Asplund, Chhindwara, C.P.

THE BASEL EVANGELICAL MISSION (Incorporated in Switzerland), with its headquarters in Mangalore, South Kanara, was founded in 1834 and is at present carrying on the work in South Kanara, South Mahratta, Malabar and Coorg. It has at the beginning of 1945, 28 chief stations and 84 out-stations with a total missionary staff of 18 European and about 800 Indian workers. The membership of the churches is 29,000. Educational work embraces 100 schools, among which a Theological Seminary, a second grade college and 7 high schools. The total number of scholars is 18,000. Medical work is done at Betgeri-Gadag, Southern Mahratta Country, where a hospital for men and women and at Udipi, South Kanara, where a hospital for women and children is maintained. The Mission maintains a Home Industrial Department for women's work. There is also connected with the Mission a large Publishing Department with a Book Shop and a Printing Press, with about 100 workers, at Mangalore, S. Kanara, which is doing work in English and in a number of Indian languages.

President and Secretary:—Rev. A. Streckeisen, Calicut, Malabar.

ANGLICAN EVANGELICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Constituted and Established by the Government of India Act XXI of 1860. British Headquarters, 37, Cecil Street, Picton Road, Wavertree, Liverpool, England. *Chairman*, British Council,—the Right Rev. T. Stanley Bray, D.D. *Secretary*—Miss. Ada Cook, B.S.L. *Chairman*, American Council—The Right Rev. Everett Wm. Ellenwood, D.D. *Secretary*—Miss. E. H. Ellenwood, S. T. B., Kewanee, R. R. 2., Illinois, U.S.A. For India, Burma, Ceylon and Malaysia—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ambur, India. Registered Office: Bishop's Settlement, Gudiyatam, South India.

THE FEDERATION OF EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCHES IN INDIA was established in 1926 as an outward expression of the spiritual unity of the Lutheran Churches in India. It consists of 10 constituent churches and 3 co-operating Missions in India with a total membership of over 480,000. The work of the Federation is carried on by the Triennial Conference of the Federation, by its Executive Council, by a number of standing and special Committees and by its office-bearers. It was registered under the Societies Registration Act (Act XXI of 1860) in Oct. 1942. Including the members of one Lutheran Mission in South India, co-operating in the work of the War Emergency Committee of the Federation, the Lutheran baptised membership in India is just a little over 500,000.

The names of Officers for the triennium 1945-47 are as follows:

President:—The Rev. C. W. Oberdorfer, Gudur (Nellore Dt.).

Vice-President:—The Rev. Joel Lakra, Ranchi.

Treasurer:—The Rev. Dr. I. Cannaday, Guntur.

Secretary:—The Rev. Prof. J. D. Asirvadam, Christ Church, Tambaram.

The Federation has set up a War Emergency Committee and from contributions received chiefly from America and partly from India, are supported for the distressed Missions and Churches connected with the Federation. The budget of disbursements for 1945 amounts to Rs. 299,050, out of which Rs. 22,800 is expected to be raised in India.

THE CHURCH OF SWEDEN MISSION was founded in 1874. It operates in the Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Madura and Ramnad Districts. In conjunction with the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission (L.E.L.M.) it co-operates with the Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church. The C. S. M. maintains a general and eye hospital at Tirupattur, an eye hospital at Coimbatore, High Schools for boys at Madura and Pudukotah, a High School for girls at Tanjore and various Primary Schools. European staff 43; School Teaching staff 154; Schools 22; Pupils: boys 2,555 and girls 1,120.

President:—Rev. B. Fr. Tiliander, B.A., B.D., Arasaradi, Madura.

LEIPZIG EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MISSION.—The Lutheran Mission work in India was commenced in 1706 by German Missionaries under the Danish Tranquebar Mission. It was taken up by the L.E.L.M. (founded in 1836) in 1841. The L.E.L.M. re-entered into the work after the great war in 1927. It is located in the Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot and Tanjore Districts. The Mission co-operates with the Church of Sweden Mission and the Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church. The L.E.L.M. maintains two High Schools for boys at Madras and Shiyali (Tanjore Dt.), a number of Elementary Schools for boys and girls in different places, and various other institutions.

Owing to the war, the whole Mission work has been temporarily placed under the Mission-Council of the Church of Sweden Mission. The work is administered by a Special Committee. "The Northern Field Committee".

Chairman: Rev. C. G. Diehl, B.A., B.D., No. 1, Madavakan Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

TAMIL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Organised Churches (Pastorates) 52; Ordained Indian Ministers 49; other Indian workers 107; Baptised membership 42,956; Schools 183; Teaching staff 707; Pupils: Boys—11,941; Girls—5,366.

President:—Rt. Rev. J. Sandegren, M.A., D.D., L.N.O., Bishop of Tranquebar, Trichinopoly.

MISSOURI EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN INDIA MISSION (M.E.L.I.M.). Located in British India, Mysore, Travancore and Ceylon (1895).

In British India, in North Arcot (Ambur, Vaniyambadi, Pernambut), Salem (Krishnagiri, Bargur), Tinnevelley (Vallioor, Vadakangulam) Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad Districts.

In Mysore (Kolar Gold Fields).

In Travancore (Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Parasala, Balaramapuram, Aryanad, Nilamel, Alleppey and Shertallay).

In Ceylon (Colombo).

There are 41 American Missionaries, of which 10 are on furlough: 2 are teachers in charge of school and home for children of missionaries (Kodaikanal), 2 Zenana workers (female); 1 nurse (female).

There are 3 High Schools, 2 Teachers' Training Institutions, 1 Catechist Training Institutions, 1 Theological Seminary, and 1 Hospital with 40 beds.

Statistics, Nov. 1, 1944: Christians 16,034; Indian Pastors 19; Evangelists 17; Catechists 152; M.E.L.I.M. Teachers 231; Non-Cathran teachers 33; Indian Doctors 2; Indian Nurses 4; Bible Women 9; Boarding Homes 10.

General Secretary:—The Rev. Robert M. Zorn, S. T. M., Nagercoil, Travancore, India.

THE DANISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, established 1864 in South Arcot, working there and in North Arcot, on the Shervarot Hills, in Madras and in Orissa, has a total staff of 365 Indians and 34 European Workers, Communicants 4,195, Christian Community 8,667, one High School, one Secondary school, 3 Boarding Schools, one hostel, 74 Elementary Schools, and 2 Hospitals; total scholars 5,035.

President.—The Rev. P. Lange, Tiruvannamalai.

Treasurer.—The Rev. K. Heiberg, 38, Broadway, G. T., Madras.

The Santal Mission of the Northern Churches (formerly known as the Indian Home Mission to the Santals).—Founded in 1867, works in the Santal Parganas, Birbhum, Murshidabad, Malda, Rajshahi, Dinajpur and Goalpara. Work is principally among the Santals but also among Bengalis and the Mech people (Boro). Mission staff numbers 57 of whom 2 medical missionaries, Indian pastors 51, other Indian workers 500, Christian community in organised congregations 27,000. 6 boarding schools with 900 pupils, 130 elementary schools with 3,000 pupils, Industrial school with 60 pupils, 1 printing press, 1 orphanage with 30 orphans, 2 hospitals, 4 dispensaries, 2 leper colonies with 400 lepers, 1 tea garden. *Secretary*: Rev. J. Gausdal, Dumka, Santal Parganas.

Methodist Church.

The Free Methodist Mission of North America—Established at Yeotmal, 1893, operates in Berar with a staff of 13 Missionaries and 40 Indian workers. Organised churches 7, 1 Theological School, 1 Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, 5 Elementary Schools.

Secretary.—Miss E. E. Ward, Yeotmal, Berar.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The work of the Salvation Army in India and Ceylon was commenced in 1882 by the late Commissioner Booth-Tucker; and was for many years under his control, with Headquarters in India. For some time now, the areas occupied have been divided for administrative purposes into 6 Territories, each under a Territorial Commander; and one smaller Command.

Northern Territory, with Headquarters at Lahore.

Western Territory, with Headquarters at Bombay.

Madras and Telugu Territory, with Headquarters at Madras.

Southern Territory, with Headquarters at Trivandrum, in Travancore State.

Ceylon Territory, with Headquarters at Colombo.

Eastern Territory, with Headquarters at Calcutta.

Burmah Command, with Headquarters at Rangoon.

The Commanders are directly responsible to the International Headquarters in London.

Northern Territory.—The area in this Territory is the Salvation Army work in the Punjab, Delhi and United Provinces. The Territory is controlled from Lahore.

Evangelistic work, especially among the "depressed classes," is extensively carried on, both in the Punjab and the U.P.

A number of Settlements for the reformation of "Criminal Tribes" are under the control of the Salvation Army in the United Provinces (where this important reformative work was commenced). A special Settlement has also been opened in the Andamans during the last few years.

A land colony 2,000 acres in extent is in existence in the Multan District, where a population of 1,800 has been settled. The land will ultimately become the property of the holders.

Medical work is carried on in two Hospitals, one of which is in the Punjab and the other in the United Provinces; and also in one dispensary. The Hospital in the U.P. has been loaned to the Military for the duration of the war.

Other institutions include, Day and Boarding Schools, Agricultural Colonies Soldiers, and Hostel, Delhi. Our Hostel at Delhi is for H. M. Forces only.

Village centres at which the S. A. Works	2,111
Officers and Employees	610
Social Institutions	13

Territorial Headquarters:—35, Queen's Road, Lahore, Punjab.

Territorial Commander:—Lt.-Colonel W. E. Carter, in-charge.

Western India Territory.—The Western India Territory comprises Sind, Rajputana, Central India, Kathiawar, Bombay Presidency, Goa, Marathas, Mauritius.

Territorial Headquarters:—The Salvation Army, Morland Road, Byculla, Bombay.

Territorial Commander:—Lieut.-Commissioner A. Moffat.

Corps, 316; Outposts 521; Societies 453; Social Institutions 18; 209 Day Schools and 4 Boarding Schools.

Besides the distinctly evangelistic operations there are established 2 large General Hospitals—"Emery Memorial," Anand; "Evangeline Booth", Ahmednagar; several Dispensaries; 209 Day Schools; 4 Boarding Schools; Industrial and Rescue Home for Women; Released Prisoners' Home; the management of the King George V Memorial Infirmary, and Lady Dhunbai Home for the Destitute; Weaving Schools, Factory for the making of Weaving and Warping Machines; and a Land Colony. Two Red Shield Hostels and three Canteens for Servicemen.

Madras and Telugu Territory Embraces Madras City, the Central and Northern Districts of the Presidency, as also Hyderabad and the Central Provinces; due to the lack of personnel it has not been possible to make all the advances desired or respond to the many requests that continue to reach the Headquarters.

In addition to evangelical, educational and village uplift work carried on in just on 400 villages, we have two Central Boarding Schools; 2 Training Institutes for Men and Women selected for Officership; a Criminal Tribes Settlement with 2,500 men, women and children, many of the adults work in the Tobacco Factory, Chirala, while others work the land; a Leper Colony; a General Hospital for Women and Children, though men are also treated; a Social Services Department, where waste paper sorting, etc., is carried on with two out-country depots; a Women's Industrial Home in Madras. Much has also been done with Red Shield activities in connection with welfare of the Troops. In Madras, we have a Red Shield Residential Hostel, also a modern Canteen, The Lady Hope Red Shield Canteen near the Egmore Railway Station; also two Mobile Canteens for Troops and Emergency Services.

Territorial Headquarters:—The Salvation Army, 2, Ritherdon Road, P. O. Box 453, Vepery, Madras.

Territorial Commander:—Lt.-Colonel Edward Walker.

Chief Secretary:—Brigadier Victor Thompson.

Southern India Territory.—The Territorial Headquarters is Trivandrum, Travancore State.

The work of The Army had its beginning among the Tamil-speaking people of the southern part of the State nearly fifty years ago. The work developed and extended northward through the whole State of Travancore into Cochin, and during the past twenty-five years eastward into the British administered districts of the southern part of the Madras Presidency.

More than 494 corps and over 1,218 officers labour amongst the village populations. The Army has a membership in South India of some 81,415. Hundreds of Salvation Army Halls have been erected in which gather Sunday after Sunday congregations of Christian men and women, converts from among those who have been the most depressed people in the country, now of the third, second and first generations.

This territory is divided for administrative purposes into seventeen divisions and Districts seven among the Tamil-speaking people and ten amongst those who speak Malayalam.

Medical work, also the work of our Leper Hospitals take care of a vast amount of human suffering. The Catherine Booth Hospital at Nagercoil, which has grown out of a very small beginning, is now a fully equipped, modern institution of many departments, dealing with all manner of medical and surgical cases. The Hospital is equipped with X-Ray, radium, iron lung and splendid nursing facilities. Branches from this Institution carry the service of the Hospital to some of the most remote regions, dealing, among other things, with malaria which has ravaged and undermined the health of a whole population in certain areas in South Travancore.

181,645 patients were treated during the past year in the Catherine Booth Hospital and its several Branches and 1,136 major operations and 2,095 minor operations were performed. Two Leper colonies are run one on behalf of the Cochin Government and the other the Evangeline Booth Leper Hospital in North Travancore, have combined 495 patients. These two institutions carry on the work ranking with the highest traditions of Christian service.

Workers in the Territory consist of 1,218 Officers, 396 employees. There are 457 Officered Corps and 128 Societies, 139 primary day schools. 3 Boarding Schools, 2 Middle Schools, 1 High School, 4 Night Schools, 2 Training Garrisons, 1 Women's Industry and 2 Men's Industries.

Territorial Headquarters:—S. A. Kowdyar, Trivandrum, Travancore State.

Territorial Commander:—Commissioner Chas. F. A. Mackenzie.

Chief Secretary:—Lieut.-Colonel Charles Sylvester

Laws and the Administration of Justice.

The indigenous law of India is personal and divisible with reference to the two great classes of the population, Hindu and Mahomedan. Both systems claim divine origin and are inextricably interwoven with religion, and each exists in combination with a law based on custom. At first the tendency of the English was to make their law public and territorial, and on the establishment of the Supreme Court at Calcutta in 1773 and the advent of English lawyers as judges, they proceeded to apply it to Europeans and Indians alike. This error was rectified by the Declaratory Act of 1780, by which Parliament declared that as against a Hindu the Hindu law and usage, and as against a Mahomedan the laws and customs of Islam should be applied. The rules of the Shastras and the Koran have been in some cases altered and relaxed. Instances can be found in the Bengal Sati Regulation Act of 1829; the Indian Slavery Act, 1843; the Caste Disabilities Removal Act of 1850; the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856; and other Acts and Codes. To quote the Imperial Gazetteer, "A certain number of the older English statutes and the English common law are to a limited extent still in force in the Presidency Towns as applicable to Europeans, while much of the old Hindu and Mahomedan law is everywhere personal to their native fellow subjects; but apart from these, and from the customary law, which is as far as possible recognised by the Courts, the law of British India is the creation of statutory enactments made for it either at Westminster or by the authorities in India to whom the necessary law-giving functions have from time to time been delegated.

Codification.

Before the transfer of India to the Crown the law was in a state of great confusion. Sir Henry Cunningham described it as "hopelessly unwieldy, entangled and confusing." The first steps toward general codification were taken in 1833, when a Commission was appointed, of which Lord Macaulay was the moving spirit, to prepare a penal code. Twenty-two years elapsed before it became law, during which period it underwent revision from his successors in the Law Membership, and especially by Sir Barnes Peacock, the last Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. The Penal Code, which became law in 1860, was followed in 1861 by a Code of Criminal Procedure. Substantially the whole criminal law of British India is contained in these two Codes. One of the most eminent lawyers who ever came to India, Sir James Stephen, said "The Indian penal code may be described as the criminal law of England freed from all technicalities and superfluities, systematically arranged and modified in some few particulars (they are surprisingly few) to suit the circumstances of British India. It is practically impossible to misunderstand the code." The Indian Penal Code has from time to time been amended. The rules of Civil Procedure have been embodied in the Code of Civil Procedure. The Code of Civil Procedure was remodelled in 1908 and the Code of Criminal Procedure in 1898. These Codes as amended from time to time are now in force. The years between 1870 and 1885 saw a great deal of legislative activity in British India, and important branches of the law, like Evidence, Contract, Transfer of Property, Trusts, Negotiable Instruments, etc., were codified in the form of Acts of the Indian Legislature applicable to the whole of British India. These, amended from time to time and supplemented by rules derived from English decisions, constitute the bulk of the law administered in British India.

European British Subjects.

Whilst the substantive criminal law is the same for all classes, certain distinctions of procedure have always been maintained in regard to criminal charges against European British subjects. Until 1872 European British subjects could only be tried or punished by one of the High Courts. It was then enacted that European British subjects should be liable to be tried for any offences by magistrates of the highest class, who were also justices of the peace, and by judges of the Sessions Courts; but it was necessary in both cases that the magistrate or judge should himself be a European British subject. In 1883 the Government of India announced that they had decided "to settle the question of jurisdiction over European subjects in such a way as to remove from the code at once and completely every judicial disqualification which is based merely on race distinctions." This decision, embodied in the Ilbert Bill, aroused a storm of indignation which is still remembered. The controversy ended in a compromise which is thus summarised by Sir John Strachey ("India"). "The controversy ended with the virtual, though not avowed, abandonment of the measure proposed by the Government Act III of 1884; by which the law previously in force was amended; cannot be said to have diminished the privileges of European British subjects charged with offences, and it left their position as exceptional as before. The general disqualification of native judges and magistrates remains; but if a native of India be appointed to the post of district magistrate or sessions judge, his powers in regard to jurisdiction over European British subjects are the same as those of an Englishman holding the same office. This provision, however, is subject to the condition that every European British subject brought for trial before the district magistrate or sessions judge has the right, however trivial be the charge, to claim to be tried by a jury of which not less than half the number shall be Europeans or Americans..... Whilst this change was made in the powers of district magistrates, the law in regard to other magistrates remained unaltered."

After a discussion on this subject in the Legislative Assembly in September 1921, the following motion was adopted:—"That in order to remove all racial distinctions between Indians and Europeans in the matter of their trial and punishment for offences, a committee be appointed to consider what amendments should be made in the provisions of the Code

of Criminal Procedure, 1898, which differentiate between Indians and European British subjects and American and Europeans who are not British subjects in criminal trials and proceedings and to report on the best methods of giving effect to their proposals." As a result of the recommendations of the Racial Distinctions Committee the law on the subject was further modified, and by the Criminal Law Amendment Act XII of 1923 in place of the old Chapter XXXIII (sections 443-463) the new Chapter XXXIII (sections 443-449) with certain supplementary provisions were substituted. This has in some measure reduced the differences between the trials of Europeans and of Indians under the Code. Since 1836 no distinction of race has been recognised in the civil courts throughout India.

The Federal Court.

A Federal Court is, according to the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report, a necessary element of any Federal Constitution. It is at once the guardian and interpreter of the Constitution, and arbiter of the disputes between the Federal Units. The Government of India Act 1935 accordingly provides (sections 200-218) that there shall be a Federal Court consisting of a Chief Justice of India and such number of other judges as His Majesty may deem necessary; but the number of puisne judges shall not exceed six, unless and until an address is submitted by the Federal Legislature for an increase. Every judge of the Federal Court is to be appointed by His Majesty by warrant under the Royal Sign Manual. He shall hold office until he attains the age of 65 years, but is liable to be removed from office on the ground of misbehaviour or of bodily or mental infirmity, provided that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on a reference reports that the judge ought on any such ground to be removed. The Federal Court shall be a Court of Record, and shall sit at Delhi or such other place or places as the Chief Justice may with the approval of the Governor-General from time to time appoint.

The Federal Court has exclusive original jurisdiction in any dispute between any two or more of the following parties, that is to say, the Federation, any of the Provinces, or any of the Federated States, if and in so far as the dispute involves any question (of law or of fact) on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends. Certain restrictions are placed upon the Court's jurisdiction over disputes to which a state is a party. In the exercise of its original jurisdiction the Court can pronounce only a declaratory judgment. The Court is invested with appellate jurisdiction over any judgment decree or final order of a High Court in British India, if the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Government of India Act, or any Order in Council made thereunder. No direct appeal in such a case lies to His Majesty in Council either with or without special leave. The Federal Legislature is empowered to enlarge the appellate jurisdiction of the Federal Court so as to extend to certain civil cases involving large stakes. An appeal also lies to the Federal Court from a High Court in a Federated State on the ground that a question of law has been wrongly decided concerning the interpretation of the Act, or of an Order in Council made thereunder, or the extent of the executive or legislative authority vested in the Federation by virtue of the Instrument of Accession of the State or arising under Agreement made under Part VI of the Act in relation to the administration in the State of a law of the Federal Legislature.

An appeal may be brought to His Majesty in Council from a decision of the Federal Court in its original jurisdiction in any dispute which concerns the interpretation of the Act, or of an Order in Council made thereunder, or the extent of the executive or legislative authority vested in the Federation by virtue of an Instrument of Accession, or under an agreement made under Part VI of the Act. An appeal may also be brought to the Privy Council where special leave is granted either by the Federal Court or the Privy Council. All authorities, civil and judicial, throughout the Federation are enjoined to act in aid of the Federal Court. All proceedings in the Federal Court shall be in the English language, and judgment must be pronounced in open court in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the judges.

The Federal Court was established and commenced to function from 1st October 1937. The Court in the first instance consists of a Chief Justice and two puisne judges. The Chief Justice receives a salary of Rs. 7,000, and each of the puisne judges Rs. 5,500 per month.

Sir Maurice Gwyer, K.C., was appointed to be the first Chief Justice of India, and Sir Shah Mahomed Sulaiman and Mr. M. R. Jayakar to be judges of the Federal Court.

Sir Maurice Gwyer, K.C., retired on 25-4-43. Sir Srinivasa Vardachariar acted as Chief Justice from 25-4-43 to 7-6-43 when Sir Patrick Spens, the present Chief Justice was appointed. His other two colleagues are Justices Zafrulla Khan and Harilal Kania who succeeded Sir Srinivasa Varadachariar in June 1946.

The functions of the Federal Court are not to be affected in any way by the assumption of emergency powers by the Governor-General under section 45 of the Act in case of failure of the Constitutional machinery.

High Courts.

High Courts of Judicature were constituted by the Indian High Courts Act of 1861 for Bengal, Bombay and Madras, and later for the United Provinces and the Punjab superseding the old supreme and Sudder Courts. More recently High Courts have been constituted for Patna and Rangoon as well. The Judges are appointed by the Crown; they hold office until they attain the age of 60 years; generally one-third of their number are barristers, one-third are recruited from the judicial branch of the Indian Civil Service, the remaining places being available for persons who have held certain Judicial Offices in India or lawyers qualified in India. This fixed proportion of Barristers and Civilian judges has now been abolished by Government of India Act, 1935. Trial by jury is the rule in original criminal cases before the High Courts, but juries are never employed in civil suits in India.

A High Court has since January 1936 been established at Nagpur; there has also been constituted a Chief Court for the Province of Sind. The principal legal tribunal in the N.W.F.P. is known as the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

The High Courts are the Courts of appeal from the superior courts in the districts, criminal and civil, and their decisions are final except in cases in which an appeal lies to His Majesty in Council and is heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England. The High Courts exercise supervision over all the subordinate courts. Returns are regularly sent to them at short intervals and the High Courts are able, by examining the returns, by sending for proceedings, and by calling for explanations, as well as from the cases that come before them in appeal, to keep themselves to some extent acquainted with the manner in which the courts generally are discharging their duties.

Lower Courts.

The Code of Criminal Procedure provides for the constitution of inferior criminal courts styled courts of session and courts of magistrates. Every province, outside the Presidency towns, is divided into sessions divisions consisting of one or more districts, and every sessions division has a court of session and a sessions judge, with assistants if need be. These stationary sessions courts take the place of the English Assizes, and are competent to try all accused persons duly committed, and to inflict any punishment authorised by law, but sentences of death are subject to confirmation by the highest court of criminal appeal in the province. Magistrates' courts are of three classes with descending powers. Provision is made and largely utilised in the towns, for the appointment of honorary magistrates; in the Presidency towns Presidency magistrates deal with magisterial cases and benches of Justices of the Peace or honorary magistrates dispose of the less important cases.

Trials before courts of session are either with assessors or juries. Assessors assist, but do not bind the judge by their opinions; on juries the opinion of the majority prevails if accepted by the presiding Judge. The Indian law allows considerable latitude of appeal. But there is no Court of Criminal Appeal, and as the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has repeatedly disclaimed all Jurisdiction as a Court of Criminal Appeal, there is no adequate machinery for appeal or revision available to persons convicted of serious and even capital offences and sentenced by the High Courts in their original or appellate Criminal Jurisdictions. The prerogative of mercy is exercised by the Governor-General-in-Council and the Local Government concerned without prejudice to the superior power of the Crown.

The constitution and jurisdiction of the inferior civil courts varies. Broadly speaking one district and sessions judge is appointed for each district: as District Judge he presides in its principal civil court of original jurisdiction, his functions as Sessions Judge have been described. For these posts members of the Indian Civil Service are mainly selected though some appointments are made from the Provincial Service. Next come the Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs, the extent of whose original jurisdiction varies in different parts of India. The civil courts, below the grade of District Judge, are almost invariably presided over by Indians. There are in addition a number of Courts of Small Causes, with jurisdiction to try money suits up to Rs. 500. In the Presidency towns, where the Chartered High Courts have original jurisdiction, Small Cause Courts dispose of money suits up to Rs. 2,000. As Insolvency Courts the chartered High Courts of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras have jurisdiction in the Presidency towns. In the mofussil similar powers were conferred on the District Courts by the Insolvency Act of 1906.

Coroners are appointed only for the Presidency Towns of Calcutta and Bombay. Elsewhere their duties are discharged by the ordinary staff of magistrates and police officers unaided by jurors.

Legal Practitioners.

Legal practitioners in India are divided into Barristers-at-Law, Advocates of the Federal and the High Courts; Vakils and Attorneys (Solicitors) of High Courts and Pleaders, Mukhtiars and revenue agents. Advocates of the Federal Court are divided into two classes, senior Advocates and Advocates. The Federal Court maintains Rolls of senior Advocates and Advocates. All Advocates in the Federal Court must be instructed by Agents on the Rolls of the Federal Court Agents and no Senior can appear without a Junior. Barristers and Advocates are admitted by each High Court to practise in it and its subordinate courts, and they alone are admitted to practise on the original side of some of the chartered High Courts. Vakils are persons duly qualified who are admitted to practise on the appellate side of the chartered High Courts and in the Courts subordinate to the High Courts. Attorneys are required to qualify before admission to practise in much the same way as in England. The rule that a solicitor must instruct counsel prevails only on the original side of the Bombay and Calcutta High Courts. Pleaders practise in the subordinate courts in accordance with rules framed by the High Courts. The Bar Councils Act of 1926 aims at abolishing the various grades of practitioners, and under it each of the High Courts maintains a roll of advocates entitled to practise within its jurisdiction.

Law Officers.

The Government of India has its own Law Colleague in the Legal Member of Council. All Government measures are drafted in this department after their substance is decided upon by the administrative departments concerned. Outside the Council the principal law officer of the Government of India is the Advocate General of India who is appointed by the Governor General under section 16 of the Government of India Act 1935. At Bombay and Calcutta the Government of India have their own solicitors. Each of the Provincial Governments has its own Advocate General appointed under Section 55 of the Government

of India Act 1935. The Provincial Governments have usually their own Legal Remembrancers and professional lawyers as Government Advocates and Assistant Government Advocates.

Sheriffs are attached to the High Court of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. They are appointed by Government, selected from non-officials of standing, the detailed work being done by deputy sheriffs, who are officers of Court.

Law Reports.

The Indian Law Reports are now published in seven series—Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad Patna, and Lahore under the authority of the Governor-General-in-Council. They contain cases determined by the High Court and by the Judicial Committee on appeal from the particular High Court. These appeals raise questions of very great importance, and the Council of Law Reporting for England and Wales show their appreciation by printing the Indian Appeals in a separate volume, and have also compiled a digest of Indian Appeals covering the period 1874-1893. The other Provinces and States have series of reports issued under the authority either of the Judiciary or the State.

Bengal Judicial Department.

Derbyshire, The Hon'ble Sir Harold, K.C., M.C., Barrister-at-Law.	Chief Justice (on leave).
Mitter, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rupendra Coomar, M.Sc., M.L.	Do.
Khundkar, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. A., Barrister-at-Law.	Do.
Edgley, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Norman George Armstrong, I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law.	Do.
Mukerjea, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bijan Kumar, M.A., D.L.	Do.
Biswas, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Charu Chandra, C.I.E. ..	Do.
Lodge, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ronald Francis, B.A., I.C.S.	Do.
Gentle, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Frederick William, Barrister-at-Law.	Do.
Sen, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amarendra Nath, Barrister-at-Law.	Do.
Roxburgh, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. J. Y., C.I.E., I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law.	Do.
Akram, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. S. M., B.L.	Do.
Blank, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abraham Lewis, I.C.S. ..	Do.
Das, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhi Ranjan, Barrister-at-Law.	Do.
Ormond, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ernest Charles, Barrister-at-Law.	Do.
	Do. (on leave).
Sharpe, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice McC. W., D.S.O., I.C.S.	
Ellis, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, T.H., M.A., I.C.S.	Do. Additional.
Chakrabatti, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Phani Bhusan ..	Do. Do.
Clough, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. A.	Do.
Hindley, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. L.	Do. Acting.
Lutfar Rahman, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nawabzada A.S.M.	Do. Do.
Mazumdar, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. N.	Do. Do.
Chunder, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.C.	Do. Do.
Bose, Sudhangsu Mohan, Barrister-at-Law	Advocate-General.
Vacant	Senior Standing-Counsel.
Rahim, Z. A., Barrister-at-Law (on leave)	Junior Standing-Counsel.
Rahman, H., Bar-at-Law	(Offg.).
Basu, A. K., Barrister-at-Law	Government Counsel.
Basu, S. M.	Government Solicitor.
J. De., C.I.E., I.C.S.	Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Judicial Secretary to Government (Offg.).
Ahmed, Amiruddin, M.A., B.L., M.B.E., Advocate	Deputy Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs (High Court).
Vacant	Senior Government Pleader.
Mookerjea, Rama Prasad	Asst. Government Pleader.
Sen, Binod Chandra	Public Prosecutor, Calcutta.
Chaudhury, S. N., Attorney-at-Law	Junior Public Prosecutor, Calcutta.
Mitra, Sarat Kumar	Editor of Indian Law Reports.
Collet, A. L., O.B.E. (Solicitor)	Registrar (Original Side).
Ghatak, N., M.B.E., Barrister-at-Law	Master and Official Referee.
Banarji, Sachindra Nath, M.A., B.L. (Advocate)	Registrar in Insolvency.
Mitra, Kanai Lal, B.L. (Attorney-at-Law)	Deputy Registrar.
Smith, Donald	Secretary to the Hon'ble Chief Justice and Head Clerk, Decree Department (on Probation).

BENGAL JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—*contd.*

Ahmad, O. U., M.A. (Cal.), LL.B. (Bel.), Barrister-at-Law.	Assistant Master & Referee.
Das-Gupta, Manmatha Bhusan, M.A., B.L. (Attorney-at-Law).	Assistant Registrar.
Ghatak, Niraj Nath, B.L., Barrister-at-Law	Do.
Dutt, Krishna Lall (Attorney-at-Law)	Do.
Banarji, S. K. (Attorney-at-Law)	Do.
Mukharji Kalipada	Do.
Hazra, Sukumar, Bar-at-Law	Asstt. Registrar.
Gangali, Manoj, Barrister-at-Law	Assistant Registrar.
Lahiri, Kunja Lal	Special Officer.
Moses, O., Barrister-at-Law	Clerk of the Crown for Criminal Sessions.
Das Gupta, K. C., M.A., I.C.S.	Registrar & Taxing Officer, Appellate Side.
D'Abrew, P. A., M.B.E.	Deputy Registrar.
Ahmad, Khan Bahadur Badr-ud-Din, B.A.	First Assistant Registrar. (on leave).
Basu, Rai Sahib Anukul Chandra	Second Assistant Registrar.
Mukherji, Rai Sahib Tarapada, B.A.	Third Assistant Registrar—offg. as first Asstt. Registrar.
Bhattacharji Jnenandra Narayan, B.L.	....
Ghosal, Hari Prasad	Fourth Assistant Registrar.
Moore, C. T., Barrister-at-Law	Administrator-General & Official Trustee.
Vacant	Deputy Administrator-General and Official Trustee.
Meyer, S. C. H., Barrister-at-Law	Official Assignee.
Zoha, M. S., B.A., LL.B. (Irl.), Solicitor (Lond.)	Official Receiver.

Bombay Judicial Department.

The Hon'ble Sir Leonard Stone, Kt.	Chief Justice.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. J. Kania, Kt.	Puisne Judge.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. S. R. Macklin	Do.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. C. Sen	Do.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla	Do
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. S. Lokur	Do.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Eric Weston	Do.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. H. C. Coyajee	Do.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. B. Blagden	Do.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. S. Rajadhyaksha	Do.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. H. Bhagwati	Do.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. S. Baydekar	Additional Judge.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. B. Gajendragadkar	Do.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Y. V. Dixit	Do.
Rahimtoola, S. J., B.A., LL.B., J.P., Bar-at-Law	Prothonotary and Sr. Master.
Kirtikar, A. H., B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law	Ag. Master and Asstt. Prothonotary.
Engineer, S. E., B.A., LL.B., Attorney-at-Law	A.t. 1st Asstt. Master.
Ayyar, A. R. N.	2nd Asstt. Master.
Vakil, S. H. A., B.A., Bar-at-Law	3rd Asstt. Master.
Daji, K. N., Advocate	Associate.
Dalvi, G. V., B.Sc. (Bom.), B.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law ..	Associate.
Vadigar, E. N., B.Com., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.)	Associate.
Eswaran, T. S.	Ag. Associate.
Jani, S. R., Bar-at-Law	Ag. Associate.
Sequeira, Armand F., B.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.) ..	Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner for Taking Accounts and Local Investigator.
Mahadevia, G. G., M.A., LL.M., Advocate (O.S.)	Ag. Official Assignee.
Valdya, G. A., B.A., LL.B., Attorney-at-Law	Ag. Dy. „ „
Mathalone, Reginald, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law	Ag. Court Receiver and Liquidator.
Desai, A. G., Bar-at-Law	1st Assistant to the Court Receiver and Liquidator.
Banaji, Dr. D. R., M.A., LL.B., D. Litt.	Ag. 2nd Assistant to the Court Receiver and Liquidator.
Vimadalal, S. D., B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law	Clerk of the Crown.
Vesuvala, N. A., B.A., LL.B., Attorney-at-Law	Ag. Taxing Master.
Dastur, Khan Saheb K. K., B.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.)	Insolvency Registrar.
Jasdenvala, A. A., J.P.	Sheriff of Bombay.
Nemazie, M. K., L.L.B., J.P.	Dy. „ „
B. S. Vazi, B.A., LL.B.	Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side.
S. H. Belavadi	Dy. Registrar & Sealer, High Court Appellate Side.

BOMBAY JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—*contd.*

Joshi, Y. S.	Asstt. Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side.
Daphtary, C. K., Bar-at-Law	Advocate General.
Moos, P. N., I.C.S., Bar-at-Law	Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.
S. G. Patwardhan, B.A., B.SC., LL.M.	Government Pleader, High Court.
Little & Co.	Government Solicitors.
Vachha, P. P., M.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.)	Editor, Indian Law Reports.
Rodrigues, Leo. LL.B., Advocate (O.S.), J.P.	Administrator-General & Official Trustee.

CHIEF COURT OF SIND.

Davis, The Hon'ble Sir Godfrey, Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., J.P.	Chief Judge (on leave).
Tyabji, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hatim B., Bar-at-Law.	Chief Judge (Offg.).
O'Sullivan, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dennis Neil, Bar-at-Law	Judge.
Thadani, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Thakurdas Vassanmal, Bar-at-Law	Judge.
Constantine, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice George Baxandall, B.A. (Oxon), I.C.S.	Judge.
Meher, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manekshah Rustomji, I.C.S.	Judge (Offg.)
Sundardas Jethanand Chatpar, B.A., LL.B.	Registrar, and Clerk of the Crown.
Dharamraj Tirathdas, B.Sc., LL.B.	Official Assignee, Administrator-General and Official Trustee for Sind, Karachi.
DeSa, B. J., Bar-at-Law	Registrar, Original Side, and Registrar of Firms and Registrar of Companies for Sind.

Madras Judicial Department.

Leach, The Hon'ble Sir Lionel, Kt., Bar-at-Law.	Chief Justice.
Wadsworth, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S., I.C.S., Bar-at-Law.	Judge.
Lakshmana Rao, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. P., Diwan Bahadur, B.A., B.L.	Do.
Somayya, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B., B.A., B.L.	Do.
Patanjali Sastri, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M., B.A., B.L. ..	Do.
Horwill, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. C., I.C.S., Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Happell, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. C., I.C.S., M.A., Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Bell, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. A., M.C., Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Kunhi Raman, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C., Diwan Bahadur, B.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Byers, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. A., I.C.S., M.A., Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Chandrasekhara Ayyar, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N., Rao Bahadur, B.A., B.L.	Do.
Clark, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice R., Bar-at-Law	Do.
Rajamannar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. V.	Temp. Addl. Judge.
Shahabuddin, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M., I.C.S. ..	Do.
Yahya Ali Sahib, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, Khan Bahadur, M.A., B.L.	Do.
Kuppuswami Ayyar, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. N., Diwan Bahadur, B.A., M.L.	Do.
Small, H. M., M.A., LL.B.	Government Solicitor.
Kuttikrishna Menon, K., B.A., B.L.	Government Pleader.
Chowdary, V. V., M.A., B.L., LL.D., Bar-at-Law	Law Reporter.
Rajagopalan, G., B.A., M.L.	Law Reporter.
Srinivasa Ayyanger, N., M.A., B.L.	Do.
Ethiraj, V. L., C.I.E., Bar-at-Law	Public Prosecutor.
Aingar, R. N., Rao Bahadur, Bar-at-Law	Editor, Indian Law Reports.
Ramaswami Ayyer, S., B.A., B.L.	Secretary, Rule Committee.
H. S. Town	Sheriff of Madras.
Muhammad Hashim Sait Sahib	Under-Sheriff of Madras.
Govinda Menon, P., B.A., B.L.	Crown Prosecutor.
Raman Nair, P. T., I.C.S.	Registrar, High Court.
Sankaranarayana, B. C., M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law ..	Master, High Court.
Ganpati, K. N., B.A., Bar-at-Law	Dy. Registrar.
Jayaram Ayyar, R., M.A., B.L.	1st Assistant Registrar, Original Side and Clerk of the Crown.
Srinivasa Ayyar, S., B.A., B.L.	Official Referee.
Nambiyar, K. C., B.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law	Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, K., Rao Sahib, M.A., B.L.	2nd Assistant Registrar, Original Side.

Assam Judicial Department.

Shome, Paresh Lal, B.L.	Advocate-General, Assam.
Sen Sukumar, I.C.S.	Secretary to Government in the Judicial and Legislative Departments and Secretary to the Assam Legislative Council, Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Assam.
Ispahani, M. A., Bar-at-Law	District and Sessions Judge, Sylhet and Cachar.
Trivedi, R. S., B.Sc., I.C.S.	Judge, A.V.D.
Chandra Lala Jogesh	Additional District Judge, Sylhet and Cachar.
Rasul Ikram, B.Sc., B.L.	Temp. Additional District and Sessions Judge, Assam Valley Districts.

Bihar and Orissa Judicial Department.

Fazl-Ali, The Hon'ble Sir Saiyid, Kt., Barrister-at-Law.	Chief Justice.	
Agarwala, The Hon'ble Sir Clifford Monmohan, Barrister-at-Law.	Puisne Judge.	
Varma, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sukhdev Prashad, Barrister-at-Law.	Do.	
Lall, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manohar, M.A. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law.	Do.	
Chattarji, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subodh Chandra ..	Do.	
Meredith, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Herbert Ribton, I.C.S.	Do.	
Shearer, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice James Greig, I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law.	Do.	
Sinha, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhuvaneshvar Prashad ..	Do.	
Reuben, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice David Ezra, I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law.	Do.	Appointed Chairman of Mica Enquiry Committee from 8-11-44.
Imam, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saiyid Jafar, Barrister-at-Law.	Do.	Additional.
Beevor, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ralph Branthwayt, I.C.S.	Do.	do.
Das, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhanshu Kumar, I.C.S. ..	Do.	Acting.
Pande, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhuvaneshwar Prashad .	Do.	Additional
Salisbury, A. J., I.C.S.	Registrar.	
Yahya, Khan Sahib Muhammad	Deputy Registrar.	
Babu Kanhaiya Singh	Asstt. Registrar, High Court, Patna.	
Narayan, K. S.	Commissioner for Oaths and Affidavits.	
Nanda, Krishna Chandra	Assistant Registrar, Orissa Circuit Court and Additional Munsif of Cuttack, in addition to his own duties.	
Ayyar, T. G. N., M.A., I.C.S.	Secy. to Govt., Judicial Dept. and Supdt. and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.	
Prashad, Mahabir, Bar-at-Law	Advocate-General and also Secy. to Govt. Legislative Dept. and A.G.O.T., Bihar.	
Mitra, S. K., Bar-at-Law	Government Advocate.	
Prashad, Sarju	Government Pleader (Off.).	

Central Provinces and Berar Judicial Department.

Grille, The Hon. Sir Frederick Louis, Kt., M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.	Chief Justice.
Niyogi, The Hon. Mr. Justice M. Bhawani Shankar, Kt., M.A., LL.D., C.I.E.	Puisne Judge.
Pollock, The Hon. Mr. Justice Ronald Evelyn, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.	Do.
Bose, The Hon. Mr. Justice Vivian, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Puranik, The Hon'ble Mr. Wasudeo Ramchandra, B.A., LL.B.	Do.
Hemeon, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Clarence Reid, I.C.S. ..	Do.
Sen, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. R., B.Sc., LL.B.	Do. (Additional)
Hidayatullah, M., Bar-at-Law	Advocate-General.
Radhakrishnan, K., B.A. (Mad.), I.C.S.	Registrar.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—*contd.*

Choudhuri, Binoy Kumar, B.A., LL.B.	Deputy Registrar.
Shrivastava, Tarachand, M.A., LL.B.	Do.
Deo, Gopal Ramchandra, B.A., B.L.	Editor for the Indian Law Report, Nagpur Series.

N.-W. Frontier Province Judicial Department.

Almond, The Hon'ble Sir James, Kt., I.C.S.	Judicial Commissioner (on leave).
Mohammad Ibrahim Khan, The Hon'ble K. B., B.A., LL.B.	Acting Judicial Commissioner.
Ram Labhaya, Obhrai, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. S., B.A., LL.B.	Acting Judge, Judicial Commissioner's Court.
Fazal Rahman Khan, Mirza, K. S., B.A.	Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court.
Mohd. Safdar Khan, M., K. B., B.A., LL.B.	District and Sessions Judge, Peshawar Kohat and Mardan.
Taj Mohd. Khan, Arbab, B.A., LL.B.	Additional District and Sessions Judge, Peshawar, Kohat and Mardan.
Abdul Ghafoor Khan, M., K. S., B.A.	Additional District and Sessions Judge, Peshawar, Kohat and Mardan.
Abdul Latif Khan, K.S.	District and Sessions Judge, Dera Ismail Khan.
Gurcharan Das, Raizada, L., B.A.	District and Sessions Judge, Hazara.
Abdul Hamid Khan, Sheikh, K. S., B.A., LL.B.	Senior Subordinate Judge, Peshawar.
Mohammad Amir Khan, M.	Senior Subordinate Judge, Bannu.
Mohammad Nazir Khan, Raja	Senior Subordinate Judge, Mardan.
Ram Chand, L., Gulatee, B.A.	Senior Subordinate Judge, Dera Ismail Khan.
Jagat Singh, S., B.Sc., LL.B.	Senior Subordinate Judge, Kohat.
Birch, M.	Senior Subordinate Judge, Hazara.
Mohammad Daud Khan, M., B.A., LL.B.	Sub-Judge, 1st Class, D. I. Khan.
Mohammad Eusoph Hayat, M., B.A., LL.B.	Sub-Judge, Manschra.
Ram Lal, L., Kapoor, B.A., LL.B.	Sub-Judge, 1st Class, Peshawar.
Shakirullah Jan, Mian, Bar-at-Law	Sub-Judge, Nowshera.
Haji Mohammad Khan, M., B.A., LL.B.	Additional Sub-Judge 1st Class, Peshawar.
Faizullah Khan, M., B.Sc., LL.B.	Sub-Judge, Bannu.
Ram Saroop, Dewan, B.A., LL.B.	Sub-Judge, Swabi.
Qaisar Khan, M., B.A., LL.B.	Sub-Judge, Charsadda.
Sher Bahadur Khan, M., B.A., LL.B.	Sub-Judge, Kohat.
Abdul Hakim Khan, M., B.A., LL.B.	Sub-Judge, Dera Ismail Khan.
Anand Prakash, Dewan, B.A., LL.B.	Sub-Judge, Abbottabad.
Abdullah Jan, Mirza, B.A., LL.B.	Sub-Judge, Peshawar.
Amirzada, M., B.A., LL.B.	Sub-Judge, Haripur.
Parma Nand, Seth, L., B.A., LL.B.	Sub-Judge, Mardan.
Shah Nawaz Khan, M., B.A., LL.B.	Additional Sub-Judge, Bannu.

High Court of Judicature at Lahore.

Harries, The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Trevor	Chief Justice.
Abdul Rashid, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice	Puisne Judge.
Din Muhammad Do. do.	Do.
Ram Lall Do. do.	Do.
Sale Do. do.	Do.
Beckett Do. do.	Do.
Muhammad Abdur Rahman, Kt., The Hon'ble Mr. Justice.	Do.
Muhammad Munir, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice	Do.
Mehr Chand Mahajan Do. do.	Do.
Teja Singh Do. do.	Do.
Marten Do. do.	Do.
Bhandari, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice	Additional Judge.
Achhru Ram do. do.	Do.
Khosla do. do.	Do.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mohammad Sharif	Acting Judge.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Cornelius	Do.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. A. Rahman	Do.
S. N. Haksar, I.C.S.	Registrar
G. B. C. Evennette	Deputy Registrar (Judicial Department).
Ranjit Rai Narang	Deputy Registrar (Administration).
Narwant Singh	Assistant Registrar.
L. Sardari Lal Sikha	Offg. Asstt. Registrar.

United Provinces Judicial Department.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD.

Hon'ble Sir Iqbal Ahmad, B.A., LL.B.	Chief Justice.
Hon'ble Sir James Joseph Whittlesea Allsop, Kt., J.P., I.C.S..	Puisne Judge.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kamalakanta Verma, B.A., LL.B. ..	Do.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Henry Benedict Linthwaite Braund, Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tej Narayan Mulla, Rai Bahadur, M.A., LL.B.	Do.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robert Langdon Yorke, J.P., I.C.S...	Do.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bidhubhusan Malik, Bar-at-Law ..	Do.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Wali-ullah, Dr., Bar-at-Law ..	Do.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shiva Prasad Sinha, B.A., LL.B. ..	Do.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice John Reginald William Bennett, M.A. (Oxon), J.P., I.C.S.	Do. (on leave.)
Hon'ble Mr. Justice O. H. Mootham, Bar-at-Law ..	Do.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Girish Prasad Mathur, Rai Bahadur, B.A., LL.B.	Addl. Puisne Judge.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shankar Sanan, Bar-at-Law.. ..	Do.
W. Broom, B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S.	Registrar.
Rai Sahib Sri Kishen Das	Deputy Registrar.
Kripa Shankar Varma, B.A., LL.B.	Assistant Registrar.
Vishwa Mitra, B.A., LL.B.	Govt. Advocate (Ag.).
Syed Ahmad Rafique, Bar-at-Law..	Dy. Govt. Advocate (Ag.).
M. Mukhtar Ahmad, B.A., LL.B.	Law Reporter.
J. C. Mukerji, B.A., LL.B.	Junior Law Reporter.
Capt. K. O. Carleton, M.A. (Edin.), Bar-at-Law, M.L.C. ..	Administrator-General and Official Trustee.

CHIEF COURT OF OUDH AT LUCKNOW.

Ghulam Hasan, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, B.A., LL.B. ..	Chief Judge.
Misra, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lakshmi Shankar, Bar-at-Law.	Judge.
Madeley, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice William Yorke, J.P., I.C.S.	Do.
Kaul, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parduman Kishan, Rai Bahadur, B.A., LL.B.	Do.
Walford, The Honb'le Mr. Justice Henry Gordon, Bar-at-Law.	Additional Judge.
Hari Shanker Chaturvedi, B.A., LL.B.	Registrar.
Girdhari Krishna Narain	Deputy Registrar.
Ghosh, Hemanta Kumar, Bar-at-Law, Rai Bahadur ..	Government Advocate.
Nasirullah Beg, Bar-at-Law..	Asstt. Govt. Advocate.
Srivastava, Bishambhar Nath, B.A., LL.B.	Law Reporter.

Number and Value of Civil Suits Instituted.

Province.	Number of Suits Instituted.							Number of Suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.	Total Number of Suits Instituted.	Total Value of Suits.
	Value not exceeding Rs. 10.	Value Rs. 10 to Rs. 50.	Value Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.	Value Rs. 100 to Rs. 500.	Value Rs. 500 to Rs.1,000.	Value Rs. 1,000 to Rs.5,000.	Value above Rs.5,000.			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
										Rs.
1. Bengal	142,972	284,793	92,361	72,527	6,673	6,034	1,662	568	607,590	9,22,08,282
2. Bihar	52,331	104,353	38,264	39,477	4,279	2,808	706	47	242,265	3,72,22,169
3. Orissa	1,124	7,700	4,390	5,435	679	392	97	17	19,834	40,19,313
4. United Provinces	5,102	44,010	33,761	48,147	6,038	4,297	864	36	142,345	5,73,77,763
5. Punjab	7,169	26,413	29,061	38,518	8,237	4,116	976	413	114,903	4,91,64,160
6. Delhi	288	2,028	2,179	3,189	496	423	126	..	8,729	51,93,598
7. North-West Frontier Province ..	1,620	3,607	2,909	4,760	652	443	87	1	14,079	40,63,548
8. Central Provinces and Berar ..	10,445	36,253	16,456	15,962	1,849	1,408	340	4	82,717	1,57,39,595
9. Assam	3,480	16,8n2	8,305	6,939	627	335	45	106	36,719	44,37,472
10. Ajmer-Merwara	427	2,259	1,494	2,120	286	64	17	46	6,713	28,93,223
11. Coorg	77	464	215	185	27	15	2	..	985	1,58,207
12. Madras	63,871	183,428	54,557	82,456	10,459	7,967	1,285	448	406,471	6,58,54,436
13. Bombay	10,239	45,611	30,230	49,574	8,511	5,417	737	4,692	155,011(a)	4,99,02,224
14. Sind	1,886	8,882	4,745	5,491	975	725	243	269	23,216	73,10,033
15. British Baluchistan	289	1,162	422	469	202	55	9	87	2,695	7,01,413
Total, 1939 ..	301,410	769,845	319,349	375,249	49,990	34,499	7,196	6,734	1,864,272 (a)	39,62,45,436
Totals .. 1938 ..	300,615	828,611	339,326	416,948	56,903	37,495	7,936	6,691	(b) 2,013,630*	43,95,81,287
1937 ..	296,062	863,872	395,320	468,711	60,531	40,559	8,538	5,919	(b) 2,142,509*	49,10,06,989
1936 ..	317,375	960,086	441,310	535,735	67,024	48,334	11,144	6,437	2,387,463*	58,73,36,897
1935 ..	321,773	1,003,369	467,721	569,156	75,593	50,546	10,312	6,537	2,505,007*	59,46,00,004
1934 ..	315,810	1,003,666	494,285	626,970	82,541	53,922	10,292	6,701	2,594,18[illegible]*	61,45,77,627
1933 ..	322,488	1,062,736	536,643	696,044	92,433	59,755	11,309	6,217	(d) 2,787,83[illegible]*	80,74,21,807
1932 ..	302,230	1,005,314	522,324	702,823	95,836	64,483	11,890	6,406	2,711,306*	70,78,89,810
1931 ..	288,661	940,691	496,126	674,531	94,823	63,956	11,640	5,779	2,576,207*	67,03,80,330
1930 ..	270,296	882,004	491,899	678,699	96,106	66,296	12,373	5,613	(c) 2,504,086*	69,61,73,948
1929 ..	272,604	869,581	488,956	690,635	99,280	69,898	12,990	6,307	2,510,151*	70,50,07,505

NOTE.—Figures for year prior to 1935 are inclusive of Burma.

* Details not given of 3,785 Bombay suits in 1930, 3,304 in 1931, 2,829 in 1932, 2,790 in 1933, 2,650 in 1934, 3,053 in 1935, 3,156 in 1936, 2,738 in 1937 and 2,637 in 1938.

(a) Excludes 2,260 suits of "Superior Courts."

(b) Includes 2 suits not shown in details.

(c) „ 800 suits not shown in details.

(d) „ 10 „ the records of which have been destroyed by fire.

THE INDIAN POLICE.

Origins.—Cornwallis was the first Indian administrator to take the burden of policing the country off the zemindars and to place it on Government. He ordered the District Judges of Bengal in 1793 to open a Thana (Police Station) for every 400 square miles of their jurisdiction, and to appoint stipendiary Thanadars (Police Station Officers) and subordinates.

In Madras in 1816, Sir Thomas Munro took superintendence of police out of the hands of the sedentary judges and placed it in the hands of the peripatetic Collector, who had the indigenous village police system already under his control. In this way the Revenue Department controlled the police of the districts and still to some extent does so, especially in Bombay Province.

In Khandesh from 1826-36 Outram of Mutiny fame showed how a whole time military commandant could turn incorrigible marauders into excellent police; and Sir George Clerk, Governor of Bombay in 1848, applied the lesson by appointing full-time European Superintendents of Police in many Districts.

Madras had a torture scandal in 1853 which showed that Collectors had no time for real police superintendence; in 1859 the principle of full-time European superintendence was introduced in a Madras Act of that year and the control of the Collector was removed.

The Mutiny led to general police overhaul and retrenchment and the Madras Act was mainly followed in India Act V of 1861, "An Act for the Regulation of Police", which still governs police working everywhere in India except Madras and Bombay, which have its own Police Act (IV of 1890).

Working.—The police provided for by the 1861 Act is a provincialised police, administered by the Local Government concerned and is not now subject to the general control of the Governor-General. The Police in minor provinces, *viz.*, Coorg, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Panth Piploda, and in other centrally administered areas is administered by the Chief Commissioner or the head of the administration concerned, subject to the general control and direction of the Central Government.

Within the Local Government area the police are enrolled and organised in District forces, at the head of each of which is a District Superintendent of Police with powers of enlistment and dismissal of constabulary.

The District Superintendent of Police is subject to dual control. The force he commands is subject to the general control of the District Magistrate for the enforcement of law and the maintenance of order in the District. But the departmental working and efficiency of the force is governed by a departmental hierarchy of Deputy Inspector-General of Police and Inspector-General of Police. Generally speaking, the District Superintendent of Police has to correspond with his District Magistrate on judicial and magisterial topics, and with his departmental chiefs on internal working of his force.

The C. I. D.—The Curzon Police Commission of 1902-3 modernised police working by providing for the direct enlistment and training of Educated Indians as Police Station Officers, and by creating specialised police agencies under each Local Government for the investigation of specialist and professional crime. These agencies are known as **Criminal Investigation Departments** and work under a Deputy Inspector-General. They collate information about crime, edit the *Crime Gazette*, take over from the District Police crimes with ramifications into several jurisdictions, and they control the working of such scientific police developments as the Finger Print Identification Bureaux. There is also an **Intelligence Bureau** under the Home Department of the Government of India which collects information from all provincial Criminal Investigation Departments and works for inter-provincial liaison. It has its branches at various centres throughout British India and at Quetta in Baluchistan. The Head of the Bureau known as the Director, Intelligence Bureau, also acts as Advisor to the Home Department of the Central Government in police matters.

Headquarters and Armed Police.—At the chief town of each District the Superintendent of Police has his office and also his Headquarter Police Lines and parade ground. This is the main centre for accumulation and distribution to the Police Stations and Outposts of the District of clothing, arms, ammunition, and accoutrements. Here are the Stores and the Armoury. Here also constabulary recruits enlisted by the Superintendent are taught drill, deportment, and duties and are turned out to fill vacancies. The Headquarter Lines also contain armed police who mount guard on Treasuries in the District, and also provide prisoners and treasure escort. The armament of the Police has been improved recently. The main weapons are the ·410 bore musket and ·303 rifles. At most headquarters, there is also a reserve of armed police.

Thanas and Thanadars.—Almost throughout India the popular terms for Police Station and Police Station Officer are "Thana" and "Thanadar." It is at the Police Station that the public are most in touch with the police and the police with the public. Whether it be in a large city or in a mofussil hamlet the Thana is the place where people come with their troubles and their grievances against their neighbours or against a person or persons unknown. In dealing with such callers, the Thanadar, who like police of all ranks, is supposed to be always on duty, is chiefly guided by the Fourteenth Chapter of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the Second Schedule at the end of that Code. This schedule shows nearly all penal offences and states whether or not they are "cognisable by the police." The fourteenth Chapter lays down that a cognisable complaint

must then and there be recorded, visited, and investigated. A non-cognisable complaint is merely noted in a separate book and the complainant is told to go to court.

Police Prosecutors.—The complainant in a cognisable case not only has his complaint recorded but investigated without payment of fee. If the Thanadar succeeds in establishing a *prima facie* case against the accused, the prosecution in court is conducted free of charge by a police prosecutor, who is a police officer. Personal inspection and supervision are the common means for the District Superintendent of Police to know whether his subordinates are doing their work properly.

Out-Posts.—When the Police Commission of 1860 devised the plan of police that still holds the field, they laid down two criteria of the numbers required. One was one policeman per square mile; the other was one per thousand of population. In towns it is well enough to have the available police concentrated at the police station. But in the mofussil the Thana is very often fifty miles distant from portions of its jurisdiction. It is in such cases profitable to detach a portion of the police station strength under a head constable to man an outpost where complaints can be received and investigation begun without the injured party having to undertake a long journey to the distant Thana. The secret of good mofussil police working in normal times is dispersion. A single policeman, however junior, represents the rule of law and is an agent of Government.

The Chain of Promotion.—A constable may aspire to become a Police Station Officer or higher officer. The directly recruited candidate who comes in through the Police Training School as a Thanadar is, it is understood, a graduate and may quite often rise to be an Inspector or a Deputy Superintendent, or exceptionally a Superintendent. The direct Deputy, has a good chance of becoming Superintendent, and perhaps Deputy Inspector-General. The direct Assistant Superintendent is sure of a Superintendentship, and has chances of D.I.G. after 25 years' service. The period of service for all ranks for full pension is thirty years, and if an officer dies in the process of earning full pension his pension dies with him. Members of the Police Force are eligible for the award of the King's Police Medal and the Indian Police Medal for long and meritorious services and for conspicuous acts of gallantry.

Presidency Police.—In the Presidency Towns there is unified police control for the Police Commissioner is responsible for both law and order and for departmental training and efficiency.

The Commissioner of Police of a Presidency Town is not the subordinate of the Provincial Inspector-General of Police and he deals direct with Government, just as the Presidency Magistrates deal directly with the High Court. The Criminal Procedure Code of India is modified in the Presidency Towns by special Police Acts which prescribe police procedure.

STATISTICS OF POLICE WORK.

The undesirability of attaching undue importance to statistical results as a test of the merits of police work was a point upon which considerable stress was laid by the Indian Police Commission, who referred to the evils likely to result from the prevalence among subordinate officers of an impression that the advancement of an officer would depend upon his being able to show a high ratio of convictions, both to cases and by persons arrested, and a low ratio of crime. The objection applies more particularly to the use of statistics for small areas; but they cannot properly be used as a basis of comparison even for larger areas without taking into account the differences in the conditions under which the police work; and, it may be added, they can at the best indicate only very imperfectly the degree of success with which the police carry out that important branch of their duties, which consists in the prevention of crime. These considerations have been emphasised in orders of the Government of India. Subject to these observations, the figures below may be given as some indication of the volume of work falling upon the police, and of the wide differences between the conditions and the statistical results in different provinces. They are statistics of cognizable crime:—

Administrations.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.
Bengal	5,938	183,752	145,282	131,580	13,702	9,001
Bihar	3,876	53,803	29,935	19,511	10,424	7,871
Orissa	1,269	10,522	6,982	5,343	1,639	1,169
United Provinces	18,154	165,542	119,594	102,381	17,213	28,576
Punjab	14,281	74,733	76,945	45,659	31,279	15,417
North-West Frontier Province ..	2,298	16,040	15,237	9,404	5,833	1,140
Central Provinces and Berar ..	7,008	65,759	41,609	24,225	7,463	8,002
Assam	1,809	17,084	10,113	6,371	3,742	2,200
Ajmer-Merwara	505	4,444	3,325	3,090	235	595
Coorg	67	439	476	272	79	90
Madras	23,462	347,315	333,788	315,035	18,753	7,487
Bombay	9,965	181,091	179,166	156,903	22,263	14,857
Sind	4,632	14,639	14,944	5,697	9,247	7,593
Baluchistan	215	4,831	4,327	3,972	355	376
Delhi	4,450	13,814	16,742	11,037	5,705	4,260
TOTAL, 1939 ..	97,929	1,153,808	998,465	840,480	147,932	109,700
TOTALS .. 1938 ..	80,715	1,089,478	942,572	805,843	128,633	86,462
1937 ..	75,776	1,044,751	928,939	804,221	116,866	76,741
1936 ..	72,588	1,003,284	900,137	781,264	112,617	71,259
1935 ..	67,897	1,044,356	957,319	838,840	113,267	78,879
1934 ..	70,842	1,060,340	972,548	831,439	136,211	76,112
1933 ..	74,340	1,005,157	913,198	765,375	143,176	78,096
1932 ..	73,455	955,993	883,696	738,171	146,010	83 969
1931 ..	68,396	938,041	819,382	670,885	144,728	78,309
1930 ..	70,759	898,977	795,456	657,044	134,176	71,245

Note.—Figures for years prior to 1935 are inclusive of Burma.
No later figures than the above are available.

Principal Police Offences.

Administrations.	Cases.													
	Offences against the State and Public Tranquillity.		Murder.		Other serious Offences against the Person.		Dacoity.		Cattle Theft.		Ordinary Theft.		House-trespass and House-breaking with intent to commit Offence.	
	Reported.	Conviction obtained.	Reported.	Conviction obtained.	Reported.	Conviction obtained.	Reported.	Conviction obtained.	Reported.	Conviction obtained.	Reported.	Conviction obtained.	Reported.	Conviction obtained.
Bengal	2,271	726	638	70	8,499	2,048	804	139	1,217	482	26,835	6,521	37,673	2,892
Calcutta Town and Suburbs.	137	48	31	1	863	265	5	..	44	35	6,623	1,632	1,384	276
Bihar	2,195	643	433	56	4,707	956	592	71	1,000	344	14,516	2,704	26,911	1,989
Orissa	263	92	85	35	887	264	18	..	226	110	4,614	1,174	2,682	450
United Provinces ..	3,920	797	1,471	299	9,356	2,263	1,243	227	5,021	1,164	26,311	4,621	41,477	4,455
Punjab	2,802	929	1,405	432	10,749	3,667	244	65	4,035	1,210	10,205	3,317	21,781	3,806
Delhi	387	350	45	17	427	134	12	2	55	19	1,223	326	766	158
N.-West Frontier Province.	259	95	759	193	3,365	1,364	239	36	467	78	2,327	589	3,114	377
Central Provinces and Berar.	1,197	416	355	140	4,232	1,643	110	24	1,676	639	34,192	4,451	13,760	2,639
Assam	1,046	292	140	23	2,523	687	34	5	254	100	6,629	1,254	8,253	801
Coorg	8	2	5	3	52	7	2	..	9	1	99	38	49	11
Madras	1,767	481	1,229	404	7,703	2,284	225	24	4,922	2,139	20,721	7,031	9,329	2,391
Bombay Province ..	940	334	505	156	4,526	1,720	362	49	1,323	607	10,650	3,906	11,216	1,995
Bombay Town and Island.	216	125	41	11	1,266	434	5	..	..	..	5,356	1,457	1,177	220
Sind	461	102	415	120	2,785	575	139	12	2,111	567	3,151	709	4,193	675
Baluchistan	14	8	11	3	162	31	3	..	13	4	459	143	304	59
Ajmer-Merwara ..	45	16	15	2	188	54	31	1	94	27	981	268	619	122
TOTAL, 1939..	17,928	5,456	7,583	1,965	62,290	18,396	4,068	655	22,467	7,526	174,890	40,141	184,688	23,316
1938..	15,683	4,382	6,659	1,771	61,555	18,289	2,747	481	20,176	6,266	151,772	34,511	167,600	20,618
1937..	14,475	4,527	6,211	1,874	57,961	18,138	2,290	481	19,036	6,408	138,243	33,267	148,304	20,178
1936..	13,061	4,291	5,489	1,763	56,130	18,237	2,684	622	17,578	6,828	132,179	32,940	146,359	20,653
1935..	13,770	4,722	6,002	1,795	54,997	18,254	3,154	721	17,659	6,817	128,026	32,255	147,408	20,766
TOTALS .. 1934..	14,510	5,263	6,869	1,952	67,946	22,941	4,170	1,042	21,315	7,419	138,921	35,160	158,864	23,554
1933..	15,553	5,791	6,827	2,029	67,983	23,044	4,679	1,267	20,256	7,003	136,758	33,857	156,242	22,568
1932..	17,466	7,006	7,329	2,055	67,347	21,856	6,594	1,810	22,122	6,339	138,863	33,471	167,939	22,693
1931..	17,095	6,292	7,833	1,960	65,733	20,769	9,823	1,388	24,440	7,861	136,641	32,616	166,481	21,033
1930..	18,519	7,804	6,762	1,785	64,303	20,406	4,838	716	25,179	7,782	141,693	34,368	165,582	21,451

Note.—Figures for years prior to 1935 are inclusive of Burma. No later figures than the above are available.

JAILS.

Jail administration in India is regulated generally by the Prisons Act of 1894, and by rules issued under it by the Government of India and the Provincial Governments. The punishments authorised by the Indian Penal Code for convicted offenders include transportation, penal servitude, rigorous imprisonment (which may include short periods of solitary confinement), and simple imprisonment. Accommodation has also to be provided in the jails for civil and under-trial prisoners.

Since the introduction with effect from the 1st April 1937 of the Government of India Act, the administration of "Jails" is a provincial matter, and the power of legislation in respect of prison administration vests in the Provincial Governments, the Central Government exercising only concurrent legislative powers with the Provincial Governments in the matter of the transfer of prisoners and accused persons from one unit to another.

The origin of all jail improvements in India in recent years was the Jail Commission of 1889. The report of the Commission, which consisted of only two members, both officials serving under the Government of India, is extremely long, and reviews the whole question of jail organisation and administration in the minutest detail. In most matters the Commission's recommendations have been accepted and adopted by Provincial Governments, but in various matters, mainly of a minor character their proposals have either been rejected *ab initio* as unsuited to local conditions, abandoned as unworkable after careful experiment or accepted in principle but postponed for the present as impossible.

The most important of all the recommendations of the Commission, the one that might in fact be described as the corner stone of their report, is that there should be in each Presidency three classes of jails: in the first place, **large central jails** for convicts sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment; secondly, **district jails**, at the headquarters of districts; and, thirdly, **subsidiary jails** and "lock-ups" for under-trial prisoners and convicts sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. The jail department in each province is under the control of an Inspector-General; he is generally an officer of the Indian Medical Service with jail experience, and the Superintendents of certain jails are usually recruited from the same service. During the war the number of I.M.S. Officers in Jail Department has been reduced to the minimum. The district jail is under the charge of the civil surgeon, and is frequently inspected by the district magistrate. The staff under the Superintendent includes, in large central jails, a Deputy Superintendent to supervise the jail manufactures, and in all central and district jails one or more subordinate medical officers. The executive staff consists of jailors and warders, and convict petty officers are employed in all central and district jails, the prospect of promotion to one of these posts being a strong inducement to good behaviour.

The Jails Committee.—The obvious advisability of proceeding along certain general lines of uniform application led to the appointment of a Jails' Committee, which conducted the first comprehensive survey of Indian prison administration which had been made for thirty years. Stress was laid by the Committee upon the necessity of improving and increasing existing jail accommodation; of recruiting a better class of warders; of providing education for prisoners; and of developing prison industries so as to meet the needs of the consuming Departments of Government. Other important recommendations included the separation of civil from criminal offenders; the adoption of the English system of release on license in the case of adolescents; and the creation of children's courts. The Committee found that the reformative side of the Indian system needed particular attention. They recommended the segregation of habituals from ordinary prisoners; the provision of separate accommodation for prisoners under trial; the institution of the star-class system; and the abolition of certain practices which are liable to harden or degrade the prison population.

Employment of Prisoners.—The work on which convicts are employed is mostly carried on within the jail walls, but extra-mural employment on a large scale is sometimes allowed, as, for example, when a large number of convicts were employed in excavating the Jhelum Canal in the Punjab. Within the walls prisoners are employed on jail service and repairs, and in workshops. The main principle laid down with regard to jail manufactures is that the work must be penal and industrial. The industries are on a large scale, multifarious employment being condemned, while care is taken that the jail shall not compete with local traders. As far as possible industries are adapted to the requirements of the consuming public departments, and printing, tent-making, and the manufacture of clothing are among the commonest employments. Schooling is confined to juveniles; the experiment of teaching adults has been tried, but literary instruction is unsuitable for the class of persons who fill an Indian jail.

The conduct of convicts in jail is generally good, and the number of desperate characters among them is small. Failure to perform the allotted task is by far the most common offence. In a large majority of cases the punishment inflicted is one of those classed as "minor." Among the "major" punishments fetters take the first place. Corporal punishment is inflicted in relatively few cases. Punishments were revised as the result of the Commission of 1889. Two notable punishments then abolished were shaving the heads of female prisoners and the stocks. The latter, which was apparently much practised in Bombay, was described by the Commission as inflicting exquisite torture. Punishments are now scheduled and graded into major and minor. The most difficult of all jail problems is the internal maintenance of order among the prisoners, for which purpose paid warders and convict warders are employed. With this is bound up the question of a special class of well-behaved prisoners for employment as convict officers.

Juvenile Prisoners.—As regards "youthful offenders"—*i.e.*, those below the age of 15—the law provides alternatives to imprisonment; and it is strictly enjoined that boys shall not be sent to jail when they can be dealt with otherwise. The alternatives are detention in a reformatory school for a period of from three to seven years, but not beyond the age of 18; discharge after admonition; delivery to the parent or guardian on the latter executing a bond to be responsible for the good behaviour of the culprit; and whipping by way of school discipline. These are but general principles which have been variously given effect to by various Provincial Governments.

The question of the treatment of "young adult" prisoners has in recent years received much attention.

Children's Acts and Borstal Schools Acts for the special treatment of juvenile offenders have been passed by several Provincial Legislatures.

The Madras Children Act, passed in 1920, is the earliest and has been largely followed in the other provinces. It classifies as "children" boys and girls under the age of 14 and as "young persons" those between the ages of 14 and 16. It enacts that a child or young person convicted of any offence, may as an alternative to the usual punishments of fine, whipping or imprisonment be discharged after due admonition, committed to the care of a parent, guardian or relative, or of a person named by the court, or sent to an Industrial School set up or certified under the Act. It further enacts that no offender under the age of 16 may be sentenced to transportation, nor under 14 to imprisonment. Offenders between the ages of 14 and 16 may be sentenced to imprisonment in very special circumstances. Provision is made for the committal to an Industrial School or to the care of a suitable person of neglected, ill-treated or uncontrollable children under the age of 14. The Act empowers the Government of the Province to establish juvenile courts consisting of a stipendiary magistrate and one or two Honorary Magistrates who shall, where possible, be women and directs that, where such courts have not been established, young offenders shall be tried in a different room or at a different time from those at which the ordinary sittings are held.

The Bengal Act provides for the committal to an Industrial School of children under 14 found begging or destitute and of children living in immoral surroundings. It further provides for the punishment of cruelty to children, of causing and abetting the seduction or prostitution of girls under 16, and of accepting articles in pawn from a child.

The Bombay and Central Provinces Acts, which are practically identical, go further and provide for the punishment of persons found drunk in a public place when in charge of a child under 7, or giving intoxicating liquor or drugs to a child under 14, or inciting a child to gamble. They also empower police officers to confiscate tobacco in possession of children.

The Bombay Act has been extended throughout the province with satisfactory results and it will not now be necessary to send any children to prison except in very exceptional cases.

There are several certified schools established under the Bombay Act and there are a number of other institutions which co-operate with different juvenile courts. A Children's Aid Society is in existence which offers active co-operation. The Bombay Children Act has been amended mainly to prohibit the publication of names, addresses or other details of children or young persons involved in offences; to provide for a system of true probation as distinct from supervision; to empower the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools to release youthful offenders on license and to raise the minimum term of detention in the Borstal School from 2 to 3 years.

These provisions of the Bombay Act which relate to youthful offenders, the maintenance and treatment of persons sent to certified schools or committed to the care of relatives or other fit persons and the establishment of industrial schools and juvenile courts were applied to the province of Sind in March, 1936.

The Factories Act in Bombay was amended in 1940 so as to abolish the employment of child labour in Factories.

The Bombay Children Act with some modifications has been extended to the Delhi Province.

The operation of the Bengal Act which was passed in 1922 is at present confined to the town, port and suburbs of Calcutta, Howrah and to certain portions of the District of the 24-Parganas. A Central Children Court has been established in Calcutta, which has jurisdiction over the whole area to which the Act has been extended.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, U.P., Punjab and the Central Provinces have also enacted Probation of Offenders Act which allow of the release of young offenders on parole under Probation Officers. Similar legislation is under contemplation in Assam.

The provisions of the Borstal Schools Act are practically the same in the provinces where such Acts have been enacted.

In provinces where there is no Borstal Schools Act juvenile offenders are sent to the reformatory schools established under the Reformatory Schools Act, or confined in juvenile or ordinary jails, but are not allowed to mix with adult prisoners. In the Punjab a Reclamation Department has been established the main function of which is the working of the Punjab Good Conduct Prisoners Probational Release Act, 1926. Officers of the Department visit jails for the selection of prisoners on probation release. The probationers are usually sent to special farms.

Reformatory Schools.—These schools have been administered since 1899 by the Education department, and the authorities are directed to improve the industrial education of the inmates, to help the boys to obtain employment on leaving school, and as far as possible to keep a watch on their careers.

The N.-W. F.P. (Adolescent) Prisoners Release on Probation Act, 1940 (Governor's Act II of 1940) was introduced in 1940 in the North-West Frontier Province whereby adolescent prisoners after completion of ⅓rd of their sentence are released and handed over to their guardians who are required to look after their conduct and welfare and generally to act *in loco parentis*.

Commission of Enquiry, 1919.—A committee was appointed to investigate the whole system of prison administration in India with special reference to recent legislation and experience in Western countries. Its report published in 1921, was summarised in the Indian Year Book, 1922 (pages 670-671). A number of reforms were advocated but, owing

to financial stringency, it has not yet been possible to introduce some of the more important of them.

Fines and Short Sentences.—Those sections of the Indian Penal Code, under which imprisonment must be awarded when a conviction occurs, should be amended so as to give discretion to the court. Sentences of imprisonment for less than twenty-eight days should be prohibited.

The Indeterminate Sentences.—The sentence of every long-term prisoner should be brought under revision, as soon as the prisoner has served half the sentence in the case of the non-habitual, and two-thirds of the sentence in the case of the habitual, remission earned being counted in each case. The revision should be carried out by a Revising Board, composed of the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Sessions Judge and a non-official. In all cases, the release of a prisoner on parole should be made subject to conditions, breach of which would render him liable to be remanded to undergo the full original sentence. The duty of seeing that a prisoner fulfils the conditions on which he was released should not be imposed upon the police or upon the village headman, but special officers, to be termed parole officers, should be appointed for the purpose. These parole officers should possess a good standard of education, though not necessarily a university degree, and should both protect and advise the released prisoner and report breaches of the conditions of release.

Transportation and the Andamans.—The future of the penal settlement of Port Blair was continually under the consideration of the Government of India from the time of the publication of the Jails Commission report, but it was not till 1926 that a definite decision was reached. It was then decided that henceforth only those convicts should normally be sent to the Andamans who volunteered to come, that the old restrictions on life in the settlement should be sensibly relaxed, that convicts should be encouraged to settle on the land, that in certain conditions they should be entitled to release, to obtain occupancy rights over the land which they had cultivated, and that the importation of wives and families should be encouraged. The object of these changes was to promote the development of a free colony of persons, who would, after the terms of their sentences had expired, make the Andamans their permanent home. During the war the islands came under Japanese occupation but they were reoccupied on the 7th October 1945 and civil administration was resumed on the 7th February 1946. They are no longer a penal settlement and active rehabilitation measures are now in force.

Criminal Tribes.—The first essential of success in dealing with the criminal tribes is the provision of a reasonable degree of economic comfort for the people. It is therefore of paramount importance to locate settlements where sufficient work at remunerative rates is available. Large numbers of fresh settlers should never be sent to a settlement without first ascertaining whether there is work for them. Commitment to settlements should, as far as possible, be by gangs not by individuals. It is desirable to utilise both Government and private agency for the control of settlements.

Political Offenders.—Much controversy rages round the classification and special treatment of what are popularly known as political offenders. Government do not accept that offences are distinguishable as political or non-political but have adopted a system of classification dividing convicts into three classes according to their standard of living in civil life and the character of the offence. The proposal for according special treatment to political offenders still continues to be mooted and one provincial Government has in fact framed rules for the purpose.

LAWS OF 1945.

1. The Indian Tea Control (Amendment) Act, 1945.—This Act amends the Schedule to the Indian Tea Control Act (VIII of 1938).

The Schedule lays down the principles to be followed in determining the crop basis of a Tea Estate.

Clause 1 of the Schedule provides that where a tea estate has received an export quota the crop basis to be taken shall be the highest crop basis assigned to the estate subject to an admissible allowance for young areas.

There is a proviso to the admissible allowance and s. 2 of this Act substitutes a new proviso for the old proviso by enacting that any allowance made in respect of young areas which has already been included in determining the cardinal crop basis of the estate, shall be deducted. By Clause (1) (*b*) of the Schedule an allowance is also allowed for low producing areas determined in the prescribed manner.

To this sub-clause there is a proviso for which s. 2 of this Act substitutes a new proviso that any allowance made in respect of low producing areas which has already been included in determining the cardinal crop basis of the estate shall be deducted.

2. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1945.—S. 2 of this Act adds sub-sec. (3) to s. 161 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898) s. 161 empowers a police-officer making an investigation under Chapter XIV to examine orally any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of a case. This section had made no provision for reducing such statement into writing. Hence the new sub-sec. (3) to s. 161 provides that the police-officer making an investigation may reduce into writing any statement made to him in the course of an examination and if he does so he shall make a separate record of the statement of each such person whose statement he records.

S. 3 of this Act introduces a new sub-sec. (2A) to s. 426 of the Code of 1898.

S. 426 provides for suspension of sentence of a convicted person and for releasing him on bail pending an appeal by the Appellate Court or the High Court.

The new sub-sec. (2A) to s. 426 provides that when any person other than a person accused of a non-bailable offence is sentenced to imprisonment and an appeal lies from such sentence, the Court which passes the sentence is satisfied that the convicted person intends to present an appeal, such Court may order the person to be released on bail for a period sufficient to enable him to present the appeal and till then the sentence shall be deemed to be suspended.

3. The Factories (Amendment) Act, 1945.—This Act amends the Factories Act (XXV of 1934) in connection with holidays and leave with pay to factory workers.

This Act comes into force from 1st January 1946.

S. 2 inserts a new section 35A in the Act of 1934 and provides for compensatory holidays to a worker who is deprived of any of the weekly holidays for which provision is made in sub-sec. (1) of s. 35.

S. 3 inserts a new Chapter IV A in the Act of 1934 under the heading "Holidays with pay." In this new Chapter are added Sections 49A to 49I.

S. 49A provides that this new chapter is not to apply to a seasonal factory and shall not operate to the prejudice of any rights to which a worker may be entitled under any other enactment or under the terms of any award, agreement or contract of service.

S. 49B provides that every worker who has completed a period of twelve months continuous service in a factory shall be allowed in the succeeding period of twelve months, holidays for a period of ten or if a child, fourteen consecutive days and if he fails in any one such period of twelve months to take the whole of the holidays allowed to him, he shall be entitled to add the holidays not taken by him to the holidays for the succeeding period of twelve months, but the total number of the holidays which may be carried forward shall not exceed ten or in the case of a child fourteen days.

If a worker entitled to holidays is discharged by his employer then the employer shall have to pay the worker in respect of the holidays the amount payable under s. 49C below.

Under s. 49C a worker is entitled to be paid during the holidays at a rate equivalent to the daily average of his wages as defined in the Payment of Wages Act (IV of 1936) for the days on which he actually worked during the preceding three months exclusive of his earnings for overtime.

Under s.49D the worker shall before his holidays begin, be paid half the total pay due for the period of holidays.

S. 49F gives power to an Inspector to institute proceedings on behalf of a worker to recover any sum required to be paid to him for the holidays.

S. 49G empowers the Provincial Government to exempt factories from the provisions of this new chapter.

4. The Indian Companies (Amendment) Act, 1945.—S. 282B of the Indian Companies Act (VII of 1913) deals with the employees' deposits or securities given to the Company and the investment of the provident fund moneys.

In s. 282B sub-sec. (2) it is provided that where a company has constituted a provident fund for its employees, all moneys contributed to such fund whether by the company or its employees shall be invested in securities mentioned in s. 20 of the Indian Trust Act 1822.

The present Act amends s. 282B by adding sub-section (6) to it to the effect that the provision relating to investment of contributions to the provident fund shall not affect any rights of an employee under the rules of a provident fund to obtain advances from or withdraw money standing to his credit in the fund where the fund is a recognised provident fund.

5. The Indian Merchandise Marks (Amendment) Supplementary Act, 1945.—This Act amends the Indian Merchandise Marks (Amendment) Act 1941 and modifies the provision that cotton thread ordinarily sold in bundles shall be conspicuously marked with the weight of thread in the unit by providing alternatively that a declaration of the length of thread in the unit may be substituted for a declaration of the weight.

S. 2 amends s. 7 of the Act of 1941 which was substituted for s. 12 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act (IV of 1889).

It provides that in sub-sec. (2) of s. 7 for the words "cotton sewing or darning thread" the words "cotton thread namely sewing, darning, crochet or handicraft thread" shall be substituted; for the words "in premises which are a factory as defined in the Factories Act 1934" the words "in any premises not exempted by rules made under s. 20 of this Act" shall be substituted; and for the words "marked with the weight of thread in the unit," the words "marked with the length or weight of thread in the unit" shall be substituted.

S. 2 further adds a proviso to s. 7 to the effect that the rules made under s. 20 shall exempt all premises where the work is done by the members of one family with or without the assistance of not more than ten other employees and all premises controlled by a co-operative society where not more than twenty workers are employed in the premises.

S. 3 substitutes a new section 9 in place of the old s. 9 of the Act of 1941.

This new s. 9 amends s. 20 of the Act of 1889 by adding sub-sec. (1A) to s. 20 whereby the Central Government is empowered to make rules for the manner in which cotton yarn and cotton thread shall be marked and for the exemption of certain premises used for the manufacture bleaching, dyeing or finishing of cotton yarn or cotton thread from the provision of s. 12 of the Act.

6. The Repealing and Amending Act, 1945.—This Act removes from the Statute-book certain Acts, Regulations and Ordinances or portions of them which have either ceased to have effect or ceased to be in force or which are spent or have become unnecessary.

The Acts or portions thereof which are repealed are specified in the First Schedule to this Act.

This Act also amends and corrects errors detected in certain Acts, Regulations and Ordinances which are specified in the Second Schedule.

This Act has a savings clause which provides that this Act shall not affect by reason of the repeal of the various Acts, Regulations and Ordinances, the validity, invalidity, effect or consequences of anything already done or suffered or any right title, obligation or liability already acquired, accrued or incurred nor shall this Act affect any principle or rule of law or established jurisdiction, practice or procedure etc nor shall the repeal of any of the enactments revive or restore any jurisdiction, office, custom, liability, right, title, usage, etc. not now existing or in force.

7. The Indian Army (Amendment) Act, 1945.—The object of this amending Act is to ensure the speedy disposal of the moveable property in camp or quarters of Indian Commissioned officers dying or deserting while on active service. Under the procedure in force before this amending Act the disposal of such property devolved upon the Commanding Officer. His duty was to secure all the moveable property that might be in camp or quarters and to realise any pay and allowances due; he might also if he thought fit realise a deposit not exceeding one thousand rupees which might have been left in a Government Savings bank. If a representative of the deceased officer gave security for the payment of the regimental and other debts in Camp or quarters, the Commanding Officer delivered all the moveable property received by him to that representative. Otherwise the Commanding Officer would sell the moveable property and pay the debts, handing over the surplus if any, to the representative of the deceased officer.

As it was found in the existing conditions that the Commanding Officer was normally engaged with operational commitments and was therefore unable to devote adequate time and attention to the disposal of property this Act has been passed to relieve him of this duty and to set up an expert body, a Standing Committee of Adjustment.

S. 2 amends s. 114 of the Indian Army Act (VIII of 1911) by the insertion of two new rules after rule (6).

Rule (7) provides that in the foregoing rules all references to the Commanding Officer shall be construed as references to the Standing Committee of Adjustment.

Rule (7) also empowers the Standing Committee of Adjustment to withdraw the deposit left by the deceased officer in any bank upto Rs. 2,000 instead of Rs. 1,000 formerly.

Rule (8) provides that the decision of the Commanding Officer or the Standing Committee of Adjustment as to what are the regimental and other debts in camp or quarters of a deceased person and as to the amount payable therefore shall subject to the result of any appeal to the principal court of original civil jurisdiction in the locality be final.

To s. 114 of the Act of 1911 an *explanation* is added defining the expression "regimental and other debts in camp or quarters" as including military debts *i..e* money due for quarters, mess, band, and other regimental accounts and for military clothing, appointments and equipments not exceeding a sum equal to six months' pay of the deceased and having become due within eighteen months before his death.

8. The Indian Air Force (Amendment) Act, 1945.—The object of this Act is the same as of the Indian Army (Amendment) Act 1945.

S. 2 amends s. 126 of the Indian Air force Act (XIV of 1932) and inserts two new rules similar to the rules in the Indian Army Act (Amendment) Act 1945 for the substitution of the Standing Committee of Adjustment in place of the Commanding Officer with power to the Committee to withdraw deposits from any bank not exceeding rupees one thousand five hundred.

In the case of the Air Force, the expression used is "service and other debts in camp or quarters" and this expression is defined as including air force debts *i.e.* moneys due for quarters, mess, band, and other service accounts and air force clothing, appointments and equipments not exceeding a sum equal to six months' pay of the deceased and having become due within eighteen months before his death.

9. The Indian Patents and Designs (Amendment) Act, 1945.—This Act amends the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911) by classifying the specification which the true and first inventor is required to send along with his invention for a patent into a provisional specification and a complete specification.

S. 2 amends s. 3 of the Act of 1911 and provides that the applicant for a patent may send either a provisional or a complete specification.

S. 3 substitutes new s. 4 in place of old s. 4 of the Act of 1911 and provides that a provisional specification must describe the nature of the invention while a complete specification must particularly describe and ascertain the nature of the invention and the manner in which the same is to be performed and a specification whether provisional or complete must commence with the title and in the case of a complete specification must end with a distinct statement of the invention claimed. It also provides that the Controller may where the application was accompanied by a specification purporting to be a complete specification, if the applicant so requests treat the specification as a provisional specification and proceed with the application accordingly.

S.4 inserts new Sections 4A and 4B to the Act of 1911.

S. 4A provides that the applicant may leave a complete specification, if he has not done so along with his application within nine months from the date of the application; provided that the nine months shall be extended to such period not exceeding ten months from the date of the application as may be specified in a request made by the applicant to the Controller.

Sub-sec. (2) of S. 4A provides that if the complete specification is not left within the period allowable under sub-sec. (1) of S. 4A, the application shall be deemed to be abandoned at the expiration of ten months from the date thereof.

S. 4B gives provisional protection to an invention between the date of the application for a patent and the date of sealing the patent and such invention may be used and published without prejudice to the patent.

S. 4B sub-sec. (2) gives the meaning of the expression "date of an application for a patent" where it is post-dated or ante-dated as the date to which the application is post-dated or ante-dated or as the date on which the application is actually made.

S. 5 introduces the following amendments to S. 5 of the Act of 1911. This section describes the proceedings to be taken by the Controller upon receiving an application.

S. 5 (1) (*i*) as amended provides that the Controller shall refer to an examiner every application in respect of which a complete specification has been filed.

By S. 5 (1) (*ii*) (*a*) and (*ii*) (*dd*) as amended provide that where the nature of the invention or the manner in which it is to be performed is not particularly described and ascertained in the complete specification or if the invention particularly described in the complete specification is not substantially the same as that which is described in the provisional specification the Controller may refuse to accept the application or require the application, specification or drawings to be amended.

To S. 5 (1) of the Act of 1911 a second proviso is added to the effect that where a complete specification is left after a provisional specification, the Controller may if the applicant so requests, cancel the provisional specification and direct that the application shall be deemed to have been made on the date on which the complete specification was left and proceed with the application accordingly.

A further amendment is introduced in s. 5 of the Act of 1911 in that the period of 12 months for accepting the application is extended to 18 months.

A new sec. 7 is substituted in place of the old s. 7 of the Act of 1911 and it provides for the use of the invention on acceptance of the application until the date of sealing the patent or the expiration of the time for sealing during which period the applicant shall have the like privileges and rights as if a patent for the invention had been sealed on the date of the acceptance of the application.

Provided that the applicant shall not be entitled to institute any proceedings for infringement until the patent has been sealed.

S. 9 of the Act of 1911 provides for the grounds upon which any person may at any time within four months oppose the grant of the patent. Four grounds are given.

This Act adds a fifth ground of opposition in s. 9 of the Act of 1911 namely where the complete specification describes or claims an invention other than that described in the provisional specification and such other invention has already been submitted for a patent by the opponent or has been made available to the public.

The time for sealing a patent under s. 10 (2) of the Act of 1911, is extended by the amending Act from eighteen months to twenty-four months.

S. 10 of the amending Act inserts a new section 13-A to the Act of 1911 for granting a single patent for cognate inventions and it provides that, where the applicant has put in two or more provisional specifications for inventions, which are cognate or modifications one of the other, and the Controller is of opinion that the whole of such inventions constitutes a single invention, he may allow one complete specification and grant a single patent.

S. 11 of the amending Act inserts a new clause (*o*) in sub-sec. (1) of s. 26 of the Act of 1911 to the effect that the revocation of a patent by petition to a High Court may be obtained on the ground amongst others specified therein that the invention claimed in the complete specification is not the same as that contained in the provisional specification and that the provisional specification was not new at the date when the complete specification was filed.

S. 12 of the amending Act inserts a new Sec. 38-A to the Act of 1911 providing that a patent shall not be held to be invalid on the ground that the complete specification claims a further or different invention to that contained in the provisional, if the invention claimed was novel at the date when the complete specification was put in and the applicant for the patent was the true and first inventor thereof.

S. 14 substitutes a new proviso in place of the old proviso in sub-sec. (3) of sec. 78-A of the Act of 1911 which enables a person who has applied for protection for any invention or design in the United Kingdom to apply for a patent under this Act under a convention of reciprocal arrangements.

The proviso in sub-sec. (3) of S. 78-A requires that the application for the grant of a patent which has to be made in the same manner as an ordinary application under the Act, shall be accompanied by a complete specification and if the application is not accepted within eighteen months from the date of the application for protection in the United Kingdom, the specification shall with the drawings be open to public inspection.

S. 15 of the amending Act makes consequential amendments in the Schedule of fees for applications accompanied by provisional or complete specifications.

10. The Mines Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 1945.—This Act introduces certain amendments to the Mines Maternity

Benefit Act (XIX of 1941) prohibiting the employment of women below ground in mines when expected to be delivered of a child within ten weeks and providing for authorised absence on leave.

S. 2 amends s. 3 of the Act of 1941 by re-numbering s. 3 as s. 3 sub-sec. (1) and by adding a new sub-sec. (2) to s. 3.

This sub-sec. (2) of s. 3 provides that no owner or manager of a mine shall employ any woman below ground in a mine if he has reason to believe or if she has informed him that she is likely to be delivered of a child or if she has to the knowledge of the management been delivered of a child within the preceding twenty-six weeks.

For the next ten weeks following the twenty-six weeks after the delivery, such woman shall not be employed for more than four hours in a day unless a *creche* is provided at the mine or in any case for more than four hours at a time; provided however that if the child born is dead the restriction of four hours will not apply.

S. 3 amends s. 4 of the Act of 1941 by substituting three new sub-sections (2), (3) and (4) in place of the old sub-section (2).

The new sub-sec. (2) of s. 4 of the Act of 1941 provides that if any woman employed below ground in a mine gives notice to the manager that she expects to be delivered of a child within ten weeks, the manager may require the woman to be examined and permit her to absent herself from work upto the day of her delivery and such absence shall be treated as a period of authorised absence on leave.

Sub-sec. (3) provides that the examination of the woman if she so desires shall be carried out by a woman.

Sub-sec. (4) provides that the absence of the woman in the period during which she is entitled to maternity benefit shall be treated as authorised absence on leave.

S. 4 amends s. 5 of the Act of 1941 and provides for an increase in the daily rate of maternity benefit from eight annas to twelve annas generally and an enhanced rate of six rupees a week for a woman who has worked below ground for not less than 90 days in all during the six months preceding the time when she is debarred from further work below ground.

S. 6 amends s. 8 of the Act of 1941 by inserting a new sub-section (1A) to it providing that where a woman entitled to maternity benefit gives notice of her condition to the manager, then the manager shall within three days thereof pay to her maternity benefit for ten weeks in advance unless it is certified by a doctor that she is not pregnant or not likely to be delivered of a child within ten weeks.

11. The Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act, 1945.—S. 16 of the Aligarh Muslim University Act (XL of 1920) provides that the officers of the University shall be the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and such other officers as may be declared by the statutes to be officers of the University.

This amending Act abolishes the office of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor. By reason of this abolition consequential amendments are made in sections 21, 32 and 38 of the Act of 1920 by deletion of the word "Pro-Vice-Chancellor" and sections 20 and 41 are altogether deleted.

12. The Indian Finance Act, 1945.—This Act by s. 2 imposes for a further period of one year beginning on the 1st day of April 1945 the duty on salt manufactured in or imported by land into British India at the rate of one rupee and nine annas per standard maund.

S. 3 provides for the continuance for a further period of one year of the present inland postage rates except that in the case of parcels, the rate for every 40 tolas or fraction thereof exceeding the first 40 tolas is increased from four annas to six annas.

S. 4 provides for the continuance for another year of the additional customs duties on certain goods chargeable with a duty of customs imposed by s. 6 of the Indian Finance Act (XII of 1942) subject to the modification that the additional duty on spirits shall be one-half instead of one-fifth of the amount of the duty of customs specified in the First schedule to the Indian Tariff Act (XXXII of 1934) and that no such additional duty shall be levied or collected on tobacco comprised in items Nos. 24, 24 (1) to 24 (3) of the Schedule.

S. 5 provides for certain increases in the existing duty of customs on tobacco being items Nos. 24 to 24 (3) in the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act (XXXII of 1934).

S. 6 provides for certain changes in the excise duty on tobacco in item No. 9 in the first schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act (I of 1944).

S. 7 read with the second schedule to this Act provides for the continuance for another year of the existing basic rates of income-tax and super-tax. It also specifies the amount of deduction that will be allowed in respect of earned income if any provision for such deduction is made in the Indian Income-tax Act (XI of 1922). It further provides for an increase of 3 pies per rupee in the surcharge on income-tax on slabs of income above Rs. 15,000 and on income taxable at the maximum rate.

S. 8 provides for the continuance of the excess profits tax at the rate of 66⅔ per cent.

Labour in India.

A HISTORICAL SURVEY OF THE GROWTH OF THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

India is and always has been a predominantly agricultural country and over 73 per cent. of her population is dependent on the soil for their principal means of livelihood. Agriculture by itself, however, does not always afford, either to the agriculturist or to the agricultural labourer, the wherewithal for keeping body and soul together. It is necessary, therefore, for both the smaller cultivators and the agricultural labourers to migrate frequently to the towns and cities in search of additional work in order to keep the wolf from the door; but, the migration is generally always of a temporary character, and the agriculturist's contact with his land is seldom, if ever, permanently broken.

Up to almost the end of the nineteenth century there was no State control over conditions of employment in any industry in India. Employers were free to do what they liked with the result that Indian labour was exploited to the fullest extent possible. Hours of labour were inordinately long, rates of wages unduly low and other conditions of employment as bad as they possibly could be. There was no regulation of the age at which children could be employed; there were no periodical or weekly holidays; and there was no legislation to safeguard factory workers from injury through accident caused by entanglement with unfenced machinery in motion. With the growth of factory organisation in India and the rapid development of her industries, the minds of certain men, notably the late Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali, C.I.E., however, began to be awakened to the existence of evils which by the standards of to-day would be considered intolerable, and unceasing efforts at securing some improvement in conditions of work in factories resulted, notwithstanding strenuous and universal opposition at the time from all employers, in the passing of the first Indian Factories Act of 1881. This Act gave a limited measure of protection to children; firstly, by prohibiting their employment in factories if they were under seven years of age and also in two separate factories on the same day; secondly, by restricting their hours of employment to nine per day; and thirdly, by requiring that they should be granted four holidays in a month and also rest intervals in accordance with rules to be framed by local governments. The Act contained no restrictions in connection with the employment of adult labour but provision was made for the fencing of such parts of machinery as would be dangerous if left unfenced and for the reporting of accidents. Owing to an almost complete lack of adequate inspection, the 1881 Act became a dead letter in most provinces. Most factories worked from daybreak to sunset, Sundays were usually working days and, if they were holidays, they had to be used for cleaning. There were no proper intervals for rest or meals. Both women and children were worked for excessively long hours. Ventilation in most factories was extremely bad and sanitation left much to be desired.

A Factories Commission was appointed in 1890 and on the basis of its recommendations, a new Factories Act was passed in 1891. The qualification for registration was the employment of 50 workers as against 100 in the 1881 Act and local Governments were empowered to notify concerns employing as few as twenty. The main features of this Act were: (1) a compulsory rest interval of half an hour; (2) a weekly holiday; (3) non-employment of a child under nine and a 7-hour day for children between nine and fourteen; (4) a 11-hour day for women with a 1½-hour interval if they were required to work for the permissible maximum hours; and (5) restriction in the employment of women during 8 p.m. and 5 a.m.

Apart from the mass meetings of workmen which were organised in the eighties by humanitarian social reformers for the purpose of memorialising Government for improvement of conditions of work in factories, Indian factory labour was almost up to the beginning of the twentieth century, a silent and unorganised factor in the industrial organisation that was coming into being in India. Trade unionism was non-existent and there was no channel through which the Indian workman could ventilate his grievances and ask for their redress. The strike as a weapon of defence against oppressive conditions was almost unknown and such industrial disputes as did occur soon terminated in favour of the employer owing to the unfettered power which he enjoyed of replacing all men who downed tools with blackleg labour.

The last decade of the nineteenth century saw the advent of two new factors in the field of industrial labour in India which were destined, for the time being at any rate, to worsen conditions in Indian factories. The first was the introduction of electricity for purposes of factory lighting and the second was the widespread epidemic of plague. By 1900, the majority of the cotton textile mills in Bombay City and almost all the jute mills in Bengal were lit by electricity, and by the end of that year the ravages of the great epidemic of plague, which first broke out in Bombay City in 1896 and soon spread all over the country, resulted in the reduction of the labour force in most centres to a third to a half of its normal strength. The immediate effect of these two events was a considerable increase in working hours. Many of the larger textile mills resorted to day and night working and evidence is not wanting that some mills worked their operatives continuously for stretches of fifteen to twenty hours per day. In Bombay City there were actually auctions for labourers at street corners. The weaker of both the cotton and the jute mills, however, began to be alarmed at the competition from the mills which worked day and night and many of the millowners were not unwilling that Government should step in and prohibit night working altogether.

The ravages caused by the plague were, however, not entirely devoid of some good effects. The heavy mortality caused by it had thinned the ranks of agricultural workers; and the inequality between the demand for and the supply of labour naturally led to a marked improvement in agricultural wages. The beginning of the twentieth century hence saw the first awakenings of a sense of class consciousness among industrial workmen. They were less ready to submit to the old conditions; and wherever employers tried to force those conditions upon their workmen they were met by opposition. Early successes led to disputes of a more widespread and concerted character—disputes which resulted in a general all-round improvement in wages.

There was no further advance in factory legislation in India for twenty years after 1891. The period 1891-1911 was one of changing conditions and of investigation. It was also marked by intense industrial activity in the country. There was a rapid expansion in road and railway construction with a collateral activity in building, engineering and mining. The number of factories rose from 656 in 1892 to 2,403 in 1911 and the average daily number of persons employed in these factories increased from 316,816 to 791,944 over the same period. "The result of the scarcity of labour was to increase the interest of the employers in making conditions more attractive. The raising of wages was one step, the provision of houses was another .... Inside the factory less was done to make industrial labour attractive... It was an axiom with a number of employers that labour did not object to long hours in the factory, and that the actual hours of work were not considered excessive by those who worked."

Conditions of work in factories in India during the period were inquired into by the Freer Smith Committee which was appointed in 1906 and by the Factory Labour Commission which was appointed by the Home Government in 1907. The Commission endorsed the abuses and the evasions of the 1881 and 1891 Acts in connection with the employment of children and were unanimously of opinion that some limitation in hours of work was essential but the majority were opposed to any direct limitation. As far as women's hours were concerned, they proposed that the statutory maximum should be increased from 11 to 12. It is noteworthy that only one member (Dr. Nair) recommended a limitation in the hours of adult male workers to twelve per day and a continuation of the 11-hour day for women with less power to local Governments to grant exemptions. A new Factories' Bill was introduced in the Governor-General's Legislative Council in July, 1909. In drafting the Bill, the Government of India followed the proposals made by Dr. Nair rather than by the majority of the Commission. This Bill was passed into law in 1911.

The 1911 Act sought to make a beginning in the restriction of the hours of work of adult males by prescribing that men's hours in textile factories should not exceed twelve per day. The provisions of the 1891 Act in connection with women's hours were maintained but with the difference that the rest interval of an hour and a half prescribed for women who were made to work for the full permissible hours was reduced. This was done in order to limit the spreadover. Children's hours in textile factories were reduced to six per day and more stringent measures were provided for inspection and certification. A compulsory rest interval of half an hour in the middle of the day was provided for all operatives except for those employed in continuous process factories. A number of provisions was made for the health and safety of the operatives and several changes designed to make inspection more effective and to both prevent and punish breaches of the Act were incorporated; but, at the same time, wide powers were given to local Governments to grant exemptions. The 1911 Act was brought into force with effect from the 1st of July 1912.

THE ADVENT OF THE GREAT WAR AND ITS AFTERMATH.

Owing to the restriction on imports resulting from conditions prevailing during the World War of 1914-18, there was considerable expansion of Indian industries resulting in greater employment. The War provided an opportunity for Indian manufacturers to increase their production and their profits. Some industries made phenomenal profits and there was also considerable increase in the scope for employment of industrial labour. New factories began to spring up and many mushroom concerns came into existence. Labour, however, still remained very inarticulate and unorganized and it did not reap the benefits of the War to the same extent as industrialists, traders and manufacturers did. Although prices were soaring high, wages did not keep pace with prices and there was considerable discontent among labour. Owing to the influx of large bodies of persons into the towns, housing became hopelessly inadequate and rents soared to heights which forced several local Governments to pass legislation to control them.

The successful emergence of the British Empire and its Allies from the War of 1914-18 opened up vistas of untold prosperity in the minds of the people of the victorious countries. Corporations, Companies and shareholders were flush with money—thirteen large jute mills in Bengal had paid dividends of 200 per cent. and over for the year 1918—and with the gradual closing down of plants which had been engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war, everybody was looking for new fields for investment. Big companies for the establishment of transport services, for the construction of new mills and factories and for the exploitation of mineral resources were floated. Hectic building activity was evident everywhere and this was naturally followed by heavy demands for all types and kinds of labour. The Utopian hopes which most men had built upon were, however, destined to evaporate into thin air sooner than the worst pessimists could have imagined. Two entirely unforeseen factors intervened to blast these hopes. The first was the worldwide epidemic of influenza which broke out in the year following the end of the War and which was responsible for a total death roll of over eight million persons in India alone. The second was that prices, instead of falling, rose more sharply than ever before—due, in a large measure, to the unprecedented depreciation in the currencies of most European countries.

The influenza epidemic had left large gaps in the ranks of available labour especially as the age groups between 20 and 40 had suffered most heavily. A situation very similar to that which followed the great plague of the 'nineties was created; but, on this occasion, there were no auctions of mill workers at street corners because as the result of a country wide expansion in transport services labour had become much more mobile. Notwithstanding this, higher rates of wages were demanded and were, in some cases, paid. Wages, in the more organised industries, however, lagged far behind the rapid rise in prices and real wages were not enough to maintain the pre-war standard of life of the workers. The beginning of the year 1919 therefore saw the outbreak of industrial strife on a scale previously unknown. Although sporadic strikes had occurred prior to and during the war, strikes on any organised scale upto then were rare and the employers were not giving anything away unless they were absolutely forced to do so. Prices, however, continued to rise and it was becoming extremely difficult for the workers to meet even their most necessary expenditure on the existing rates of wages.

The post-war boom was short-lived. Demobilisation and the closing of niunition factories swelled the ranks of the unemployed. Rising prices and inflation hamstringed the reorganisation of industry and stocks of all kinds of manufactured articles began to accumulate. Production had consequently to be eased off and the trail was laid not only for a reduction in hours of work but also for reforms of a world-wide and far-reaching character which were to be introduced in all countries as the result of the formation of the International Labour Organisation.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

The Preamble to Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles refers to the fact that "the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve conditions in their own countries." In order to establish universal peace based on social justice, the Peace Treaty not only laid down general principles in regard to questions affecting labour which were recognised by the High Contracting Parties to be "of special and urgent importance" but also brought into being the International Labour Organisation which was entrusted with the task of securing, as far as practicable, the observance of these principles. The duties of this organisation which was to be controlled by a Governing Body consisting of members representing Governments, employers and labour from all countries of chief industrial importance, and from other countries by rotation, were to collect all possible information regarding conditions of employment in all countries and to present reports of such enquiries to the International Labour Conference which was to meet periodically. Each subject was to be discussed at first at one and later at two sessions. After a first preliminary discussion, the views of various Member States were to be invited on tentative proposals. The International Labour Office would then re-examine these proposals in the light of the criticisms and opinions received and submit a final Report with a Draft Convention or Recommendation to the next Conference for a final discussion and decision. It was laid down that it would be obligatory on all Member States to introduce legislation in their respective countries to deal with matters covered by a Draft Convention but that it would be optional for a Member State to adopt a Recommendation.

The First Session of the International Labour Conference met at Washington on the 29th October 1919. India, as an original member of the League of Nations, was among the 39 countries represented. The Indian delegates were Sir Louis Kershaw and Sir Atul Chatterjee representing the Government of India, Sir Alexander Murray representing Indian employers and Mr. N. M. Joshi representing Indian labour. The Conference was asked to consider proposals relating to a number of subjects including the eight-hour day, unemployment, night work of women and young persons, employment of children, maternity benefits and industrial diseases. The Washington Conference adopted the Hours Convention, but as far as India was concerned, her delegates were able to impress the Conference that the adoption of an 8-hour day would be too revolutionary a change for the country and would never be accepted by Indian employers. The Conference therefore agreed to grant a special relaxation in the case of India and it was decided that a beginning should be made by the introduction of a 60-hour week in factories subject to the Indian Factories Act.

EVENTS LEADING UP TO THE PASSING OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1922.

The winter of 1919-20 saw the recrudescence of industrial strife of a greater intensity than that of the year before. The principal cause again was the fact that cash wages were lagging far behind the continued rise in prices and that real wages were again falling. On this occasion, however, the workmen did not limit their demands to increases in wage rates alone and their leaders everywhere demanded both increases in wages and reductions in hours of work. Concerted strikes in the cotton mills of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Cawnpore resulted in the employers conceding a ten-hour day in addition to the granting of higher wages. In March 1920, the Millowners' Association of Bombay presented a memorial to the Viceroy asking for a statutory reduction of hours of work in all textile factories in India from twelve to ten. The rapid sequence of events in favour of a ten-hour day broke the back of all opposition to reduced hours of work in Indian factories and an easy passage for the necessary legislation was assured.

Prior to 1920, there was little co-ordination between the Centre and the Provinces in matters connected with labour, and there were no provincial or All-India enquiries into wages or

onditions of employment in industrial establishments. Official effort at mediation in industrial disputes was practically unknown and the policy of Government in this matter was to keep the ring clear and to allow the parties to settle all disputes between themselves. The participation of India in International Conferences and the increasing interest taken by the Indian public in questions connected with labour made it necessary both for the Government of India and the Governments of the more industrialised provinces not only to consider the question of the representation of labour in the central and provincial legislatures but also to allocate to special departments or offices the administration of labour questions. The Government of India established a Labour Bureau in the year 1920 and the Governments of Bengal and Madras created special appointments of Commissioners of Labour in the same year. The Labour Bureau of the Government of India published a series of bulletins on certain phases of factory work but before its utility could be established the office was abolished in March 1923 on the recommendation of the Indian Retrenchment Committee. The lead in the matter of the creation of a proper and stable department of Government with investigators and an adequate statistical staff to deal with all questions connected with labour was taken by the late Lord Lloyd, then Governor of Bombay, who created a Labour Office for the Bombay Presidency in 1921. Further details in connection with this Office and other matters dealing with Government administration of labour subjects will be found in a separate chapter at the end of this section.

THE FACTORIES ACT OF 1922.

The law relating to factories was amended and consolidated by the Act of 1922. The main provisions of factory legislation as it now stood were as follows: (1) the qualification for registration was the employment of 20 persons—factories employing not less than ten workers could be notified; (2) non-employment of a child under 12, a 6-hour day for children between twelve and fifteen, a half-hour rest interval after four hours work and prohibition of the employment of a child in two factories on the same day; (3) restriction in the hours of work of adults to eleven per day and sixty per week; (4) prohibition of the employment of women between 7 p.m. and 5-30 a.m. except in the fish curing and canning industry; (5) compulsory rest intervals and a weekly holiday; and (6) measures for controlling excessive artificial humidification and for the health and safety of operatives. Exemptions on well defined principles were to be permitted. The Amending Acts of 1923, 1926 and 1931 effected minor improvements but the general principles remained unaltered until the Act was again overhauled in 1934.

NEW LABOUR LAWS.

Up to the end of the year 1922, the only important law relating to labour in India was that regulating the conditions of employment in factories. The influence of the International Labour Organisation was, however, soon felt and industrial strife was, moreover, on the increase. Little attempt had so far been made for the peaceful and amicable settlement of trade disputes. Such attempts as were made were hampered by the absence of reliable and accurate data regarding wages and conditions of employment. The Bombay Labour Office conducted an inquiry into wages in cotton textile mills in the Province of Bombay in 1921 and another inquiry into family budgets of industrial workers in Bombay City in the same year. It also set itself to compile a cost of living index for working classes in Bombay City. Acting on a private resolution adopted in the Provincial Legislative Council, the Government of Bombay appointed an Industrial Disputes Committee in 1922 under the chairmanship of Sir Stanley Reed, M.P., then Editor-in-Chief of the *Times of India*, "to consider and report on the practicability or otherwise of creating machinery for the prevention and early settlement of trade disputes." This Committee submitted a comprehensive report on the subject of industrial strife and made various recommendations for the prevention of disputes and their settlement when they arose. Among its main recommendations was one for the setting up of an Industrial Court. The Government of Bombay drew up a Bill on the subject and this was introduced in the local Legislative Council in the winter of 1923-24. This Bill was subsequently withdrawn on the Government of India formulating proposals for Central legislation on the subject; but it was not until 1929 that the Trade Disputes Act was placed on the Statute Book. Much headway had, however, been made in the meanwhile in the framing of new labour laws. Among the more important of these were the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Indian Mines Act which were passed in 1923 and the Indian Trade Unions Act which was passed in 1926.

EFFECTS OF THE POST-WAR DEPRESSION.

A period of acute depression set in in all industries towards the end of the year 1922. The cost of living index compiled by the Bombay Labour Office showed that prices had risen steadily for two years after the end of the war. The annual average of the monthly index numbers for the year 1920 (1914=100) was 183; for 1921 this average fell to 173 and for 1922 to 164. For the next five years the index numbers varied between 150 and 161. The enquiry into cotton mill wages showed that the real wages of cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad were thirty-three per cent. higher in 1921 than in 1914. The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, thereupon, made the first organised post-war move in India for wholesale reductions in wages. A cut of 20 per cent. was announced with effect from 1st April 1923. The strike of the Ahmedabad cotton mill workers which followed was by far the largest and the most disastrous that had ever occurred in that city. It involved nearly 45,000 workpeople and resulted in a total time loss of nearly two and a half million man-days. A compromise was eventually arrived at by the terms of which wages were to be reduced by 15½ per cent. instead of by 20 per cent. Labour received a rude shock and it was felt that the turning of the tide had set in.

Cotton textile millowners in Bombay had met demands for higher wages between 1917 and 1920 partly by the grant of dearness of food allowances and partly by the payment of an annual bonus of one month's pay dependent on profits. In 1924, the Millowners' Association, Bombay, decided that the profits for 1923 would not justify the payment of the bonus. The workers of all mills in the city struck work. The Government of Bombay appointed a Committee of Enquiry under the Chairmanship of Sir Norman Macleod, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court. The Committee's report was entirely against the workers. The Bonus Dispute Strike in Bombay in 1924 was by far the worst that had ever occurred in the country until that year and resulted in a time loss of nearly eight million working days.

The depression which set in in 1922 continued for several years. In the year 1925, however, the Government of India came to the rescue of the Cotton Textile Industry and the workers employed in it by abolishing the excise duty of 3½ per cent., which had been levied on cotton manufactures in India for many years past. In that year, millowners in Bombay announced a cut of 12½ per cent. in wages. This announcement was followed by a general strike which lasted for over two months and which resulted in a time loss of nearly eleven million working days. Both sides were adamant but the Millowners had given an undertaking to Government to drop the proposal for a wage cut if the excise duty was abolished. The strike, therefore, ended as soon as the Viceroy's Special Ordinance announcing the suspension of the excise duty was published at the end of November 1925. This strike "was a great victory for the workers and showed that, in spite of their illiteracy and inadequate organisation, they were able to take concerted action and to offer a stubborn resistance against any attack on their wages."

As compared with the period which has just been reviewed, the years 1926 and 1927 were of relative calm and peace in Indian industries. The time lost through industrial disputes during these two years amounted to just a little over three million man-days as against a loss of five millions in 1923, 8·7 millions in 1924 and 12·6 millions in 1925.

The year 1928 witnessed the outbreak of industrial strife of an intensity which has been unknown in India at any time before or after that year. Two causes were directly responsible for this. The Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry) constituted by the Government of India in 1926 had made a number of recommendations aiming at a more efficient conduct and management of cotton textile mills in India. A group of these recommendations concerned the introduction, by the mills, of "rationalised" methods of work by which is meant the asking of workers to mind more machines. The second was the formation of the Workers' and Peasants' Party the members of which secured appointments on the executives of many trade unions in the country. The industrial strike was the chief weapon in their armoury. Following the recommendations of the Tariff Board, Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., who at that time owned eleven large cotton mills in the City of Bombay, introduced certain measures of rationalisation in their Manchester Mills. This was at once met by a prolonged strike in that mill. Early in the year 1928, a few other groups of mills announced their intention of securing greater efficiency. This was the opportunity which the Communists were waiting for and they took it by the forelock. The strike of cotton textile mill operatives of 1928 in Bombay City was the most disastrous that had yet taken place in India. All the mills in the City were affected and there was complete stoppage of work for over six months. The time loss to the industry amounted to twenty-two and a half million man-days. Both parties put up different sets of demands. The millowners proposed a cut of 7½ per cent. in the wages of weavers and drew up a set of standing orders for the enforcement of discipline. A Joint Strike Committee prepared a list of Seventeen Demands. Various discussions were held but to no avail. Finally, the Joint Strike Committee agreed to call off the strike on Government assuring the parties that they would appoint an impartial Committee to inquire into and report on all the points in dispute. The Report of this Committee was more favourable to the workers than to the employers and it still continues to be one of the standard works of reference on conditions of employment in cotton textile mills in Bombay City. Other important strikes during the year 1928 occurred in the Tata Iron and Steel Company's Works at Jamshedpur, on the East Indian and South Indian Railways, in the Fort Gloster Jute Mills and in the textile mills at Sholapur and Cawnpore. The statistics in connexion with all the industrial disputes in India in the year 1928 are as follows: Number of disputes—203; Number of workers involved—506,850; Total time loss—31,647,404 man-days.

APPOINTMENT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN LABOUR.

Seven years' administration of the labour laws enacted during the years 1922-23 had brought several defects to light. Moreover, it was felt that, as compared with similar legislation in other countries, much of the labour legislation which had been enacted in India was of a very halting character and that it did not go far enough. Labour leaders who had attended several sessions of the International Labour Conference started intensive agitation in the country for both reform and expansion of existing laws. These demands coupled with the great industrial unrest prevalent in India at the time made a complete survey by an impartial body inevitable and in the middle of the year 1929 the Government of India announced the appointment, by His Majesty the King Emperor, of a Royal Commission on Indian Labour "to enquire into and report on existing conditions of labour in industrial undertakings and plantations in British India; on the health, efficiency and standard of living of the workers; and on the relations between the employers and the employed; and to make recommendations." The late Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley was appointed Chairman. The other members of the

Commission were the Rt. Hon. Shrinivasa Sastri, P.C.; Sir Alexander Murray, Kt., C.B.E.; the late Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir Victor Sassoon, Baronet; Sir Andrew Clow, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.; Dewan Chaman Lal, M.L.A.; Miss Beryl M. Le Poer Power, Deputy Chief Inspector, Trade Boards, England and Messrs. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A.; Kabeeruddin Ahmed, M.L.A.; G. D. Birla, M.L.A.; and John Cliff, Assistant General Secretary, Transport and General Workers' Union, England. The Report of the Whitley Commission which was published in June 1931 is a document of first-rate importance dealing with almost every aspect of the labour problem in India and it contains many hundreds of recommendations covering a very wide field of subjects.

Most of the Royal Commission's recommendations with regard to the expansion of the scope and the improvement of the existing Acts relating to conditions and hours of work in factories and mines, workmen's compensation and to the control and supervision of the labour which migrates from India to the tea and other plantations in Assam have already been implemented by amending or consolidating Acts. Acts amending the Trade Disputes Act in a minor particular and placing it permanently (the original Act had been passed for a period of five years) on the Statute Book were passed in 1932 and 1934. The Employers' and Workmen's (Disputes) Act which had been passed as early as 1860 for the speedy determination of disputes relating to wages of certain classes of workers employed on the construction of railways, canals and other public works and which had been almost a dead-letter was repealed in 1932. Acts to prevent the pledging of children and to facilitate the acquisition of land for industrial housing were passed in 1933. Legislation on the lines of the British Truck Acts to control the deductions which employers may make from wages in respect of fines and to provide for the early payment of wages was passed early in 1936. Many other recommendations of the Royal Commission were forwarded by the Government of India to the Provincial Governments for examination and opinion; in some cases Bills were actually drawn up. In view, however, of the impending transfer of power to popular Governments in the Provinces and the many practical difficulties that stood in the way of giving legislative effect to the proposals, it was probably considered that the force of public opinion in India as expressed in the legislatures of the various Provinces should be allowed to determine the question as to whether legislation should be enacted or not in particular cases.

SUBVERSIVE LABOUR PROPAGANDA.

We have already referred to the infiltration of extremist elements into the trade union movement in India and to the manner in which the Communists brought many industries in the country to an almost complete standstill during the year 1928. The year 1929 saw the outbreak of extensive rioting and lawlessness in Bombay City which lasted for several weeks. A Committee appointed by Government to inquire into the cause of these riots found that they were due to the inflammatory speeches made by extreme left wing labour leaders. In February all the leaders among the ranks of the Communists were arrested and sent to Meerut for trial. This trial lasted for many months and resulted in the conviction of the vast majority of the accused to varying terms of imprisonment. Although the leaders among Indian Communists were out of the way, their henchmen were not. When a dispute arose in the Spring Mill in Bombay over the question of the dismissal of one solitary worker, this was made a *casus belli* for the declaration of another general strike in the cotton textile industry in Bombay City. This strike which lasted from the 16th April to the 18th September involved 109,232 workers in 62 mills and resulted in a time loss of nearly seven million working days. The Government of Bombay appointed a Court of Inquiry under the new Trade Disputes Act with Mr. Justice Pearson as its Chairman. The Court came to the conclusion that all the blame in connexion with this strike rested with the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union.

We may, in order to complete the chronicle of the important events of the year 1929, refer briefly here to the split brought about in the Trade Union Congress. Voting in the Annual Sessions of the Congress was on the basis of the membership of the affiliated Unions. As a result of the affiliation of certain communist organizations, the Communists had secured a majority vote at the Tenth Session of the Congress held at Nagpur in that year. Resolutions were accordingly passed for the boycott of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour and the International Labour Conference, for the affiliation of the Congress to the League against Imperialism and for the appointment of the Workers' Welfare League a communist organization in England, as agents of the Congress in Great Britain. This led to the breakaway of the moderate elements in the Congress who set up a new central trade union organization under the name of The India Trades Union Federation.

Another important event which occurred in the world of Indian Labour during the year 1929 was the strike of the employees of the B.B. & C.I. Railway's Loco. and Carriage Workshops at Dohad. The railway administration had transferred a number of operatives from their old workshops in Bombay to the new workshop which they had built at Dohad and had given them certain allowances on reduced rates of pay. The men demanded a continuation of the old rates plus Dohad allowances and failing a restoration of these cut they struck work. After the strike had proceeded for some weeks, the Government of India appointed a Board of Conciliation under the Trade Disputes Act and this Board upheld the workmen's claims. Mention should also be made of the initiative taken by the Government of Bombay in that year by passing the first piece of provincial labour legislation—The Bombay Maternity Benefits Act.

Statistics of industrial disputes in India have been maintained only since the year 192 The tremendous dislocation which the subversi propaganda carried on by the communist el ments in the trade union movement was respo sible for in Indian industries during the two ye

1928 and 1929 can best be judged by the fact that the industrial strife of these two years alone was responsible for a total time loss of 43·8 million man-days as against the loss of 40·4 million man-days in the seven years from 1921 to 1927 and the loss of 16·9 million man-days in the seven years from 1930 to 1936. After the struggle of 1928-29 labour was thoroughly beaten and trade unionism, except in Ahmedabad, was somewhat discredited. Except for strikes of a comparatively minor character which were organised by the communists in centres and industries which had not been affected in 1928 and 1929, there were no general strikes of any particular magnitude in any centre of industry for the next four years.

No event of any particular significance occurred in the world of Indian Labour during the three years between 1930 and 1933. Both Capital and Labour sent their representatives annually to the International Labour Conferences held at Geneva. The Conventions and the Recommendations adopted at these Conferences and the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour were subjected to careful scrutiny and examination by the Central and the Provincial Governments in close consultation with the associations of the employers and the employed. After the bitter struggles of 1928 and 1929 employers were not only anxious to allow sleeping dogs to lie as far as wages were concerned but many of them, in anticipation of the legislation which they knew was coming, endeavoured to improve conditions of employment wherever possible. The cost of living was falling: real wages, expressed in terms of purchasing power, were rising. The beginning of the year 1933, however, saw the intensification of a depression which had set in about the year 1929. With the continued fall in prices, the purchasing power of the agriculturist had worsened and, as a consequence, stocks of manufactured articles on the hands of the industrialists were accumulating in spite of the introduction of 'rational' methods of work in some Bombay mills. Profit and loss accounts were showing adverse balances.

WAGE REDUCTIONS.

The first attempt at reduction of wages in organized industry was made in cotton textile mills in Bombay. The Millowners' Association, Bombay, gave a free hand to its Member Mills in the matter. Many mills closed down for a few months and reopened with offers of reduced rates of wages. There was little night working and there was a considerable volume of unemployment. Workers had no option but to accept employment on the reduced rates. Other mills taking advantage of the situation, effected reductions either in basic rates or in the dearness allowances or imposed percentage cuts on earnings. Not satisfied with one cut some mills imposed another within the short space of a few months. Employers in many other industries all over India also began to reduce wages. There was little or no opposition from Labour but many prominent labour leaders began to be alarmed at the turn things were taking. Many representations and memorials were submitted to Government but no Provincial Government, except Bombay, took any action in the matter. In March 1934, the Government of Bombay instructed its Labour Office to institute a Departmental Inquiry into the extent to which wages had been reduced during the year 1933-34 in the various centres of the cotton textile industry in the Province and also to ascertain the extent of unemployment prevailing in the industry. Bombay and Sholapur were again the scenes of prolonged strikes in most cotton mills in these centres. The Report of the Departmental Inquiry was published on 21st June 1934 and the strike in the Bombay mills was called off simultaneously. The results of the Inquiry showed that, as compared with the general levels of 1926, wages in 1934 were five per cent. higher in Ahmedabad and twenty-one and seventeen per cent. lower in Bombay and Sholapur respectively. Notwithstanding the cuts that had been effected, real wages in 1934 were fifty-four, eleven and fifteen per cent. higher in Ahmedabad, Bombay and Sholapur respectively as compared with 1926.

The publication of the report of the Departmental Enquiry was followed by the Millowners' Association, Bombay, adopting a simple scheme of standard minimum rates for unrationalised occupations on time rates of wages for affiliated mills in Bombay City. They also agreed, in cases where the dearness allowance for weavers had fallen to less than 40 per cent. to raise this allowance to that figure after the coming into effect of the 54-hour week on the 1st January 1935.

Towards the end of the year 1933, the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, attempting to profit as a result of the successful experience of the Bombay Mills in the matter, decided to reduce wages in the cotton mills in Ahmedabad by 25 per cent. and an agreement was concluded early in January 1935 on the basis of a uniform cut of 6¼ per cent. subject to the proviso that the earnings of a two loom weaver should not be reduced below Rs. 41-4-0 for 26 working days.

By far the most important result of the report of the Bombay Departmental Enquiry was the passing by the Government of Bombay of a Trade Disputes Conciliation Act in August 1934. This Act made provision (1) for the appointment of a Labour Officer to look after the interests of cotton mill workers in Bombay City, to represent their individual grievances to their employers and to secure redress of such grievances whenever and wherever possible; and (2) for the appointment of the Commissioner of Labour as an *ex-officio* Chief Conciliator to whom the Labour Officer could bring all cases in which he could not succeed. Although the functions of the Chief Conciliator were to bring about an agreement between two opposing parties, he came to be regarded almost as an industrial judge whose decision was mostly accepted by both the parties to a dispute. This Act was superseded with effect from the 1st August 1939, when the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938, which we describe lower down, was brought into operation for the cotton textile industry in the Province of Bombay. During the period of nearly four years for which the 1934 Act had been in operation considerable results were achieved

and there was much less industrial strife in the cotton mill industry in Bombay City than there had been prior to that year.

WAGE DATA.

The only Province which has so far instituted any inquiries into wages and conditions of employment in industrial establishments in India was Bombay where the Labour Office had conducted three enquiries into the wages and hours of work of cotton mill workers in the Bombay Presidency for selected months in the years 1921, 1923 and 1926. Other wages enquiries of a limited character covered municipal workers, peons in Bombay City and workers in a few selected printing presses in Bombay City. None of the other industries, especially the engineering, had been touched. No other province in India had attempted an enquiry into industrial wages and such information as was available on the subject consisted of a few figures of wage rates in some important occupations in selected units which were contained in some of the annual provincial administration reports on the working of the Indian Factories Act. The Royal Commission on Indian Labour, throughout their Report, had deplored the absence of reliable and accurate data regarding wages for Provinces other than Bombay; they had, moreover, made certain recommendations regarding the fixation of minimum rates of wages in industries where wages were low, but they had suggested that before any legislation on the subject was devised general surveys of wage rates and earnings should be conducted in all Provinces. Both for this and for the reason that no information regarding wages in the Province of Bombay was available for industries other than the cotton textile, the Government of Bombay instructed their Labour Office to make a survey of wages and conditions in factory industries —the first part to cover all perennial factories and the second seasonal factories. This census covered nearly 1,250 factories in over 25 different industries spread over nearly 100 towns and villages in the Province of Bombay. The first of the series of the General Wage Census reports covering the engineering trade was published in December 1935, the second covering the printing industry was published early in March 1936, the third covering all the textile industries (cotton, silk, wool and hosiery) in the Bombay Presidency was published early in May 1937; and the fourth covering the Oils, Paints and Soap; the Match manufacturing and fourteen other miscellaneous industries was published in May 1939. The Report with regard to wages and conditions of employment in the seasonal factories was published in 1936. These reports, in so far as they relate to basic rates of wages and conditions of employment, contain a fund of most valuable information and they should be of the greatest possible value to both employers and the employed, to Government administrations, to economists and to the public generally.

Reference has been made in another section to the appointment of a Labour Investigation Committee by the Government of India. As this was a far-reaching committee and one of its important terms of reference was an enquiry into the wages and earnings of workers employed in industries, the Committee during their investigations made intensive enquiries into this subject. For some of the industries, *e.g.*, Cotton, Jute, Cement, Paper, Matches, Coal-mines, etc., they conducted wage censuses on a sample basis. All these data have been incorporated in the Reports issued by members of the Committee. For the first time, therefore, now we have more or less a complete picture of wages and earnings in the principal industries in India.

LABOUR UNDER PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

With the advent of the new reforms under the Government of India Act, 1935, full provincial autonomy was established in all Provinces in India with effect from the 1st April 1937. The Indian National Congress contested most and won the majority of the seats for the Legislative Assemblies in the Provinces of Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Orissa. The Labour Policy of the Indian National Congress, as set out in its election manifesto is "to secure to the industrial workers a decent standard of living, hours of work and conditions of labour in conformity, as far as the economic conditions in the country permit, with international standards; suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes between employers and workmen; protection against the economic consequences of old age, sickness and unemployment; and the right of workers to form unions and to strive for the protection of their interests." The earlier resolution of Congress on fundamental rights, generally states in addition, that "the State shall safeguard the interests of industrial workers" and makes special reference to women workers and children. Congress Ministries, for reasons set out elsewhere in this volume, accepted office in July 1937 but resigned in all Provinces in November 1939. Whilst the Congress was in power its Labour Policy was amplified by responsible Ministers in various Provinces either by the issue of Press Notices or by statements made in public speeches. The most comprehensive statement with regard to this policy was contained in a press note issued by the Government of Bombay in August 1937 from which certain of the more important passages were reproduced at pages 521 and 522 of the 1940-41 Edition of this publication.

In Bengal, where a popular Ministry was formed with representatives from the Progressive Muslim League, the Independent Hindu and the Independent Muslim parties, the policy of the Government with regard to labour was contained in a statement made by the Honourable Minister in charge of the Department of Commerce and Labour to representatives of the Press in September 1937. He stated that some of the important items which the Government of Bengal were considering for the amelioration of labour were the establishment of industrial tribunals, employment exchanges, decasualisation of labour, schemes for health insurance, adequate housing, regulation of employment in shops, conciliation of debts, penalising of illegal gratification and the institution of enquiries into conditions of living by means of collecting family

budgets with a view to ascertaining whether it would be possible to introduce minimum wage fixing machinery and schemes of unemployment insurance.

The Governments of Bombay, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Berar and the United Provinces appointed Committees of Inquiry to examine existing levels of wages and conditions of employment, and to make recommendations. In Bombay and in the C.P. these enquiries were to relate to labour employed in cotton textile mills. In the United Provinces and in Bihar, labour in all industries was covered. The Government of Madras, following a prolonged strike of cotton mill workers in Coimbatore, appointed a Court of Inquiry under the Indian Trade Disputes Act. Fortunately for labour all these various enquiries were conducted during a period when the textile industries in India were, after a fairly prolonged period of depression, showing signs of revival owing mainly to the Sino-Japanese war. The margins between costs of production and selling prices had widened to the advantage of industry and it was consequently possible for employers to accept the recommendations made by various Committees and Courts of Inquiry and Boards of Conciliation for increases in wages and for certain improvements in conditions of work. These acceptances were, however, not made by employers entirely of their own free will. In some cases the Governments concerned issued resolutions and notifications accepting such of the recommendations made by the Committees which they concurred in and recommending their adoption by the employers.

During the year 1938 the Government of Bombay put through the Bombay Legislative Assembly their Bombay Industrial Disputes Act. They also issued to the various interests concerned for opinion draft proposals for the conditions to be fulfilled for the recognition by employers of unions of their workers; for the grant of holidays with pay during periods of sickness; and for the regulation of hours of work, rest periods and the grant of holidays in commercial offices, shops, hotels, theatres, cinemas, etc. As far as the last is concerned, the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act was passed on the 31st October 1939.

There was a spate of activity for legislative measures for the amelioration of labour conditions in other provinces as well. Both the United Provinces and Bengal enacted legislation during the year 1938 for the payment of maternity benefits and the Sind Legislative Assembly passed an Act in June 1939 to amend the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, 1929, in its application to the Province of Sind. In the Central Provinces and Berar Bills were drawn up for (1) the collection of statistics; (2) for amending the Indian Factories Act, 1934, to provide for the registration of all factories and for the payment of registration fees in a manner to be prescribed by Government; and (3) to make provision for relief or benefits to workers in industrial occupations who are rendered unemployed and consequently destitute. The first has been passed into law. The second was enacted in 1939 and brought into force with effect from 1st April 1940. Scales of registration fees depending upon the maximum number of persons employed in any one day in the year have been prescribed. The Governments of Bengal, Punjab and Sind have adopted legislation for the control of hours of work in shops and commercial establishments. The Punjab Trade Employees Act was enforced in Punjab with effect from 1st March 1941, the Bengal Shops and Establishments Act was brought into effect from the 1st April 1941 and the Sind Act was brought into force from the 20th November 1941. The Government of the United Provinces published, on the 21st October 1939, the draft of a Bill to regulate the hours of employment and certain conditions of employment in shops and commercial establishments. The Government of Assam had drafted a Bill for the freedom of movement of tea garden labourers in that Province but this was subsequently withdrawn. The Government of the United Provinces introduced a Trade Disputes Bill in the Provincial Legislative Assembly but withdrew it later on with a view to the introduction of a fresh Bill on the lines of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938. Private members' Bills introduced in the different Provincial Legislative Assemblies during the period immediately under review covered minimum wage fixing machinery and further regulation of conditions in unregulated factories in the Central Provinces and for the compulsory recognition by employers of unions of their workers in Bombay, Madras and in the United Provinces. As far as Madras is concerned, the Minister for Labour was successful as a result of his personal efforts in the matter, to secure recognition by the employers of all unions which had been registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act.

The tempo of industrial strife in India which had shown a marked slowing down for seven years after the catastrophic strikes of 1928 and 1929 began to show a rapid quickening after the advent of Provincial Autonomy. Both Labour and its leaders believed that popular Governments in the Provinces would do all they could to improve the standard of life and the conditions of employment of the workers and they thought that the only method by which they could bring their grievances to the notice of the authorities was through the medium of the "strike". During the middle and the late 'twenties, the most striking feature of the struggle between Capital and Labour was its protracted intensity. The chief characteristic of this struggle during the three years beginning with that in which Congress Ministries took office was its frequency. This is verified by the fact that the number of disputes which occurred during the three years from 1937 to 1939 amounted to as many as 1,184 as against a total number of 1,039 disputes which occurred during the seven years from 1930 to 1936. The actual numbers of disputes in 1938 and 1939 were 399 and 406 respectively as against 203 in 1928 and 141 in 1929. Although the disputes of the latter period were not so intense as those of 1928 and 1929 when 43·8 million man-days were lost to Indian industry, these 1,184 disputes were, however, responsible for the loss of as many as 28·2 million man-days.

Whereas the strikes of 1937 and 1938 may have brought about a large amount of beneficial concessions to Labour, they were also

responsible, in a large measure to the passing by a popular Congress Government of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938, by virtue of which all strikes are prohibited in the industries to which the Act is applied unless the formalities laid down by the Act have been observed.

It will have been noticed that we have, in this brief historical survey, laid particular emphasis on the course of industrial strife in India. This has been done deliberately because the problem of industrial relations and its adequate solution is the most outstanding of all the problems which confronts Indian industry today. In this connection it is of interest to observe that a Conference of the Prime Ministers of all the Provinces in India which was held in Poona in August 1939 decided on uniformity in Trade Disputes legislation and on the establishment of Industrial Courts in all the Provinces.

Among the more important events that occurred in the world of Indian Labour during the years 1937 to 1939 must be mentioned the visit paid by Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the International Labour Office, to India, Ceylon, Malaya and the Netherland Indies during the winter of 1937-38. Mr. Butler has recorded the impressions gained as a result of his tours in an exceedingly well written and interesting report entitled "Problems of Industry in the East"—International Labour Office, Geneva, 1938, Studies and Reports, Series B (Economic Conditions) No. 29, which should be read by everybody interested in Labour.

LABOUR COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY CONGRESS GOVERNMENTS.

In a preceding paragraph we made a reference to the Committees of Inquiry appointed by the Governments of Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar and the Central Provinces to examine the existing levels of wages and conditions of employment in the cotton textile industry (in Bombay and in the Central Provinces) and in all industries (in Bihar and in the U.P.). The events leading up to the appointment of these Committees, their terms of reference and the more important of the recommendations made by them have been given in some detail at pages 531 to 535 of the 1941-42 Edition of this publication and it is not therefore necessary to reproduce the same here. We, however, give below a few salient facts regarding these Committees for purposes of ready reference.

The Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee :—This Committee was appointed in October 1937. Chairman—Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram; Members—Messrs. Vaikunth L. Mehta, D. R. Gadgil and S. A. Brelvi; Associate Members—Sir Sorabji Saklatvala and Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai representing employers and Messrs. Khandubhai K. Desai and R. A. Khedgikar representing workers' interests; Secretary—Mr. S. R. Deshpande, M.B.E., Assistant Commissioner of Labour. The Committee published an Interim Report in February, 1938. This Report mainly recommended an immediate increase of about 12½ per cent. in the wages of all cotton mill operatives in the Province of Bombay. Government published the Report with a Resolution stating that the Committee's recommendations were entitled to the weight and authority of an award of a Court of Arbitration and as such should be accepted both by employers and labour. All cotton mills in the Province accordingly gave the recommended increases in wages with effect from February 1938. This increase has come to be regarded as the "Congress *Inam*". The Committee dispersed for some time after completing its Interim Report. Mr. Doulatram, the Chairman, fell ill and Mr. Deshpande, the Secretary, proceeded on leave. Government, thereupon, appointed the Honourable Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia, Chairman and Mr. N. A. Mehrban, M.B.E., F.S.S., Secretary. The reconstituted Committee commenced its work in Bombay in November 1938 and submitted its Final Report to Government in July 1940. This was published in June 1941. It is a document of over 500 pages containing 485 conclusions and recommendations and is priced at Rs. 1-5-0 per copy.

Cawnpore Labour Inquiry Committee :—Immediately after the advent of the Reforms, Cawnpore was a storm centre of conflict between Capital and Labour. In July 1937 industrial strife culminated in a complete stoppage of work in almost all cotton textile mills in the City and several units in many other industries were also affected. A settlement of the strife was reached in August by virtue of one of the terms of which the Government of the United Provinces agreed to appoint a Committee to examine and report on the conditions of life and work of labourers employed in factories in Cawnpore. Chairman—Sriyut Rajendra Prasad Saheb; Members—Mr. B. Shiva Rao and Professor S. K. Rudra. The Committee's Report covering a wide field of subjects and including a host of recommendations closely following those made by the Bombay Committee was submitted to and published by the Government of the United Provinces in April 1938.

The Central Provinces Textile Labour Inquiry Committee :—The Government of the Central Provinces and Berar appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. N. J. Roughton, I.C.S., Financial Commissioner, in February 1938 to examine and report on the wages question of the workers in the cotton textile mills in the Province. The terms of reference of this Committee were, however, restricted to an examination of the Interim Report of the Bombay Committee with a view to assessing the extent to which the recommendations contained in the Report could be applied to mills in the Province. Members—Messrs. A. C. Sen Gupta, V. L. Kalappa, M.L.A., and C. C. Desai, I.C.S.; Technical Advisers—Messrs. S. H. Ratliwalla and R. Ruikar. The Report of this Committee was published in May 1938. Its main recommendation was the restoration, by the employer of 60 per cent. of the wage cuts effected in the period 1933 to 1937. This was given effect immediately by the employers and was accepted by the workers.

The Bihar Labour Inquiry Committee :—The Committee was appointed in March 1938 to inquire into the conditions of labour in industries in the Province and to make recommendations for their improvement. Chairman—Mr. Rajendra Prasad; Deputy Chairman—Mr. R. Bakhale; Members—Professors Abdul Bari a

S. K. Saran, Dr. R. K. Mukerjee, and Messrs. M. P. Gandhi, Jagat Narain Lal, H. P. Chandra and G. M. Hayman. This Committee's Report which runs into nearly 300 pages and contains over 150 recommendations was submitted to Government in June 1940 and was published in August during the same year.

With the exception of the Central Provinces and the Bihar Reports, the Reports of the two other Committees dealt with above were submitted to Government after the resignation of the Congress Governments by whom they were appointed. The more important of the recommendations made by these Committees cover a wide field of social legislation which can only be put through by popular Governments and which cannot be made the subject-matter of Governor's Acts. All the Governments concerned have, however, taken administrative action in connexion with such of the recommendations as could be given effect to either by the issue of departmental orders or by circulation to the interests concerned. Quite a number of the recommendations made by all these Committees have been taken up for consideration by the Central Government in consultation with Conferences of Labour Ministers with a view to the passing of uniform Central legislation applicable to all Provinces. The questions so far discussed and those on which action has been initiated will be dealt with under the heading of " Conferences of Labour Ministers."

We shall deal with the more important matters which have happened in the world of Indian Labour since the outbreak of the present War in the next chapter.

SECOND WORLD WAR—ITS EFFECTS AND REPERCUSSIONS.

In the previous Chapter we referred to the effects which the World War of 1914-18 had on the growth and development of the labour problem in this country. That War found labour in India inarticulate, spasmodic and unorganised. The Factories Act of 1911 was practically the only piece of labour legislation on the Statute Book. The " strike " as a method of securing the redress of grievances was practically unknown. We have already given the milestones in the progress of labour legislation and organization in the previous Chapter. In this Chapter we review the principal events that have occurred in the world of Indian Labour since the outbreak of the Second World War in in August 1939.

Immediately prior to the outbreak of the Second World War, the main Indian industries—especially the Textiles—were beginning to feel the effects of a slump. Night shifts were closing down and the Mill-owners' Associations of Bombay and Ahmedabad were engaged in a nation-wide campaign to resort to organised short time working. Industrialists all over India were again considering ways and means of reducing costs of production. The outbreak of War, however, stemmed the tide. There was a big world-wide demand for jute textiles in consequence of the widespread use of sandbags for the protection of public and other buildings against the effects of aerial bombardment. Cotton textiles and especially cotton yarns were finding more expanded markets outside the country. Night shift working was again resorted to in an increasing measure. The engineering and allied trades whose prosperity is closely linked up with that of the textiles began to look up. There was a wide expansion in many other industries consequent on the placing in India, by the Home Government, of large orders for war supplies.

When Japan started rattling the sabre towards the end of 1940 and throughout the year 1941 it became evident that India would not only have to be turned into the arsenal of the East in the same way as the United States of America had become the arsenal of the West but that she would also have to build up an army of considerable size of her own. This army had to be clothed, fed and supplied with all the modern equipment of war. A Central Department of Supply was formed with the Government of India and Provincial Branches were established. Huge orders for the supply of cloth and all kinds of other articles were placed with mills and factories. A number of large workshops were commandeered for the manufacture of shells and ammunition. Shipbuilding yards and mammoth plants for the assembly of motor vehicles and aeroplanes were established. Night work became almost universal and there was a nation-wide expansion of employment. We may here review briefly the period 1939-45 from the point of view, generally of the effect of war conditions on Indian labour. An outstanding feature is that during these years India, for the first time, reached more or less the ideal of full employment when both manual and clerical labour found it easy to get a job. The full employment was largely the consequence of expansion of industries, military recruitment, requirements of auxiliary services, military construction, etc.

The year 1942 witnessed in the principal cities of India evacuations of large cities on an unprecedented scale owing to the panic created by the apprehension of bombardments. This, for the time being, caused tremendous dislocation of industry.

The war period, notably the period from 1942-45 has witnessed stoppages and unavailability of different types of supplies and this has affected the community and labour in diverse directions. For instance, owing to the acute shortage of coal and in some cases of electric power, factories had to be intermittently closed down and this led to considerable voluntary unemployment and reduction in earnings. Industries taken as a whole did not compensate their workers for such voluntary idleness although a notable exception has been the Jute Mill Industry which agreed to

give to its workers what is known as " khoraki " amounting to Rs. 4-6-0 a week during such weeks as the workers had to remain compulsorily idle owing to shortage of raw material or fuel.

Bengal having been in the war theatre, its principal industry, namely, the Jute Mill Industry, was affected by war conditions in a peculiar way. While there was an insistent cry for more production, many of the Jute mills were commandeered by the military authorities and the industry was forced to make some mills, known as " Foster Mills," work double shifts in order to keep up production and find employment for workers employed in mills which had been commandeered for the army.

The unavailability and short supplies of daily articles of consumption affected labour like other members of the general community but one of the War-time developments has been that most large employers in the country have made arrangements for the supply of such articles to their employees with the result that labour on the whole has been placed in a more favourable position in this respect than the members of the general community. Even during the dark and dangerous days of the Bengal famine of 1943, the Jute mill workers in Bengal, for instance, were fairly well provided for with daily articles of consumption at reasonable prices. The loss on account of supply of such grains has been made good by the employers.

The enormous expansion of credit and currency which took place during the War resulted, as will be seen from another section of the Chapter, into a tremendous rise in prices and the index numbers have gone up in some cases upto 300 as compared to the pre-war period. The usual method followed for compensating the workers for the increase in the cost of living has been the grant of what is known as dearness allowance. There has, however, been no uniformity as between industry and industry and even between the same industry in different centres as regards the scale of relief granted. The highest scale of relief granted has been in the Cotton Mill Industry in Ahmedabad where, at one time, the workers were compensated upto about 100 per cent of the rise in the cost of living. Generally speaking, the scale of dearness allowance granted has been in the neighbourhood of only about 50 per cent of the increase in the cost of living. One notable feature of the relief granted has, however, been that those on the margin of subsistance have been granted, a much larger quantum of relief than those in receipt of higher wages. Speaking generally, however, although money incomes of the workers have gone up considerably, barring a few exceptions like workers in Ahmedabad and Karachi, on the whole, the working classes have not benefited much as a result of the conditions created by the War. Apart from the fact that wages and earnings have not kept pace with the increase in the cost of living, the working classes in the country generally have had to undergo many sacrifices resulting from short supplies, unavailability of supplies, etc. along with the general community.

The quinquennium 1940-1945 has seen an expansion in Indian industries which not even the most optimistic of persons would have ever dreamt of as even possible before the War started. To-day India and her workmen are producing commodities, articles and munitions of War which, five years ago, were the special prerogative of the highly industrialised countries of the West. There has occurred an unparalleled rise in employment. Women have come into industry, commerce and trade in increasing numbers. There have been bitter struggles and disputes between employers and labour for bigger wages, for higher rates of dearness allowances, for greater participation in War profits. These would be too numerous in character to deal with here. Many of these disputes were solved without actual stoppages of work by referring them to Courts of Inquiry and Boards of Conciliation created under the Trade Disputes Acts and to Adjudicators appointed under Rule 81A of the Defence of India Rules. Quite a number were, however, solved only after bitter and prolonged strikes. Among the more recent of these big strikes was that of the cotton mill workers in Nagpur and other textile centres of the Central Provinces and Berar who downed tools for nearly three months in connexion with their main demands for a 40 per cent. increase in wages and for a bonus equivalent to three months' wages. The latter was secured before resumption of work. We regret want of space will not permit us to deal even briefly with others.

DEMANDS FOR DEARNESS ALLOWANCES.

One of the earliest repercussions of the War was the panic it caused in the commodity markets in India. Prices of all foodstuffs and consumable commodities shot up and, as far as Labour was concerned, the authorities were at once faced with two major problems of prime importance: (1) the devising of measures to check profiteering by controlling prices; and (2) the stabilising of the existing levels of real wages by securing to the workers adequate dearness allowances to enable them to maintain the standard of life which they had at the commencement of the War. With regard to prices, the Government of India had taken power under sub-rule (2) of Rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules both to make provision " for controlling the prices at which articles or things of any description whatsoever may be sold " and to delegate these powers to Provincial Governments as well. Almost all Provinces appointed Controllers of Prices at Headquarters and empowered Revenue Officers in charge of Districts to act as local controllers in respect of the areas within their jurisdiction. A detailed description of the measures adopted when the Prices Control scheme was first launched was given at pages 535 to 537 of the 1941-42 Edition of this publication and it is not necessary to traverse the same purely historical background over again here. Consequent, however, on the introduction of rationing in Bombay City with effect from May 1944 and its extension to other towns and areas, most Provincial Governments in India have set up large establishments to deal with questions connected with food supply. Control has been extended over a wide field of commodities and everything possible is being done to keep down prices.

One of the most vexed questions in Indian industry since the advent of the second World War has been the maintenance of the workers' pre-war standard of life. During the earlier stages of price control, prices varied within narrow margins. The official cost of living index for Bombay City with prices in 1933-34 as the base stood at 105 for August, 106 for September, 108 for October, 109 for November and rose to 113 for December in the year 1939. The limit of variation in the monthly index numbers in this series during the whole of the year 1940 was within six points only : 110 for March and April and 115 for December. Organised demands for dearness allowances in Indian industry were first made in Bombay in December 1939 and these thereafter spread to other centres. The demand made by cotton mill workers in the City of Bombay was referred by the Government of Bombay to a Board of Conciliation appointed under the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938 presided over by Sir Sajba Rangnekar. Conciliation failed but the Millowners' Association, Bombay, accepted the recommendations made by the Board and sanctioned the payment of a dearness allowance at a flat rate of two annas per day of attendance, with retrospective effect from 1st December 1939, to every worker whose earnings did not amount to more than Rs. 150 per month. Dearness allowance at this rate was to be paid so long as the official cost of living index for Bombay City remained between the limits of 105 and 123. It was reckoned that an allowance at this rate would compensate the workers to the extent of an average of 76·9 per cent of the actual rise in the cost of living so long as the official index remained between these limits. The demand for dearness allowance made by cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad was also referred to conciliation. As in Bombay, conciliation failed also in Ahmedabad but in the latter centre an agreement was reached between the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, to refer the dispute to the arbitration of the Industrial Court, Bombay. The Industrial Court in its award on this dispute laid down a sliding scale of allowances varying with the fluctuations in the official cost of living index for Ahmedabad on the basis of a grant of an allowance equivalent to one-elevenths of Rs. 3-8-0 per month for every rise of one point in the index, as compared with the figure for August 1939, in the month two months prior to the one for which the allowance is to be paid. It was calculated that this would compensate the workers to the extent of 66·67 per cent of the actual rise in the cost of living at any particular date. A part of the balance was to be made up by opening cost price grain shops. This was the first beginning in India of the payment of dearness allowances on a sliding scale linked up with fluctuations in the cost of living index.

The position in the principal industries in India is somewhat as follows :—

In the main centres of the industry in the Bombay Province the dearness allowance is based on the cost of living index figures. The allowances are paid at a flat rate irrespective of the income, subject to a maximum. As a result of this, employees earning lower scales of pay stand to benefit more than others and the least skilled worker is often remunerated to the full extent of the rise in the cost of living. According to the latest information available, the monthly rate of dearness allowance in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur was in the neighbourhood of Rs. 31, Rs. 60 and Rs. 22 respectively. In Nagpur the rate of dearness allowance was about Rs. 27 while in Southern India it varied from Rs. 15 to Rs. 24. In the Jute Mill Industry in Bengal, immediately on the outbreak of hostilities in order to keep labour contented, the Jute Mills Association sanctioned an increase of 10 per cent in the wages. The industry pays no dearness allowance as such but an allowance known as the "amenity allowance" is paid instead. The rate of this allowance was Re. 0-4-0 per month in July 1941. This has been increased from time to time and since December 1944 stands at Rs. 2 per week. The payment of the allowance is linked to attendance. In addition to the cash allowance the mills issue foodstuffs from the mill ration shops at concession rates. The quantities allowed and the amounts charged vary from mill to mill but it is estimated that the loss to the mills per worker amounts to about a rupee per week.

The rates of dearness allowance in the Woollen industry vary considerably from centre to centre and the extreme limits are Rs. 30 per month in Bombay and only Rs. 10 at Kashmir. On the other hand, it must be stated here that basic wages have been increased by more than 25 per cent since the War in many units of the Woollen Industry.

In centres other than Bombay City, the dearness allowance paid in the silk industry has not been commensurate with the rise in prices. The establishments in Mysore pay Rs. 8 per month to adults and only Rs. 5 to half-time workers. In Government factories in Kashmir 50 per cent of the earned wages are paid by way of dearness allowance. In Bengal the rate varies from Re. 0-1-6 to Re. 0-5-0 a rupee of the total earnings while in Bombay the scale of dearness allowance is linked to the official cost of living index numbers which amounts to about Re. 0-14-0 per day.

So far as municipal labour is concerned, the scales of dearness allowance are generally lower than those obtaining in private industries but they are in accordance with the scales prescribed by the Provincial Governments. These vary from Rs. 22 in Bombay to Rs. 10 only in Madras. It is understood that in Karachi, in addition to a dearness allowance of Rs. 18 per month, compensatory allowance varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7-8-0 per month is also paid. So far as workers in Ports are concerned, they also get dearness allowance at rates lower than those prevailing in private industries. In the Port of Bombay, for instance, the scale of dearness allowance is 10 per cent of the monthly earnings, subject to a minimum of Rs. 16 per month. Many of the port authorities, however, although they pay a smaller dearness allowance, have made arrangements for supplying grain and other necessary supplies at concessional rates and it is understood that the value of the concession varies from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 per month.

Many employers in Bombay and elsewhere in India waited to see as to what action the Millowners' Association, Bombay, would adopt in

the matter of granting dearness allowances to cotton mill workers in the City of Bombay. As soon as the Association declared its policy in the matter many employers in other industries fell into line. A few employers, however, had already decided on granting certain rates of allowances to their workers as early as in November 1939. The rates of these earliest allowances were one to two annas in the rupee of earnings or a percentage of total earnings varying according to income groups: those workers in the lowest income groups getting a higher percentage and those in the higher income groups getting a lower percentage. The most notable example of this method was the Employers' Association of Northern India which divided the employees or its member mills in the cotton textile and leather industries into seven wage groups—under Rs. 19 per month, from Rs. 19 and under Rs. 25 and so on up to "Rs. 75 and up to Rs. 150". Dearness allowances ranging from two annas in the rupee of earnings for the lowest and coming down to six pies in the rupee for the wage group Rs. 59 to Rs. 75 were granted in January 1940. The highest wage group got nothing at that time. The Indian Jute Mills Association sanctioned the grant of a uniform increase of ten per cent over pre-war wages to the employees of all jute mills in Calcutta with effect from November 1939.

As far as railway employees are concerned, the Railway Board, in accordance with the recommendations made in the matter by the Rau Court of Inquiry and in consultation with the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, divided low-paid railway servants into three groups according to zones: the first zone consisting of the cities of Calcutta and Bombay (including suburbs); the second zone consisting of towns having a population of more than 100,000 inhabitants according to the census of 1941; and the third comprising all other areas. Varying upper limits of monthly earnings beyond which workers got no dearness allowance and varying rates of dearness allowances were fixed for each zone. These have been varied from time to time. The present position regarding the number of zones and the allowances paid will be given lower down.

By about the middle of 1940 all organised employers and large labour-employing organizations such as the Municipalities, Port Trusts, Transport Services, etc., had granted varying rates of dearness allowances to most of their employees. A very large number of the smaller and the unorganised employers, however, lagged far behind in this matter. The workers employed by such employers secured these allowances either by going on strike or by taking the matter into conciliation with the Officers of the Provincial Labour Departments. Prominent among employers who persistently refused to grant any dearness allowances to their workers for nearly two years after the commencement of the war were the cotton textile mills in East and West Khandesh. Notwithstanding the fact that these employers gave no dearness allowances to any of their workers they actually announced cuts in wage rates at the beginning of the year 1941. The Government of Bombay, by virtue of the powers which they had taken by an amendment of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act for reference of certain disputes to the compulsory arbitration of the Industrial Court, referred both the demand by cotton mill workers in Khandesh for dearness allowance and the demand of cotton Millowners in Khandesh for a cut in wages to the arbitration of the Industrial Court. The Court gave an award disallowing any cut in wages and awarded dearness allowances on a sliding scale varying with the changes in the cost of living index for Jalgaon to the operatives in all the mills in the area with retrospective effect for twenty months.

Matters in connexion with the payment of dearness allowances to workers in Indian industries may be considered to have reached a climax about the middle of the year 1941 when the official cost of living index for working classes in Bombay City touched 122 for the month of June in that year. There was a marked tendency at that time for prices to rise still further and it appeared that the limit of 105 to 123 laid down by the Rangnekar Board of Conciliation for the payment by cotton mills in Bombay of a flat rate of dearness allowance of two annas for each day's work would soon be passed. The Government of Bombay took up the question of the revision of the rate of dearness allowance hitherto paid by the member mills of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, with the Association and, as a result of the discussions which followed, the Association fixed a sliding scale of allowances varying with fluctuations in the cost of living index between 124 and 143. The allowance was to be at Rs. 4-8-0 for 26 working days rising by successive stages of four annas and three annas for each rise of one point in the index to Rs. 9 for 26 working days when the index stood at 143. The Government of Bombay issued a comprehensive Press Note on the subject in August 1941 in the course of which they expressed the fervent hope that employers in all other industries in Bombay would fall into line with the Millowners' Association, Bombay, and pay dearness allowances to their workers accordingly. Between August 1941 and July 1945 the Millowners' Association, Bombay, revised their sliding scale of dearness allowances on several occasions, the last revision covering fluctuations in the index between 204 and 223 for which dearness allowances ranging from 23-8-0 to Rs. 28 per month of 26 working days were payable. The cost of living index for Bombay City for the month of April 1943, however, exceeded the limit of 223 and stood at 225. The Millowners' Association decided not to issue any further extensions of its sliding scale but to announce the amount of dearness allowance payable as against the cost of living index for any particular month as soon as the official figure for the index for that month is available. In accordance with this decision the dearness allowance due for the month of May 1945, was announced at Rs. 28-11-0 for 26 working days. It would be of interest to mention that the highest peak in the dearness allowances paid to cotton mill workers in Bombay City was reached in September 1944, when the index for the cost of living for that City reached 250 against which an amount of Rs. 34-6-0 for 26 working days was paid. Most large employers in the City of Bombay such as General Motors (India) Ltd., Messrs. Lever Brothers (India) Ltd., the Bombay Garage, the Soonderdas Saw Mills, Messrs. Godrej

and Boyce Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and a host of others are paying dearness allowances to their workers on the basis of the sliding scale of the Millowners' Association, Bombay. As the result of adjudication proceedings in a recent dispute between the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd., and its employees, the adjudicator (Mr. E. M. Nanavatty) awarded the Bombay Millowners' scale of dearness allowances to the employees of this company as well. A group of large engineering firms in Bombay such as Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, the Mazgaon Dock of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Messrs. Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ltd., and a few others have laid down a sliding scale of dearness allowances based on an increase of one per cent., over earnings from existing basic rates of pay for every rise of two points in the cost of living index for Bombay. The Silk and Art Silk Mills Association, the Bombay Gas Co., Ltd., has also adopted sliding scales of dearness allowances but the actual amounts paid are somewhat less than those adopted by the Millowners' Association, Bombay.

The highest rates of dearness allowances paid in India are those that obtained in cotton textile mills in Ahmedabad. In an earlier paragraph we have stated that in awarding an addition of one eleventhe of Rs. 3-8-0 for every rise of one point over the figure of the official cost of living index for Ahmedabad for the month of August 1939, the Industrial Court intended that cotton mill workers in that centre should be compensated to the extent of 66·67 per cent of the actual rise in the cost of living at any particular date. Part of the balance was to be made up by opening a number of cost price grain shops. These were started but great difficulties were experienced in connexion with their running and the Scheme was abandoned with the consent of the Industrial Court. In view, however, of the continued improvement in the condition of the cotton textile industry in India, the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association, successfully pressed a demand on the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association in the middle of the year 1941 for the uncompensated balance of 33·33 per cent in the rise of the cost of living at Ahmedabad to be made good to the workers and the two Associations reached a further agreement on the 12th August 1941 by virtue of which the dearness allowance for any particular month would be increased by 45 per cent with retrospective effect from July 1941. This agreement was ratified by the Industrial Court in an award dated 15th September 1941. It is of interest to observe that on the basis of this agreement the dearness allowance for cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad for the month of October 1943, amounted to as much as Rs. 77-0-9 for each individual worker. A petition filed by the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association in the Industrial Court in August 1943 for a substantial reduction in the quantum of dearness allowance payable to cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad on the ground that the profit making capacity of the industry had been considerably worsened during the year 1943 was rejected by the Court. The original award of the Industrial Court was based on a submission entered into between the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad. By virtue of one of the articles of that submission, the dearness allowances awarded by the Industrial Court were to be paid up to the end of the European war involving England and for a period of three months therafter if prices continued to be affected by war conditions. With the unconditional surrender of Germany on the 8th May 1945 the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association suspended the payment of dearness allowances in all member mills. The Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, thereupon filed a petition in the Industrial Court, Bombay, praying for a continuation of the payment of the dearness allowances on the existing scales for a period of three months up to 8th August 1945. The Industrial Court made an order accordingly. The Association further served another notice on the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association demanding a continuation of the payment of the existing scales of dearness allowances until such time as the Cost of Living Index for Ahmedabad reached the pre-war figure of 73. No decision had been reached in this matter by the time we went to Press.

Industrial workers in no centre in India outside Bombay and Ahmedabad are paid dearness allowances as high as those earned by cotton mill workers and others in these two centres. In the cotton mills in the Central Provinces and Berar, dearness allowances are paid on the basis of the recommendations made in the matter by the Mahalanobis and the Jayaratnam Committees according to which a uniform allowance of one pie per day of attendance for every rise of one point in the three-monthly moving average of the cost of living index for the centre concerned is paid to each worker. The Indian Jute Mills Association, in addition to the allowance of ten per cent of earnings which it had sanctioned for jute mills workers in Calcutta and Howrah with effect from November 1939 gave an additional flat rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per week per head with effect from 1st August 1942. This amenity allowance as it is called was later increased to Rs. 2 per head per week. In May, 1945, the dearness allowances paid by other large employers in Calcutta were as follows: Indian Engineering Association—flat rate of Rs. 9-8-0 per month; Calcutta Corporation Rs. 18 per month up to pay of Rs. 35 and Rs. 22 per month up to pay of Rs. 300; Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Ltd.—Rs. 14-8-0 per month with food concession of Rs. 7-8-0; Calcutta Tramways Co., Ltd.—Rs. 16 per month with food concession of Rs. 10; Bengal Telephones—Rs. 20 up to Rs. 35 with food concession of Rs. 20 according to Government rules, and the Oriental Gas Company Ltd.—Rs. 16 per month and food concession of Rs. 9-8 0. Profiting by the experience gained by employers in Bombay and Ahmedabad and with a view to check inflationary tendencies, the general practice adopted in Bengal for neutralising the effects of increasing dearness in prices has been to 'freeze' the dearness allowances granted in cash at the figures obtaining about August-September 1942 and to permit workers to obtain generous supplies of essential foodstuffs and necessaries of life at the prices obtaining for these articles at the dates when the dearness allowances in cash were frozen. Industrial employers in Bengal do not follow any fixed formula coupled up with

fluctuations in the cost of living in determining the dearness allowances which they have decided to pay.

A system of freezing has also been adopted in the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur. The allowances granted with effect from 1st August 1940 through the mediation of a Board of Conciliation were increased from 1st October, 1941. A further increase was effected from 1st October, 1942. Increase in the cost of living after that date was offset by providing food grains to workers at rates current in the month of October, 1942. The last revision in the scale of allowances was introduced from 1st May 1943, the rates being fixed as follows: Rs. 10 per month for those drawing less than Rs. 100 per month; Rs. 13 for those drawing between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 and Rs. 16 for those getting between Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 per month. Rationing was introduced in Jamshedpur with effect from 26th July 1944. Even with rationing the Company continues to bear the difference between the controlled prices of grains and those ruling in October 1942 under its compensatory food grains supply scheme.

As far as railway servants and employees in the industrial undertakings of the Central Government are concerned, the Government of India had fixed the following rates of dearness allowances with effect from 1st March 1944: (1) persons employed in the Cities of Bombay, Calcutta and Cawnpore on pay up to Rs. 250 per month to get Rs. 16 per month; (2) persons employed in other towns containing over 250,000 inhabitants on pay up to Rs. 200 per month to get Rs. 14 per month; (3) persons employed in towns of over 50,000 inhabitants but not more than 250,000 inhabitants whose pay was not more than Rs. 175 per month to get Rs. 11 per month; and (4) persons in all other places whose pay was not more than Rs. 150 per month to get Rs. 9 per month. All workers getting more than the maximum limits specified for the different areas but less than Rs. 266, Rs. 214, Rs. 186 and Rs. 159 per month respectively would be paid dearness allowances which would bring their total emoluments up to these amounts. These rates were revised on two occasions since then: (1) 1st July, 1944; and (2) in April 1945. The last revision was to take retrospective effect from 1st January, 1945. All Government servants have been broadly divided into two main groups: (*a*) 'Railway employees': and (*b*) 'Others'. 'Railway employees' have been grouped into four Zones, "X", "A", "B" and "C". These Zones correspond to the cities and towns described above. There is a further distinction between those having a pay of Rs. 40 per month and above and those getting below Rs. 40 per month. The rates in force in June 1945 were as follows: "X" Areas—Rs. 20 and Rs. 19 per month respectively for those drawing Rs. 40 per month and over and for those drawing under Rs. 40 per month or 17½ per cent. whichever is greater; "A" Areas—Rs. 19 and Rs. 17 per month respectively or the percentage as for "X" Areas; "B" Areas—Rs. 16 and Rs. 14 per month respectively or the percentage; and "C" Areas—Rs. 14 and Rs. 12 per month respectively or the percentage. 'Others' have been grouped into three Zones "A", "B" and "C" according to expensiveness in the cities, towns and areas concerned. The pay limits for those earning Rs. 40 and over also vary. The rates in force in June 1945 for 'Others' who include employees in Government industrial undertakings are as follows: "A" Areas—Rs. 20 per month for those whose pay is under Rs. 40 per month and Rs. 22 per month or 17½ per cent. of pay whichever may be greater for those drawing over Rs. 40 up to Rs. 250 per month; "B" Areas—Rs. 16 and Rs. 18 per month respectively as for "A" Areas but with an upper pay limit of Rs. 200; and "C" Areas—Rs. 14 and Rs. 16 per month respectively as for "A" Areas but with an upper pay limit of Rs. 150.

For the first time, the higher paid employees of Government were given a war allowance from 1st July 1944. Persons drawing upto Rs. 1,000 per month, if married, got 10 per cent. of their pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 50. Unmarried persons drawing up to Rs. 750 got 5 per cent. of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 30. With effect from 1st January, 1945, these allowances were increased to 17½ per cent. in the case of married persons drawing upto Rs. 1,500 per month and to 7½ per cent. in the case of single persons drawing upto Rs. 1,000, the minima in both cases remaining the same. In the case of married persons drawing above Rs. 1,500 and upto Rs. 2,000 per month a flat allowance of Rs. 263 has been allowed with marginal adjustment up to Rs. 2,263, *e.g.*, an officer drawing Rs. 2,150 per month would get a war allowance of Rs. 113 per month.

The Employers' Association of Northern India which covers jute mills, textile, woollen and leather factories and other employers in Northern India has recently adopted scales of dearness allowance which fluctuate with changes in the cost of living but whereas the Ahmedabad, Bombay and the Central Provinces and Berar schemes vary the allowances for every change of one point in the cost of living indexes for these centres, the scheme adopted by this Association keeps the allowances granted stationary for fluctuations within groups of 20 points. There is also another important difference. The sliding scales which apply to cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad, Bombay and in the C. P. and Berar give a uniform rate of dearness allowances to all workers irrespective of their pay. The Northern India scheme varies the rates of allowance according to income groups in different types of concerns. Thus, for fluctuations in the cost of living index between 161 and 180, jute mill workers getting under Rs. 14 per month, get an allowance of seven annas in the rupee of earnings; the group Rs. 14 but under Rs. 18 gets six annas in the rupee; Rs. 18 but under Rs. 24, five annas; Rs. 24 but under Rs. 30, 4¼ annas; Rs. 30 but under Rs. 75, four annas; and Rs. 75 and up to Rs. 150 gets three annas in the rupee of earnings. Workers in textile, woollen and leather factories are divided into seven categories as against six categories for jute mill workers.

Payment of dearness allowances in industrial concerns in Indian States is based mainly on the principles followed in the most adjacent large industrial towns in British India. Certain States, however,—notably Gwalior—entrusted the examination of the question of the quantum of the allowance which should be paid to Com-

mittees specially appointed for the purpose. In the year 1942, H.H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior appointed a Textile Labour Inquiry Commission comprising of officials and representatives of labour and Millowners in Gwalior State to find a suitable reply for labour complaints and Millowners' difficulties. According to the recommendations of the Commission, which have been given retrospective effect from 1st October 1943, an equal amount of dearness allowances is to be paid to all workers irrespective of their wages. The amount of dearness allowance payable will be reckoned every three months by relating it to the average of the cost of living index numbers for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur for the previous three months and by taking average index numbers as the index number for that month and the subsequent two months. The amount of the allowance would be arrived at by calculating it at the rate of annas three per unit of rise of the average number. Employees who, under existing arrangements, were getting an allowance in excess of the amount calculated at the flat rate would continue to draw the same higher rate of allowance and would be entitled to higher allowance only when the amount calculated at the flat rate exceeds their existing allowance.

Dearness Allowance Committee :— In pursuance of a decision reached at the Plenary Session of the Tripartite Labour Conference held on the 7th February 1943, the Hon'ble Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Member for Labour, as Chairman of the Conference, appointed a Committee to make recommendations on the general principles of fixing dearness allowance to employers in industrial concerns. The Committee consisted of Dr. Sir Theodore Gregory, D.Sc., Economic Adviser to the Government of India as Chairman, Mr. J. E. Pedley, C.I.E., M.C., I.C.S., Labour Commissioner, United Provinces, as Vice-Chairman and six members, namely : Mr. F. R. Bristee, I.C.S., and Mr. D. V. Rege, I.C.S., Labour Commissioners, Madras and the C.P. and Berar respectively ; Sir Shri Ram, New Delhi and Sir George Morton, Calcutta, representing employers and Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Bombay and Mr. B. Mookerjee, Calcutta, representing workers. This Committee submitted its report, which is being treated as a confidential document, to the Hon'ble the Labour Member early in the year 1944. The Report has been circulated to Provincial Governments and to important Federations of Employers' Associations and Trade Unions for an expression of their views.

We have endeavoured to give a brief outline of all the more important schemes of dearness allowances which were in operation for industrial workers in India as in May 1945. As will have been seen, there is little uniformity either in the method adopted or in the amounts of allowances actually given in any two centres of industry.

There appear to be two main schools of thought in this matter even outside industrialists. One school favours the cheap food policy : the other automatic increases based on cost of living indices however unreliable they may be for the purpose. The latter category, as a rule, also favours paying the men substantial bonuses. In the circumstances set out we regret our inability to give any more information on this subject.

DEMAND FOR PARTICIPATION IN WAR PROFITS.

During the period of the General Strike in cotton textile mills in the City of Bombay in 1940, the Government of Bombay had enquired of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, whether it was willing to give an undertaking to Government that the Millowners would be prepared to give a war bonus to their workers if increased profits were made by the industry as a result of war conditions, as soon as the extent of these profits had been determined. The Government of Bombay were aware of the increasing desire of textile workers to be given an adequate share in the improved trading conditions of the industry resulting from the war and they, therefore, took up the matter again with the Millowners' Association, Bombay, towards the end of the year 1941. As a result of these discussions, the Association decided that its Cotton Mill Members in the City and Island of Bombay should grant to their workers a cash bonus equivalent to 12½ per cent of, or two annas in the rupee on, their actual earnings (exclusive of dearness allowances) for the period 1st January to 31st December 1941. The Government of Bombay issued a Press Note on the subject on 3rd December 1941. In accordance with the decision reached a large majority of cotton mill-workers in Bombay received a bonus equivalent to about six weeks' pay in January 1942. For the year 1942, the Millowners' Association, Bombay, in consultation with the Government of Bombay, decided to pay to each permanent worker a bonus equivalent to one-sixth of the total earnings accruing to him from his basic rates of pay during the year in two equal instalments on the 23rd January and on the 21st March 1943 subject to the proviso that the name of the worker was on the muster roll of the Mill concerned on the 31st December 1942 and on each of the dates when each instalment of the bonus was paid. Substitute or *badli* workers, in addition to satisfying these conditions, were required to have put in 75 days' work during the year 1942 in order to earn the bonus. The Millowners' Association, Bombay, sanctioned similar bonuses for cotton mill-workers in Bombay for the years 1943 and 1944 and decided that all workers who had been retrenched during each year should also get the bonus provided that they entered into agreements with their employers regarding the terms of retrenchment. The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), early in the year 1944, sponsored a demand for a bonus equivalent to three months' wages to be payable in one lump sum without any conditions. It secured support from the workers of nearly 60 mills in Bombay for this demand and a number of intimations in the matter were sent to the Labour Officer, Bombay. Meetings were held in a large number of mills and a number of cases were taken into conciliation but the Millowners' Association refused to make any further concessions in the matter.

In August 1941 the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, put up a demand to the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association for an increase of 25 per cent. in wages. After prolonged and protracted negotiations and discussions, the two parties agreed to refer the matter to the Industrial Court on the basis of

an agreed settlement, according to which the Association agreed to grant for the whole of the year 1941 a bonus ranging from Rs. 2/4 to Rs. 10/8 per head for each month in 1941 to different categories of workers. In effect, cotton textile workers in the City of Ahmedabad received a bonus equivalent to that secured by their confreres in Bombay. The award of the Industrial Court in this matter has been reproduced at pages 374 to 378 of the December 1941 issue of the *Labour Gazette*. For the years 1942 and 1943, the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association decided to pay a bonus roughly equivalent to two and a half months' wages from basic rates of pay to all permanent and substitute workers employed in Cotton Mills in Ahmedabad. The bonus for the year 1943 was, in addition, to be paid without any conditions.

As far as the bonus for the year 1944 was concerned, the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, served a notice of change under the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938, on the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association demanding a bonus equivalent to four months' wages. The matter was taken into conciliation. During the conciliation proceedings before the Chief Conciliator, the Textile Labour Association expressed its willingness to accept a bonus equivalent to three months' wages but the Millowners would not agree and the conciliation proceedings, therefore, failed. On the publication of the Chief Conciliator's report, the Textile Labour Association served a notice of a general strike in Cotton Mills in Ahmedabad on this issue. The Government of Bombay, thereupon, under the powers vested in them under section 49A of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act referred this dispute to the compulsory arbitration of the Industrial Court, Bombay. One mill in Ahmedabad, acting on behalf of itself and other member mills of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, filed an application in the Bombay High Court praying for the setting aside of the Government order on the ground that 'bonus' is not a part of wages and is not an industrial matter within the meaning of the Act. The Court dismissed the petition on the ground that the parties were outside its original Jurisdiction.

Since the beginning of the year 1942, hundreds of disputes have arisen all over India in connexion with demands made by industrial workers for the payment of war bonuses similar to those paid to cotton mill workers in Bombay and Ahmedabad. Labour Departments of the Provincial Governments have been inundated with requests for mediation in the matter. Anticipating trouble, many employers announced their intention to pay such bonuses before demands for them were put up to them by their workers. A number of others agreed to do so immediately on intervention in the matter by Government Conciliators. In a large number of other cases where the employers were at first adamant on not conceding this demand, the workers, insistent on equal treatment in the matter, resorted to direct action. In the vast majority of the cases where strikes occurred on this issue, the employers were compelled to climb down and to pay the bonus asked for. In some cases where demands for a war bonus were linked up with several other demands, the disputes were referred by the Provincial Governments concerned to adjudication under Rule 81A of the Defence of India Rules. No exact information is available with regard to the number of concerns which have paid war bonuses but it may be safely asserted that most of the leading firms or organisations in India have paid or sanctioned the payment, by their members, of a bonus equivalent to one to two months' pay to their workers. It would be of interest, however, to mention that all Cotton Mills in the Central Provinces and Berar and in Indore State and the majority of the mills affiliated to the Employers' Association of Northern India paid bonuses for the years 1943 and 1944 which were equivalent to 25 per cent. of the earnings of the workers during each year from basic rates of pay.

CREATION OF NATIONAL SERVICE LABOUR TRIBUNALS.

With the object of taking power to require industrial undertakings, including mines, in India to release technical personnel for employment in factories under the Crown or declared to be engaged on work of national importance, the Governor-General promulgated the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance, 1940, on the 28th June 1940. This Ordinance was amended by three further Amending Ordinances issued in September 1940, in January 1942 and in July 1943. The term 'technical personnel' includes persons over the age of 17 and under the age of 50 years and employed in the capacities enumerated in the Schedule attached to the Ordinance. These are divided into three groups: (1) Managerial Staff; (2) Supervisory Staff; and (3) Skilled and Semi-skilled trades. The first includes Works Managers, aircraft pilots, and all kinds of Engineers; the second, foremen, inspectors, chargemen and *maistries*; whilst the third group includes almost all occupations in the engineering, electrical, wood and chemical trades; photo-litho operators, process photographers, lithographers and litho-printers; rope workers, riggers and slingers; motormen and petrol mechanics; and bricklayers and brick moulders. All 'technical personnel' who are British Indian subjects or Asiatic immigrants from Malaya, Burma, Nepal and Portuguese and French India and who are over the age of 17 and under the age of 50 are, under heavy penalties for default, liable, when called upon to do so, to undertake employment in the National Service.

The Central Government has power to declare any factory which is engaged in the production of munitions or other war supplies or in work which is likely to assist the efficient prosecution of the war to be a factory engaged on work of national importance and on the declaration of a factory as such it becomes a "notified factory."

The Ordinance gives powers to the Central Government to constitute for such areas and in such places as it thinks fit National Service Labour Tribunals to exercise such functions as have been assigned to them by the Ordinance. Each Tribunal is to consist of a Chairman and not less than two other members all of whom must be servants of the Crown; it has the right to associate with itself in its deliberations such other persons as it thinks fit. Every 'notified factory' has the right to apply to a Tribunal

or to the Central Government for technical personnel. An important function of a Tribunal is, therefore, to find the necessary personnel for such notified factory. With this object in view, National Service Labour Tribunals have been given power to ascertain particulars of the technical personnel employed in all industrial undertakings, the suitability of such personnel for employment in national service and the capacity of the undertaking to release such personnel or any part thereof for such employment. In order to enable the Tribunals to discharge these functions they have been given all the powers of Civil Courts for enforcing the attendance of witnesses, production of documents, recording of evidence on oath, etc., and also wide powers of inspection and the carrying out of trade tests. The Tribunals can call upon the management of any industrial undertaking to release such technical personnel as it may specify, direct any person listed as 'technical personnel' to undertake employment in the national service within its jurisdiction or in any factory or technical posts under the Crown in any part of British India, direct such persons to submit themselves to tests of their technical skill and they can lay down the terms of service of such persons subject to such conditions as may be prescribed. Such persons cannot leave or be discharged from their employment without the previous permission in writing of the Tribunal in whose jurisdiction they are working. Correspondingly, no employer in any industrial undertaking can discharge or dismiss any person so classified without previously obtaining the permission in writing of the Tribunal except in cases of medical unfitness, gross insubordination, habitual absence from work, serious misconduct or adverse police report. In such cases however, the employer has to give notice to the Tribunal within 24 hours of the discharge or dismissal. This amendment, enacted in July 1943, makes an important departure from the previous provisions of the Ordinance and places both the employers and technical personnel on an equal footing. Before the amendment, while technical personnel had to obtain the previous permission in writing of the Tribunal for leaving his employment, an industrial undertaking could discharge or dismiss any technical personnel by giving 15 days' notice of such intention to the Tribunal.

Once a notified factory applies to a Tribunal or to the Central Government for technical personnel it is obligatory for such concern to take into employment such personnel as may be sent to it and on such terms and conditions as the Tribunal or the Central Government may direct. Appeals against the decisions of a Tribunal lie with the Central Government.

No person employed in any industrial establishment which is either a notified factory or a factory which has sought the protection of the National Service Labour Tribunal against the exodus of technical personnel under Section 13 of the Ordinance who is classified under one of the capacities included in the Schedule annexed to the Ordinance can leave his employment unless he has previously obtained the permission in writing of the Tribunal. Correspondingly, no employer in any industrial undertaking can discharge, dismiss or release any person so classified unless he has given 15 days' notice of such intention to the Tribunal.

Whereas a Tribunal can control the engagement of technical personnel by industrial undertakings in such manner as it thinks fit, the Government of India alone has the power to transfer technical personnel from one notified factory to another. Similarly, no technical personnel employed in a training establishment or in a technical post under the Crown can be discharged from or leave his employment unless the head of the establishment concerned has previously obtained the permission in writing of the Central Government. All employers in non-notified factories are compelled to reinstate men who may be returned to their original posts on the same terms as obtained when their services were first requisitioned but these may be modified or compensation given on and after appeal to a Tribunal.

Penalties of imprisonment up to six months and a fine up to Rs. 1,000 are provided for infringements of the Ordinance.

Each Tribunal has attached to it a local Advisory Committee consisting of representatives of employers and labour. The Chairman of the Tribunal is the Chairman of the Advisory Committee. The Committee is purely advisory and advises the Tribunal on matters of general policy affecting employers and labour and arising out of the administration of the Ordinance.

The names of the Chairmen of and the addresses of the offices of the ten National Service Labour Tribunals which have been so far constituted in the various Provinces in India are as follows: —

1. Bengal: A. Hughes, O.B.E., I.C.S., Dewar House, 13, Hare Street, Calcutta.
2. Bombay: D. R. Pradhan, I.C.S., Hasan Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street, Bombay.
3. Madras: V. Ramakrishna, I.C.S., Office of the Labour Commissioner, Madras.
4. United Provinces (also for Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara): E. Ahmed Shah, M.A., B.Litt. (Oxon.), M.L.C., Office of the Labour Commissioner, Cawnpore.
5. Punjab (also for the North-West Frontier Province): Khan Bahadur Malik Noor Mohammad Khan, M.A., LL.B., Office of the Punjab and N.-W. F. Province Joint Public Service Commission.
6. Sind (also for Baluchistan): A. P. Le Mesurier, I.C.S., Office of the Commissioner of Labour, Sind Secretariat, Karachi.
7. Central Provinces and Berar: Sardar Bahadur Ishar Singh, Labour Commissioner, C. P. and Berar, Civil Secretariat Building, Nagpur.
8. Bihar and Orissa: S. R. Bose, I.C.S., Office of the Labour Commissioner, Bihar, Patna.
9. Assam: A. S. Ramchandran Pillai, B.A., Office of the Controller of Emigrant Labour, Shillong.
10. Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara: Lt.-Col. the Rev. J. E. Chatterjee, M.A., D.Litt., Vice-Chancellor, Agra University, Delhi.

Several Conferences of Chairmen of National Service Labour Tribunals have been held at New Delhi with a view to pool experience and decide on the methods likely to lead to greater efficiency and utility of the Tribunals. It would be of interest to mention that after the second of these Conferences held in November, 1941, the appointments of the Chairmen of the Bengal, the Bombay and the Madras Tribunals have been converted into full time jobs.

An Ordinance, (No. XLVII of 1944) to amend the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance, 1940, was promulgated by the Central Government on 7th October 1944. The amending Ordinance brings ships registered in British India under the Merchant Shipping Act 1894, within the purview of the parent Ordinance and enables Government to deal with them as if they were factories. National Service Labour Tribunals constituted under the Ordinance are now empowered to direct suitably qualified officers to undertake employment in any shipping company or under port trusts and call upon shipping companies to release any of their officers who may be surplus to their requirements and to direct the latter to take up national service elsewhere.

TECHNICAL TRAINING SCHEME.

About the end of the year 1940, the Government of India instituted a Technical Training Scheme designed to provide for the intensive training of a large number of skilled tradesmen required for the technical branches of the Defence Services and for ordnance and munitions factories. When the scheme was first initiated the number of persons to be trained was fixed at 15,000. This was increased to 44,600. The scheme covers not only special technical institutions which have been expressly opened for this purpose but also a large number of existing factories and workshops. The total number of training centres in India as at 30th April, 1945, was 163 of which 30 were in Madras, 25 in bengal, 14 in the Province of Bombay and 23 in Indian States. The actual number of trainees at all these centres at that date was 21,266 out of a possible capacity of 30,096 seats. The total number of trainees who had passed out of the various training centres since the scheme was first started up to 30th April, 1945, was 80,352. These were disposed of as follows: Indian Army, 69,592; Royal Indian Navy, 6,100; Indian Air Force, 1,940; Ordnance Factories, 4,125; Civil Industry, 3,890; and Civil Pioneer Force, 195.

The qualifications required of candidates are that they must be between the ages of 17 and 80, they must conform to certain standards of height and physical fitness and, as a general rule, they must be literate. The extent of the knowledge of English required varies according to the trades for which they desire to be trained. The maximum duration of training is one year but trainees are passed out as soon as they are able to pass the tests laid down by Government. Candidates for technical training are ordinarily selected by the National Service Labour Tribunals and Selection Committees appointed for each District, to whom application has to be made. Selected candidates receive T. A. from home to the centres to which they are posted and also from the centres to places of employment if they are 'placed' on the conclusion of the training. Placement is not guaranteed. Every selected candidate has to enter into an undertaking to accept any employment that may be offered to him under the Crown either in India or overseas, and the parent or guardian of such person has to enter into an agreement with Government to refund all expenses incurred on his training in the event of his failing to carry out the undertaking.

Not only is training in all centres given free of charge, but during their training all candidates receive generous stipends which vary according as to whether they are matriculates or not and which are varied from time to time according to dearness plus free medical treatment. All trainees are entitled to the benefits provided under the Workmen's Compensation Acts. On selection, a trainee is posted to a Civil or a Civ.-Mil. (Civil-Military) Centre. After a period of two months trainees in a Civil Centre as are willing to enrol in the Defence Services are enrolled and transferred to a Civ.-Mil. Centre where he remains until he passes certain trade tests. He is then drafted into one of the services on a minimum salary which varies. All drafted men are entitled to free board and lodging, clothing and medical attendance. Men sent overseas are entitled to an expatriation allowance and *batta* if authorised. Promotions depend on efficiency. A scheme has recently been adopted to enable technical personnel directed to take up employment in the national service at distant places to visit their homes once a year at Government cost. Persons who have completed 12 months' national service who have not taken their families to place of work, who are 100 miles or more from their homes and who are in receipt of pay not exceeding Rs. 200 per month are allowed actual rail fare and/or charges of road journey from place of work to home and back.

At the earlier stages of the scheme efficiency was, to some extent, sacrificed to speed. Recent policy has tended towards concentration on the improvement of training and the production of a better article in somewhat smaller numbers. Regular trade testing panels have now been formed at most headquarter centres. With a view to improving the training standards of instructors, classes for instructors have also been started in all training centres. Hindustani is being taught with the object to universalise training in this language throughout the country. Recruitment of a better type of trainee is being effected by requiring candidates seeking admission to training centres to pass intelligence tests on the lines of the psychology tests given in other countries. A measure adopted to improve the physical standard of the trainees is to give shark oil at the rate of two teaspoonfuls a day to underdeveloped men. A total quantity of 48,000 lbs. of this oil was bought from the Government of Madras for this purpose. In order to enable trainees who have not passed the prescribed trade tests qualifying for industrial employment at the date of conclusion of hostilities, the Government of India have decided to continue their technical training scheme on a diminishing basis for a period of 18 months after the War.

Trainees will continue to receive free instruction and the usual stipends and concessions. A New Instrument Mechanics Training Centre was started at Hindupur near Bangalore with 275 seats in the year 1944 for training boys in the manufacture of precision tools which at one time was considered unsuitable for India. The trade is open to young men who have reached Matriculation Standard and are between the ages of 17½ and 30. They are trained under the guidance of a British expert. Trainees get a scholarship of Rs. 59-4-0 per month with free food, lodging and clothes.

The Technical Training Scheme has demonstrated that, with intensive training semi-skilled men can be trained for all industries and that the standard of such men, after from six to eight months' training, is at least up to, if not above, the standard reached under ordinary peace-time apprenticeship schemes of two to three years' duration. The Government of India felt that if the training imparted under the Technical Training Scheme is supplemented by further 'biassed' training, the final product would be more acceptable to employers. With a view to adjust the scheme to the wartime needs of civil industry they decided to set up an Advisory Committee whose functions are (1) to review the existing methods and syllabuses of training under the Scheme and to advise how it should be adjusted to meet the present day-needs of industry; and (2) to advise Government as to how Govt. trainees may be utilised for dilution and upgrading so that skilled and highly skilled men can be released for more important jobs which the less skilled men are unable to perform. Two new junctions were allotted to this Advisory Committee early in the year 1945: (1) to find employment for trainees who will be discharged from the army when the war is over and for those who will be completing the prescribed courses of training; and (2) to revise the scheme of technical training as a part of the post-war plan of industrial reconstruction with a view to make it serve fully and completely the present-day needs of civil industry. This Committee consists of six representatives of private engineering employers, two of Labour, one representative each of the Railway Board, the Ordnance factories and the ship-building industry and two senior Chairmen of the National Services Labour Tribunal. The Addl. Secretary in the Labour Department is the Chairman and the Director of Training, Department of Labour, is the Vice-Chairman of the Committee. At a recent meeting of this Committee held in Bombay in February, 1945, it was decided to start a training scheme designed to train craftsmen for the post-war needs of civil industry in India and to aim at a national system of training including a National Certificate of Craftsmanship on the completion of training.

The immense possibilities which the Technical Training Scheme holds for Indian youth and the industrialisation of the country after the War have not yet been realised in India. Skilled workers are at any time an asset of great value to a nation and it is generally admitted that one of the most serious setbacks to the development of Indian industries in the past has been the absence of trained workers. With the outbreak of War and the vital importance which mechanisation quickly assumed, the number of skilled workers which a nation or a group of nations can produce has become the key to victory or defeat. Skilled workers are required not only for the production of tanks, guns and munitions but also for their maintenance and repair in the field. It is to meet this need and also to build up an army of skilled workers which after the war will enable India to compete on equal terms with other highly industrialised countries that the Technical Training Scheme of the Government of India has been devised.

It would be of interest to observe that with a view to secure an adequate supply of technical personnel to meet the demands of the administrative services and industrial development in the country in the post-war period, the Government of India have appointed a Special Committee with N. R. Sarkar as Chairman to consider the question of the establishment of a high grade technological institute in India possibly on the lines of the M.T.T. to provide advanced instruction and training in technology.

The number of technicians trained under the scheme and supplied to the Defence Services up to 31st October 1945 was 83,867. More than 100,000 trained men have passed through the Training Centres during the five years of the operation of the scheme. With the termination of the war, however, the recruitment of trainees under the Scheme has ceased.

THE BEVIN TRAINING SCHEME.

In November, 1940, Mr. Ernest Bevin, the British Minister of Labour, made a statement in the House of Commons regarding a scheme which he proposed to put into effect for training Indian workers in factories and workshops in England. The object of the scheme was to accelerate munitions production in India and, at the same time, to inculcate in the men an appreciation of British methods of industrial co-operation between employers and workers and the value of sound trade union principles. Details of the proposed scheme were published by the Government of India in December 1940.

Candidates for the scheme are chosen from the working classes, preferably from among men of the Engineering trades, *e.g.*, fitters, turners, millers and grinders drawing wages of Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 per month. Candidates must have had three years' experience of factory work and have given promise of intelligence and adaptability. They might be married or single but they should be young and not below the age of 18, healthy, intelligent, able to read, write and do simple calculations and possess manual dexterity and some knowledge of English. Preference is to be given to persons who are likely to be adaptable to conditions in England and especially to those who are prepared to mix and are least likely to raise difficulties over food which is on the English style and not on a caste or communal basis. In August, 1944, the Government of India relaxed the condition of three years' workshop experience and gave eligibility for inclusion in the Scheme also to men trained under the Technical Training Scheme. Every batch to be sent to England would include 15 ex-trainees provided they had passed the prescribed trade test and had acquired at least one year's practical workshop experience in a factory engaged on work connected

with the war. Of these 15 ex-trainees, 10 would be from Ordnance Factories and 5 from civil industry. The selection of candidates is made by the National Service Labour Tribunals. All selected candidates have to produce certificates of recent vaccination and pass strict medical tests particularly to show that they are free from any kind of tubercular trouble.

The courses of training cover engineering occupations mainly, *e.g.*, fitting and machine operating and ordinarily last for nine months for aircraft trainees and eight months for others. For the first two months the trainees work at a special training centre at Letchworth where they receive elementary training and instruction in English and get time to become acclimatized. They are then placed in groups with selected employers in factories where they receive training side by side with British workmen. For the first month after the arrival of a batch of candidates in England, they are accommodated in a hostel run on English lines under a carefully selected manager after which they are lodged with selected British families.

All selected candidates receive travelling allowances (inter class fares plus Re. 1 per day for subsistence allowance) to port of embarkation and from port of disembarkation on return, free return passage and food on the journey to and from the United Kingdom, a subsistence allowance of Rs. 30 per month for the whole period of journey from home to England and back to home, the necessary warm outfit in India plus an allowance in the United Kingdom for the purchase of suitable clothing. The allowances in England are : (*a*) during preliminary training—free boarding and lodging in a special hostel plus pocket money at the rate of 11½ shillings per week ; (*b*) during subsequent training wages at 64 shillings a week out of which he is required to pay 31 shillings per week for his board and lodging. In addition to the above, a separation allowance of Rs. 44 per month is paid in India to the family of a married man.

On their return to India, the services of the trainees are at the disposal of the National Service Labour Tribunals originally concerned with their selection and these Tribunals decide how best their services can be utilised, but no guarantee of employment is given. A settling allowance of Rs. 40 is paid to each trainee on his return to India after training to enable him to settle down.

By the end of May 1945, thirteen batches had been selected and sent to the United Kingdom. Of these, six batches were of 50 men each, one of 54, one of 55, one of 73, one of 74, one of 75, one of 78, and one of 79 men. Among the 788 candidates so far selected, 139 were from Madras, 161 from Bombay, 192 from Bengal, 98 from the United Provinces, 89 from Bihar and Orissa, 19 from Delhi, 43 from the Central Provinces and Berar, 29 from Sind and 14 from Assam. Commencing from 1943 the scheme has been extended to Indian States as well. It is of interest to mention that Their Majesties the King and the Queen paid two visits to Letchworth, the British Government Training Centre at which the Bevin Boys are trained and that Their Majesties spoke to all the Indian trainees who were there at the time. By the time we went to Press eleven batches comprising 643 trainees in all had returned to India. It is a remarkable fact that there has not been a single mishap in sending and bringing these boys to and from England by sea and that all the boys have gone and come back safely. On return, the trainees are trade tested by a special Board of Examiners appointed by the Government of India and if found suitable are posted as Supervisors in Ordnance factories or as Instructors at the Technical Training Centres on salaries which are about double or more than what they were getting before they left India.

It is computed that there has been an average increase of 227 per cent. in the earnings of Bevin Boys who have returned to India after completing their training in the United Kingdom. Four whose previous salaries were between Rs. 40 and Rs. 70 per month are now Commissioned Officers in the Corps of Indian Engineers at a starting salary of Rs. 445 per month. A fitter from Punjab who used to earn Rs. 70 per month is now an Asst. Inspecting Officer in the Indian Stores Department on Rs. 350 per month. More than 160 men are holding supervisory jobs on salaries ranging from Rs. 75 to Rs. 385 per month. One Bevin trainee has secured an appointment as a general foreman with a Bombay firm on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per month. The returned Bevin Boys are not only providing a nucleus of skilled workers who are furthering the war effort but who are also helping the industrial progress of India.

MAINTENANCE OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES.

As a consequence of the entry of Japan into the War, the danger had arisen of persons in India abandoning their employment or leaving certain areas. If this fear were to materialise it would be impossible to maintain certain services essential for the public safety, the maintenance of public order, the efficient prosecution of the war or the maintenance of supplies or services necessary for the life of the community. In order to avoid such a danger, the Governor General, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1935, promulgated an Ordinance called the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance, 1941. This Ordinance applies to all employment under the Crown and to any employment or class of employment which the Central or a Provincial Government declares to be an employment for the purposes of the Ordinance. When once any employment in any particular area has been "declared", no person engaged in that employment is permitted to depart outside of that area. Any person in an employment which has been "declared" who disobeys any lawful order given to him in the course of such employment, or without reasonable excuse abandons such employment or absents himself from work, or departs from any area specified in the declaration without the consent of the authority making that order, and any employer of a person engaged in an employment which has been "declared" who, without

reasonable cause, discontinues the employment of such person or by closing an establishment in which such person is engaged, causes the discontinuance of his employment is guilty of an offence under the Ordinance. Penalties for infringement are imprisonment up to one year with additional liability to a fine. Courts can only take cognizance of offences under this Ordinance upon receipt of complaints made in writing by a person authorised in this behalf by the Central or a Provincial Government. Both the Central Government and the Provincial Governments with the previous sanction of the Central Government have the power to make rules regulating or empowering a specified authority to regulate the wages and other conditions of employment of persons in an employment which has been "declared" by this Ordinance. When any direction regulating wages or conditions of service have been given by an authority empowered by such rules to give them, any person failing to comply therewith is guilty of an offence under the Ordinance. The Governments of Bengal, Orissa and U.P. have framed rules under Section 6(1) of the Ordinance. The Labour Commissioners in Bengal and U. P. and the District Magistrates in Orissa have been empowered under the rules to regulate wages and conditions of service generally. In Assam, the Controller of Emigrant Labour and Labour Commissioner has been authorised for the purpose.

Both the Central Government and many of the Provincial Governments in India have issued notifications under the above Ordinance "declaring" many essential services such as railways, oil and fuel installations port trusts and dockyards, municipalities, gas and electricity producing plants, telephone systems, certain banks, *et cetera*, as employments to which this Ordinance has been made applicable. No such declarations have, however, been made by the Governments of the Central Provinces and Berar, the Punjab, the N. W. Frontier Province and Orissa or by the centrally administered areas other than Delhi and Baluchistan. The number of prosecutions launched under the Ordinance up to about the end of February 1945 amounted to over 3,000. The very large majority of these cases were of Government servants.

CREATION OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN INDIA.

When the National Service Labour Tribunals were established under the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance, it was the intention that they should gradually assume the role of employment exchanges for technical personnel. This they had been doing but the statutory powers given to Tribunals to fix wages and terms of service and to compel an employer to give up an employee and an employee to take up employment in the national service have distinguished them from the voluntary employment exchanges commonly met with in other countries. The exacting needs of war made it necessary for the Tribunals to have these statutory powers and they served their purpose. As the war progressed it was felt necessary to look ahead and to build up an employment organisation which would be in a position to deal with the registration and voluntary placement of the many skilled and semi-skilled workmen who would be thrown out of employment on the termination of hostilities. The Tribunals had gained much experience of the requirements of employers and the placement of labour and it was therefore decided to use these organisations in the first instance for the setting up of voluntary employment exchanges for skilled and semi-skilled personnel. Employment exchanges for technical personnel were accordingly established at Calcutta, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Madras, Cawnpore, Lahore, Nagpur and Delhi with effect from the beginning of the year 1944 and at Dhanbad and Karachi later on in the year. These Exchanges were, for the time being, placed under the control of the local National Service Labour Tribunals. It is the intention of the Government of India to open up 71 employment Exchanges in all in India by the end of February, 1946. For example, there will be five more Exchanges in the Province of Bombay in addition to those at Bombay and Ahmedabad. These will be located in the Parel and in the Docks' areas in the City of Bombay and in Poona, Sholapur and Hubli. In addition to the one at Cawnpore, there will be seven more Exchanges in the United Provinces at Agra, Bareilly, Meerut, Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Allahabad and Benares.

It is proposed that the new net-work of Employment Exchanges should be as follows:—

Central Exchange	1
Regional Exchanges	9
Special Exchanges for Naval and Aircraft respectively	2
Sub-regional Exchanges	59
	71

There will also be one Employment Information Bureau in each area covering 1,000 demobilised persons.

Objects and Methods of Work.—(i) Each exchange provides a place where information is collected and furnished to the public in respect of employers who desire to engage technical personnel and personnel who seek employment; (ii) information obtained from employers regarding vacancies is recorded on "order cards" for vacancies which are maintained on the card index system; (iii) information obtained from persons seeking employment is recorded on individual card index envelopes which are filed on the card index system. Each such envelope forms the file for the correspondence relating to the individual concerned; (iv) employers are encouraged to apply to the employment exchanges for any technical personnel they require and the exchanges place suitable applicants in touch with employers. Employers are not required to accept candidates sent to them by the exchanges if they do not wish to do so but in such cases they are required to give their reasons for not accepting the candidates. For this purpose each recommended candidate is supplied with an identification card addressed to the employer to which a pre-paid reply card is attached. On the pre-paid card there are entries to enable the employer to state if the candidate has been employed and if he has not

been employed the reasons therefor; and (v) the exchanges have no concern with the wages and terms of service of the men they supply. These are to be settled between the applicant for employment and the employer and once a man has been engaged the exchange has no further concern with him.

Classes of Workers Covered.—For the present, employment exchanges have been asked to deal with all classes of technical personnel as defined in section 2 of the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance but in the first instance the benefit of the exchanges were to be extended only to unemployed technical personnel who were drawing a wage of Re. 1 per day or more when last employed. It is hoped, in the near future to grade persons belonging to each occupation on the basis of their skill and duties and responsibilities which they are capable of discharging, but for the present the following gradation on a wage basis has been laid down: *Grade I* ' person in receipt of Rs. 2 per day and over in the cities of Bombay and Calcutta and their suburbs and Rs. 1-8-0 per day and over in other areas. These are further classified as 'supervisory staff', '*mistries* or master tradesmen' or 'operatives' according to the nature of their duties; *Grade II*: persons in receipt of Rs. 1-8-0 and over but less than Rs. 2 per day in the cities of Bombay and Calcutta and their suburbs and Re. 1 and over but less than Rs. 1-8-0 per day in other areas; and *Grade III*: persons in receipt of wages below Rs. 1-8-0 per day in the cities of Bombay and Calcutta and their suburbs, and below Re. 1 per day in other areas. Exchanges will not at present register tradesmen belonging to grade III and managerial grades. Clear definitions have been framed giving the classifications of the different classes of technical personnel covered. Unemployed technical personnel are being encouraged to register with the employment exchanges but registration is not compulsory. Employment exchanges also deal with ex-Servicemen. In order to look after their interests an Army Officer has been appointed in each exchange with the status of Joint Manager of the Exchange.

Statutory Obligations of Employers.—Though employers are *not required* to fill vacancies only by the acceptance of candidates sent by the exchanges, they are required to notify the exchanges of all vacancies for technical personnel in their establishments (other than those reserved for their own apprentices) as they occur and to furnish monthly reports to the exchanges as to how the vacancies have been filled. Every industrial undertaking is also required to issue to any technical personnel discharged, dismissed or released by it or permitted by the Tribunal to leave their employment a service certificate in Form O of the forms prescribed by the National Service (Technical Personnel) Rules, or if the employee is already in possession of such a certificate to make such additions to the certificate as will bring it up to date.

Management.—Each exchange is managed by a Manager who is appointed by the Tribunal and who is generally the Tribunal's Technical Inspector. The Manager has sufficient technical qualifications and experience to enable him to appreciate the requirements of industry generally and the special requirements of his particular locality and it is his duty to maintain close contact with employers and local bodies and assist them to secure the personnel they require. It is also the duty of the Manager to deal sympathetically and tactfully with technical personnel who visit the exchange in order to register themselves. Each Manager is assisted by a representative of the Army, a clerical staff, the strength of which depends on the volume of work to be dealt with from time to time and where the activities of the exchange justify it by a Tradesman Supervisor for carrying out trade tests in the main engineering trades. Where difficulties arise over the administration of an exchange they are to be placed before a committee consisting of the Chairman of the National Service Labour Tribunal (President), the Manager and the Army representative (if any) for solution.

Employment Committees.—Each employment exchange has attached to it a local Employment Committee consisting of representatives of employers, and labour, 1 representative of the Provincial Government and 1 Army representative. The Chairman of each Employment Committee is elected by the members themselves. The Employment Committee advises on all matters affecting the working of the exchange, including the general aspects of the problem of placement of personnel. The Committee does not however concern itself with individual cases.

Central Exchange.—A Central Employment Exchange has been opened in the Labour Department of the Central Government at Simla. The functions of this exchange are to issue general directions when required and to co-ordinate the needs of the different provinces and ensure that no province goes short of skilled or semi-skilled labour while there is a surplus in any other province. For this purpose each employment exchange has to send a weekly report to the central exchange giving a brief outline of the needs and surpluses of the area in its charge. The Central Exchange will not register unemployed personnel nor will it accept orders from private employers but it will accept orders from employing Department of the Government of India or their attached and subordinate offices which find it impracticable to place orders on any particular Exchange or Exchanges.

Manner in which the Exchanges are operating.—Workmen wishing to register themselves at an employment exchange are asked by the exchange staff to supply such particulars about themselves as age, technical education and experience, willingness to serve away from their homes, etc. This information is recorded on specially designed envelopes, within which is placed any other correspondence which may later develop in regard to the individual's placement. On registration, each workman is given an identity card containing his registered number, address, identification marks, signature or thumb impression and trade. To make identification easier, the identity card may also bear a photograph. Employers may notify vacancies to the exchange in person, by telephone, or on a specially prepared form which may be obtained from the exchange manager. It is not incumbent on employers to supply all the information as in the application form, but evidently, the more detailed are the particulars supplied, the easier it

will be for the exchange staff to submit the right type of personnel. Particulars about vacancies are also recorded on envelopes, and these as well as the envelopes containing information about workmen in need of employment are maintained on the card index system. Each envelope forms a complete record in itself. When a vacancy is notified, the exchange staff goes through its records and selects the most suitable person or persons and directs them to interview the employer. Persons so directed are supplied with introduction cards to be presented to the employer at the time of interview. A duplicate of this card is sent simultaneously to the employer. The form sent to the employer has space in which the employer is requested to state whether the candidates appeared for interview, whether they were taken into employment and if so on what wages, and if rejected, the reason therefor. When an exchange finds that it cannot fill a vacancy locally or place a certain workman, it will notify the fact with full particulars of the vacancy or workman to the Central Exchange, Simla, for circulation to other exchanges. Detailed information is not available regarding the members of registrations at and placements from all the Employment Exchanges which have so far been opened in India but it is of interest to note that these figures for the Exchange in Bombay amounted to 6,337 and 3,521 respectively since the Exchange was opened early in 1944 up to the 31st May, 1945.

The following table contains the latest available information regarding registrations and placements by Employment Exchanges. These figures are, however, somewhat incomplete because they do not contain information relating to Bengal, Bombay, Madras and Orissa :

Month.	No. of Employment Exchanges submitting returns.	Total Registration.	Placing during the month.	Total Vacancies.	Vacancies cancelled.	Vacancies outstanding at the end of the month.
July	10	8,713	1,420	11,205	1,621	8,697
August	10	9,688	1,175	13,485	2,650	10,245
September ..	10	10,922	893	14,257	4,304	9,366
October	13	16,150	1,132	13,562	2,358	10,396
November	14	19,293	1,057	16,755	2,903	12,850
December	18	23,954	1,476	20,428	2,914	16,366

CREATION OF A STATUTORY COAL MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND.

With a view to meet expenditure incurred in connection with measures which in the opinion of the Government of India are necessary or expedient to promote the welfare of labour employed in the coal mining industry, the Government of India, under the powers conferred by Section 72 of the Government of India Act, promulgated the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Ordinance, 1944, on the 31st January 1944. By virtue of Section 4 of this Ordinance, a Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund has been created which will derive its revenue from a cess or a duty of excise at such rate, not less than one anna nor more than four annas per ton, as may from time to time be fixed by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette. Specified classes of coal or soft coke may be exempted from this duty. The principal objects for which this fund will be utilised are defined in the Ordinance. These are : (1) the improvement of standards of living, including housing and nutrition, the amelioration of social conditions and the provision of recreational facilities for the benefit of the labour employed in the coal mining industry ; (2) the provision of transport to and from work ; (3) the provision of improvement of educational facilities ; (4) the provision of improvement of supplies of water ; and (5) the improvement of public health and sanitation, the prevention of disease, the provision of medical facilities and the improvement of existing medical facilities. The Ordinance makes provision for the appointment of an Advisory Committee consisting of Government Officers and equal numbers of members representing colliery owners and workers employed in the coal mining industry of whom one has to be a woman and it contemplates the appointment of Welfare Administrators, Inspectors and other officers to supervise or carry out the activities financed from the fund. The functions of the Advisory Committee are to advise the Central Govt. on all matters which the Ordinance requires Government to consult it and on any other matters arising out of the administration of the Ordinance and the fund. Both the cost of administration of the fund and the salaries and allowances of the Officers appointed in connection therewith are to be defrayed from the fund itself.

The Rules framed under the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Ordinance were published in the Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1944. These make provision for the composition of the Advisory Committee, the collection of the excise duty or cess levied under the Ordinance and its administration. The members of the Advisory Committee are as follows : Mr. H. C. Prior, Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Labour, Chairman ; Mr. V. K. B Pillai, Coal Mines Labour Welfare Commissioner Vice-Chairman ; Mr. P. C. Young, Coal Commissioner ; Mr. W. H. Kirby, Chief Inspector of Mines ; Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, Labour Welfare Adviser to the Government of India ; Mr. A. Hughes, Labour Commissioner with the Government of Bengal ; Mr. A. G. Bunn, Additional Deputy Commissioner, Dhanbad ; Sardar Bahadur Ishar Singh, Labour Commissioner with the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar ; Messrs. J. Latimer and S. F. Tarlton, nominees of the Indian Mining Association ; Mr. M. N. Mukerjee, nominee of the Indian Mining Federation ; Mr. R. D. Rothore, President, Indian Colliery Owners' Association ; Mr. Boothroyd, nominee of the C. P. & Berar

Mining Association; Mr. Mono Gopal Sen Gupta, representing other Colliery Owners; Mr. S. N. Mallick, representing the Indian Mine Managers Association; Mr. W. M. Burch, nominee of the National Association of Colliery Managers; Messrs. H. Ghosal and P. Bhattasali of the Indian Federation of Labour; Messrs. Nirpada Mukherjee and Chapal Bhattacharya of the Trade Union Congress; Kulada Bibi, a woman worker of 45 years of age who has been employed for the last 30 years as a coal cutter and Mr. Ram Dhar Singh, a 25-year old miner from the Barari Jalgera Colliery in the Central Provinces who can read and write Hindi. The Rules provide for the appointment of a number of Sub-Committees which include (1) a finance Sub-Committee to frame schemes of expenditure and to advise generally on the budget and all expenditure debitable to the Fund; (2) a Works Sub-Committee to consider all major projects and (3) separate Coalfields Sub-Committees for each of the main Coalfields in Bengal, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Berar and Assam to consider and advise on all matters relating to expenditure from the Fund in their respective Coalfields.

The Rules further empower the Central Government to impose certain conditions on Provincial Governments, local authorities or Owners, Agents or Managers of Coalmines to whom grants are made from the Fund in aid of any schemes approved by the Central Government. These conditions may be imposed to ensure that the work for which the grant is made is duly and promptly executed, that all the necessary facilities are given for any inspection that may be made for checking and that proper accounts are maintained for the money granted.

At the Second Meeting of the Advisory Committee held at Dhanbad on the 12th October 1944, the Committee decided to recommend to the Government of India that a cess of four annas per ton should be levided on all coal and coke despatched from collieries in British India with effect from 1st November, 1944. In deciding on the maximum amount of cess permissible under the Ordinance, the Committee felt that it might not be possible to maintain this figure in periods of slump and they recommended that Government should accept, as a general principle, the building up of a reserve fund in those periods in which the maximum was levied so as to ensure that welfare measures could be maintained in periods of slump. Some of the welfare schemes so far recommended by the Board are as follows: (1) Anti-Malaria Campaign with a recurring annual expenditure of Rs. 7 lakhs and a non-recurring expenditure of 3 lakhs; (2) the provision of two regional hospitals in the Jharia Coalfields at an estimated capital cost of Rs. 3,00,000 and two hospitals for Raniganj Coalfields at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,34,000; (3) part provision of grants of Rs. 3,00,000 each towards the captial costs of Central hospitals in Jharia and Raniganj; (4) a token grant of Rs. 5 lakhs for a water supply scheme; (5) a token grant of Rs. 10 lakhs for a housing scheme; (6) grants for propaganda measures and for growing vegetables; and (7) a sum of Rs. 27 lakhs to be spent immediately to build for coal miners a township of two roomed tenements on the outskirts of coal areas in the Raniganj Coalfields.

SOCIAL SECURITY: INVESTIGATION AND PLANNING.

The Tripartite Labour Conference at its meeting in September 1943 unanimously passed the following resolution:

'This Tripartite Labour Conference recommends that with a view to provide adequate materials on which to plan a policy of social security for labour the Central Government in co-operation with the Governments of Provinces of British India, Indian States and the Chamber of Princes should immediately set up machinery to investigate questions of wages and earnings, employment and housing and social conditions generally, and that as soon as possible after receipt of the required statistics and other data the Central Government should appoint a mixed committee to formulate plans of social security.'

In pursuance of this resolution and in order that information may be collected bearing upon various aspects of social security, so as to enable the Planning Committee subsequently to be set up to draw up a programme of social security for labour in India, the Governor-General-in-Council appointed, early in the year 1944, a Committee of Enquiry to be known as the Labour Investigation Committee. The Committee is composed of Mr. D. V. Rege, I.C.S., as Chairman and Mr. S. R. Deshpande, M.B.E., Dr. Ahmad Mukhtar and Mr. B. P. Adarkar as Members.

The terms of reference of the Committee are as follows: (*a*) to collect data relating *inter alia* to wages and earnings, employment, housing and social conditions of labour and in particular of industrial labour in India; and (*b*) to investigate and report *inter alia* on: (*i*) the risks which bring about insecurity; (*ii*) the needs of labour, by various classes, to meet such risks; (*iii*) the methods most suitable for meeting such risks; and (*iv*) housing and factory conditions. The Headquarters of the Committee are at Simla.

The Committee first proceeded on a preliminary all-India tour with a view to discussions with representatives of workers and employers and visits to important industrial centres. After their return from tour, they issued general and special questionnaires, and also launched sample and *ad hoc* surveys in all major and certain minor industries. As we go to Press, we understand that the Committee has completed its surveys into wages and is now engaged in writing its Report at Simla.

A special branch entitled the Social Security Branch of the Labour Department of the Government of India was opened towards the beginning of 1945 with Mr. B. P. Adarkar as Officer on Special Duty and ex-officio Deputy Secretary in charge to deal with the special problems of Social Security Planning. The following three distinct schemes are under preparation in this Branch:

(1) A Unified Scheme of insurance against sickness, accident and maternity for factory workers, to replace the original health insurance scheme drafted by Mr. Adarkar (an outline of this scheme has been circulated amongst Provincial Governments and Associations of Employers and workers for eliciting opinion).

(2) A unified scheme of insurance against sickness, accident and maternity for coal miners. And,

(3) A scheme of sickness insurance and old age pensions for Indian seamen serving on Indian and foreign ships.

WAR INJURIES (COMPENSATION INSURANCE) SCHEME.

A War Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Scheme was enacted by the Central Government under the War Industries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1943, which was brought into force on the 16th November 1943. The objects of this Act is to impose an obligation on the employer to pay compensation in respect of war injuries to workmen covered by the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance, 1941, factory workers, mine workers, workmen employed in the major ports, and to workers employed on any estate where cinchona, coffee, rubber or tea is grown. The amount of compensation is roughly the difference between the amount paid by Government under the War Injuries Scheme and the amount which would have been payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act if the war injury had given a right to compensation thereunder. There is no limit as regards the monthly salary of the workman as in the Workmen's Compensation Act. Insurance has been made compulsory for every employer covered by the Act who has to take out a policy of insurance from the Central Government on payment of an advance premium at the rate of annas four per Rs. 100, subject to a minimum of Rs. 8, on the wage bill for the quarter ended 31st December 1943, if the employer was an employer for one quarter before the 1st January 1944, otherwise for any subsequent quarter during which he became an employer for the first time; provided the quarterly wage bill has exceeded Rs. 1,500. All the premia received from the employer go to make the War Injuries Compensation Insurance Fund from which all payments of compensation, etc., will be met. The fund cannot be utilized to pay compensation to Crown employees as the Crown is not required to pay insurance premia in respect of its employees. The same machinery as administers the War Injuries Scheme is to be utilized for the purpose of the War Injuries Compensation Insurance Scheme.

UNSKILLED LABOUR SUPPLY COMMITTEES.

During the earlier stages of the War the supply of unskilled labour had been satisfactory requiring no measures for its control or allotment. By the end of the year 1942, however, there were indications that the problem of supply of such labour was assuming importance in a few areas. The Government of India therefore decided to set up both Provincial and Regional Labour Supply Committees for areas where serious shortages were being experienced or were likely to be anticipated and a beginning was made by the setting up of such a Committee at Jubbulpore where the needs of the Central Government establishments predominate. The Committees have no statutory powers. They are ordinarily, under the chairmanship of the Chairmen of the National Service Labour Tribunals of the Provinces in which they are established. Their recommendations are to be followed by the local undertakings of the Central Government—any differences to be decided by that Government at headquarters. The functions of Unskilled Labour Supply Committees are as follows: (1) to co-ordinate the recruitment of unskilled labour for all Government undertakings in the area; (2) to arrange a priority of utilization of any other recruited labour and of existing labour forces in accordance with any priority orders that may be received from competent authorities; (3) to advise on any measures necessary to secure adequate unskilled labour force, including all amenities and conditions of service, grain shops, housing, medical relief, etc.; and (4) where necessary to advise on scales of wages and dearness allowance. The Committee appointed for the Province of Bombay is under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Bristow, Kt., C.I.E., I.C.S., Adviser to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and the Regional Committee for Bombay City is under the Chairmanship of Mr. H. E. Butler, Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

PAYMENT OF FAMILY ALLOTMENTS.

A scheme was sanctioned early in 1942 enabling Government servants in "threatened" areas to arrange for a regular monthly remittance of a portion of their salaries (not exceeding 50 per cent.) to their families living away from them. The scheme has now been extended to all daily-rated labourers in Central Government undertakings whose employment is expected to last for at least 12 months from the date of first appointment.

PREVENTION OF HARTALS.

We refer elsewhere in this publication to the widespread disturbances which occurred in India in August 1942 following the arrest of Mr. M. K. Gandhi and the leaders of the Indian National Congress as a result of the All-India Congress Committee deciding, at its historic Session of 6th 8th August in Bombay, to empower Mr. Gandhi to launch a Civil Disobedience Movement in this country. These disturbances included *hartals* or stoppages of work for prolonged periods in many industrial units in several centres in India. All the cotton textile mills in Ahmedabad remained totally closed for nearly four months. A number of other factories and large engineering workshops in Bombay, Cawnpore, Nagpur and in many other places were also affected and essential War production was considerably interfered with. In order to prevent a repetition of similar trouble in the future, the Government of India, by a notification dated the 17th April 1943, have amended the Defence of India Rules by adding a new rule—Rule 56A—for the Prevention of *Hartals* in Places of Employment.

'*Hartal*' has been defined as any concerted cessation of work or refusal to work by a body of persons employed in any place of employment, except a cessation or refusal in furtherance of a trade dispute with which such body of persons is directly concerned. If in the opinion of a Provincial Government a body of persons employed in any place of employment is likely to take part

in, or is taking a part in, a *hartal*, then, without prejudice to any other proceedings which may be taken in respect of such *hartal*, the Provincial Government may by order in writing require the person owning or having the management of such place of employment to take, within such time as may be specified to secure that the *hartal* shall not take place, or, as the case may be, shall cease. Further, if in the opinion of a Provincial Government a place of employment has been closed for reasons other than the furtherance of a trade dispute, the Provincial Government may by order in writing require the owner or persons having the management of such place of employment to take, within such time as may be specified in the order, such measures as may be so specified to secure that the place of employment shall be opened, and shall remain open, for the unimpeded employment of persons employed therein. Contraventions of the provisions of any order made under Rule 56A of the Defence of India Rules are liable to be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years or with fine which may extend to five lakhs of rupees or with both.

COMPULSION OF PERSONS TO WORK:

The Government of India, early in the year 1943, promulgated Rule 78A of the Defence of India Rules conferring powers on both the Central and the Provincial Governments to compel certain persons to do work. This Rule empowers any Officer of Government authorised in this behalf by a general or special order to require any male person within such area as may be specified in the order to assist in the doing of work on land for such period and in such manner as the officer may direct, being work the doing of which is in the opinion of the officer necessary to meet an actual or apprehended attack, or to repair or to reduce the damage resulting therefrom or to facilitate offensive or defensive operations in the area. Refusal by any person to comply with any lawful direction given to him under this order renders him liable to imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine or both. The Officer giving a direction under this order has the right to determine the remuneration to be paid for the work.

WORK FOR RETURNING SERVICEMEN.

The Government of India, in a Press note dated the 10th May, 1945 have announced their plans for the Setting up of a co-ordinated organisation to deal with the re-settlement and re-employment in civil life of demobilised members of the defence services and discharged war workers. We have already dealt with the subject of the network of employment exchanges which have been or will be set up under the Labour Department to facilitate registration for the placement in civil employment of demobilised persons. This set-up will be the beginning of a well-organised and co-ordinated employment service to help workers to find the most suitable employment, to assist employers to secure the most suitable workers and to ensure that the available workers and available jobs are brought together as promptly and satisfactorily as possible. It will also ensure that the necessary skills are available and are distributed satisfactorily among the various branches of production.

Effective Machinery will be required in connexion with military and industrial demobilisation after the war for facilitating the transfer of a large number of workers from one job, occupation, industry and area to another. Information will have to be collected in advance regarding persons likely to be seeking work, employment opportunities likely to be available for various categories of workers, and the probable area-by-area balance of labour supply and demand. Special problems will also arise with regard to employment re-adjustment during the transition from war to peace and positive steps will have to be taken to facilitate the mobility of labour, both occupational and geographical. Programmes of technical training and vocational guidance for demobilised persons have to be organised to equip them for the type of employment for which they are most suited and for meeting the man-power requirements of post-war development schemes. After their placement in civil employment, the interests of ex-servicemen and women will also need watching for some time, with a view to assisting them to adapt themselves to their new surroundings and bringing about mutual understanding and cordial relations between them and their new employers. It is the intention of the Government of India to establish the following six Directorates at Headquarters under a Director General of Re-settlement and Re-employment to deal with these various problems :

(1) The Directorate of Employment Exchanges and Statistics will supervise, integrate, and direct the work of the central, regional and sub-regional exchanges. It will collect data regarding the numbers of persons likely to be demobilised and the employment opportunities likely to be available, and all other relevant information pertaining to Employment.

(2) The Directorate of Employment will function as an employment finding body. It will tap all available sources and will explore new avenues of employment and keep abreast of post-war development schemes.

(3) The Directorate of Technical Training will, in collaboration with Government factories, railways, the Provincial Governments and Civil Industry, organise facilities for further technical training and apprenticeship training for such demobilised technicians as may need them for civil employment

(4) The Directorate of Vocational Training will organise training facilities in non-engineering trades and vocations in collaboration with the Provincial Governments, universities and private institutions.

(5) The Directorate of Publicity will popularise the employment of demobilised persons in Civil employment and canvass private employers. And,

(6) The Directorate of Welfare will maintain a close liaison with labour welfare organisations of the Central and Provincial Governments with a view to ensuring that the interests of demobilised persons in civil employment are being properly watched and safeguarded.

For the purposes of the above organisation the country has been divided into nine regions—the Punjab and the North West Frontier Province; Sind; the United Provinces; Bengal and Assam; Central Provinces and Berar; Bombay; Bihar and Orissa; Madras and Coorg; and Delhi. The regional organisation will be under a Director of Re-settlement and Employment and attached to him will be an employment advisory committee consisting of representatives of Government departments, employers and workers' organisations and the Soldiers,' Sailors' and Airmen's Board. The Government of India have arrangements well in hand for training the necessary personnel which will be required in connexion with all these schemes both in England and in India.

CONTROL OF LABOUR RECRUITMENT.

By a notification published in the Gazette of India dated the 9th June 1944, the Government of India have directed that Rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules is applicable "for controlling the recruitment and employment of labour in such areas as may be specified in the order, with a view to securing that sufficient workers are available for essential undertakings.

The Labour Recruitment Control Order which was brought into force with effect from the 18th December, 1944 is designed to regulate the recruitment of labour from certain controlled Districts in Bengal, Bihar and the Central Provinces and Berar. The order requires contractors and employers of labour to obtain licenses for recruiting labour from controlled districts for work outside the controlled districts. All works or employments within the controlled districts are exempted from taking out licenses. This order is expected to improve the labour supply position in the collieries.

PROMULGATION OF RULE 81A OF DEFENCE OF INDIA RULES.

We deal with this below under the heading of Industrial Disputes Legislation in the following Chapter.

LABOUR LEGISLATION—ITS ADMINISTRATION AND STATISTICS.

The Central co-ordinating authority in India for questions connected with labour legislation is the Department of Labour of the Government of India with a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council holding the portfolio. The administration of matters connected with the English and Indian Merchant Shipping Acts, the Mercantile Marine Department and Indian Seamen is with the Department of Commerce. In respect of all the Federal Railways, the Labour Member is responsible for the administration of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, Trade Disputes, Hours of Work for employees not covered by the Factories Act and regulation of employment of children. He is also responsible for Regulation of Labour and Safety in respect of mines and oilfields; trade disputes in industries, businesses or undertakings carried on by the Central Government; and Inter-Provincial Migration. In the field of Concurrent Legislation, the Labour Member is responsible for (1) Factories; (2) Welfare of Labour, conditions of labour, provident funds and workmen's compensation, health insurance including invalidity pensions and old age pensions; (3) unemployment insurance; (4) trade unions and industrial and labour disputes; (5) electricity; and (6) boilers. As the permanent ex-officio Chairman of the Tripartite Labour Conference, all matters connected with the Conference and its Standing Labour Committee are dealt with by the Labour Member. He is also responsible for the administration of the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance; recruitment of unskilled labour throughout British India for employment on defence works the administration of the Technical and the Bevin Training Schemes, the Cost of Living Index Scheme, the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance, and Air Raid Precautions in Factories. Among the many matters and subjects not directly connected with Labour, the Member for Labour is responsible for the administration of the Central Public Works Department and the Indian Service of Engineers; the Civil Pioneer Force Ordinance, 1942; Government Printing and Stationery; the Central Boilers' and Electricity Boards and the Coal Grading Board; the Central Board of Irrigation and the Geological Survey of India. Under the Devolution Rules made under the Government of India Act, 1919, 'Regulation of Mines' and 'Inter-Provincial Migration' were central subjects whereas industrial matters included under the head 'factories' and 'welfare of labour' fell within the scope of the provincial legislatures. Although the Government of India has passed central legislation in connection with most questions affecting the welfare of labour—in order to secure uniformity of treatment in all provinces—the administration of the various Acts connected with factories, workmen's compensation, trade unions, payment of wages, the pledging of child labour, etc., falls on the Provincial Governments who have to bear the entire cost of administration as it is not permissible under the constitution for the Central Government to incur any expenditure from Central revenues on the administration of provincial subjects. This constitutional position was perhaps, to some extent, responsible for the opposition shown by some of the Provincial Governments to labour measures on which their views were invited by the Government of India during recent years.

The Governor-General in Council exercises control over the administration of the Acts passed by the Central Legislature in two ways: in the first place he is vested by Statute with the general power of superintendence, direction and control; and, secondly these Acts in most cases reserve certain power to him to make the powers conferred on Provincial Governments subject to his control. The general principle observed by

the Government of India, however, has been to grant to the provinces as free a hand as possible in the administration of the various all-India Acts. The Central Government in the Department of Labour, however, maintains control in connection with the Indian Mines Act and the Mines Maternity Benefit Act.

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour recommended that the possibility of making labour legislation both a federal and a provincial subject should receive adequate consideration; and that, if federal legislation were not practicable, efforts should be directed to securing that, as early as possible, the whole of India should participate in making progress in labour matters. For Indian States in which there was appreciable industrial development, the Commission thought that the Industrial Council which they recommended should be set up would offer a suitable channel for co-operation. (It may be mentioned here that Indian States have been given six seats in the Tripartite Labour Conference). The whole question was discussed threadbare at the various Round Table Conferences which were held in London in connexion with the new reforms; and Mr. N. M. Joshi who represented the interests of Indian Labour at these conferences pressed that as far as possible labour legislation should be a federal subject. Owing largely to Mr. Joshi's efforts, the Joint Parliamentary Committee decided for concurrent legislation. The Government of India Act, 1935, lays down that the following subjects may be legislated for concurrently both by the Federal Legislature and by the Provincial Legislatures:—

(1) Factories; regulation of the working of mines, but not including mineral development;

(2) Welfare of labour; provident funds; employers' liability and workmen's compensation;

(3) Trade Unions; industrial and labour disputes.

Since the institution of the Annual Conference of Labour Ministers, the First Session of which was held at New Delhi in January, 1940, the trend has been for Central rather than Provincial Labour Legislation—with this difference, that, whereas all the Central Acts passed prior to 1941 automatically applied to the whole of British India, some of the recent labour legislation has been permissive, that is to say, it is open to any particular Province to extend such legislation to its territory or not as it pleases.

In this Chapter we shall give the principal features of all the Central Labour Acts as also of all the more important Provincial Labour Acts; but, where more than one Province has similar legislation, we shall describe the parent Act and indicate important differences, if any, between that and the similar subsequent Acts. As far as statistics are concerned, the Government of India, owing both to the shortage of paper and the undesirability of publishing information which is likely to be of value to the enemy, have stopped the issue, since the year 1940, of the Annual Reports which they used to publish in connexion with the administration of the various Labour Acts in the country. We shall, therefore, only give such statistics as are available in this Edition. We shall conclude this Chapter with a section on the recent demand for uniform labour laws for India and the action taken in connection therewith by the institution of the Conference of Labour Ministers and the Tripartite Labour Conference.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1934.

In the Chapter on the historical survey of the growth of the labour problem in India we have traced the development of factories' legislation in the country since 1881 when the first Factories Act was passed and we gave the main features of that Act and the 1891 and the 1911 Acts as amended by the Amending Acts of 1922, 1923, 1926 and 1931. Factory law in India was completely overhauled in 1934 as the result of the acceptance by Government of most of the recommendations made for its improvement by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour. A new consolidating and amending Act was passed by the Central Legislature in 1934 and "The Factories Act, 1934" was brought into operation with effect from 1st January 1935. This Act has been amended on five occasions in 1936, 1940, 1941, 1944 and 1945. The last amendment of the Act which was effected in 1945 deals with holidays with pay for all workers employed in perennial factories. The main provisions of the law relating to factories as it stands today are as follows:

(*a*) *Classification of Factories.*—A distinction is drawn between 'seasonal' and 'perennial' factories. A factory which is exclusively engaged in cotton ginning, cotton or jute pressing, the decortication of ground-nuts, or the manufacture of coffee, indigo, lac, rubber, sugar (including gur) or tea is to be a seasonal factory, provided that a Provincial Government may, by notification in the official gazette, declare any such factory in which manufacturing processes are ordinarily carried on for more than 180 working days in the year, not to be a seasonal factory for the purposes of the Act. The Provincial Government may also, by notification, declare any seasonal factory in which manufacturing processes are ordinarily carried on for not more than 180 working days in the year and which cannot be carried on except during particular seasons or at times dependent on the irregular action of natural forces, to be a seasonal factory for the purposes of this Act.

By virtue of the Factories (Amendment) Act, 1940, the provisions of the 1934 Act relating to health, safety, regulation of child labour and registration may be applied to power factories employing from 10 to 19 workers and in which children are employed. It was felt that this amendment would lead to the complete non-employment of children in small factories because rather than be compelled to register under the Act, the owners concerned would prefer not to employ children at all.

There has been an increasing tendency in most Provinces in India during recent years especially in Bombay, to take advantage of Section 5 of the Factories Act, 1934, by notifying all factories employing ten or more persons as "factories" for the purposes of the Act. In this connection it is of interest to record that Dr. K. N. Katju, Ex-Minister for Industries in the United Provinces conducted a detailed inquiry into alleged sweated labour in small factories for a period of over two years. He

found that in over 300 factories employing 4,000 workers labour was sweated, there were no fixed hours of work and health and sanitary conditions were deplorable. The Government of the United Provinces thereupon took immediate action by declaring all such factories as employed 10 or more persons as factories for the purposes of the Act. The Second Conference of Labour Ministers held in January 1941 decided that the Factories Act should be so amended as to make registration of all factories employing 10 or more persons compulsory but this recommendation has not yet been given effect to.

(*b*) *Age and Sex Groups.*—Factory operatives are divided into four age and sex groups. (1) adult males, (2) adult females, (3) children of both sexes, *i.e.*, persons over 12 and under 15 years of age, and (4) 'adolescents' defined as persons of both sexes who are over the age of 15 years and under the age of 17 years but who have not been certified as fit for employment as adults. Such adolescents as have not been so certified are to be deemed to be children.

(*c*) *Hours of Work.*—The maximum limits of eleven hours per day and sixty hours per week laid down by the 1922 Act for both adult males and females are permitted only in the case of seasonal factories. The maximum hours permitted for perennial factories have been reduced to ten per day and 54 per week subject to the proviso that persons employed on work necessitating continuous production for technical reasons and persons whose work is required for the manufacture or supply of articles of prime necessity which must be made or supplied every day may be employed for not more than 56 hours in any one week. The maximum hours of work permitted for both uncertified adolescents and children have been limited to five per day both in seasonal and in perennial factories.

(*d*) *Spreadover.*—By "spreadover" is meant the limitation of the period of consecutive hours during which the daily limits of hours of work may be availed of by the owner or occupier of a factory. This principle was introduced in factory legislation for the first time in 1934. The spreadover in the case of adults is limited to thirteen consecutive hours and in the case of children to seven and a half continuous hours; but the continuous period of eleven free hours in every twenty-four hours in the case of adults and of sixteen and a half free hours in the case of children must include the hours between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. for both women and children. The effect of the Amending Act of 1944 on this question has been dealt with below. The power to grant exemptions in the case of women where technical reasons require that work should be done at night, *e.g.*, in the fish curing industry, continues to be allowed.

(*e*) *Artificial Cooling and Humidification.*—Power has been given to Provincial Governments to authorise Factory Inspectors to call upon managers of factories to carry out specific measures for increasing the cooling power of the air if they are of opinion that it is at times insufficient to secure operatives against danger to health or serious discomfort; provided, however, that the cooling power can be appreciably increased without involving an amount of expense which would be unreasonable under the circumstances.

(*f*) *Welfare.*—Provision is made for four matters in connection with workers' welfare: (1) for the maintenance of a suitable and sufficient supply of water for washing for the use of persons employed in processes involving contact with obnoxious or poisonous substances; (2) for adequate shelter for rest in factories employing more than 150 persons; (3) for the reservation of suitable rooms for the use of children of women employed in factories employing more than fifty women; and (4) for the maintenance of adequate first aid appliances.

(*g*) *Rest Intervals and Holidays.*—The provisions of the 1911 and the 1922 Acts with regard to rest intervals and the weekly holiday were maintained subject only to verbal modifications of a minor character.

(*h*) *Holidays with Pay.*—The Factories (Amendment) Act, 1945 which comes into force with effect from the 1st January 1946 provides for compensatory holidays and holidays with pay. In cases where, as a result of the passing of an order or the making of a rule exempting a factory or the workers therein from the provisions of the Act relating to a compulsory weekly holiday, a worker is deprived of any of such holidays, he must be allowed, as soon as circumstances permit, compensatory holidays of equal number to the holidays so lost. The provisions with regard to holidays with pay will enforce, in all perennial factories, an annual paid holiday of 10 days for adults and 14 days for children. These holidays can be accumulated over a period of two years. Half of the wages payable for these holidays are to be paid before the worker proceeds on leave and the balance on his return. A more liberal provision will not be affected by this law and factories providing benefits substantially similar to those laid down in the amending Act can be exempted from its provisions.

(*i*) *Overtime.*—The old Acts contained no limitations with regard to the overtime hours which could be worked by 'exempted' workers. The new Act places a limitation of hours on the amount of overtime that can be worked by virtue of any exemptions granted under the Act. With regard to overtime rates of pay, the Act lays down that a time and a half should be paid in all cases where a worker in a seasonal factory is required to work for more than 60 hours in any one week or where a worker in a factory other than a seasonal factory is required to work for more than ten hours in any one day. But where a worker in a factory other than a seasonal factory is required to work for more than fifty-four hours in any one week, he is to be entitled, in respect of the overtime worked less any overtime in respect of which he is entitled to extra pay under the preceding sentence, to pay at the rate of one and a quarter times his ordinary rate of pay.

(*j*) *Certificate of Fitness for Children.*—Provincial Governments have been given powers to make rules prescribing the degree of fitness to be attained by children and it has been prescribed that whenever such a standard has been laid down, no child failing to attain it can be certified for employment in a factory. Similarly, adolescents cannot work as adults

unless certified 'fit to work as an adult'. If they are not so certified they are considered children.

(*k*) *Security of Factory Structures.*—Factory Inspectors have been given powers to call upon managers to carry out such tests as may be necessary to determine the strength or quality of any specified parts of the structure of factories if they are of opinion that, on account of any defect or inadequacy in the construction of any factory, the factory or any part thereof is dangerous to human life or safety. Provincial Governments are further empowered to make rules for the furnishing, by factories, of certificates of stability.

(*l*) *Exemptions.*—A frequent cause of complaint against the older Factory Acts was that they gave local Governments very wide powers to exempt certain classes of workmen from all or any of the restrictive provisions of the Act. The new Act limits these powers and prescribes further that no exemptions are to be granted in respect of the provisions for spreadover, prohibition of night-work and the limitations of weekly hours for women and persons under the age of sixteen years.

The Factories (Amendment) Act, 1944 was passed to remedy certain defects and meet some difficulties in the administration of the main Act. Washing facilities were required to be provided only in places where workers come in contact with injurious or obnoxious substances. By removing the restrictive clause, all factory owners are required to provide washing facilities for their workers. By the time we went to Press for the last edition, Bombay was the only Province in India, which had framed draft Rules in connexion with this matter. A recent judgment of the Bombay High Court held that orders passed by an Inspector of Factories regarding "means of escape" were *ultra vires*. In order to validate the rules made by Provincial Govts. in the matter of 'Precautions against fire,' Section 23 of the Act has been suitably amended. Under the provisions of Sections 45 and 54 no woman or child was allowed to work in a factory except between the hours of 6 a.m. and 7 p.m. but the limiting hours could be varied by a Provincial Government to cover a span of 13 hours between 5 a.m. and 7-30 p.m. Owing to the change in Indian Standard Time practical difficulties were felt in this respect in Western Provinces. The evening limit has therefore been extended from 7-30 p.m. to 8-30 p.m. This amendment, however, is to have effect only for the duration of the War.

A new rule has been promulgated under the Defence of India Act which enables the Central Government to require that the lighting of any factory or class of factories shall reach a certain standard. This has been done to remedy defective lighting arising from one or the other of the following two causes: (1) many factories planned their interior lighting under peace-time conditions on the assumption that night-work would rarely be necessary; (2) compliance with black-out or other A.R.P. regulations requiring the prevention of the emergence of beams of light from a building has actually reduced lighting of the interior below the standard required for efficient work.

The latest position in regard to the regulation of conditions of work by the Factories Act of 1934 is that it was amended in 1946 and became law with effect from 1st August 1946. Briefly, the provisions of the Amended Act are:—

(*a*) The daily hours of work are reduced from 9 to 8 and the weekly hours from 54 to 48 in the case of perennial factories and from 10 to 9 and from 60 to 54 in the case of seasonal factories.

The rate of overtime pay has also been appreciably increased.

C. P. Unregulated Factories Act, 1937.

The Legislative Council of the Central Provinces and Berar passed an Unregulated Factories Act early in 1937. This Act is intended to regulate the labour of women and children and to make provision for the welfare of labour in factories to which the Factories Act, 1934, does not apply. "Unregulated Factory" has been defined as "any place where in fifty or more workers are employed or were employed on any one day of the preceding twelve months and to which the Factories Act, 1934, does not apply and wherein the following industries are carried on:—(*i*) *bidi* making, (*ii*) shellac manufacture, and (*iii*) leather tanning." A "child" has been defined as a person who has not completed his fourteenth year. The provisions with regard to health and safety, notices and registers, penalties and procedure closely follow the similar provisions in the Factories Act. Children's hours are restricted to seven in any one day and no child can be employed in any unregulated factory except between 8 a.m. and noon, and 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. The double employment of children is prohibited and a child who has worked in any unregulated factory on any one day is prevented from working overtime or taking work home. The hours of work of adult males are limited to ten per day and provision has been made for the grant of a holiday after every period of six consecutive days. Women's hours are restricted to nine per day and they are prohibited from working in any unregulated factory before sunrise or after sunset.

Factory Statistics.

Upto and including the Report for the year 1939, statistics regarding the numbers of factories and of factory workers used to be given in the annual reports on the administration of the Factories Act published by all the Provincial Governments. The Government of India published a Summary of the Provincial reports every year. These summaries contained statistics in eight different statements in regard to the following matters: (1) totals of the number of working factories, classified by Provinces according to types of factories; (2) average daily numbers of workers employed classified in the same way and by age and sex groups; (3) intervals, holidays and hours of work separately for perennial and seasonal factories: (4) accidents: and (5) convictions in respect of offences under the Act. A table containing the figures for numbers of working factories and the average daily number of workers employed therein classified by age and sex groups, between the years 1894 and 1939 was published at page 479 of the 1942-43 Edition of this publication. Owing to the shortage

of paper, both the Provincial Governments and the Government of India discontinued the publication of the Annual Reports on the administration of the Factories Act and the Annual "Statistics of Factories" with effect from the publication of the Reports for the year 1940. In view, however, of the fact that information relating particularly to employment figures would be widely used, the figures for the years 1938 to 1942 were published in the August, 1943 and in the January, 1944 issues of the *Indian Labour Gazette*. (The figures for 1942 were, however, provisional. The corrected figures are now reproduced in the table below together with those for the year 1943.) No corresponding information was given in the published tables for numbers of factories but from figures recently published by the Government of India it would appear that the total number of factories registered in British India under the Factories Act, 1934 was 13,209 in the year 1943 as against 11,868 in the year 1941 and 12,527 in the year 1942. The following table sets out the statistics of the average daily numbers of persons employed in all factories in British India for the years 1939 to 1944 classified according to main industry groups and according to their employment in perennial and seasonal factories.

Statistics of Numbers of Workers employed in Factories in British India.

Classes of Factories.	Average Daily Number of Persons employed in the years.				
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Government and Local Fund					
Perennial Factories	168,125	219,233	299,273	355,878	420,435
Seasonal Factories	1,038	853	620	507	484
Total ..	169,163	220,086	299,893	356,385	420,919
All Other Perennial Factories					
Textiles	829,162	953,320	965,459	1,001,893	993,269
Engineering	158,665	204,056	223,820	253,947	265,392
Minerals and Metals	62,357	76,162	82,493	92,694	91,126
Food, Drink and Tobacco	104,038	119,888	121,311	124,736	132,384
Chemicals and Dyes	57,485	71,150	72,626	82,755	88,813
Paper and Printing	46,445	48,245	48,501	50,534	52,696
Wood, Stone and Glass	59,122	77,627	82,334	89,824	96,189
Gins and Presses	22,846	21,538	17,029	15,408	14,850
Skins and Hides	18,097	23,516	29,608	33,669	34,624
Miscellaneous	21,679	35,346	38,465	37,091	35,477
Total ..	1,379,896	1,630,848	1,681,646	1,782,551	1,804,820
All Other Seasonal Factories	295,369	305,443	300,698	297,883	294,996
Grand Total: All Factories	1,844,428	2,156,377	2,282,237	2,436,819	2,520,251

A table published at pages 160-1 of the November 1944 issue of the *Indian Labour Gazette* gives the composition of the average daily number of workers employed in registered factories in the different Provinces by age and sex groups for the years 1942 and 1943 but not by industries. The figures for the year 1943 show that of the total number of workers in all factories in British India, 2,133,023 were men, 262,744 were women, 38,069 were children and 13,484 were adolescents.

THE INDIAN MINES ACT, 1923.

The conditions of employment of labour in Indian mines are governed by the Indian Mines Act, 1923, as amended by the Amending Acts of 1928 and 1935. The act of 1923 which came into force from the 1st July 1924 replaced the earlier enactment of 1901. The Act of 1901 contained provisions designed to secure safety in mines and it provided for the maintenance of an inspecting staff but it contained no provisions regulating the employment of labour. This defect was

first remedied by the 1923 Act, section 23 of which prescribed maximum limits of 54 hours per week for underground and 60 hours per week for above-ground workers. No limits were prescribed for daily hours. A daily limit of 12 hours was imposed for the first time by the Amending Act of 1928 which was brought into effect from 1st April 1930. As a result of the recommendations made in the matter by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour and the adoption of the Draft Convention on Hours of Work in Coal Mines by the Fifteenth Session of the International Labour Conference in 1931, the Government of India passed The Indian Mines (Amendment) Act, 1935, which was brought into effect from 1st October 1935. The main provisions of the law regarding hours and conditions of work in Indian Mines as it now stands, are as follows:—

(*a*) No person is to be employed in a mine for more than six days in any one week.

(*b*) No person employed above-ground in a mine is to be permitted to work for more than 54 hours in any one week or for more than ten hours in any one day; and the periods of work of any such person are to be so arranged that along with any intervals of rest they shall not on any one day spread over more than twelve hours.

(*c*) The periods of work of a person employed below ground in a mine are to be reckoned from the time he leaves the surface to the time he returns to the surface and are not in any one day to spread over more than nine hours. No person is to be allowed to remain below ground except during his periods of work and where work below ground is carried on by a system of relays, the periods of work of all persons employed in the same relay are to be the same and are to be reckoned from the time the first person of the relay leaves the surface to the time the last person of the relay returns to the surface.

(*d*) The employment in any mine of children under fifteen years of age is prohibited and those below the age of 17 are not permitted to work in mines unless certified medically fit.

(*e*) Accidents which cause bodily injury resulting in the enforced absence from work for more than seven days are to be recorded in the prescribed manner.

The Government of India promulgated regulations under section 29(*j*) of the Indian Mines Act, 1923, on the 7th March 1929 prohibiting the employment of any woman underground in the coal mines in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces and the salt mines in the Punjab with effect from the 1st July 1939 and in all other mines with effect from the 1st July 1929. In order to prevent undue hardship a principle of gradualness in the number of women to be reduced every year was laid down. Women are not prohibited from accepting employment in open workings and on the surface of mines. In view, however, of an acute shortage of labour in coal mining areas this policy has now been reversed. By two notifications dated the 24th November and the 4th December, 1943 respectively, the Government of India have exempted, until further orders, all coal mines in the provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar and Orissa from the provisions of clause (*j*) of Section 29 of the Indian Mines Act, 1923 to the extent to which regulations made thereunder prohibit the entry of women into underground working, for the purpose of employment subject to the following two conditions: (1) no woman shall be employed underground in galleries which are less than six feet in height; and (2) every woman employed underground shall be paid wages at the same rate as a man employed underground on similar work. Milk is now to be supplied to women working underground.

Mining Statistics.

The collection of full statistics with regard to the numbers of mines and of the persons employed therein dates from 1924. These statistics used to be published in the Annual Reports of The Chief Inspector of Mines in India. Commencing from the year 1940, the Government of India have been publishing abridged reports which contain no figures for numbers employed. Statistics for the 16 years from 1923 to 1939 were given in a table at page 480 of the 1942-43 edition of this publication. The Government of India have, however, published figures showing the average daily number of persons employed in all mines in the various Provinces in India in the issues of the *Indian Labour Gazette*. We set out the available figures in the following table:—

Average Daily Number of Persons employed in Indian Mines.

Province	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Assam	2,361	2,463	2,704	2,732	2,325	2,539
Baluchistan	829	617	707	834	1,131	2,518
Bengal	60,661	60,965	65,643	65,431	60,501	60,507
Bihar	167,248	166,394	180,845	200,577	209,565	206,922
Central Provinces	46,611	41,466	49,421	49,722	51,741	43,792
Bombay	4,226	3,890	3,420	1,203	2,528	2,304
Rajputana	668	1,312	1,403	3,768	3,661	3,870
United Provinces	1,275	1,579	2,283	2,377	2,543	1,436
Orissa	365	576	638	775	1,195	1,097
Punjab	5,851	5,828	7,378	5,308	5,578	5,311
Sind	157	142	173	259	309	643
Madras	12,746	14,549	14,339	12,862	15,312	17,603
Delhi	193	1,266	810	1,179	732	755
N.-W. Frontier Province	....	7	6	....	25	24
Total ..	303,191	301,054	329,770	347,018	357,646	349,361

THE PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT.

Perhaps the most advanced and difficult piece of social legislation attempted in India is the Payment of Wages Act which was passed by the Central Legislature early in 1936 and amended in a minor particular by an Amending Act in 1937. A detailed note on the history of this piece of legislation will be found at pages 503 and 504 of the 1938-39 Edition of this publication. The more important provisions of this Act which were brought into operation with effect from the 20th May 1937 are as follows :—

(*a*) *Scope of Application.*—The Act in the first instance applies to factories and railways but Provincial Governments are empowered to extend it to tramway or motor omnibus services; docks, wharves or jetties; inland steamer vessels; mines, quarries or oil-fields; plantations; and any other class of workshops or establishments in which articles are produced, adapted or manufactured with a view to their use, transport or sale.

(*b*) *Wages.*—'Wages' for purposes of the Act means all remuneration, capable of being expressed in terms of money, which would, if the terms of the contract of employment, express or implied, were fulfilled, be payable, whether conditionally upon the regular attendance, good work or conduct or other behaviour of the person employed, or otherwise, to a person employed in respect of his employment or of work done in such employment, and includes any bonus or other additional remuneration of the nature aforesaid which would be so payable and any sum payable to such person by reason of the termination of his employment but does not include travelling allowances, employees' contributions to provident funds, gratuities payable on discharge, or the value of any housing accommodation or services rendered to the worker by his employer.

Many industrial establishments, especially cotton textile mills in India, grant good attendance and efficiency bonuses in addition to wages. These bonuses operate as fines in cases where the standards for earning them are not attained. The Government of India, while framing the Act, included such bonuses within the ambit of "wages" but the definition of this term as far as bonuses are concerned has been widely interpreted. The Government of Bombay held that existing good attendance and efficiency bonuses wherever they obtained must be paid without conditions and notified all factories accordingly. As a test case, the Arvind Mills in Ahmedabad were prosecuted in the City Magistrate's Court for non-payment of these bonuses in cases where the conditions for earning them were not fulfilled. The Magistrate held that bonuses were wages and directed that the deductions made should be refunded to the workers. The matter was taken into appeal in the Court of the Assistant Judge, Ahmedabad, where the decision of the Magistrate was upheld. The Mills thereupon filed a further appeal in the High Court, Bombay, which reversed the Ahmedabad judgments and held that all bonuses must be earned. The Government of India intend introducing a Bill in the Central Legislative Assembly to amend this Act with a view to clarifying the position of 'bonuses.'

(*c*) *Wage Periods.*—No wage period is to exceed one month and all wages are to be paid in coin and/or currency notes.

(*d*) *Time of Payment.*—The wages of all persons employed in concerns employing less than one thousand persons are to be paid before the expiry of the seventh day after the last day of the wage period in respect of which the wages are payable and in establishments employing more than one thousand persons before the expiry of the tenth day. Where employment is terminated by the employer, all due wages are required to be paid before the expiry of the second working day following that on which the employment is terminated.

(*e*) *Permissible Deductions.*—Deductions from wages are permitted only in respect of fines, absence from duty, damage to or loss of goods expressly entrusted to an employed person for custody, housing accommodation supplied by an employer, for recovery of advances or for adjustment of over-payments of wages, for income-tax, for contributions to or repayment of advances from provident funds, for schemes of postal insurance, for dues to co-operative societies and on orders made by courts of law. Deductions are also permitted in respect of such amenities and services supplied by the employer as the Governor-General in Council or a Provincial Government may, by general or special order, authorise. The Central Government promulgated a Payment of Wages Amendment Ordinance in 1940 amending the Act to enable deductions being made from wages with written authorisation of the employed person for investment in any War Savings Scheme approved by a Provincial Government. The Act does not permit an employer to make deductions from wages in respect of the value of material damaged in the process of manufacture and to hand over the same to the employee concerned. Such a system was widely prevalent in certain centres of the textile industry in India and particularly in Ahmedabad where it was estimated that a total sum of nearly fifteen lakhs of rupees was deducted annually from the wages of about 25,000 weavers in respect of weaving fines and the value of damaged cloth handed over to them.

(*f*) *Fines.*—No fines are to be imposed on children, *i.e.*, persons below the age of fifteen years. No fines can be imposed save in respect of such acts or omissions as have been exhibited in notices which have received the approval of the Provincial Government or of an authority which a Provincial Government may prescribe in the matter and unless the person who is fined has been given an opportunity of showing cause against the fine. The total amount of fines which may be imposed on any person during any wage period is not to exceed half an anna in the rupee of wages for that wage period and no fine can be recovered in instalments or after the expiry of 60 days from the day on which it was imposed. All fines are to be recorded in prescribed registers and all realisations from fines are to be expended on objects beneficial to the workers. Provincial Governments have been empowered to make rules in connection with most of these matters.

In December 1937, the North-Western Railway reduced the monthly rate of pay of an engine driver by Rs. 7 for unsatisfactory work. The employee filed an application against the

Railway in the Small Causes Court at Karachi for illegal deductions. The application was dismissed and the case was taken in appeal to the Chief Court of Sind. Mr. Justice Weston held that a reduction in an employee's wages by way of punishment was in contravention of the Payment of Wages Act and ordered a refund to the applicant of the amounts deducted from his wages.

(*g*) *Deductions for Absence from Duty.*—Deductions from wages for periods of absence from duty should be *pro rata* and should not bear a larger proportion than the period of absence bears to the period of duty (*i.e.*, if the wage is Rs. 27 for 27 working days the deductions for 7 days absence must not be more than Rs. 7); provided that "subject to any rules made in this behalf by the Provincial Government if ten or more employed persons acting in concert absent themselves without due notice (that is to say without giving the notice which they are required to give either expressly by their contracts of employment or impliedly by the terms of their service) and without reasonable cause, such deduction from any such person may include such amount not exceeding his wages for eight days as may by any such contract or terms be due to the employer in lieu of due notice." By the amending Act of 1937 an explanation was added to the Section dealing with this matter which provides that "an employed person shall be deemed to be absent from the place where he is required to work if although present in such place, he refuses to carry out his work."

(*h*) *Deductions for Recovery of Advances.*—Recovery of an advance of money given before employment began is to be made from the first payment of wages in respect of a complete wage period, but no recovery is to be made on advances given for travelling expenses; and recovery of advances of wages not already earned are to be subject to rules to be made by Provincial Governments.

(*i*) *Contracting-Out.*—No contracting-out is permitted.

(*j*) *Procedure.*—Provincial Governments are empowered to appoint Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation or any other persons with judicial experience as the authority to hear and decide all claims arising out of deductions from or non-payment of wages. Penalties have been laid down for malicious or vexatious claims. Appeals to courts of small causes are permitted and an elaborate procedure has been laid down with regard to trials for offences under the Act. Since the passing of the Act it has been found that the procedure laid down in Section 15 of the Act in connection with claims arising out of deductions from wages is a very dilatory one. The action is a civil one and it takes a long time before the case is brought to a decision. In many cases where applications are filed for non-payment of wages the employer is let off if he has paid wages to the workers concerned after the filing of the complaint and the Courts ignore the fact that even in such cases delay in making payments had occurred.

(*k*) *Administration.*—Inspectors of factories are made responsible for the administration of the Act as far as factories are concerned and powers are reserved to the Governor-General in Council and to Provincial Governments to appoint such other persons as they think fit to be inspectors for the purposes of this Act for railways.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1923.

A brief account of the manner in which workmen could recover damages from their employers in respect of accidents before the passing of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 has been given at page 583 of the 1941-42 Edition of this publication. In its main principles, the Indian Act which was brought into operation with effect from 1st July 1924, follows the British model but its precision and rigidity and the special machinery set up for its administration are some of the features which distinguish it from the British Act. In its scope—type and classes of workers covered—the original Act of 1923 fell far short of the British Act but it was necessary for the Government of India to adopt a policy of gradualness in the matter so as to secure the support of vested interests to the original measure. The original limitations of scope were to a large extent removed by amending Acts passed in 1926, 1929, 1931 and 1933 and the Act as it stands to-day covers nearly fifteen million industrial workers in the country. Under the Act, payment of compensation has been made obligatory on all employers whose employees come within its scope, even in cases where there has been no negligence and injured workmen or the dependants of those killed can obtain compensation in all cases where personal injury has been caused by accident *arising out of and in the course of employment* and where the accident is not directly attributable to the workman having been at the time of the accident under the influence of drink or drugs or to wilful disobedience of rules or orders or wilful disregard of safety devices. Besides bodily injuries the contracting of certain occupational diseases such as anthrax and lead and phosphorus poisoning were deemed and treated for the purposes of compensation, as injuries caused by accident; provided however, that the worker concerned was in the service of the same employer for more than six months. Mercury poisoning was added to the list of original occupational diseases in 1926 in order to bring the Indian law into conformity with a Draft Convention adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1925. This list was further expanded in 1933 and again in 1938 by the addition of (1) poisoning by benzene and its homologues or the sequelæ of such poisoning; (2) chrome ulceration or its sequelæ; (3) compressed air illness (Caisson Disease) or its sequelæ; (4) arsenical poisoning or its sequelæ; (5) pathological manifestations due to (*a*) radium and other radio-active substances, and (*b*) X-Rays; and (6) Primary epitheliomatous cancer of the skin. The main provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act as it stands today are as follows:

Classes of Workmen Covered by the Act.—These have been specified in the definition of the term "workman" contained in section 2(1) (*n*) and in Schedule II. In all cases persons employed in an administrative or clerical capacity and those whose monthly earnings exceed Rs. 300 (except Railway Servants) are excluded. According to the Amended Act passed in 1946, the upper income limit has been

extended to Rs. 400 per month. Speaking broadly, the Act covers railways; factories; mines; seamen; docks; persons employed in the construction, repair or demolition of buildings designed to be or which are of more than one storey or of twenty feet in height or of dams and embankments, roads, bridges or tunnels; or wharves, quays, sea walls or other marine work; the setting up, repairing, maintaining or taking down any telegraph or telephone line or overhead electric lines or cables; aerial ropeways, canals, pipe lines or sewers; the fire-brigade; railway mail service; persons employed in outdoor work in the postal and telegraphic services; operations for winning natural petroleum or natural gas; blasting operations and excavations; ferry boat services; cinchona, coffee, rubber or tea plantations; electricity or gas generating stations; lighthouses; cinematograph picture producing and exhibiting; divers; elephant and wild animal trainers and keepers and salaried motor drivers and cleaners. Recently persons employed in warehouses in markets employing ten or more persons have also been brought within the scope of the Act. Persons employed through sub-contractors by a person fulfilling a contract with a railway are also covered. The Government of Madras have recently brought persons employed in plucking cocoanuts within the scope of the Act. As far as seamen are concerned, those employed on ships registered in India are covered. But if accidents take place within the three mile limit of the territorial waters the Act applies even to those employed on ships not registered in India. But with a view to facilitate the settlement of claims in respect of seamen on ships not registered in India and to avoid litigation, provision has been made in the Lascar's Agreement for the settlement of claims for compensation on the lines of the Indian Act and in default of agreement the Commissioner of the Port where the agreements are signed has been accepted as the final authority to whom these matters should be referred for decision. Not only workmen employed within the precincts of a factory or a mine but also men engaged in any kind of work incidental to or connected with a factory or any mining operation are entitled to the benefits of the Act. As far as factories are concerned, those using mechanical power and employing more than ten persons or those not using mechanical power and employing more than fifty persons are covered. The Provincial Governments are empowered to bring within the scope of the Act other classes of workmen whose occupations are considered to be of a hazardous nature. In pursuance of that power the Government of Bombay have extended the scope of the Act to persons employed on motors or other mechanically propelled vehicles engaged in loading, unloading, handling or transport of goods and to all employees of Municipalities and District Local Boards engaged in occupations ordinarily requiring outdoor work.

Amounts of Compensation Payable.—The amount of compensation payable depends, in the case of death, on the average monthly wages of the deceased workman and in the case of an injured workman both on the average monthly wages and the extent of disablement. The term 'wages' includes overtime pay and the value of any concessions or benefits in the form of food, clothing, free quarters, etc. After the monthly wages of a worker are calculated the amount of compensation due is decided by a reference to Schedule IV which gives in a tabular form the amounts of compensation for death, permanent total and temporary disablement in respect of each of seventeen wage classes. The amounts of compensation payable in the case of an injured workman whose monthly wages are not more than Rs. 10 are Rs. 500 for death, Rs. 700 for permanent total and half the monthly wages for temporary disablement. For a workman whose monthly wages are between Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, the corresponding figures are Rs. 1,800, Rs. 2,520 and Rs. 15 respectively. The maxima for persons earning over Rs. 200 per month are Rs. 4,000, Rs. 5,600 and Rs. 30 per month respectively. In the case of minors the amounts of compensation for death and for permanent total disablement are at a uniform rate of Rs. 200 and Rs. 1,200 respectively, and half the monthly wage for temporary disablement. No compensation is payable in respect of a 'waiting period' of seven days following that on which the injury was caused; but many large firms such as General Motors (India), Ltd., Messrs. Lever Brothers (India), Ltd., and others pay compensation in lieu of wages with effect from the date of injury.

(NOTE: *Permanent total disablement* means such disablement which permanently incapacitates a workman for all work which he was capable of performing at the time of his accident. Any combination of injuries totalling 100 per cent. loss in earning capacity is regarded as permanent total disablement even if the combination of injuries does not arise in one accident.)

Who are Dependants.—These are defined in two categories: firstly, those who are in practically all cases actually dependants; and secondly, those who may or may not be in that position. The first includes a widow, a minor legitimate son, unmarried legitimate daughter and a widowed mother. The second includes a widower, a parent other than a widowed mother, a minor illegitimate son, an unmarried illegitimate daughter, a minor legitimate or illegitimate daughter if married or widowed, a minor brother, an unmarried or widowed sister, a widowed daughter-in-law, a minor child of a deceased son and a paternal grandparent.

General.—The interests of dependants in cases of fatal accidents have been safeguarded by ensuring that (1) all cases of fatal accidents should be brought to the notice of the Commissioner; (2) in all cases where an employer admits liability the amount of compensation payable is to be promptly deposited with the Commissioner; and (3) in cases where the employer disclaims liability and there are good grounds for believing compensation to be payable, the dependants get the information necessary to enable them to judge if they should make a claim or not.

A contractor has been given the right to be indemnified by his sub-contractor if he has had to pay compensation either to a principal or to a workman.

An employer is permitted to make to any dependant advances on account of compensation not exceeding an aggregate of one hundred

rupees and so much of such aggregate as does not exceed the compensation payable to that dependant is to be deducted by the Commissioner from such compensation and repaid to the employer. Further, the Commissioner may deduct a sum up to Rs. 25 from the amount of compensation for the funeral expenses of a deceased workman and pay the same to the person by whom such expenses were incurred.

Administration.—The Act is administered entirely on a provincial basis by Commissioners to be appointed by Provincial Governments. The Provinces of Bengal and Madras have one Commissioner each for the whole province. The Province of Bombay has one Commissioner for the more important industrial areas and for the other areas sub-judges have been appointed as ex-officio Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation. In the other provinces, the District Magistrate or the District and Sessions Judge or the Senior or Sub-Judge is the Commissioner within his jurisdiction.

Under the common law of England, in civil suits for damages for injuries sustained by workmen it is open to the employer to plead: (1) the doctrine of common employment, by which the employer is not normally liable to pay damages to a workman for an injury resulting from the default of another workman; (2) the doctrine of assumed risk, by which an employee is presumed to have accepted a risk if it is such that he ought to have known it to be part of the risks of his occupation. The Royal Commission on labour regarded both these doctrines as inequitable and recommended by a majority that a measure should be enacted abrogating these defences. Provincial governments were consulted in 1932 and were almost unanimously in favour of legislation for the purpose. In the meantime judicial decisions in British India while generally agreeing as to the inequitability of the doctrines were such as to leave it open to employers in most Provinces to have recourse to them. The Government of India passed the Employers' Liability Act, 1938, through the Central Legislature declaring that these defences shall not be raised in suits for damages in British India in respect of injuries sustained by workmen.

During the year 1939, two amendments were made in the Workmen's Compensation Act, one in Section 5 and the other in Section 15. The first clarifies the meaning of the expression "monthly wages" which has now been defined to mean the amount of wages deemed to be payable for a month's service irrespective of whether the wages are payable by the month or by whatever other period or at piece rates. The amendment thus resolves any doubt as to whether a workman employed on wages payable otherwise than by the month or on a monthly basis is or is not a workman within the meaning of the Act. The Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions 2 and 3 Geo. 6, C. 82) Act, 1939, provides for certain payments to be made in respect of personal injuries to seamen. The Workmen's Compensation Act had, therefore, to be amended in order to avoid double payment, both under this Act and under the Personal Injuries Act. The second amendment referred to above provides that failure to give notice or make a claim or commence proceedings within the time limit required by the Act shall not be a bar to the maintenance of the proceedings provided that the Commissioner is satisfied that an application was made in the reasonable belief that the injury was such that a payment could be made under the said Act and that the Provincial Government certifies that the application was rejected.

The Government of India in the Department of Commerce, in concurrence with His Majesty's Government, formulated a Lascars War Risk Compensation Scheme in August 1940 in respect of death or disablement directly attributable to war injuries sustained by lascars employed on ships registered in the United Kingdom. The scheme provides for widow's pensions, children's allowances and generous disablement allowances. For example, for total disablement due to War injuries a lascar earning Rs. 40 per month will be paid an allowance of Rs. 5,000 in full settlement of all claims. The widow of a lascar earning from Rs. 30 to Rs. 39 per month will receive a life pension at the rate of Rs. 10 per month.

It often happens, in cases before Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation, that there is a dispute between the parties on medical questions. In such cases the usual practice is to call in private medical practitioners to give verbal evidence on the points in dispute. This not only increases the cost of the proceedings but tends to delay settlements. With a view to preventing this unsatisfactory, dilatory and expensive procedure, the Government of Bengal passed The Workmen's Compensation (Bengal Amendment) Act, 1942 for the appointment of medical referees to whom any medical questions in dispute between employers and workers may be referred by the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and whose report would be binding on both the parties. This Act also provides for the creation of a permanent panel of qualified medical practitioners who may be appointed as medical referees. Since the passing of the Bengal Act, the Government of India circulated proposals to the Provincial Governments for the adoption of similar Central legislation on the subject, but the Third Conference of Labour Ministers which was held at New Delhi in January 1942 decided that central legislation on the subject was not necessary.

Workmen's Compensation Statistics.

All Provincial Governments in India used to publish Annual Administration Reports on the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Government of India summarised these Reports and published an annual survey under the title "Statistics of Workmen's Compensation". The Government of India have stopped the publication of these summaries since 1939, but a note on the working of the act during the year 1942 was published in the June, 1944 issue of the *Indian Labour Gazette*. At page 585 of the 1941-42 edition of this publication we gave a table showing the figures of fatal and non-fatal cases in respect of which compensation was paid from the year 1924 when the act was first brought into effect up to the end of the year 1938 together with the figures for the total amount of compensation paid. The note published in the *Indian Labour Gazette* gives no separate statistics for fatal and non-fatal cases. Totals for all cases above have

been given. We are, therefore, reproducing the available figures in the following table: *Statistics of Workmen's Compensation*: 1924 *to* 1944.

Year	Total number of cases	Total compensation paid	Year	Total number of cases	Total compensation paid
		Rs.			Rs.
1924 (July-Decr.) .	4,168	1,50,224	1934	16,890	8,68,847
1925..	11,371	6,44,120	1935	22,999	11,61,465
1926..	14,096	8,21,476	1936	28,510	14,64,180
1927..	15,216	11,11,254	1937	29,645	12,88,764
1928..	16,768	10,95,730	1938	35,065*	14,32,723*
1929..	18,865	12,60,164	1939	38,681	15,09,327
1930..	23,574	12,46,764	1940	41,015	19,38,476
1931..	17,480	10,66,356	1941	39,045	15,84,293
1932..	14,261	8,23,145	1942	44,443	18,69,359
1933..	14,559	8,13,949	1943 †	44,826	22,83,991
			1944 ‡	31,581	16,96,494

* Excludes figures for Sind (Not available).
† Excludes figures for Bombay.
‡ Excludes figures for Bombay and Madras.

Effects on Industry.

A compulsory system of workmen's compensation enhances the cost of production but not to any appreciable extent. In the case of coal mines, the increase in cost has been estimated to be not more than annas four per ton of coal *Vide* para. 39 of the Report of the Indian Coal Committee, 1925). However, the owners of many of the smaller coal mines were compelled to close down their mines but this was due mainly to the severe depression with which the industry was then faced. In the Punjab, the proprietors of the coal mines in the Jhelum District were reported to be not satisfied with the privileges enjoyed by the miners under the Act as some of them had to pay as compensation on a single accident more than they could earn during a month. An unexpected increase in the number of serious and fatal accidents may undoubtedly make a big hole in the profits of a concern but the remedy for this lies in accident insurance. There can, however, be no denying the fact that the introduction of workmen's compensation has helped considerably to improve the standard of safety in the country. Facilities for accident insurance are now being provided by a number of leading insurance companies in the country and the most important of these are the Claims Bureaux in Calcutta and Madras. The Calcutta Claims Bureau which represents many of the leading insurance companies operating in India deals with a large number of claims and offers valuable co-operation to the authorities in settling compensation claims. This Bureau continued to render its valuable co-operation in the prompt settlement of claims. In Bombay, insurance companies are now concerned with half the number of cases that come up before the Commissioner. Insurance companies as a rule contest only cases involving questions of law or principle and are of benefit to all concerned. In these provinces insurance is widely resorted to by the employers especially in the textile industry. The Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd., Bombay, is an organisation of employers one of whose objects is the mutual insurance of members against liability to pay compensation or damages to workmen employed by them or their dependants for injuries or accidents, fatal or otherwise, arising out of or in the course of employment.

The Government of India has now announced that it is their intention to provide for Workmen's Compensation in one comprehensive scheme which will cover sickness insurance, maternity benefits and compensation for accidents.

MATERNITY BENEFITS LEGISLATION.

A Bill introduced by Mr. N. M. Joshi in the Central Legislative Assembly in 1924 to provide for the payment of maternity benefits to women employed in certain industries was thrown out. The Government of Bombay, however, took up the question a few years later and the Bombay Maternity Benefits Act was passed in 1929. This was substantially amended by an Amending Act passed in 1935. A similar Act was passed in the Central Provinces in 1931. These were the first Acts of their kind in India. Since then, Maternity Benefit Acts have also been passed in the Provinces of Madras, Bengal, Sind, Assam, Punjab, and the United Provinces and in Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi. In the year 1941, the Bengal Legislature passed a second Maternity Benefit Act for women employed in tea plantations under the title of The Bengal Maternity Benefit (Tea Estates) Act, 1941. Except for the Assam Maternity Benefits Act which covers women employed in both factories and on plantations and the last Act, all the other Maternity Benefit Acts are applicable to women employed in factories. The subject of extending the benefits of such

legislation to women employed in Mines was discussed at the Second Conference of Labour Ministers held in January 1941 and as the result of those discussions the Central Legislature passed The Mines Maternity Benefit Act, 1941, in the same year. This Act was amended in 1943 in such a way as to prevent a woman from being debarred from drawing benefit for a day on which the mine is closed and a further amendment of the Act was made in 1945.

The main principles in all Maternity Benefit Legislation are the same: provision for the payment of a cash benefit to women for specified periods before and after childbirth, a compulsory period of rest after delivery and also before delivery if notice is given; but, in the latter case, the period for which an employer has to pay cash benefit is strictly limited. All Acts specify a qualifying period for the earning of the benefit; this varies from six months to a year. Women are prohibited, under penalty, from accepting employment under another employer during periods for which they are in receipt of cash benefit from the employer with whom this liability rests. In the Central Act for women employed in Mines and in the U.P. Act additional bonuses of Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 respectively are provided for if the services of a qualified midwife are availed of; but, if such assistance is provided for by or in an institution of an employer, this bonus is not to be paid.

The Assam Act has certain provisions which are not met with in the other Provincial Acts and the Central Governments Mines Maternity Benefit Act. One such provision is that no employer shall knowingly employ a woman in any employment during the four weeks immediately preceding the day of her delivery save upon such suitable light work as may be recommended by a medical practitioner. The other acts prohibit only the employment of women during the four weeks immediately following childbirth. By another provision an employer is required either himself to provide upon the premises to which the act applies, free medical treatment and attendance for every woman entitled to maternity benefit, or to make such arrangements with a medical practitioner to provide such treatment and attendance during pregnancy, and at, and after confinement. If a woman declines to accept this free medical attendance and treatment provided by the employer or leaves the service of the employer, she forfeits the maternity benefit which is admissible to her under the Act. Another interesting feature of the Act is that the qualifying period of employment entitling a woman to the maternity benefit is 150 days, which period is the lowest as compared with the periods prescribed in the other provinces and the mines where the periods range between 6 and 9 months. No qualifying period is required in the case of an immigrant woman who was pregnant when she first arrived in Assam. The Act provides for the payment of maternity benefit at weekly rates unlike the daily rates found in the other Acts. It provides for payment—(i) on plantations at the rate of Re. 1 per week during the period preceding the day of delivery and Rs.1-4-0 per week during the period following the day of delivery, provided that the total cash payment which the employer shall be required to make on this account shall be Rs. 14; and (ii) in employments other than plantations Rs. 2 per week or the average weekly wage or salary subject to a minimum of Rs. 2 per week.

The qualifying period in the Central and in the U.P. Acts is six months and in the Ajmer-Merwara Act twelve months. In all the remaining Acts it is nine months. The maximum period for which maternity benefits can be paid is six weeks under the Ajmer-Merwara Act, seven weeks under the Madras Act, sixty days under the Punjab Act and eight weeks under all the other Acts. The rate of benefit used to be eight annas per day or the average daily wage whichever was less in most Acts but many Acts are now adopting a uniform eight annas a day. The Punjab Act gives average daily earnings or twelve annas per day whichever is greater.

THE INDIAN TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926.

The origin of the passing of a Trade Unions Act in India was the historic Buckingham Mill Case of 1920 in which the Madras High Court granted an interim injunction against the Strike Committee of the Madras Labour Union forbidding them to induce certain workers to break their contracts of employment by refusing to return to work. Trade Union leaders found that they were liable to prosecution and imprisonment for *bona fide* union activities and it was felt that some legislation for the protection of trade unions was necessary. In March, 1921, Mr. N. M. Joshi, then General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, successfully moved a resolution in the Central Legislative Assembly recommending that Government should introduce legislation for the registration and protection of trade unions. Opposition from employers to the adoption of such a measure was, however, so great that it was not until 1926 that the Indian Trade Unions Act was passed. This Act was brought into operation with effect from 1st June 1927. Except for a slight modification which was made in 1928 in Section 11 regarding appeals, the present law on the subject remains the same as when the Act was first passed.

Apart from the necessary provisions for administration and penalties, the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, makes provision for three groups of matters: (1) conditions governing the registration of trade unions; (2) the obligations to which a trade union is subject after registration; and (3) the rights and privileges accorded to registered unions. 'Trade Union' has been defined in such a way as to cover both combinations of workers and of employers but not of workers and employers. Persons under the age of 15 are debarred from membership of any registered union.

Registration.—Any seven or more members of a union can apply for registration but no union can be registered unless (1) its rules provide for certain statutory matters which have been laid down in Section 6; and (2) its executive is constituted in accordance with the requirements of Section 22 which lays down that at least fifty per cent. of the executive must consist of members actually engaged in the unit or group of units which the union proposes to cover.

The Government of Sind enacted legislation in the year 1944 to amend the Indian Trade Unions Act in such a way as to require that two-thirds of the members of the executive of a Union must be workers and also to prevent one individual person from being an Officer of more than one Union.

The registration of a union may be cancelled or withdrawn at any time by the Registrar on the application of the union itself, or if the Registrar is satisfied that the certificate has been obtained by fraud or mistake, or that the union has ceased to exist or has wilfully and after notice contravened any provision of the Act, or if it has allowed any rule which is inconsistent with the Act to continue in force or has rescinded any rule which is required by the Act. Any union aggrieved by the refusal of a Registrar to register it or by the cancellation of its registration may prefer an appeal to a judge appointed by the Provincial Government for the purpose; and, in the event of the dismissal of such an appeal, the aggrieved party has the right of a further appeal to the High Court.

Obligations Imposed on Registered Trade Unions.—The general funds of registered trade unions cannot be spent on objects other than those specified in Section 15 of the Act nor on political objects; but the Act makes provision for the creation of a separate political fund, subscription to which may be collected from such members as voluntarily desire to contribute to it. All registered unions are required to submit annually to the Registrar duly audited statements of accounts in prescribed forms together with changes in officers and the executive and a copy of the rules corrected up to date. Notices of all changes in the rules or of the registered name or the registered address of the office of the union, of amalgamations with other unions or of dissolution must be submitted to the Registrar in prescribed forms within prescribed periods of their occurrence. Failure to carry out these obligations may result either in the cancellation of a union's registration or by the imposition of a fine. The Act further requires that the rules of every registered union should make adequate provision for the inspection of books of accounts and lists of members by the officers and members of the union. The Govt. of Madras have recently tightened up their regulations in connexion with the maintenance, by registered unions of their registers. Among other things, all unions will now be required to maintain files of vouchers and machine-numbered subscription receipt books.

Rights and Privileges of Registered Trade Unions.—The Act confers on registered unions the right to corporate existence and of perpetual succession with power to acquire and hold both movable and immovable property and to enter into contracts. A registered trade union is immune from prosecution for criminal conspiracy in respect of an agreement, unless it is one to commit an offence, made between its members for the furtherance of a trade dispute or for restraint of trade and from any legal difficulties arising therefrom. It also enjoys immunity from civil suits in certain cases.

The administration of the Indian Trade Unions Act is entirely on a provincial basis and each Provincial Government is required to appoint a Registrar of Trade Unions. A union is to be registered in the province in which its head office is situated and if this is transferred to another province, the registration has to be transferred to that province.

Registered unions are empowered under the Indian Trade Unions Act to carry on any form of insurance activity without being under any obligation to secure professional advice as to the actuarial soundness of such business. By virtue of Section 118 of The Insurance Act, 1938, insurance business carried on by a trade union is not subject to the provisions of that Act. The result therefore has been that certain unions are undertaking unsound schemes of insurance now banned by the Act especially that form of it which is carried on on the basis of the dividing principle. With a view to protect the interests of members of trade unions who are and might be the victims of impostures, the Government of India, in September 1940, issued a circular letter to all Provincial Governments inviting opinions as to the application of the Insurance Act, with such modifications as might be necessary, to insurance business carried on by Trade Unions.

One of the most vexed questions in connexion with trade unions in India is that of their recognition by the employers. We are dealing with this question more fully in the Chapter on Trade Unionism in India. Many Bills aimed at compelling employers to recognise unions of their workers have been introduced by private members in Provincial Legislatures but these failed to carry the support of the Governments concerned. The subject was discussed at the Second Session of the Labour Ministers Conference and, as a result of the decisions then reached, the Government of India drafted a Bill intended to add a New Chapter dealing with the Recognition of Trade Unions and Rights and Liabilities of Recognised Trade Unions to the Indian Trade Unions Act. This was circulated to all Provincial Governments for opinion after consultation with the interests concerned. In the light of the criticisms received, the Government of India drafted a new Bill on the subject and this was introduced in the Central Legislative Assembly by the Hon'ble the Labour Member on the 13th November 1943 on a motion for circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion. This Bill seeks to compel an employer to recognise a trade union which fulfils certain prescribed conditions and is approved by a Board of Recognition (where one has been set up), non-recognition under those circumstances being made an offence punishable by law. On critical examination, the Bill has been found to be so full of insurmountable difficulties that it is very doubtful if the Government of India will proceed with it in the form in which it was introduced in the Legislative Assembly.

As far as statistics of registrations are concerned, tables showing the numbers of registered unions on all the provincial registers in British India at the end of each financial year together with the membership and income of those which furnished returns have been incorporated in this section in some previous issues of this publication. A table giving this information for the years 1927-28 up to 1939-40 was published at page 487 of the Edition for 1942-43. As we have pointed out in the opening paragraphs of this

Chapter, the Government of India and the Provincial Governments have stopped the publication of annual reports on the administration of Labour Laws for the duration of the War.

The Government of India have, however, commenced publishing short and abridged reports containing the more important statistics in the *Indian Labour Gazette*. The latest year for which information of an All-India character is available is for the year ending 31st March 1943 and this has been given in an article appearing in the June, 1945 issue of that publication. The statistics relating to registered trade unions for that year are reproduced below :

Statistics of Registered Trade Unions in British India for year ending 31st March 1943.

Province	Number of Registered Trade Unions	Number of Unions making returns of Membership	Membership of Unions making returns
Ajmer Merwara ..	3	3	4,794
Assam	5	5	1,948
Bengal	229	147	221,635
Bihar	41	11	18,738
Bombay	77	69	130,688
C. P. & Berar ..	49	35	29,430
Delhi	30	23	16,895
Madras	143	86	49,451
N.-W. Frontier Province	6	3	418
Orissa	3	3	359
Punjab	24	23	12,493
Sind	28	28	8,934
United Provinces ..	28	27	20,976
Central Trade Unions (whose objects are not confined to one Province)	27	26	168,540
Total ..	693	489	685,299

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES LEGISLATION.

Industrial Disputes Legislation in India today is comprised of a Central Act known as the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, Rule 81A of the Defence of India Rules and the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance, 1941, in so far as it governs the question of workers being required to be at duty in the concerns to which it has been applied and the power which it gives to the Central and Provincial Governments to make rules with regard to the appointment of an authority to fix wages and conditions of employment in such concerns. These apply to the whole of British India. The Province of Bombay has the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938, in addition.

Trade Disputes Act, 1929.

This Act was first passed for a period of five years. By an Amending Act passed in 1934 it was placed permanently on the Statute Book. The Act was further amended in 1938 in order to provide for the appointment of conciliators. The main provisions of this Act as it stands today are as follows :

Appointment of Courts of Inquiry and Boards of Conciliation :—The Governor-General in Council, in the case of railways or concerns under the control of the Government of India : and the Provincial Government, in the case of all other concerns or groups of concerns, have power to refer any matters appearing to be connected with or relevant to any trade dispute which exists or is apprehended between an employer and his workmen to a Court of Inquiry for report ; or to refer the whole dispute to a Board of Conciliation for promoting a settlement thereof. Where no reference is made by either party or where a reference is made to Government by only one party, the appointment or otherwise of a Court or a Board is entirely at the discretion of Government ; but where both the parties to a dispute apply either conjointly or separately for the reference of the dispute to a Court or a Board it is obligatory on Government to proceed to appoint a Court or a Board, as the case may be, provided that Government are satisfied that the persons applying represent the majority of each party. The objects of Courts of Inquiry which may be composed of an independent chairman and other independent persons or only one independent person would be to investigate and report on such questions connected with the dispute as might be referred to them. The settlement of the dispute would depend on the force of public opinion on the Court's findings. The objects of Boards of Conciliation which may consist of one independent person or one independent chairman and two or four other members comprised of equal numbers of persons representing the interests of both the parties to a dispute and to be nominated by the parties concerned would be to secure a settlement of the dispute. Provisions are contained in the Act to enable both Courts and Boards to enforce the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents. Neither party is under any obligation to accept the findings of a Court or the advice of a Board : but in practice both parties would be expected to do so.

Special Provisions for Public Utility Services .—"Public Utility Service" has been defined to include any postal, telegraph or telephone services, any undertaking which supplies power, light or water to the public, any system of public conservancy or sanitation and any railway service or water transport services which have been declared as such by Government. It has been made a penal offence for persons employed in such services to go on strike without giving fourteen days' notice in writing to their employer of their intention to do so. Penalties are also provided for persons abetting such an offence.

Appointment of Conciliators.—The Central Government, in respect of industries, businesses or undertakings carried on by them or under their authority or by a railway company and the Provincial Governments, in respect of the undertakings within their Provinces, have been empowered to appoint Conciliation officers "charged with the duty of mediating in or promoting the settlement of trade disputes." Conciliation officers have the power to call for documents from and to enter the premises of employers.

Provisions relating to Illegal Strikes and Lockouts.—Any strike or lockout which has any object other than or in addition to the furtherance of a

trade dispute within the trade or industry in which the strikers or employers locking-out are engaged or which is designed or calculated to inflict severe and general hardship upon the community and thereby to compel any Government in British India the Federal Railway Authority or the Crown Representative to take or abstain from taking any particular course of action is illegal. Persons furthering illegal strikes or lock-outs are liable to punishment while those refusing to take part in them are protected from trade union disabilities to which they might otherwise be subjected.

Rule 81A of the Defence of India Rules.

This was promulgated by the Government of India in January 1942 and has been amended on several occasions since it was first promulgated. The text of this Ordinance, as amended up to the 30th November, 1944, has been published at pages 240 to 246 of the December 1944 issue of the *Labour Gazette* (Bombay). The object of Rule 81A of the Defence of India Rules is the avoidance of strikes and lock-outs. It empowers the Central Government to make, by special or general order, provision for (*a*) prohibiting, subject to the provisions of the order, a strike or lock-out in connection with any trade dispute; (*b*) requiring employers or workmen to observe for such period as may be specified in the order such terms and conditions of employment as may be determined in accordance with the orders; (*c*) referring any trade dispute for conciliation or adjudication in the manner provided in the order; and (*d*) enforcing for such period as may be specified in the order all or any of the decisions of the authority to which a trade dispute has been referred for adjudication; provided that no order made under (*b*) shall require an employer to observe terms and conditions of employment less favourable to the workmen than those existing in the undertaking at any time within three months preceding the date of the orders. A recent amendment made in December, 1943 requires the authority making an Order referring any particular dispute for adjudication to specify, as far as may be practicable, the matters upon which adjudication is necessary or desirable. The Central Govt. is empowered to amend or vary such matters or to postpone specification pending a preliminary enquiry.

By virtue of the above Rule, the Government of India issued a General Order on 6th March 1942 preventing any person in any undertaking (defined as any undertaking by way of trade or business) from going on strike in connection with any trade dispute without having given to his employer, within one month before striking, not less than fourteen days' previous notice in writing of his intention to do so. This order also lays down that where any trade dispute has been referred to a Court of Inquiry or a Board of Conciliation under the Trade Disputes Act, 1929 or for conciliation or adjudication under an order made under Rule 81A, no person employed in any undertaking concerned in the dispute shall go on strike until the expiry of two months after the conclusion of the proceedings upon such reference. The Central Government, by virtue of two notifications dated 12th March and 20th May 1942, have directed that the powers conferred on it by Rule 81A of the Defence of India Rules would also be exercisable by the Provincial Government subject to certain qualifications.

Most Provincial Governments have made extensive use of the powers conferred on them by Rule 81A of the Defence of India Rules in referring trade disputes to adjudication. The Adjudicators appointed in connexion with disputes in the Province of Bombay have been judges of the Bombay High Court or gentlemen of equal standing such as Mr. Alma Latifi, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S. (Retd.) or Mr. E. Nanavatty, I.C.S. (Rtd.). In the Provinces of Bengal and Sind, the Commissioners of Labour have been appointed. The awards of Adjudicators cover a wide range of subjects regarding wage rates and conditions of employment. It is not possible for us to catalogue all the disputes which have been referred to adjudication since the promulgation of Rule 81A of the Defence of India Rules but we may mention that regular information on the subject is published in the *Indian Labour Gazette*.

Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance, 1941.

This Ordinance has been dealt with in the Chapter on "Second World War—Its Effects and Repercussions." Its main object is to prevent workers in certain essential services which have been 'declared' by Government to be such from leaving their employment. Under this Ordinance, however, a worker who disobeys any lawful order given to him in the course of his employment, is liable to be punished. An order not to strike work would be a lawful order. Section 6 of this Ordinance further empowers the Central Government or, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, a Provincial Government to make rules "regulating or empowering a specified authority to regulate the wages and other conditions of service of persons or of any class of person engaged in any employment or class of employment" in any concern which has been "declared" as an essential service under this Ordinance. As far as is known, Bengal is the only Province in India which has framed Rules empowering the Labour Commissioner, Bengal to issue directions regulating the wages and other conditions of service of persons coming within the scope of the Ordinance subject to certain conditions.

Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938.

This Act is perhaps the most advanced and outstanding piece of Labour Legislation ever attempted in India. Put in a nutshell the object of the Act is to make all strikes and lock-outs illegal until such time as the procedure provided for in the Act for conciliation and arbitration is exhausted. All industrial matters relating to wages; conditions of employment; privileges, rights or duties of employers or employees, or the mode, terms and conditions of employment or non-employment are divided into two schedules. All matters which regulate the relations between employers and employees such as rules of conduct or standing orders for operatives are listed under Schedule I. Matters connected with wages, hours of work, conditions of employment, etc., with regard to changes in which employers are required to give notice

to the representatives of their employees are listed under Schedule II. Government have power to modify these schedules (Section 72).

Standing Orders :—Every employer in an industry to which the Act is made applicable is required to submit, within a period of two months from the date of the application of the Act to that industry, a draft of the Standing Orders which he proposes to adopt for governing the relations between him and his employees. The Commissioner of Labour is to "settle" these Standing Orders after consulting all the interests concerned in the industry. Any person aggrieved by any of the Standing Orders so "settled" has the right of appeal to the Industrial Court (Sections 26 & 27).

Changes :—No employer is to be permitted to make any change in any of the Standing Orders settled by the Commissioner of Labour or by the Industrial Court on appeal or in respect of any industrial matter included under Schedule II unless notice of such intended change is given to the representative of employees. Any employee who desires a change in any industrial matter is also required to give notice of such intended change to his employer. Copies of all such notices are required to be forwarded to the Commissioner of Labour, the Chief Conciliator, the Registrar, the Labour Officer and to any other person as may be prescribed (Section 28).

Representatives of Employees :—The Act contemplates the creation of three distinct types of unions. In the first place no union which has not been registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, has any place in the scheme of things under this Act. Unions may be either *occupational unions* or *industrial unions*. Any union which has a membership of five per cent. of the total number employed in any occupation or industry in any local area and which has been recognised by the employers concerned or any union which has not been so recognised but which has a membership of twenty-five per cent. of the total number employed may apply for registration for the purposes of the Act (Sections 7 & 8). Any registered union which has a membership of twenty-five per cent. of the total number employed in the occupation or industry concerned may apply to the Registrar for declaration as a *representative union* (Section 12). Unions which have a membership of five per cent. or more but less than twenty-five per cent. and which have not been recognised by the employers concerned may apply to the Registrar for being declared as *qualified unions* (Section 11). The three types of unions, therefore, are: (1) Registered Unions; (2) Representative Unions; and (3) Qualified Unions. "Representative of Employees" means (*i*) where the majority of employees directly affected by a change are members of a registered union, such registered union; or (*ii*) where some of the employees directly affected by the change belong to a representative union, that representative union; or (*iii*) in other cases such representatives not being more than five as may be elected in the manner prescribed by employees directly affected by the change from among themselves; or (*iv*) in cases where representatives are not elected under (*iii*) and in all other cases not falling under any of these clauses, the Labour Officer [Section 3 (29)]. The Rules made under the Act make provision for the determination of the union which is a representative of employees; and, failing unions, for the election of the workers' own representatives.

Preliminary Procedure :—On the receipt of a notice of change, the employer and the representative of the employees concerned are to discuss the proposed change. A period of fifteen days has been allowed for these discussions. If an agreement is reached between the parties, the memorandum of such agreement is to be sent to the Registrar for registration (Section 30). In cases where the Labour Officer is one of the parties, the Labour Officer is required to put the terms of the proposed agreement before a meeting of the employees concerned and he is empowered to enter into an agreement only if the majority of such employees concur (Section 32).

When Dispute deemed to commence :—If the preliminary proceedings fail to produce an agreement, the party giving the notice is required, if he still desires that the proposed change should be effected, to send a full statement of the case to the Conciliator, the Chief Conciliator and the Registrar (Section 34). On receipt of the statement of the case, the Conciliator is required to enter the industrial dispute in a register (Section 35).

Conciliation :—The Act makes provision for the appointment of Conciliators and Special Conciliators. The Commissioner of Labour is to be the *ex-officio* Chief Conciliator for the purposes of the Act (Section 21). Provision has also been made for the appointment of Boards of Conciliation consisting of independent chairmen and members representing employers and employees to be selected by Government from panels formed for the purpose (Section 23). On making an entry of an industrial dispute, the Conciliator concerned has to try and bring about a settlement of the dispute (Section 36) but power is reserved to the Chief Conciliator to intervene at any stage in any conciliation proceedings held by another Conciliator (Section 37). The Chief Conciliator or the Conciliator has to send a report of the whole case to Government on the conclusion of the conciliation proceedings, and in all cases where settlements are reached copies of such settlements are to be forwarded to the Registrar (Section 38). During the pendency of any proceedings before the Conciliator the Government *may* and if both the parties agree either prior to the commencement of such proceedings or after the failure of the Conciliator to bring about a settlement *shall*, refer the dispute to a Board of Conciliation (Section 39). Government is empowered to lay down time limits for different stages of conciliation proceedings (Section 41) and the Act gives various powers to Conciliators and to Boards for summoning of witnesses, production of documents, etc. (Section 40).

Industrial Court :—The Act makes provision for the appointment of an Industrial Court for determining industrial disputes and for dealing with other matters under the provisions of the Act. The Court is to consist of two or more members to be selected from persons who are, have been or are eligible, for being appointed as Judges of a High Court (Section 24). The Industrial Court, *inter alia*, is to decide all matters referred to it under Chapter II

of the Act connected with the registration of unions and it has also to decide appeals from decisions of the Commissioner of Labour in connection with the Standing Orders (Section 53).

Arbitration :—Any employer and a registered union may by a written agreement (called a submission) agree to submit any present or future industrial dispute or any classes of such disputes to arbitration of any person whether such arbitrator is named in the agreement or not or to the Industrial Court. All submissions are to be registered with the Registrar (Section 43). In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, submissions are irrevocable but are terminable by giving six months' notice (Section 44). The conciliation proceedings provided for under the Act are barred in cases where the representative of employees is a registered union which is a party to a submission (Section 46). The Act contains various provisions with regard to the duties of the Industrial Court, procedure before the Court, execution of orders as to costs and the parties on whom orders or awards of the Industrial Court will be binding.

Compulsory Arbitration in Certain Disputes :—Under the Act as originally passed, industrial disputes could be referred to the arbitration either of the Industrial Court or of any other person only when an employer entered into an agreement with a Union registered under this Act to do so. In centres or industries where there are no registered unions or even where there is a registered union but the parties cannot agree to refer a dispute to arbitration, arbitration in an industrial dispute is not possible. In order to make arbitration compulsory in certain cases, the Governor of Bombay promulgated The Bombay Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1941, on the 29th May 1941, by virtue of which power is given to the Provincial Government to refer any dispute to the arbitration of the Industrial Court if it is satisfied that the continuance of any dispute is likely to cause serious or prolonged hardship to a large section of the community, or seriously affect an industry and the prospects and scope for employment in it, or cause a serious outbreak of disorder or a breach of the public peace. The Amending Act has been applied to all the industries in the Province of Bombay to which the main Act had been applied.

Illegal Strikes and Lock-outs :—A strike or a lock-out will be illegal if it is declared, commenced or continued (*a*) in cases where it relates to any industrial matter mentioned in Schedule I before the Standing Orders relating to such matter and submitted to the Commissioner of Labour are settled by him or by the Industrial Court, as the case may be, or before the expiry of six months from the date on which such Standing Orders come into operation ; (*b*) without giving notice in accordance with the provisions of Section 28 ; (*c*) only for the reason that the employer has not carried out the provisions of any Standing Order or has made an illegal change ; (*d*) in cases where notice of change has been given and where no agreement in regard to such change is arrived at before the statement of the case is received by the Registrar ; (*e*) in cases where conciliation proceedings in regard to the industrial dispute to which the strike relates have commenced, before the completion of such proceedings ; (*f*) in cases where a submission is registered until such submission is lawfully revoked ; or in contravention of the terms of a registered agreement, settlement or award. In cases where conciliation proceedings in regard to any industrial dispute have been completed, a strike or lock-out relating to such dispute will be illegal if it is commenced at any time after the expiry of two months after the completion of such proceedings. (Sections 62 & 63). The determination of the question of whether any strike or lock-out is illegal rests with the Industrial Court.

Illegal Changes :—No employer can make any change in any industrial matter in regard to which a standing order has been settled under Section 26 or which is mentioned in Schedule II before a notice in respect of such change has been given and the procedure laid down under the Act has been gone through. No employer can also make any change in contravention of the terms of a registered agreement, a settlement or an award. Any change made in contravention of these provisions is illegal. Applications for the declaration of any changes as illegal are to be made to the Industrial Court (Section 73).

Penalties :—Various penalties are provided for breaches of the Act (Sections 65 & 66) and for instigating or inciting others to take part in an illegal strike or lock-out (Section 67). Penalties are also provided for the making of illegal changes (Section 69); for disclosing confidential information (Section 68); for obstructing persons from carrying out duties imposed by the Act (Section 70); and for victimisation of employees for trade union activities or for participating in any of the proceedings under the Act (Section 64).

Miscellaneous :—Important provisions of a miscellaneous character relate to the binding character of and the periods for which agreements are to remain in force (Sections 76 and 77), jurisdiction of Courts (Section 79), etc. In cases in which a representative union is a party to any agreement, settlement, submission or award, the Provincial Government is empowered, after consulting the Industrial Court if it deems it necessary to do so, to extend the agreement, etc., to all employees in the industry concerned [Section 76 (2)].

Officers and Areas :—In addition to the Conciliators and the Industrial Court, the Act makes provision for the appointment of a Registrar of Unions for the whole Province (Section 4) and for the appointment of Labour Officers (Section 22). The powers and duties of the Labour Officer are defined in Section 25. " Local area " means any area notified as such by the Local Government.

Application of the Act :—The Government of Bombay decided to apply the Act, in the first instance, to the Cotton Textile Industry in the whole of the Province of Bombay. It was applied to this Industry in three stages : (1) Those parts of the Act relating to the settlement of the Standing Orders and the appointment of the various administrative officers were brought into operation with effect from 1st June 1939 ; (2) The sections relating to conciliation and arbitration were applied from 1st August 1939 ; and (3) The provisions relating to illegal strikes and lock-outs and the penalties connected therewith

were brought into operation from 20th August 1939. The term "cotton textile industry" was so defined as to include all factories notified under section 2 (*j*) of the Indian Factories Act, 1934, which are engaged in cotton spinning, cotton weaving with or without an admixture of silk, rayon or artificial silk, cotton knitting and hosiery, and all cotton dyeing, bleaching and printing departments, and mechanics' shops attached to such concerns. Every town and village in the Province of Bombay which has one or more cotton textile units according to the definition given has been declared as a "Local Area." The whole of the Act was applied to the Silk Textile Industry in the local area of Bombay City with effect from 1st October 1939 and to the Woollen Textile Industry in the local areas of Bombay and Thana with effect from 15th January 1940.

Statistics of Industrial Disputes.

Statistics of industrial disputes in India have been collected only since 1921. The following table sets out the number of disputes in each year since 1921, the number of persons affected by these disputes and the total time lost in man-days:

Year.	Number of disputes.	Number of workpeople involved.	Number of working days lost.
1921 ..	396	600,351	6,984,426
1922 ..	278	435,434	3,972,727
1923 ..	213	301,044	5,051,704
1924 ..	133	312,462	8,730,918
1925 ..	134	270,423	12,578,129
1926 ..	128	186,811	1,097,478
1927 ..	129	131,655	2,019,970
1928 ..	203	506,851	31,647,404
1929 ..	141	531,059	12,165,691
1930 ..	148	196,301	2,261,731
1931 ..	166	203,008	2,408,123
1932 ..	118	128,099	1,922,437
1933 ..	146	164,938	2,168,961
1934 ..	159	220,808	4,775,559
1935 ..	145	114,217	973,457
1936 ..	157	169,029	2,358,062
1937 ..	379	647,801	8,982,257
1938 ..	399	401,075	9,198,708
1939 ..	406	409,189	4,992,795
1940 ..	322	452,539	7,577,281
1941 ..	359	291,054	3,330,503
1942 ..	694	772,653	5,779,965
1943 ..	716	525,088	2,342,287
1944* ..	685	550,015	2,447,306

* A complete analysis of the statistics for the year 1944 will be found at page 58 of the August, 1945 issue of the *Indian Labour Gazette*.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN'S ACT, 1938.

The Government of India passed an Act in the Central Legislature in 1938 for the prevention of the employment of children who have not completed their fifteenth year in any occupation connected with the transport of passengers, goods or mails by railway or in any occupation involving the handling of goods within the limits of any port to which for the time being any of the provisions of the Indian Ports Act, 1908, are applicable. By an Amending Act passed in 1939 the employment of any child who has not completed his twelfth year is prohibited in any workshop connected with *bidi* making; carpet weaving; cement manufacture including bagging of cement; cloth printing, dyeing and weaving; manufacture of matches, explosives and fireworks; mica-cutting and splitting; shellac manufacture; tanning and wool cleaning. The prohibition, however, does not extend to any workshop wherein any process is carried on by the occupier with the aid of his family only and without employing hired labour or to any school established by or receiving assistance or recognition from a Provincial Government. Provincial Governments are empowered by the Amending Act to add any description of process to the industries already scheduled in which the employment of children under twelve years of age should be prohibited.

THE TEA DISTRICTS EMIGRANT LABOUR ACT, 1932.

One of the earliest pieces of labour legislation in India was the Assam Labour and Emigration Act of 1901 which was designed mainly to regulate the recruitment and engagement of indentured labour for the tea plantations in that province. Owing to altering conditions, it had not been possible for many years to subject plantation workers to penal contracts and although several attempts had been made to improve the law by amendments of the main Act in 1908, 1915 and 1927 and by the issue of rules and regulations, these proved to be abortive and ineffective and the law on the subject became extremely confused. The whole question was subjected to a thorough examination by the Government of India and the Provincial Governments in 1923-25 and by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in 1929-30. The Commission recommended that the existing legislation should be replaced by a new enactment which should provide: (*a*) that no assisted emigrants from controlled areas should be forwarded to the Assam tea gardens except through a depot maintained either by the tea industry or by suitable groups of employers and approved by the Provincial Government; (*b*) that the Government of India should have power to frame rules regarding transit arrangements, in particular for the laying down of certain prescribed routes to Assam and for the maintenance of depots at necessary intervals; (*c*) that the power conferred by section 3 of the 1901 Act to prohibit recruitment for Assam in particular localities should be withdrawn immediately; (*d*) that the existing Assam Labour Board should be abolished and that in its place a Controller of Immigrants in Assam should be appointed to look after the interests of emigrants from other Provinces; (*e*) that every future assisted emigrant to an Assam tea garden should have the right after the first three years to be repatriated at his employer's expense, and that the Controller should be empowered to repatriate a garden worker at the expense of the employer within one year of his arrival if it is found necessary on the grounds of health, unsuitability of the work to his personal capacity or for other sufficient reason; and (*f*) that in the event of the recrudescence of abuses, Govern

ment should have power to reintroduce in any area the prohibition of recruitment otherwise than by means of licensed *garden-sirdars* and licensed recruitors. The Government of India implemented these recommendations in the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1932, which was brought into effect from the 1st October 1933.

The first object of this Act is to make it possible, on the one hand, to exercise all the control over the recruitment and forwarding of assisted emigrants to the Assam tea gardens as may be justified and required by the interests of actual and potential emigrants; and, on the other hand, to ensure that no restrictions are imposed which are not justified. Provincial Governments are empowered, subject to the control of the Government of India, to impose control over the forwarding of assisted emigrants (chapter III) or over both their recruitment and their forwarding as occasion may dictate (chapters III and IV). No license is required for recruiters but the forwarding of recruits to Assam must be made through the prescribed routes where arrangements for feeding, rest and medical treatment have been made and by authorised forwarding agents. It is made unlawful to assist persons under 16 to migrate unless they are accompanied by their parents or guardians. A married woman who is living with her husband may only be assisted to emigrate with the consent of the husband. Full effect was given to the Royal Commission's recommendations regarding repatriation (sections 7 to 11) and it is further provided that where an employer fails to make all the necessary arrangements for the repatriation of a worker within fifteen days from the date on which a right of repatriation arises to an emigrant labourer, the Controler may direct the employer to despatch such labourer and his family or to pay him such compensation as may be prescribed within such period as the Controller may fix (sections 13 and 15). Section 3 of the Act makes provision for the appointment of a Controller of Emigrant Labour with some staff and possibly one or more Deputy Controlers for supervising the general administration of the system which the Act seeks to establish. The charges for this establishment are to be met from an annual cess called the Emigrants Labour Cess which is to be levied at such rate not exceeding Rs. 9 per emigrant as the Central Government may determine for each year of levy. The cess is collected by the Controller by the sale of certificates of emigration. Every assisted emigrant has to be provided by the employing interest on whose behalf he was recruited with such a certificate. All particulars about the emigrant together with a running record of the details of his employment in Assam are given on it. Failure to provide a certificate is punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs. 500. The rate of cess was reduced by the Government of India from Rs. 5 to Rs. 3 from 1st October 1938. It was subsequently raised to Rs. 4 for the year commencing 1st October 1939 which rate continues for the current year. The provisions of this Act were intended, in the first instance, to apply only to emigration for work on tea plantations in eight specified districts in Assam, but power is retained to extend its application to other industries and to other districts in Assam if necessary.

SHOPS LEGISLATION IN INDIA.

The first Province in India to enact legislation for the regulation of hours of work and conditions of employment in shops and commercial establishments was Bombay where the Legislative Assembly passed the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act on the 30th October 1939. Three other Provinces in India—Bengal, the Punjab and Sind—enacted similar laws during the year 1940. The Punjab Act was extensively amended by virtue of the Punjab Trade Employees (Amendment) Act, 1943. The Sind Act was amended in 1944. The Bombay Act was brought into effect from 15th November 1940. The Punjab Trade Employees' Act came into force with effect from 1st March 1941, the Bengal Shops and Establishment Act from 1st April 1941 and the Sind Act from 20th November 1941. The question of framing Central legislation for the grant of a weekly holiday to shop workers in those Provinces which have no legislation on this subject was discussed at the Second Session of the Labour Ministers' Conference and the Conference decided that such legislation was necessary. The Government of India drew up a Bill on the subject and this was passed by the Central Legislature with the title of the Weekly Holidays Act, 1942, early in that year. The option for the application of this Act in any Province which has no Shops' Legislation rests with the Government of that Province.

We shall first proceed to describe The Bombay Shops and Establishments Act in some detail and we shall then give a brief outline of the manner in which the Bengal, the Punjab and the Sind Acts differ from the Bombay prototype. The Bombay Act deals with three main types of establishments: shops; commercial establishments; and restaurants, eating houses, theatres and other places of amusement or entertainment.

Application of the Bombay Act:—This Act covers commercial establishments, shops, theatres or any other places of public amusement or entertainment, restaurants or eating houses. Government Offices and Offices of Local Authorities; clubs and residential hotels; bazaars or fairs for the sale of work for charitable or other purposes from which no profit is derived; hospitals, nursing homes and dispensaries; stalls and refreshment rooms at wharves and docks; chemists' and druggists' shops as are approved by the Provincial Government by a general or special order; and persons exclusively employed in the collection, delivery or conveyance of goods *are excluded* from the operation of the Act. The Act does not apply to persons occupying positions of management or employed in a confidential capacity; persons whose work is inherently intermittent such as that of travellers, canvassers, watchmen and caretakers; and persons exclusively engaged in preparatory or complementary work, such as clearing or forwarding clerks or messengers.

Shops:—Section 7 of the Act prescribes the maximum hours of work of persons employed in shops at 9½ per day. This is half an hour longer than the ordinary factory day. Every person employed in a shop is to be given at least one day in a week as a holiday with pay and no person can be employed for more than five continuous hours unless he has had an interval of rest for at least half an hour. The Act makes

it compulsory that every shop shall be closed not later than 9 p.m., provided, however, that any customer who was being served or was waiting to be served at 9 p.m. at any shop may be served in such shop during the quarter of an hour immediately following such hour. Power has been given to the Provincial Government to grant exemptions in the case of certain types of shops, such as chemists and druggists' shops, etc. In order, however, that compulsory closure may not affect adversely the interests of shop-keepers, it is necessary to prevent street trading after the shop closing hour, and provision has therefore been made to prevent any person from carrying on the sale of any goods after 9 p.m. in or adjacent to a street or public place. This does not, however, apply to the sale of newspapers. The maximum spread-over has been fixed at 12 hours a day, but in order to cover the cases of shops which deal in perishable goods and whose busiest periods are early in the morning and late at night provision has been made for the extension of the spread-over to 14 hours, provided such shops close for not less than three hours between the opening and the closing time.

Commercial Establishments :—As far as these are concerned, there are days in a week or a month or a quarter, when longer hours are worked than usual, and the same applies to the various exchanges where settlement days often give rise to abnormal working hours. It was, therefore, considered that it would not be advisable to fix the daily limit of hours in the case of such establishments and the Act, therefore, provides that the total number of hours that can be worked in any one month should be restricted to 208. Taking 26 as the number of working days in any one month, this works out at an average of 8 hours per day. No overtime is permitted in the case of shops, but in commercial establishments overtime to the extent of 120 hours per year is permitted so as to enable banks and other large establishments to deal with the pressure of work involved in the preparation of balance sheets, stock-taking, etc. The provision for holidays is on the same basis as in shops, but the periods of work and intervals of rest of persons employed in commercial establishments are so arranged that they shall not together be spread over more than 12 hours in a day. The Provincial Government is, however, empowered to grant exemptions from this requirement for not more than six days in every calendar year for each person who may be required to work on account of stock-taking, making of accounts, settlements or on other prescribed occasions.

Restaurants and Places of Amusement :—For these establishments, a ten hour day has been prescribed with a spread-over of 14 hours. These establishments have necessarily to keep open for long hours, but the intensity of the trade done varies and the spread-over of 14 hours gives the employers an opportunity of regulating the hours of work of their employees in accordance with the requirements of the trade. No closing is prescribed for these places because they are already subject to regulation by the police or excise departments.

Miscellaneous Provisions :—No special provision has been made in the Act for the hours of work of women employees, and as the Act stands, there is nothing to prevent the employment of women in the types of establishments to be covered by it at night. But, no child who has not completed his twelfth year is allowed to work at all in the establishments covered by the Act. The hours of work in the case of young persons between the ages of thirteen and seventeen years are restricted to 42 per week and to 8 per day and no young person is permitted to work in any establishment covered by the Act between the hours of seven in the evening and six in the morning. All overtime work is to be paid for at the rate of a time and a quarter. Enforcement of the Act is in the hands of the local authorities subject to such supervision of the Provincial Government as may be prescribed. Employers who contravene any of the provisions of the Act are liable, on conviction, to a fine which may extend to Rs. 25 for the first offence and upto Rs. 250 for every subsequent offence. The Act in the first instance was made applicable to the City of Bombay, the Ahmedabad Municipal Borough and Cantonment, the Poona City and Suburban Municipal Borough and Cantonment, and the Sholapur and Hubli Municipal Boroughs. The Act was extended to Barsi in 1943.

Main Differences between the four Shops Acts in India :—The Sind Act is applicable to almost the same classes of establishments as are covered by the Bombay Act. The Bengal Act grants exemption from the provisions of the Act relating to restrictions in hours of sale, *viz.*, those for the closing of shops for one and a half days in the week and after 8 o'clock each night to shops dealing in perishable commodities like meat, vegetable, flowers, etc; shops dealing in articles required for obsequial ceremonies; and to shops dealing in tobacco, *pan*, newspapers, etc. and such seasonal commercial establishments and the clerical establishments of such seasonal factories as may be exempted by Government. The exemption granted under Section 5 (1) of the Bengal Act to hair dressing saloons and barber's shops was withdrawn. The Punjab Act, has a somewhat wider application than any of the three other Acts; but, shops dealing in perishables, medicines and newspapers; all places of public entertainment; clubs and residential hotels; barbers and hair-dressers; stalls at railway stations; and caretakers, porters, travellrs, canvassers, domestic servants, etc., are exempted only from the operation of the sections dealing with opening and closing hours and the 'close day'. By virtue of the amending Act of 1943, all Government and Railway Offices, essential services, refreshment rooms and stalls at railway stations and dining cars, offices of lawyers, auditors or registerd accountants, hospitals and dispensaries and factories are exempted from the operation of any of the provisions of the Punjab Act.

Whereas the Bombay Act prescribes 9 p.m. as the closing hour for shops, the Bengal Act prescribes 8 p.m., while in the Punjab this varies with the seasons of the year—not later than 10 p.m. in the summer, and 9-30 p.m. in the winter. In Sind, the 1944 Amending Act altered the closing hour of shops from 9 p.m. to 10 p.m. In actual practice, however, this is made effective only during the summer months, *viz.*, from March to October. During the

winter months of November to February the closing hour is altered to 9 p.m. by Government notification. The Punjab is the only Province which provides for opening hours—6 a.m. in summer and 9-30 a.m. in winter and the Punjab Act, therefore makes no provision for limiting the spread-over as the other Acts do. As far as hours of work are concerned, the Bombay Act places a daily limit in respect of shops and places of amusement and a monthly limit in respect of commercial establishments. In contradistinction to this, the Sind Act prescribes a maximum of 54 hours per week for persons employed in commercial establishments, the Bengal Act 56 hours a week for shops and the Punjab Act 54 hours a week for shops and commercial establishments. The Bengal Act does not place any limitations on hours of work—daily, weekly or monthly—in commercial establishments but places a maximum limit of ten hours per day for work in shops and in places of amusement. The Punjab Act prescribes a uniform ten hour day as the maximum that may be worked in any establishment covered by it.

The Punjab Act endeavours to restrict dual employment by providing that the hours worked by an individual employee with two or more employers should all be taken into account for purposes of recording. Whereas payment for overtime beyond the permissible daily hours is to be made at a time and a quarter in Bombay, Bengal and Sind, the Punjab Act requires overtime in excess of daily hours to be paid for at double rates.

While the Bombay, Punjab and Sind Acts provide that all the employees covered by these Acts should get one holiday every week; the Bengal Act goes much further and prescribes that all employees should get one and a half holidays in each week. The Bengal and the Punjab Acts, moreover, prescribe that every shop shall also be closed for at least one and a half days and one day respectively in each week.

As far as employment of children is concerned the Bombay and the Sind Acts provide that no child below the age of twelve years shall be employed in any establishment covered by the Act. The Bengal Act has no provisions with regard to the non-employment of children whereas the Punjab Act prescribes a minimum age limit of fourteen years. The Punjab Act also prohibits the employment of any young person in any shop or commercial establishment to which the Act applies before 8 a.m. or after 7 p.m. Hours of work are not to exceed seven per day or 42 per week and no young person is to be asked to work for more than 3½ hours at one stretch without an interval for rest.

Whereas the Bombay and the Sind Acts make no provision for the prompt payment of wages, the Bengal Act prescribes that all wages must be paid within ten days of the end of the period for which they are due and the Punjab Act prescribes a fortnight for this purpose.

The Bombay Act makes no provision for leave with pay: all the three other Acts do; Sind—15 days' leave with pay during every year of service to lapse if not availed of within two months at the end of the year; Bengal—14 days' privilege leave with full pay after every twelve months continuous employment with right to accumulate up to 28 days and, in addition, casual leave on half pay for ten days in every year; and Punjab—14 days for a year's or 7 days for six months' continuous employment.

Two provisions which are to be found in the Punjab Act but not in the Bombay, Bengal and Sind Acts deserve special mention: (1) no employer may fine any employee to an extent greater than three pies in the rupee of his monthly wages; and (2) One month's notice or one month's pay in lieu of notice to be given by the employer for termination of service.

The Central Weekly Holidays Act is a very simple measure as compared with the four Provincial prototypes which we have dealt with above. As its title implies it is merely confined to making provision for the grant of a weekly holiday in certain classes of establishments. Every shop must remain entirely closed on one day of the week. All persons employed otherwise then in a confidential capacity or in a position of management in any shop, restaurant or theatre must be allowed a holiday of one whole day in each week. Provincial Governments are empowered, if they so desire, to close shops for an additional half-day in the week or to permit employees in theatres and restaurants to enjoy an additional half-day holiday in every week. No deduction or abatement is to be made from wages in respect of any holiday that may be granted under this Act. No provision is made in the Central Act for employees in banks and offices. The Act contains the usual provisions for inspection, penalties, rule-making power and enforcement. The Weekly Holidays Act was brought into operation in the N. W. F. Province, in the Province of Bihar, in British Baluchistan and in Ajmer-Merwara during the year 1943.

The Sind and the Bombay Act have placed the duty of enforcement of these acts on the Local Authorities, whereas the Bengal and the Punjab Acts leave enforcement with the Provincial Governments. It has been estimated that the Bombay Act applies to sixty to seventy thousand concerns in Bombay City alone. The Bombay Municipality has appointed one Chief Inspector (G. R. PRABHAN, Ph.D.) and five senior and eleven junior Inspectors for the inspection work in the Municipal limits of the City. The Government of India have published an excellent review on the working of Shops Legislation in India at pages 293 to 301 of the March 1945 issue of the *Indian Labour Gazette*.

THE INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS ACT, 1942.

The collection of statistics regarding wages, conditions of employment and other matters relating to industry in India had hitherto been effected through the goodwill and voluntary effort of the industrial units concerned. This method was not considered satisfactory. As a matter of fact, the Government of Bombay had introduced a Bill for the Collection of Statistics in the local Legislative Council as early as in 1924 but that Bill was dropped owing to the strong opposition put up by employers' interests against the adoption of such a measure. Practi-

cally every Commission and Committee appointed in connexion with matters relating directly or indirectly to industry in India has stressed the necessity for the passing of a Statistics Act. The subject was discussed at the Eleventh Session of the Industries Conference held in 1939 and again at the Second Conference of Labour Ministers held in 1941 and it was decided that such a measure should be adopted. The Government of India introduced a Bill on the subject in the Central Legislative Assembly on the 27th February 1942 and this was passed into law at the same Session with the title of The Industrial Statistics Act, 1942.

This Act is permissive, that is to say, the decision to apply it to any particular Province rests with the Government of that Province. The Act permits the collection of statistics with regard to any of the following matters : (1) prices of commodities ; (2) attendance ; (3) living conditions including housing, water supply and sanitation ; (4) indebtedness ; (5) rents ; (6) wages and earnings ; (7) provident and other funds provided for labour ; (8) benefits and amenities provided for labour ; (9) hours of work ; (10) employment and unemployment ; and (11) industrial and labour disputes. Penalties are provided for persons refusing to supply information or failing to furnish the required returns. Provincial Governments are empowered to appoint an officer to be the Statistics Authority for the purposes of the collection of any statistics under the Act and that Authority, when once appointed, has the power to call upon employers to furnish the information required. Penalties are also provided for in the Act for improper disclosure of information or returns by persons engaged in the collection of the information or the tabulation of the data.

The Industrial Statistics Act was brought into force in Bombay with effect from the 1st March 1943 and in Bengal with effect from the 15th March 1943. The Labour Commissioner, Bengal, has been appointed the Statistics Authority for the purpose of collection of statistics relating to prices of commodities; living conditions, including housing, water supply and sanitation ; indebtedness ; rents of dwelling houses ; and wages and other earnings in so far as they relate to welfare and conditions of labour. The Government of the Central Provinces and Berar have published Rules in connexion with the introduction of this Act in the Province.

DEMAND FOR UNIFORM LABOUR LAWS IN INDIA.

In the first Chapter of this Section we referred to the widespread schemes for new labour legislation initiated by many Provincial Governments in India. It might have been expected that a certain measure of uniformity both with regard to the scope of the contemplated labour laws and the pace at which they were to be enacted would be observed at least in those Provinces where Congress Governments were in power. But, whereas the Congress Government in Bombay had placed two important enactments such as the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938, and the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1939, on the Statute Book, no similar legislation had been passed in such other important industrial Provinces where Congress Ministries had been functioning as Madras, the United Provinces, Bihar, and Central Provinces and Berar. The impetus towards enacting measures to improve the lot of the working classes, as a result, differed in intensity from one Province to another and there were wide gaps between labour amenities in different parts of India. These disparities, it was recognised, must inevitably tend to weaken the competing power of those Provinces where labour laws placed greater restrictions and imposed heavier financial burdens on the employers. Responsible spokesmen of industrial interests in the country, therefore, gave frequent expression to their sense of perturbation at the lack of uniformity and consistency in the labour policies which were being pursued by the different Provincial Governments and all Associations of Employers in the country suggested to the Government of India the desirability of some action to ensure co-ordinated action in respect of labour laws.

In the words of the Hon'ble Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Labour Member of the Government of India : "So long as the Government of India was a unitary Government, uniformity in labour legislation was not difficult to obtain. But the federal constitution created by the Government of India Act of 1935 by including Labour Legislation in the concurrent legislative list had created a very serious situation. It was feared that if there was no Central legislation each Province might make a particular law specially suited to itself, but different from that of its neighbour by allowing Provincial considerations to dominate over considerations of general and national importance." With a view to supplying 'a most necessary corrective to this tendency and to foster among Provincial Governments a regard for the wholesome principle of uniformity in Labour Legislation,' the Government of India convened a Conference of Labour Ministers from the Provincial and the State Administrations at New Delhi in January 1940. The agenda consisted of an examination of both the defects and the shortcomings of the existing labour laws and also of proposals for new legislation. Following this Conference, employers felt that it would be highly desirable that there should be a measure of unanimity in the opinions expressed at similar Conferences by the various employers' associations in the country. With this object in view a joint Conference of Industrialists was convened at Bombay in September 1940 under the auspices of The Employers' Federation of India and the All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers. The Second Labour Ministers' Conference which was held at New Delhi in January 1941 was preceded by separate Conferences between the Labour Member of the Government of India and the representatives of the two Federations of Employers' Associations and the All-India Trade Union Congress at Calcutta at the beginning of the year. A similar procedure of separate conversations with the representatives of Capital and Labour was followed prior to the third session of the Conference of Labour Ministers which was held at New Delhi on the 30th and 31st January, 1942. The Hon'ble Sir Firoz Khan Noon who presided at the Third Conference emphasized that there was no time in the history of India when a speedy settlement of labour problems was more urgent than at present: If war production was to go forward unhampered

we must, he said, avoid strikes and lockouts at all costs and we must handle all problems of labour and industrial development with sympathy and foresight.

One of the most important recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Labour in India in its report which was published in 1931 was for the setting up of an Industrial Council for India on the lines of tripartite representation of Governments, Employers and Employees. It was not possible for the Government of India to give effect to this recommendation for many reasons but at the Third Conference of Labour Ministers, Sir Firoz Khan Noon said that it was for the consideration of the Conference whether for the future it would not be healthier to develop the practice of having joint meetings of employers, workmen and representatives of Governments. The Reports of the Proceedings of the three Conferences of Labour Ministers have been published as Bulletins of Indian Industries and Labour and copies are obtainable from The Manager, Government Publications, New Delhi.

Establishment of a Tripartite Conference.

The Government of India gave quick effect to the proposal made by the Hon'ble Sir Firoz Khan Noon at the Third Conference of Labour Ministers for greater collaboration between employers, workers and Governments and they convened a Plenary Conference of all these interests to meet in New Delhi on 7th August 1942 to decide upon the following matters:—

(1) The desirability of establishing a Labour Conference as a permanent organization to meet at least once a year;

(2) The desirability of instituting a Standing Advisory Committee of this Conference which would meet whenever Government thought it necessary to invite them to meet and to advise Government on matters placed before it; and

(3) Defining in general terms the procedure for the constitution of these bodies.

The Conference decided that a collaborative machinery composed of the representatives of Governments, employers and workers in India should be established forthwith for the consideration of all questions relating to the conditions of labour and resolved that the constitution of the Plenary Conference should be as follows: Chairman—The Hon'ble the Labour Member of the Government of India; Members—(1) Three representatives of the Government of India including one representative to represent Minor Administrations; (2) Eleven representatives of Provinces; (3) Six representatives of industrially important States; (4) Two representatives of the Chamber of Princes to represent other States; (5) Eleven representatives of employers to be nominated by Government, four each in agreement with the Employers Federation of India and the All-India Organization of Industrial Employers respectively and the remaining three to represent other classes of employers; and (6) Eleven representatives of employees to be nominated by Government, four each in agreement with the All-India Trade Union Congress and the Indian Federation of Labour respectively and the remaining three to represent other employees' interests. It also decided that a Standing Labour Committee composed of the following members should be constituted: (1) Two representatives of the Government of India of whom one—the Hon'ble the Labour Member—would be the Chairman; (2) One representative each of the Governments of Bengal, Bombay and the United Provinces to be selected by the Governments of these Provinces; (3) Three representatives of the remaining Provinces, one each to represent (*a*) Madras and the Central Provinces and Berar, (*b*) Assam, Bihar and Orissa, and (*c*) Punjab, Sind and the North-West Frontier Provinces to be selected by agreement between the Governments of these Provinces preferably by a system of rotation; (4) Three representatives of Indian States including one representing the Chamber of Princes; and (5) Five representatives each of Employers and Employees, four from each group being nominated by the Government of India in agreement with the two leading All-India Associations of Employers and the two main Associations of Employees, the fifth Member in each group being nominated by the Hon'ble The Labour Member. The second and the third sessions of the Tripartite Labour Conference were held at new Delhi on the 6th and 7th September, 1943 and on the 27th and 28th October, 1944, respectively.

The main function of the Standing Labour Committee is to consider and examine such questions as might be referred to it by the Plenary Conference or by the Central Government taking also into account suggestions made by Provincial Governments, States, the Chamber of Princes and representative organizations of Employers and Workers. The Committee is competent to report to the Plenary Conference on matters referred to it by that body and to advise the Central Government on matters referred to it by the Government of India. The Plenary Conference also acts in an advisory capacity. Whereas the Plenary Conference is to meet at least once in every year, the Standing Labour Committee is to meet as often as it might be convened by the Central Government for the consideration of questions that may be before it. By the time we went to Press for this issue (July 1945) six meetings of the Standing Labour Committee were held—four at New Delhi on the 30th November and 1st December 1942, on the 25th January, 1943, on the 27th June, 1944 and on the 17th March, 1945, respectively; one at Bombay, on the 7th and 8th May, 1943 and another at Lucknow on the 25th and 26th January, 1944. The agenda and proceedings of the Standing Labour Committee have covered a wide range of subjects which want of space prevents us from dealing with here. Mention may, however, be made that the only item discussed at the 6th meeting of the Standing Labour Committee was the note prepared by Messrs. M. Stack and R. Rao of the International Labour Office on Professor Adarkar's Report on Health Insurance for Industrial Workers in India. This note has been published at pages 329 to 339 of the April 1945 issue of the *Indian Labour Gazette*. The note recommends the adoption of one comprehensive scheme of sickness and workmen's compensation insurance and maternity benefits for workers in all perennial factories in India. Want of space prevents us from giving full details of the scheme here.

WAGES, HOURS OF WORK AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

Although some associations of employers such as the Indian Jute Mills Association and the Millowner's Association, Bombay, have made efforts during the last few years to secure a certain measure of standardization in wage rates and conditions in the concerns controlled by their members, conditions of work and employment in Indian industry vary widely not only between industry and industry and centre and centre but also between unit and unit in the same industry and in the same centre. These variations have been considerably accentuated since the advent of the second world war. At the best, therefore, it can only be possible to give broad generalisations for the more important industries and indications as to where further information can be found. As far as conditions in factories are concerned, the various provincial annual factory administration reports and the summaries compiled by the Government of India on the basis of these reports, when published, used to give valuable information on hours of work, etc. Information on conditions in Indian mines used to be similarly contained in the annual all-India mines administration reports. The four Reports on a Wage Census in the perennial factories in the Bombay Presidency issued by the Bombay Labour Office and some of the Reports issued by the Labour Investigation Committee, however, contain detailed and comprehensive information relating to wages and earnings in principal industries in India.

WAGE RATES AND EARNINGS.

Certain important facts govern all discussions on wages and wage rates in India. There is as yet no wage fixing machinery in the country although the question of setting up such machinery has recently been under the consideration of the Government of India; and with a few exceptions, there are no trade agreements or union rates. One important exception is the cotton textile industry in Ahmedabad where the Textile Labour Association and the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association have been able to reach agreements with regard to the rates to be paid to siders, doffers and weavers. This and a list of the minimum rates of wages to be paid in time rated unrationalised occupations in cotton mills in Bombay City drawn up by the Millowner's Association, Bombay, in 1934 are the only attempts which have been made so far at standardisation of wages in the country. Except in the case of a very few firms like General Motors (India), Ltd., time rates of wages are not hourly rates, as in the West, but are daily or monthly rates or, where wages are paid weekly or fortnightly, daily and weekly or fortnightly rates. The skilled engineering trades like fitting, machining, etc., are often divided into several grades and sub-grades. Each individual Administration or unit has its own arbitrary method of grading but railway workshops and Government Ordnance factories lay down standards for each grade and for the trade tests the passing of which alone entitles an individual workman to promotion. The Government of India have been recently engaged in standardising sub-occupations in the principal Engineering trades and Committees with the Chairmen of the National Service Labour Tribunals as Chairmen have been appointed for this purpose.

Personal competence and efficiency supply and demand and bargaining power are the main factors which determine the wage an individual should get in the vast majority of concerns where no grades have been fixed. Where monthly rates of wages are paid the "month" has a widely varying meaning. It may be the calendar month or the number of working days in the month, or a month of 26 or 27 working days, or the Hindu month or a "book" month—a month of so many complete weeks, or a month of so many hours, as in the case of the G. I. P. Railway where monthly rates are for a month of 208 hours. Before the Payment of Wages Act was passed employers resorted to various devices to deprive a worker of his dues by attaching various conditions which would entitle him to secure the hypothetical pay for a Sunday or closed day, *e.g.*, presence on the Saturday or Monday or both. Section 9 of that Act prescribes that the amount of deduction made from a monthly rate for absence from duty shall in no case bear to the wages payable a larger proportion than that which the period of absence bears to the number of working days in the wage period.

Practically no industrial unit in India today pays a consolidated rate. During the World War of 1914-18 and for a few years later, dearness or war or grain allowances were given in addition to a "basic" wage. "Basic" did not mean some fixed or prearranged amount universally paid at any particular moment; it applied to the amount of wage an individual received at the time when the allowance was given to him. A new comer to industry would not necessarily get the same "basic" wage and allowance given to his predecessor: he might get the same but he would generally get a lower "basic" wage and the allowance or a consolidated rate. The dearness allowances granted to industrial workers in India during the last war were never completely taken away. The few years preceding the commencement of the present war were characterised by insistent demands by Labour for the consolidation of these allowances with "basic" rates of pay. With the advent of the Second World War, however, dearness allowances were again reintroduced in almost all industries in India as a separate item except in the Jute Mill industry where an increase in the basic wage was granted and subsequently an allowance called "amenity allowance" given.

It would be of interest to observe that certain industrial concerns in India have adopted the Halsey Weir or Bedaux point systems of wage payment. The International Bedaux Company

of New York and Amsterdam which is the largest organisation of industrial consultants in the world extended its activities to India in 1936. The Indian branch of the Company is known as The Eastern Bedaux Company and its address is Construction House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Rates of Wages.

In view of what has been stated above it must be obvious that the rates of wages paid in Indian industries must vary widely. They do: not only as between industry and industry but also as between centre and centre, and unit and unit in the same centre in any one industry. As pointed out already, the only reliable and satisfactory data in connection with wage rates and earnings of industrial workers in India are those contained in the reports of enquiries conducted by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay and in the *ad hoc* reports issued by the Labour Investigation Committee in the year 1946, for the Province of Bombay. Wage data relating to agricultural labour is contained in a series of reports of quinquennial censuses conducted in certain provinces into agricultural wages. The reports of Courts of Inquiry appointed under the Indian Trade Disputes Act and the reports of Provincial Committees appointed by certain Provincial Governments to enquire into wages and conditions of employment of workers in certain industries also contain information relating to wages. Some of the annual factory administration reports published by the Provincial Governments in India used to contain remarks about prevalent wage rates. The annual Mines' administration reports also contained figures for daily earnings for certain main occupations in representative mines. The lack of accurate and reliable statistics of wages in India has been adversely commented upon and regretted by almost every Commission and Committee appointed in the country since the beginning of the century and notably by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour.

The blame for the lack of information about wages in India cannot lie entirely at the doors of the Central and Provincial Governments. The collection of satisfactory wage statistics is always an exceedingly difficult matter and more particularly so in India where conditions vary so markedly and widely. Moreover, as will be seen from the observations which follow under the heading of "Pay Periods" there are wide variations in the periods and methods of wage payment. The situation is further complicated by the fact that the nomenclature adopted for designating occupations also varies widely between district and district and concern and concern in the same district owing to the use of a host of vernacular and arbitrary terms and of nicknames. Even in concerns which use standard English occupational terms, the position is rendered more difficult owing to the existence of the gradings which have been referred to above. The necessary preliminaries to the conduct of any satisfactory enquiry into wages in India, therefore, must be (1) the establishment of a uniformity of method, (2) the standardisation of occupational terms (as pointed out above, this is now being attempted) and (3) the thorough education and instruction of the clerical staffs of the units to be covered in the proper use of the standardised designations and in the accurate filling up of the required returns. In view of what has been stated it is obvious that no Government in India can undertake a comprehensive enquiry into industrial wages unless it has at its disposal an adequate and thoroughly trained and experienced staff for the purpose.

Since its establishment in 1921, the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay has conducted five enquiries in the years 1921, 1923, 1926, 1933 and 1937 into the wages of cotton textile mill workers in the Province of Bombay, an enquiry into agricultural wages covering a period of twenty-three years from 1900 to 1922; an enquiry into the wages of peons in Government and commercial offices in 1922; enquiries into the wages of all municipal employees in the Province in 1924, of clerical employees in Railway and Commercial offices in Bombay City in 1925, of printing press workers in Bombay City in 1929, of workers employed in the building trade in Bombay City in 1935, and of all employees in the retail trade in various important towns in the Province in the same year. In 1934 the Labour Office conducted a general wage census covering all workers in all working perennial factories in the Province including cotton mill operatives. The second part of this census covering seasonal factories was conducted in the winter of 1935-36. The results of the special enquiry which that Office conducted into wages in cotton textile Mills in 1937 expressly for the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee have been published in the Committee's Report. The results of all the other enquiries have been published either in special reports or in articles in the *Labour Gazette*.

Information regarding wage rates can only be of value if accurate data are available to show the frequency distribution of the numbers of workers getting the same rate in different occupations in different industries in different centres. Furthermore it is impossible to give any rates of wages which will be found to be generally applicable to any particular industry in any particular centre.

Earnings.

Whilst full and accurate information with regard to wage rates may be of great value for purposes of wage fixation, statistics of earnings alone are of value for the proper assessment and appreciation of the well-being of the workers, provided however that the term "earnings" has one uniform meaning in its computation and application. In practice, the connotation of the term varies widely for it is commonly applied to one of three different values: (1) gross earnings; (2) net earnings; or (3) the amount which a workman receives in his pay envelope.

When all the Reports of the Labour Investigation Committee are published it would be possible to arrive at a correct idea of the gross and net earnings of the workers employed in several industries in the country. In the meanwhile however, the only data which are available are those published in the *Indian Labour Gazette*. These are reproduced overleaf.

AVERAGE EARNINGS OF FACTORY WORKERS IN BRITISH INDIA.

	Average annual earnings in rupees during			Increase in 1944 over (in rupees.)		Percentage increase in 1944 over	
	1944	1943	1939	1943	1939	1943	1939
Textiles	633·6	571·5	293·5	62·1	340·1	10·9	115·9
Engineering	589·8	529·0	263·5	60·8	326·3	11·5	123·8
Minerals & Metals	573·5	502·1	457·2	71·4	116·3	14·2	25·4
Chemicals & Dyes	484·6	398·0	244·8	86·6	239·8	21·8	98·0
Paper & Printing	474·1	414·0	332·7	60·1	141·4	14·5	42·5
Wood, Stone & Glass	368·4	303·1	194·2	65·3	174·2	21·5	89·7
Skins and Hides	532·1	411·0	285·8	121·1	246·3	29·5	86·2
Ordnance Factories	546·8	527·4	361·9	19·4	184·9	3·7	51·1
Mints	695·2	574·4	367·4	120·8	327·8	21·0	89·2
Miscellaneous	513·8	392·0	281·2	121·8	232·6	31·1	82·7

PAY PERIODS.

There is a complete absence of uniformity as regards the periods for which payments of wages are made in the various branches of industry in India. In scarcely any industry is there a single period of payment. Different systems are found in establishments belonging to the same industry and in the same district; and within the same establishment different classes of workers are often paid for different pay periods. If generalisations may be attempted, the jute industry in Bengal, coal mines, tea plantations, seasonal factories, oil mills, rice and flour mills and certain classes and groups of workers in Government establishments such as the Security Printing Press at Nasik pay wages for periods of a week. Payments on a fortnightly basis range between payments for *haptas* or wage periods of fourteen and sixteen days for weavers and spinners respectively in the cotton mills in Ahmedabad to bimonthly payments for periods from the 1st to the 15th and from the 16th to the end of the month in textile mills in Broach and various other centres in India. The month is the accepted wage period for the railways (including railway workshops), cotton textile mills in Bombay, Sholapur and several other centres, engineering workshops, dockyards, printing presses and for the persons employed in the mechanical and maintenance departments of almost all concerns which pay wages to process operatives weekly or fortnightly. Wages are calculated on both the monthly and the fortnightly bases in sugar mills and tanneries. In the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Tatanagar where over 50,000 workers are employed wages are paid weekly to men on daily rates and monthly to those on monthly rates. The most general system of payment in the case of casual labour is that of daily payment. Supervisory and clerical staffs in all industrial establishments are paid on a monthly basis.

The question of shortening the wage period universally in India by law to a week or a fortnight has been considered by the Government of India, in consultation with the Provincial Governments and interested persons and bodies, on three different occasions within the last twenty years. Attempts were also made to amend the Payment of Wages Act in such a way as to achieve this object. The position, however, has still remained unchanged.

HOURS OF WORK.

The existing restrictions on hours of work in factories and mines subject to the Indian Factories and Mines Acts have been described in the sections dealing with those Acts. The most important happening during the current year in regard to hours of work in factories is the reduction of the weekly hours of work from 54 to 48 in perennial factories and from 60 to 54 in seasonal factories. This reduction was effected from the point of view of two considerations: (1) it was felt that 9 hours of work in a factory per day was somewhat too long; and (2) the reduction of hours of work might lead to employment of more persons. Actually, in many industries in this country during the war when three shifts were being worked, the hours of work were not in excess of 8 per day. In the coal-mines in Bihar and Bengal the workers seldom work for more than five to six hours in the day or for more than four to five days in the week. The weekly hours of work in Indian mines vary widely and range from 38 to 51 hours per week. The cotton textile industry in almost all centres normally works a uniform 9 hour day except in a few concerns which work a 9½ or 10 hour day from Mondays to Fridays and a 5½ hour or 4 hour day on Saturdays. A recent development in the cotton textile industry is to work shifts on the basis of what is known as *The Relay System*. By this system a unit does not stop work during the noon recess and continues working throughout a whole shift, different batches of workers being given rest intervals by turns and the remainder being asked to do double substitute work for the time being. Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., in certain of their cotton mills in Bombay City, have been working three shifts of seven hours each for the last seven or eight years; but conditions in these mills are highly rationalised: that is to say

more machines are allotted to each worker, siders being asked to mind two sides and weavers six looms as against the normal of one side and two looms. Most of the Jute mills in India are members of the Indian Jute Mills Association. The hours of work in member mills are regulated according to the recommendation of the Association. The weekly hours of work in jute mills in Bengal vary considerably from year to year and recent investigations show that mills with more than 220 looms were permitted to work 66 hours a week. Those with a smaller number of looms than 220 could work 72 hours per week. Some mills work 60 hours in some departments and 66 in others in order to build up a sufficient store of yarn. During, however, periods of coal shortage, many of the mills were found to be working for only 54 hours per week. Unlike the Cotton Mill Industry, work in jute mills start fairly early in the morning generally at 5.30 and goes on till 10.30 or 11. Thereafter, there is a recess period of about 2½ hours. Work recommences at 1 or 1.30 p.m. and continues till 6.30 or 7.30 p.m. Some of the mills also allow short interval of 10 to 15 minutes during working hours which the workers take in rotation.

All the dockyards, many of the larger engineering and almost all the railway workshops work a 48 hour week but the daily hours vary according to the number of hours worked on a short Saturday. The hours in many of the mechanic shops of textile mills and in the larger non-engineering factories are usually half an hour to an hour less than those for process workers and approximate more closely to those in large engineering plants. Factories engaged in the production of metalware, however, work the full number of hours permissible under the Factories Act as also do oil and sugar mills. Almost all seasonal factories work a uniform 10 hour day for all the days in the week except on the compulsory rest day which is not always on a Sunday especially in the districts where factory owners endeavour, as far as possible to close on the local bazaar day. Most factories engaged in the production of munitions of war now work the maximum weekly hours permitted by the Factories Act and exemptions absolving factories from observing the Statutory regulations have been granted by all Provincial Governments to many factories. Early in November 1941, the Government of India issued a Press Note stating that owing to a curtailment of imports of cotton textiles into India owing to difficulties of securing adequate transport there had been a large increase in the demand for the output of cloth from Indian cotton mills and that unless the production of Indian Mills was increased, the poorer classes of India might find it difficult to obtain their necessary supplies of cloth at reasonable prices The Government of India after having given careful consideration to the question in consultation with the Provincial Governments, decided that all Provincial Governments should permit cotton spinning and weaving mills throughout India to work a 60-hour week provided that the six additional hours over the 54 hours per week permitted by Statute were paid for at overtime rates. All Provincial Governments which had cotton textile mills within their territories issued the necessary notifications in the matter but not many mills were able to take advantage of this relaxation owing to Labour opposition. The period of six months lapsed at the beginning of May 1942 but many Provincial Governments have extended the relaxation for further periods of six months at a time.

In all cases where continuous production is necessary such as in electricity generating plants and certain water pumping stations, cement factories, etc., work is arranged on a system of three shifts—the different shifts changing over every week or fortnight. The change-over is so arranged that every workman gets a rest period of at least twenty-four continuous hours once in one week. A system of change-over of shifts has been widely adopted in cotton textile mills in the City of Bombay but very little progress in this matter has been made in other centres of the industry owing mainly to the opposition of the day shift workers whose services had been engaged prior to the introduction of night work.

As far as railways are concerned, hours of work in railway workshops are controlled by the Indian Factories Act. Most of the larger running sheds have also recently been classified as factories and work in these large sheds is arranged on the basis of three shifts of eight hours each. In the smaller sheds where work is of a fairly intermittent character, systems of two shifts of twelve hours each obtain but the work of the individual is so arranged as not to work each operative for more than 8 hours. As far as the hours of work of other classes of Railway servants are concerned, the Indian Railways Act, 1890, was so amended in 1929 as to empower the Governor-General in Council to make rules for the limitation of hours of work and of grants of a periodical rest to certain classes of railway servants. Under the new powers, the Railway Servants Hours of Employment Rules, 1931, were promulgated and put into effect. These provide a 60-hour week for persons engaged in continuous work and an 84-hour week for employees whose work is of an essentially intermittent character. Persons in positions of supervision and management or who are already subject to the limitations imposed by other Acts such as in railway workshops, running staffs and watchmen, watermen, sweepers and gatekeepers whose work is both intermittent and of a specially light character are excluded from the operation of the Rules. The Supervisor of Railway Labour takes prompt measures to rectify any irregularities that are brought to his notice. The most important matter in which there are frequent differences of opinion between the Supervisor of Railway Labour and the Railway administrations is the classification of staff.

There is at present no legal restriction on the hours of work of dock labourers in India and the Royal Commission who examined the question recommended that the normal daily hours prescribed by law should be fixed at nine and that overtime should be allowed up to a maximum of three additional hours on any one day, overtime being paid for at 33⅓ per cent. over ordinary rates. On circulation of these proposals by the Government of India, most of the provincial Governments affected were of opinion that under the existing organisation of dock labour in India, legislation for the control of

hours was not practicable owing to the insurmountable difficulties which would be experienced in enforcement. The authority of the Karachi Port were thereupon advised to try out an improvised method of decasualisation which would involve registration of all dock workers. Stevedore labourers have however, as a result of considerable agitation by their unions, succeeded in securing a reduction in their hours of work from 12 to 14 hours per day to nine to eleven hours per day.

Speaking generally, in the dry docks and workshops attached to Ports two to three shifts of 8 hours each are worked. Only in the Madras Port is there a system of weekly change-over of shifts among dock workers. During the War, overtime was a regular feature in the major ports due to increased activities created by war conditions.

In the major municipalities in India the hours of work vary from department to department but are generally 8 to 10 per day. In the Water Works Department, the Pumping Station and Distribution Department in Madras, there is a regular system of change-over of shifts but such a system is not to be found in other municipalities. Speaking generally, municipal workers get a weekly holiday. Although those in the conservancy department get only half a day off per week, there is a certain amount of discontent among the conservancy staff for not getting a weekly holiday but since they are engaged on essential work most of the municipalities find it difficult to grant such a holiday.

As far as the industries not specifically dealt with here are concerned, the hours of work in the case of certain individual units may, by the standards of to-day, be considered excessive but the existing regulation of the hours of a large percentage of industrial labour in India had a very salutary effect in bringing about a general reduction to more normal standards in the case of the non-regulated industries and concerns. Conditions regarding hours of work have, however, worsened somewhat in view of the regular overtime which has to be worked in almost all industrial concerns in India in order to maintain war production.

RECRUITMENT.

Up to about ten years ago, recruitment of labour in almost all industrial undertakings in India, with the possible exception of Railway workshops, was effected through the medium of a recruiting agent, a *Sardar*, a *Mukkadam* or a jobber. As a result, however, of the recommendations made on the subject by various Committees—notably the Royal Commission on Indian Labour and the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee which have condemned this method of recruitment owing to the abuses which have come to be associated with it—many of the larger and more progressive concerns have appointed Labour Officers who are directly responsible for all new recruitment. The old method is, however, still largely prevalent in the majority of the industrial concerns in the country.

There are various forms in which a recruiting agent is remunerated. He may be a salaried employee with a commission for every recruit he brings in, or he may receive a lump sum payment for each recruit or a gang of recruits, or he may be paid a recurring sum for each man he places in employment as long as that man continues in employment. Whatever be the method by which an employer remunerates the recruiting agent, it is fairly well known that the agent keeps a continuous hold and grip on the recruit he places in employment and extracts from him recurring sums of money whilst he continues in that employment under pain of his losing his job.

The evils in connection with recruitment were most marked in the case of casual or substitute labour. The Millowners' Association, Bombay, have dealt with the problem by establishing what is known as the "Badli Control System." The daily number of absentees in a cotton mill in Bombay are averaged and an additional percentage is added. Each mill issues *badli* or substitute cards to this number of workers. Daily casual vacancies are filled only from such card holders and whenever there is a permanent vacancy it is filled from these card holders. The evil influence of the jobber is thus eliminated. The system has been highly commended by the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee and the Government of Bombay have recommended its adoption by all mills in the other centres of the cotton textile industry of the Province.

No reference to the appointment of Labour Officers in industrial concerns in India would be complete without mentioning the lead given in this matter by the Millowners' Association, Bombay, and the excellent work done by its own Labour Officer, Mr. R. G. Gokhale. The Association, through Mr. Gokhale, conducts special classes for the training of Mill Labour Officers and actively supervises and controls the work done by all such Officers where they have been appointed through the Association. Following the example of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, the University of Calcutta, in co-operation with the Indian Jute Mills Association, has recently inaugurated a special course of social work for giving suitable training to labour welfare officers engaged in jute mills. The course covers both theoretical training and intensive practical work in the field, *i.e.*, the jute mills themselves. The Indore Christian College has also recently started a course for the training of Labour Officers.

The Indian Jute Mills Association which has appointed a large number of Labour Officers, created a special post of a Senior Labour Officer in 1944 and they have been successful in procuring the services of Mr. John Lee, M.A. (Oxon.), who has had a large experience of Personnel management in the United Kingdom to fill it.

In this connection mention might also be made of the Employment Exchange started by the Northern India Employers' Association in Cawnpore. Some of the progressive cotton mills in the South have opened special Labour offices through which only recruitment is made. Some of the worst evils in regard to the recruitment of labour are to be found in Indian Coal Mines.

MEASURES FOR ENFORCING DISCIPLINE.

The measures adopted by industrial employers in India for enforcing discipline have engaged the earnest attention of both the Central and the Provincial Governments in this country for the last fifteen years. Early in 1926, the Government of India instituted a country-wide inquiry into the extent of the deductions made by employers from the wages of their workpeople in respect of fines and other matters. The subject was partly examined by the Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee (Fawcett Committee) in 1928-29 and again more fully by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in 1929-30 and both these bodies made a series of most important recommendations in the matter. The Payment of Wages Act was passed in 1936 in order to implement these recommendations.

The two matters with regard to the discipline of their workmen which Indian industrial employers complain of most are the large extent of labour turnover and the high degree of absenteeism. That both high labour turnover and high absenteeism are to be found in several Indian industries cannot be denied; but, few, if any, employers have taken the trouble to examine the root causes for them. The investigations conducted by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay go to show that both labour turnover and absenteeism are highest in concerns and industries in which wages are lowest and where conditions of employment are least attractive and that they are lowest in concerns and industries in which wages are comparatively high and where other conditions of employment are attractive. For example, the Bombay Labour Office compiles monthly figures of percentage absenteeism in cotton textile mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur. Textile wages are highest in Ahmedabad and lowest in Sholapur. The annual averages of percentage absenteeism in these three centres for the year 1944 were: Ahmedabad 5.70, Bombay 11.35, and Sholapur 15.34—figures which tell their own story.

Under the Payment of Wages Act, every employer is required to draw up lists specifying the acts or omissions for which fines will be inflicted. These lists have to be approved by such authority as a Provincial Government may prescribe and are required to be prominently displayed in all places where the employees concerned are working. Apart from this employers were not required to draw up any Standing Orders or rules of conduct governing the conditions of employment between them and their employees. The Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938, however, requires every employer in an industry to which the Act has been made applicable to submit a draft for the Standing Orders which he proposes to adopt for regulating the relations between him and his employees to the Commissioner of Labour within two months of the date of the application of the Act to any industry; and the Commissioner of Labour is empowered to "settle" such standing orders after he has consulted all the interests concerned in the industry. Appeal against the orders of the Commissioner of Labour lies with the Industrial Court constituted under the Act. In accordance with these provisions, the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, settled the Standing Orders for Cotton mill operatives in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and other centres in the Province of Bombay in September and October 1939. Appeals against most of these Orders were filed with the Industrial Court both by individual employers and associations of employers and by Trade Unions and individual workers. These appeals were heard by the Industrial Court in November 1939 and the Court, after hearing the parties, settled a new set of Standing Orders which it directed should come into force on and from 12th December 1939. Copies of these Standing Orders can be obtained from the Secretary, The Industrial Court, High Court, Bombay. Since the beginning of 1940 many employers all over India have drawn up Standing Orders for their operatives on the lines laid down by the Industrial Court, Bombay.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted on the subject at the Second Session of the Tripartite Conference held at New Delhi on the 6th and 7th September, 1943, the Government of India have addressed all Provincial Governments on the desirability of all industrial concerns in India employing 250 persons or more to draw up standing orders for their operatives on the lines laid down in Section 26 of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938. In accordance with these instructions, the Indian Jute Mills' Association and the Employers' Association of Northern India have drawn up Draft Standing Orders for adoption in their member Mills.

SUPERANNUATION BENEFITS AND FINANCIAL AID.

The subjects which we deal with under this section are pensions, gratuities, profit sharing, provident funds, co-operative societies, grain and cloth shops, advances and loans.

Pensions.—All monthly and time-rated workmen in the industrial establishments of Government are entitled to pensions on retirement provided that a minimum of nine years' service has been put in. The amount of the pension due is arrived at by multiplying the average monthly pay for the three years preceding retirement by the actual period of active service less one year and dividing the product by 48. Where permanent monthly paid workers on piece rates are admitted, the average monthly pay is arrived at on the basis of the earnings for 72 months and the divisor in the above formula is 72. Commutation up to 50 per cent. of the amount of the monthly pension is permitted in certain cases. Outside Government concerns, pensions on retirement are almost non-existent although many concerns give small pensions to old employees who have put in long periods of trusted and faithful service but these are mostly *ex gratia* and cannot be claimed as of right. The Government of Bengal have under contemplation the introduction of a system of pensions for jute mill workers.

Gratuities.—All railway employees and the employees of local and public bodies and a few of the larger public companies receive gratuities on retirement. Gratuities are also paid to non-pensionable workers who have put in not less

than thirty years' service in Government concerns. In all cases specified periods of qualifying service have to be put in before gratuities can be earned. The rules of individual administrations vary widely but the most generally accepted principle is half a month's pay for each year of service limited to fifteen months' pay in all. Permanent Government servants who have put in less than nine years' active service are entitled to gratuity if they are compelled to retire on medical certificate. A few large industrial establishments in India such as Messrs. Lever Bros. (India), Ltd. and others have started Retirement Benefit schemes where an account is opened for every individual worker to which a fortnight's or 13 days' pay is credited every year: interest is allowed and the amount standing at a worker's credit is paid to him on retirement. The Tata Iron and Steel Company has instituted a gratuity scheme under which every permanent employee who has put in 20 years' service and whose salary does not exceed Rs. 500 per month is eligible for gratuity equal to half a month's pay for every completed year of service subject to a maximum of 12 months' pay. In certain specified cases, employees with less than 20 years' service also become eligible for gratuity.

Provident Funds.—These are of two kinds: (1) contributory, where both the employer and the employee subscribe to them; and (2) non-contributory where the employee alone subscribes to them. The Provident Fund Rules of different Provincial Governments in India are by no means uniform. The Government of Bombay, by a notification dated 20th March 1941, made it compulsory for all Government Servants in receipt of a monthly income of Rs. 50 per month who joined Government service before that date or of Rs. 25 per month who joined after that date to subscribe to the Government Provident Fund. Pensionable Government servants can only join the non-contributory section of the Fund. State Railways and Ordnance factories have their own rules. Whereas it is obligatory for most categories of permanent non-workshop railway staffs with monthly pay over specified limits to join the provident fund, workshop employees with monthly and daily rates over specified limits are permitted to exercise an option. Once the option to join has been exercised, no withdrawal is permitted.

Compulsory contributory schemes are provided for all permanent workmen in the factories owned by certain public bodies such as the Bombay Port Trust; whilst both compulsory and optional non-contributory and contributory schemes obtain for permanent workmen in the factories owned by most municipalities. Most of the larger public utility companies and corporations such as the Tata electricity generating and distributing plants, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., and the Burma-Shell Corporation, to mention only a few of many, provide contributory schemes for the benefit of the majority of their workmen. Several others have schemes for their supervisory and clerical establishments but not for their workmen. The most usual amount of deduction from pay is one-twelfth of the monthly pay but the amount contributed by employers varies from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. of the amount put in by the employee. The rate of interest may be fixed or it may fluctuate with the rate at which Government or the employer borrows money. All provident fund rules make provision for loans to subscribers from the balances standing at the credit of their accounts in respect of their own subscriptions, and for the compulsory repayment of these loans. Subscribers are entitled to withdraw their own subscriptions at any time on retirement or on relinquishing their posts but the payment of that share of a contributory provident fund account which represents the employer's subscriptions depends on the putting in of specified periods of qualifying service—periods which show considerable variation.

The Government of India have drawn up a set of Model Rules for Provident Funds for industrial employees in India. These Rules were considered at the Fourth Meeting of the Standing Labour Committee of the Tripartite Conference held at Lucknow in January, 1944. The Central Government hope to release these Model Rules for publication in the near future.

Profit Sharing.—Profit sharing had so far been unknown in India but some go ahead concerns are adopting this in their plants. The Tata Iron and Steel Company has adopted a scheme which provides that when the amount paid to the shareholders as dividend exceeds Rs. 1 crore during a financial year, every employee who had been in the continuous employ of the Company throughout the year is to receive a half month's pay, plus an additional half a month's pay for every 25 lakhs in excess of Rs. 1 crore paid as dividend.

Co-operative Societies.—The co-operative movement has made very rapid progress in industrial establishments all over India during recent years, and a very fair percentage of concerns employing 500 or more workers have co-operative credit societies for their employees. Almost all railway systems in India have co-operative banks and savings banks in addition to credit societies and full information on the whole subject is available in the different annual administration reports of Registrars of Co-operative Societies in the various provinces.

Cheap Grain and Cloth Shops.—Employers' grain and cloth shops were very common in India during the period of the first world war, but with the subsequent fall in prices, the majority of these shops disappeared. Truck legislation in England was primarily aimed at Employers' shops (known as "Tommy Shops") purchase at which was compulsory and where fantastically high prices were charged. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936, prohibits employers from making deductions from wages or from receiving payments from their employees for purchases from employers' shops. Most Provincial Governments in India had, however, notified cheap grain and cloth shops as "amenities" in respect of purchases from which employers may make deductions from wages. In all such cases both the qualities of the articles sold in such shops and the prices charged for them are controlled by a 'prescribed authority' who is generally the Chief Inspector of Factories. As a result of the outbreak of the Second World War, all Provincial Governments in India have not only notified cheap grain and cloth shops as "amenities" for the purposes of the Payment of Wages Act but have opened

such shops of their own and have also encouraged employers to do likewise. The articles sold at these shops are bought at wholesale prices and are sold without any profit except for a small addition to cover working expenses of the shops. The only statistics available with regard to grain shops established by employers in India for the benefit of their employees are those contained in the excellent Annual Reviews published by The Millowners' Association, Bombay, of the Labour Situation in the Bombay Cotton Mill Industry. With the introduction of Rationing of certain food grains in Bombay in May, 1943 and with the extension of rationing to other cities and areas in India, arrangements have been made between Government Rationing Departments and large employers of labour for the establishment of Government controlled grain shops in hundreds of industrial plants in the country. Sales from these shops are largely on credit, recoveries being effected from pay. Today (July, 1945) it may be safely asserted that almost every large employer and labour employing organization in India has provided a cheap grain shop for its workers.

Loans and Advances.—Speaking generally most industrial concerns in India do not grant loans to their workers except during periods of an acute shortage of labour when recruiting agents are empowered to liquidate debts in order to attract the required workers to join industry. But, all workers who subscribe to provident fund schemes in such concerns as have them or who are members of co-operative credit societies can secure loans on easy terms both as to interest and to repayment. A few concerns, however, have set apart special funds for the purpose. 'Advances'—applying the term to the small sums of money advanced against earned wages—on the other hand, are more widely prevalent. The Payment of Wages Act empowers Provincial Governments to frame rules for the regulation of these advances but no interest on such advances is now permitted.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY.

As in other countries, the industrial progress of India has been accompanied by an alarming increase in the number of industrial accidents. The explanation generally offered for the increase is that the Workmen's Compensation Act is operating as an inducement both for workpeople and for employers to report accidents more frequently than in the past. But, the increase in the number of serious accidents suggests that the problem is a more serious one; and, that in spite of the statutory requirements which factory and mine owners and firms engaged in the loading and unloading of ships have to comply with in the matter of the fencing of dangerous machinery, an organised "safety-first" campaign for the better education of the workers in the matter of accident prevention is both necessary and desirable. All railways in India have undertaken extensive schemes of safety-first propaganda including the putting up of safety posters and safeguards both in English and in the vernaculars at all prominent points and places; the free issue of illustrated booklets on accident prevention; publication of special articles with photographs in railway magazines; addresses and magic-lantern lectures; and the organisation of special safety-first committees in the larger workshops. The Millowners' Association, Bombay, has done a considerable mount of good work of a pioneering character in connection with Safety-First measures. In conjunction with the Factory Department and the Bombay Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association it has posted attractive safety-first posters in all cotton mills in Bombay City. In conjunction with the St. John's Ambulance Association it started classes in 1931 for first aid training. These are attended by large numbers of workers from many cotton mills in the city. Working in conjunction with the Safety-first Association of India, the Association drew up a Safety Code for the Cotton Textile Industry and this Code was published and put into operation from August 1940. In co-operation with the Labour Welfare Department of the Government of Bombay and the officials of the Khatau Makanji Mills, a safety film for the textile industry was prepared and this has been exhibited in the various Government welfare centres and in some mills in Bombay. The Safety-first Association is conducting special courses to train persons in Air Raid Precaution. In the Central Provinces and Berar fire drills are being systematically carried out in many large concerns. Many large labour employing organisations such as His Majesty's Indian Naval Dockyard, the Calcutta and the Bombay Port Trusts and The Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur, to mention only a few, are with railways, pioneers in the field of organisation of 'safety-first' measures. It is of interest to note that most cotton mills in Ahmedabad had also established safety-first committees by the end of the year 1939. Factory Departments in all Provinces in India do all they possibly can in improving safety measures in factories. Since the beginning of the present war special attention has been paid to ordnance works consequent on the employment of workers not ordinarily used to machine shop hazards.

The provisions contained in the Indian Factories and Mines Acts and in the Indian Dock Labourers Act, 1934, and the rules made under these Acts in connection with the guarding and fencing of machinery are of a too technical character to be dealt with here. It may, however, be of interest if a brief summary were given in connection with the reporting of accidents. The Indian Factories Act requires the manager to report all accidents which cause death or bodily injury whereby the person injured is prevented from returning to his work in the factory during the 48 hours next after the occurrence of the accident. All classes of accidents namely, fatal, serious (i.e., accidents which prevent a person returning to work for 21 days or more) and minor are to be reported to the Inspector of Factories and to the District Magistrate and in cases of any accident resulting in death to the officer in charge of the police station in addition. It is the duty of the Inspector of Factories to make an investigation as soon as possible into the causes of and the responsibility for a fatal or serious accident, and to take steps for the prosecution of the person concerned if it is found that the death or serious injury resulted from any infringement of the provisions of the Act or of the rules framed under the Act. The Act also requires notice to be given of an accident which is due to any cause that has

been notified in this behalf by a Provincial Government, even though no injury may have resulted therefrom to any person. The provisions contained in the Indian Mines Act with regard to the reporting of accidents are somewhat similar to those contained in the Factories Act but with the difference that every accident which occurs in a mine has to be recorded in a special register to be kept for the purpose. Section 32 (*b*) of the Factories Act, 1934 makes it obligatory on all factory owners to maintain stores of first aid appliances and to provide for their custody in accordance with rules to be framed by Provincial Governments in the matter.

As far as the statistics of accidents in factories are concerned, a table published at page 298 of the May, 1944 issue of the *Indian Labour Gazette* shows that the number of recorded accidents increased from 48,736 in 1941 to 54,174 in 1942. Fatal accidents rose from 271 in 1941 to 323 in 1942 and serious accidents from 8,374 to 9,111 over the same period. The remaining accidents were minor. The average number of accidents per 100,000 operatives employed was 2,374 in 1942 as against 2,260 in the previous year. The increase has been variously attributed to better reporting, big expansion in industrial activity especially in the production of munitions of war, longer working hours with the attendant fatigue and longer exposure to risk and employment of persons unused to the hazards of their work. It is of interest to observe that detailed inquiries made by the Factories Department of the Province of Bombay into the causes of accidents have shown that although the "rates for all accidents have varied considerably in the textile industry, the serious accident rate due to purely textile machinery has remained approximately constant for the last ten years: also that the increase in the rate for this industry has been mainly through minor accidents not due to machinery but to causes largely within the control of the workers themselves. Similar remarks could be made with regard to the engineering industry in which accident rates generally are much higher than in the textile. The number of accidents in factories in British India during 1943 was as follows:—

Fatal	361
Serious	10,016
Minor	48,799

HOUSING AND FACTORY AMENITIES.

The general policy adopted by Government in providing quarters for the labour employed in their industrial establishments is to do so when funds permit but usually only where conditions are such that private enterprise does not adequately meet the demand for housing, or where it is necessary for special reasons to provide quarters for certain classes of staff near to their work places. These principles appear to be generally followed by private companies and concerns as well, especially by coal mine owners in Bihar and Orissa, sugarcane growers and by tea planters in Assam. All the collieries in the Jharia coalfield are amply and efficiently equipped with approved types of houses whose design, construction, ventilation and general amenities are controlled by the Jharia Mines Board of Health. Every house in the coalfields has to be licensed and licenses are not granted unless the standards are complied with. If labourers are found in occupation of unlicensed houses the management is liable to prosecution. In Assam, all residential employees on tea estates are provided with rent-free quarters in barracks or 'lines' as they are called. These are regularly inspected by district and sub-divisional officers and every endeavour is made to maintain as high a degree of sanitation as is possible. Almost all sugar factories provide housing for their employees because the factories are located near large sugarcane plantations. Large slum clearance programmes have been drawn up by Municipalities and Improvement Trusts in almost all the larger towns and cities in India and much useful work has been done in the last eight years by acquisition and demolition.

The pioneer work in the field of industrial housing has been done by the railways which have spent nearly 50 crores of rupees to date in providing adequate residential quarters for different classes of their employees, and by the Government of Bombay who have built 207 chawls with nearly 17,000 tenements for industrial labour in Bombay City. The latter is a part of a gigantic scheme launched in 1920 by the late Lord Lloyd, then Governor of Bombay, for the construction of 625 chawls having 50,000 tenements in all. The rents of the tenements in these chawls vary from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per month. The chawls are situated at Naigaum, Worli, Sewri and at DeLisle Road. The Municipalities of Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpore, Madras and Karachi, the Calcutta and Bombay Port Trusts and the Improvement Trust in Bombay have done much to house their own labour and also to supply low-rented tenements for other classes of industrial workers. Perhaps the most magnificent schemes of industrial housing conceived in India by private employers are those launched by the Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd. at Jamshedpur and by the Empress Mills under the agency of Messrs. Tata Sons Limited at Nagpur. The Tata Iron and Steel Company has laid out the town of Jamshedpur on Garden City lines, and had, up to June, 1945 constructed 8,428 houses of different types for its employees, and has now a further extensive programme of housing construction in hand as soon as the difficult conditions created by the war are removed. The plans provide for the building of 5,000 quarters during the next five years. The capital cost of town buildings put up by the Company up to 31st March 1945 was about Rs. 143 lakhs. The Company has furnished all quarters carrying a rent of Rs. 15 a month and above with electric lights and fans and the work of electrification of the lowest rented quarters is in hand. The Company grants loans on liberal terms to its employees for building houses on land leased to them. In 1923, the Empress Mills, Nagpur, obtained from the Government on lease for 27 years extensive land in a locality known as Indora and constructed a Model Village with up-to-date sanitary and other conveniences for its operatives where each worker could own or rent a cottage for himself. Two sizes of plots each measuring 53' × 36' and 53' × 45' are allotted

and not more than one-third of the area is allowed to be built upon. Two types of model houses have been built by the mills, houses on the smaller plots costing about Rs. 960 each and those on the larger plots Rs. 1,500 each, on valuations and cost of construction before the war. Most houses are provided with their own flushed latrines and water taps are laid on in all the houses. Some of the houses built by the Mills have been sold to the workers who pay the cost by easy instalments covering a period of 6 to 7 years while some have been rented to them. Many houses have been built by the workers themselves on plots of land sub-leased to them with moneys advanced to them on easy terms. A large number of houses have their own gardens and a big garden has been provided in the middle of the Settlement. The settlement has been provided with good roads, street lights and playgrounds which are equipped with swings, shoots, etc., for children. Many of the jute mills in Bengal and cotton mills in Bombay City and other centres have provided housing for fair percentages of their total staffs but the majority of textile workers in India are not housed by their employers.

It is of interest to observe that the Government of India, following the recommendation made by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in the matter, amended the Land Acquisition Act in such a way as to enable owners of industrial concerns to acquire land for the erection of workers' dwellings.

Epidemics of cholera which invariably cause large numbers of deaths have been found to originate in congregations of labourers employed in canal areas in connection with the crushing, etc., of sugar-cane. Labourers' housing conditions in these areas including those of some sugar factories are incompatible with decent sanitation. The temporary huts often consist of brush-wood, thatch or bamboo matting without any plinth, and with no windows or other means of ventilation except one small opening which serves as a door. Inside the huts no person can stand upright. Often no adequate provision is made for supply of drinking water. Too frequently, it is obtained from the nearest nulla or irrigation channel or stagnant pool of percolation water, all of which sources are normally polluted by human and animal excreta and by manures from crops which are washed down into the water. Latrines are seldom provided, and the banks of irrigation channels and of other water-supplies are resorted to for the purposes of nature. It is obvious that such conditions afford an ideal field for the rapid extension of cholera and similar diseases in epidemic form. The Government of Bombay, finding it desirable to take powers to control such labour housing and sanitation in areas outside municipal and cantonment limits, and to make orders which would ensure that employers of labour provide reasonable sanitary conditions and open provisions shops for their labour in such areas enacted the Bombay Non-urban Labour Housing Sanitation and Provision Shops Act, 1944 in the month of April, 1944.

Under the above Act, Government have the power to make regulations in respect of any non-municipal or non-cantonment area or any employer in respect of the following matters: (1) the provision of plinths for and adequate ventilation and lighting in quarters; (2) provision of adequate open spaces; (3) prevention of overcrowding; (4) prescription of adequate floor area per person; (5) provision of proper drainage and sanitation; (6) adequate supply of water; (7) provision of grain and grocery shops; (8) lighting; (9) medical aid; (10) prevention of fouling of water-supplies; and (11) segregation of infected persons. Controlling Officers, to be appointed by Govt., who have been given wide powers to call upon employers to carry out such matters as they may order, will be responsible for the administration of the Act.

Rest Shelters, Dining Rooms and Canteens.— Section 33 (1) of the Indian Factories Act, 1934, makes it obligatory for all factories employing more than 150 workers to provide adequate shelters for the use of workers during periods of rest. Apart from this almost all large industrial establishments in India did provide tiffin rooms and rest shelters for their workmen. Most concerns had also permitted the establishment of tea stalls on the premises but apart from this, little effort had been made to run co-operative canteens on the lines of those which are associated with most of the large factories in the West. Pioneer work in this direction had been done by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. in Bombay. This Company had established large canteens in all their mills. The management in each case bore the salaries of staff and the on-cost for equipment; and hot meals were supplied to the workmen at actual cost. The Company had also established a hostel for boarding and lodging its poor women workers.

In May, 1939, the Millowners' Association, Bombay, recommended to all its member mills that they should establish canteens with the help of the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board. The suggestion was adopted by a number of mills and permission to make deductions from the wages of workers on account of canteen coupons sold to them was granted by the Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, on the understanding that the canteens were run on a non-profit basis. A large number of mills in Bombay have started such canteens and substantial surpluses are being built up especially in those mills where no rents or interest on loans are charged. The Association decided that after certain charges for depreciation and reasonable rent had been met, the surpluses realised should be spent for general welfare work, *e.g.*, provision of milk and biscuits for children in creches, installation of cold drinking water facilities in the departments, health exhibitions, recreation, club equipment including books, journals, a radio set, etc. The Tata Iron and Steel Company maintain a number of restaurants inside their works at Jamshedpur which ensure wholesome meals and refreshments to the workmen at cost price. The Company has its own plant for the manufacture of ice and soda which are provided free of charge to the employees in the works. A women's Rest House has also been provided where women employees can wash and change and leave their babies to be looked after in their absence, these babies being served with milk and biscuits free of charge. Communal factors such as the religious prohibition of Hindus to eat their food

in the company of members of other communities, want of space and the constructional layout of the majority of the smaller industrial establishments were among the reasons given by the managements who do not provide rest shelters and/or tiffin rooms for their workmen.

About the middle of the year 1943, the Govt. of India recommended to all employers, through the Employers' Federation of India and the All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers the opening up of more canteens for workers. Government had previously recommended the institution of canteens in periods of emergency but they stressed the following advantages of canteens in the present circumstances:

(1) Provision of food at cheap rates would be of great assistance to workers separated from their families, as they would otherwise be forced to purchase at high rates in a restaurant;

(2) Communal feeding secures real and substantial economy in the use of foodstuffs while ensuring at the same time adequate nutritive value;

(3) Canteens are particularly useful in times of emergency when normal arrangements for the supply of food may be dislocated.

The Defence of India Rules give the Govt. of India and the Provincial Governments statutory powers to enforce the provision of canteens similar to those in the United Kingdom. The Govt. of India, however decided not to place any legal responsibility on employers in this matter in the initial stages as voluntary effort was expected to obtain satisfactory results. In October 1943, the Central Board of Revenue issued instructions to all Income-Tax authorities stating that any loss incurred by employers in running canteens for workers should be allowed as a revenue loss in assessing income and excess profits tax while cost of building and equipment of canteens would be chargeable as capital expenditure. An article on 'Canteens for Industrial Workers' published at pages 219 and 220 of the March, 1944 issue of the *Indian Labour Gazette* gives the most recent statistics available on the subject.

The Indian Tea Market Expansion Board which maintains five working Centres in India at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lahore and Cawnpore organises new canteens in industrial establishments. It has a large trained staff for this purpose. The canteens are started and run by the Board until such time as they run smoothly and to the satisfaction of the workers when they are handed over as going concerns to the managements concerned. The expenses of the actual canteen staff are met from the sales of prepared tea and eatables but the whole of the cost of the Inspecting Staff which supervises the proper running of the canteens started by the Board is met by the Board. Up to the beginning of June, 1945 the Board had opened over 200 canteens in industrial establishments in India of which over 50 were in Bombay. The Superintendent of the Bombay Division of the Board is Mr. N.C. Gupta who has his office in the Bombay Mutual Annexe Building, Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay (Telephone No. 27165).

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH.

Such statistics of health and mortality as are collected and published in India relate to the whole community and no statistics are compiled separately for industrial workers alone. In the absence of such data it is not possible to generalise about these matters. The problems associated with health are always difficult; they are much more so in a country like India where the solution of the problems associated with physical health and social environment is complicated by the evils of ignorance and poverty to which is commonly added a fatalistic outlook arising, it may be, from the low standard of living which has been the experience of so many generations past. Climatic conditions, highly insanitary housing conditions and the illiteracy of the people also contribute to recurring outbreaks of such deadly tropical diseases as cholera and small-pox in epidemic form. The wide-spread prevalence of malaria in certain congested areas of the Provinces of Bengal, Bombay and Madras is responsible for a considerable undermining of the health and the vitality of the poorer classes who cannot afford to sleep under mosquito nets; and although the more advanced municipalities are doing all they can to combat the disease by filling up wells and surface-treating small ponds and pools of stagnant water, malaria still continues to take a big toll of human life. *Beri-beri* and tuberculosis in Bihar and Orissa, *kala-azar* among the jute workers in Bengal, ankylostomiasis in South India and tuberculosis in the Punjab are some of the many diseases which are widely prevalent in certain tracts.

The maintenance of the good health of town and city populations is in the hands of the municipalities and although all provincial Governments appoint health officers for groups of districts to supervise and co-ordinate the work of the municipalities, the interference and control of Governments in these matters is of a somewhat nominal character. But wherever control is possible, Government have done much to make for an improvement in sanitary and hygienic conditions. For example, following the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in the matter, several provisions for the maintenance of the good health of factory workers have been incorporated in the Indian Factories Act, 1934. These include the maintenance of cleanliness in accordance with rules to be framed by local Governments with regard to lime or colour washing, painting, deodorising and disinfecting; the provision of proper standards of ventilation and the adoption of adequate measures to prevent the inhalation of gas, dust and other impurities generated in the course of work; the installation of apparatus for cooling the air in factories in which the humidity of the air is artificially increased; the prohibition of overcrowding by laying down the standards of cubic feet of space to be provided for each worker; the provision of suitable and sufficient lighting; the provision of adequate

supplies and sources of water both for drinking and for washing; and for the maintenance of sufficient latrine accommodation separately for male and female workers. Remarkable progress has been recorded during the last five years with regard to the installation of air conditioning and cooling plants: progress in this direction was hitherto confined mostly to spinning and weaving sheds but since 1939 expansions have been made in other departments as well by installing large hoods and trunks harnessed to powerful exhaust fans, to enable the steam to be drawn away from sizing cylinders. Attempts are also being made to reduce dirt to a minimum and many cotton mills have installed special plants to carry the dust away.

As in most things connected with the welfare of labour, Indian railways are in the forefront in the matter of the provision made for medical aid and relief. All railways maintain fully equipped hospitals with qualified surgeons, physicians and nursing staffs at suitable centres in addition to fully equipped dispensaries in charge of qualified medical officers at all places where there are sufficient numbers of workers to justify them. As all the industrial workers of Government have free access to Government hospitals and dispensaries, the provision of separate medical establishments attached to large Government establishments has not been considered necessary in the case of concerns under the control of the Provincial Governments but the Government of India have provided adequate medical facilities in most of their own establishments such as His Majesty's Indian Naval Dockyard and their various Ordnance and Ammunition Factories. Several of the larger municipalities and public bodies such as the Port Trusts also maintain their own hospitals and dispensaries for the benefit of their workers. Following the lead of Government and public and local bodies in the matter, almost all the large labour employing establishments in India—cotton and jute mills, mines, engineering workshops, tea plantations, etc. maintain fully equipped dispensaries in charge of whole or parttime qualified medical officers. The Tata Iron and Steel Company conducts a large hospital with special surgical, maternity and gynæcological wards in addition to six dispensaries and two first aid stations at Jamshedpur both for its own employees and for the public. All employees of the Company and their families receive free treatment.

Now that Germany has been totally defeated and victory for Great Britain and her Allies in the Second World War seems certain, all the Allied countries for the last year or two, have been giving considerable thought and attention to all kinds of schemes of post-war reconstruction. Various Commissions and Committees to deal with different sets of problems have been appointed. India has not lagged behind. "A drive to improve health conditions must necessarily be in the forefront of any programme directed towards improving the standard of living in the post war period. If dissipation of financial resources and administrative effort is to be avoided, plans for the improvement of health organisation must be based on a comprehensive review of the health problem as a whole which will take account of, and place in their proper perspective, all the various factors affecting the health of the community with which health administration is concerned." The Government of India, believing that a broad survey of the whole health field would be of considerable assistance to Governments in preparing their post-war programmes and that the time had come when, in spite of the difficulties arising from war conditions, a review must be undertaken, appointed, in the month of October 1943, an exceptionally strong committee consisting of 24 members including Sir Joseph Bhore, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., as Chairman, "to make a broad survey of the present position in regard to health conditions and health organisation in British India and to make recommendations for future development." The members of the Committee include persons with practical experience of preventive public health work, medical relief, medical and public health education, industrial health conditions and other aspects of the health problem. The Committee was given power to appoint sub-committees to make preliminary inquiries into particular aspects of the problems with which it would have to deal. One such subcommittee to be appointed with the Hon'ble Pandit P. N. Sapru, member of the Central Advisory Board of Health, as Chairman was asked to deal specifically with the question of industrial health. The Committee has now published its Report which is under the consideration of Government. It has proposed a most ambitious scheme for medical relief and improvement of the health of the general population. It has also made certain specific recommendations in regard to the health of the industrial workers.

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.

In India, holidays with pay have hitherto been enjoyed by a very small percentage of the population and most leave, wherever it has been granted, has been without pay. Exceptions were: workmen in Government and railway factories and in the industrial establishments of local bodies, public utility companies and in the factories of petroleum and kerosene installations and some go-ahead concerns like General Motors India, Ltd., Ford Motors India, Ltd., Messrs Lever Bros. (India), Ltd., and Godrej and Boyce Manufacturing Co., Ltd., to mention a few.

All permanent monthly rated employees in Government factories in all industries are entitled to leave with pay—in the case of the concerns under the Government of India, according to the Fundamental Rules; and for the factories owned and controlled by the Provincial Governments according to the Civil Service Regulations in force at the time in the different provinces. Daily rated employees and certain categories of menials and piece-rated workers are governed by special orders suited to each case. According to the rules which are in operation at present, the minimum period of leave with pay which can be earned by all permanent Government servants is more than one month for every eleven months of duty plus ten to twenty days casual leave in every calendar year. To cite an example of special leave rules

for certain categories, reference may be made to daily rated workmen and piece workers in all ordnance and clothing factories of the Army Department of the Government of India who since 1931 get 10, 15 or 20 days' leave with pay every year according to whether they have put in three to ten, ten to twenty or over twenty years' service.

The leave rules for railway workshop men who joined before the 1st September 1928 vary not only between railway and railway but also according to the dates when the men were first engaged; but all leave rules of State owned Railways have now been standardised. As far as the workmen who joined after 1st September 1928 are concerned, all railway systems appear to have accepted the principle of a standardisation of conditions on the basis of those laid down by the Army Department. Leave rules for those employees who joined before the date mentioned are more liberal.

Perhaps the most liberal leave rules in any private industrial undertaking in India are those to be found in the Tata Iron and Steel Works in Jamshedpur where all monthly rated workers receive one month's leave with full pay for every year of service with the right to accumulate leave up to three months and five days' casual leave and two days' festival leave with pay. In addition, monthly rated employees drawing Rs. 30 and over get six months' furlough on half pay or three months' furlough with full pay after every seven years' service. Daily rated workers paid monthly get two festival days leave and fourteen days privilege leave with pay for every year of service which can be accumulated up to a maximum of six weeks; and daily rated workers paid weekly get five days casual leave with pay. One day off with full pay is given to all workers on Founder's Day.

LABOUR WELFARE.

Except for the information contained in the written memoranda submitted to the Royal Commission on Labour in India and that collected by the Government of Bombay during the General Wage Census of 1934, no effort has been made in India to collect accurate data regarding the welfare activities conducted by individual employers in industry. Except for the special reports issued by a few Mills such as the Delhi Cloth Mills and the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills in Madras and the notes occasionally published on the subject in the *Indian Textile Journal*, there is no recent information on the subject at all but it is well known that certain large organizations such as the Tata Iron and Steel Company at Jamshedpur, the Railways, the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills in Madras, the Elgin Mills in Cawnpore, the Empress Mills in Nagpur, Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., in Bombay, the British India Corporation in the United Provinces and some others have devised wide welfare schemes for the benefit of their employees. In most cases these schemes are controlled by expert and experienced Welfare Officers specially trained for the job. All this is, however, but a drop in the ocean and the vast majority of employees in India have no welfare schemes of any kind at all. It is obviously not possible for us to give even the briefest outline of the different schemes that are in existence in India within the compass of a work such as this.

Welfare work for labour employed in Indian industries has, since the advent of Provincial Autonomy, been taken over by Government. Pioneering work in this direction was done by that great and zealous friend of Indian Labours Mr. Gulzari Lal Nanda, the present Minister for Labour, Bombay. He knew that employers as a whole were doing little or nothing for the welfare of labour and that no amount of persuasion would yield tangible results. He also knew that legislation to enforce welfare measures would not create that personal enthusiasm which is so vital for the success of any welfare scheme that might be launched. He persuaded his Cabinet to set aside a sum of Rs. 1,20,000 in the budget estimates for the year 1938-39 for "Industrial welfare" and he then started looking for a benevolent person or persons who would donate the necessary buildings and equipment for the purpose. He found such a person in Mr. Ramnath Podar, Managing Director of the Toyo Podar Mill in Bombay who contributed a sum of Rs. 15,000 for the building of a recreation centre at DeLisle Road in Bombay City. The lead given in the matter by Bombay has been successively taken up by the Governments of the United Provinces, Bengal, Sind, the Central Provinces and Berar and Bihar. The Central Government too have recognised the value of Governmental effort in the field of Labour Welfare and in May 1942 they appointed Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, the prominent Labour Leader of Bombay who for many years was the Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), Bombay, as Central Adviser on Labour Welfare to the Government of India. Assistant Labour Welfare Advisers have also been appointed by the Government of India in different Provinces. Acting under the advice of Mr. Nimbkar, the Government of India have launched wide schemes of Labour Welfare in all Government Ordnance, Ammunition and War factories and these schemes have been placed in charge of expert Welfare Officers.

The total sum provided by the Government of Bombay for "Industrial Welfare" in the Budget Estimates for the current financial year (1945-46) amounts to nearly two and a half lakhs of rupees. The other Provincial Governments who have gone in for this type of work are not spending as much but still their activities in this direction are showing a tangible widening year by year. For example the funds allotted by the Government of the United Provinces for its Labour Welfare Scheme for the year 1945-46 amount to Rs. 1,57,600. It is not necessary for the purposes of this note to give an account of the manner in which Government activities in this direction have grown during recent years We are, however, giving a fairly full account of the scheme as it stands in the Province of Bombay today for purposes of guidance to other Governments, employers and welfare workers who might like to know as to what is being and what can be done in this field.

Government Welfare Centres in the Province of Bombay are divided into four types: "A", "B", "C" and "D" according to the type and the extent of the activities provided and the

times at which they are open. The scope of the work in the "A" type centres is of a very comprehensive character and covers almost all forms of outdoor and indoor recreational activities; periodic cinema and dramatic performances and *bhajan* parties; the running of libraries, and reading rooms; the organization of debates, magic lanterns and other lectures and many types of educational classes; the provision of nursery schools, medical aid and advice on maternity and health; radios and add-a-grams etc. These centres are open from 8-30 to 11 in the mornings and from 5 to 9-30 in the evenings for men and boys and from 1 to 5 in the afternoons for women and girls but the nursery school section supervised by a full-time lady teacher is open at each "A" type centre from 9-30 a.m. to 5 p.m. The "C" type centres are open from 7-30 to 10-30 a.m. and from 6 to 9 p.m. for men and boys and literacy and sewing classes and indoor games for women are conducted from 1 to 4 p.m. Boys under 16 years of age are debarred from attending at any of the centres after 7 p.m. The activities in the "C" type centres mainly cover indoor recreation and reading rooms. The "D" type centres only cover outdoor recreation. The Municipality of Bombay has placed several open spaces in Bombay City at the disposal of Government for this purpose.

An "A" type centre was erected at DeLisle Road out of the contribution of Rs. 15,000 given to Government by Mr. Ramnath Podar and this started functioning in March 1939. Two additional full fledged "A" type centres were started at Worli and Naigam with effect from 1st June 1940. At the moment of writing (June 1945) there are three "A" type centres in Bombay and one in Ahmedabad. One is in the process of completion at Sholapur. There are eight "C" type centres in Bombay, four at Ahmedabad, five at Sholapur and one at Hubli and there are four "D" type centres in Bombay. Plans for Post-War Planning and Reconstruction in the Province of Bombay provide for 3 "B" type and 6 more "C" type centres for Bombay; one additional "A" type and six more "C" type centres for Ahmedabad; one additional "A" type and 3 more "C" type centres for Sholapur; and the establishment of one "B" type centre each at Viramgaum, Broach, Surat, Jalgaon, Nadiad, Amalner, Dhulia, Barsi and Hubli.

The Industrial Welfare Scheme of the Government of Bombay also covers an Industrial Training Workshop at Ahmedabad which was established to impart instruction in elementary engineering work to apprentices. The primary aim of the workshop is to afford help in solving the problem of industrial unemployment. It is also intended to raise the standard of skill and efficiency of operatives in the cotton textile industry. A sum of Rs. 65,000 was earmarked in the budget estimates for the year 1941-42 from the Development Fund for the purchase of machinery for the workshop at Ahmedabad, for constructional alterations in the existing "A" type centres and for starting circulating libraries. Storeys have been put up at the three "A" type centres in Bombay and these have also been supplied with water taps and shower baths. Circulating libraries have been established in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Hubli. The books are circulated in such a way that they reach all *mohollas* (localities) consisting of ten or more chawls. Each Moholla has a Committee of 5 or 6 members and the Anti-Drink Propaganda Inspector, where one exists, acts as the Secretary of the Committee. Social welfare institutions and well organized labour unions are also to be used as agencies for circulating the books.

Until about the end of the year 1941, the whole of the Labour Welfare Department of the Government of Bombay was under the control and direction of Mr. Gulzari Lal Nanda under the designation of Honorary Commissioner for Amenities to Industrial Labour. Consequent on his resignation, the control of this Department was transferred to the Commissioner of Labour with effect from 15th December 1941, and again from the Commissioner of Labour to the Labour Officer, Bombay, with effect from the date on which Mr. N. A. Mehrban, M.B.E., F.S.S., J.P., was appointed to this post, i.e., the 29th January 1943.

Following the lead given by the Government of Bombay in the field of Labour Welfare, the Governments of the United Provinces and Bengal have also decided to expand their activities in this field. In January 1943, the Government of the United Provinces decided to establish 24 Labour Welfare Centres in all in the Province distributed as follows: Cawnpore—three "A", four "B" and six "C" type centres; Agra—one "A" type centre; Bareilly, Firozabad Hathras and Saharanpur—one "B" and one "C" type centre each; and Aligarh and Mirzapore—one "B" type centre each. Since then one more "C" type centre has been started at Aligarh and a "B" type centre at Lucknow. The activities at the "A" type centres cover outdoor and indoor recreation, medical aid, child welfare, adult education and welfare of women. The "B" type centres cover all the activities of the "A" type centres but on a smaller scale. The "C" type centres are intended to be in the nature of working men's clubs and as "feeder" centres to the "A" and "B" type centres. The manner in which Provincial Governments in India are recognising the value of welfare work for the working classes can be better appreciated from the fact that the Government of the United Provinces decided to put its Labour Welfare Department on a permanent footing with effect from 1st April 1944. The total number of Labour Welfare Centres opened by the Government of Bengal in the industrial areas of Calcutta, Burdwan, Midnapore and Dacca was 41 in May 1945. Almost all these centres have had radio sets installed in them. Local Advisory Committees have been established to assist the Labour Department with the work of administration of the centres.

The Government of India have set up a Welfare Committee with Sir B. Rama Rao as Chairman, for the purpose of improving the welfare and amenities for Indian seamen at Bombay. A similar Committee has also been appointed for looking after the welfare of British and Allied seamen. Under the auspices of the Bureau of Research and Publications of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay,

a research project was undertaken during the summer months of 1944 on 'Labour Welfare in Indian Industries'. Personal visits were paid to big industrial centres in India to see what welfare work was actually being done and material of the programme of welfare activities carried on in different parts of India was collected. The Institute proposes to publish the findings along with constructive suggestions for the promotion of labour welfare.

COST OF LIVING AND STANDARD OF LIFE

COST OF LIVING.

Bombay was the first Province in India to complete and publish a price series intended for measuring changes in the cost of living. A monthly cost of living index number for working classes in Bombay City compiled on the aggregate consumption method and with July 1914 as the base period was regularly published in the Bombay *Labour Gazette* from September 1921 to June 1937 when this series was replaced by another. The scope and the method of the compilation of the old index were described in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* for September 1921, September 1923 and April 1929. A table giving the figures from that index for the months of January, April, July and October in each year from 1918 to 1936 and for the months of January and April 1937 was given at page 572 of the 1941-42 edition of this publication. These figures are now of purely historical interest but it would be useful to reproduce the annual averages for the years 1918 to 1936 in order to show the general tread of prices: 1918—154; 1919—175; 1920—183; 1921—173; 1922—164 1923—154; 1924—157; 1925 and 1926—155; 1927—154; 1928—147; 1929—149; 1930—137; 1931—110; 1932—109; 1933—103; 1934—97; 1935—101; and 1936—102.

The old Bombay Cost of Living Index series was considered to be somewhat defective as the weights used for its compilation were not based on any family budget enquiry. The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay, therefore, conducted a comprehensive family budget inquiry in Bombay City between Sept. 1932 and June 1933 and taking the weights based on the results of that inquiry it compiled a new cost of living index series on the price relative method with the average prices for the year ended June 1934 equated to 100. A full note on the method used in the compilation of this index number has been given at pages 370-72 of the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for January 1940. This new index was made as comprehensive as possible by expanding the list of commodities covered and by adding a new group for "miscellaneous expenditure" which did not find a place in the old index. The method of compilation of the index number for the cereals sub-groups was readjusted with effect from the index for the month ending 15th May 1943 owing to rationing of certain cereals like *jowar* and *patni* and owing to difficulties in securing continuity of prices for the particular qualities included in the index. The annual averages of the index numbers in the new series for the years 1934 to 1944 were as follows: 1934 (six months)—99; 1935—100; 1936—101; 1937—106; 1938—106; 1939—106; 1940—121; 1941—122; 1942—157; 1943—229 and 1944—136. As this is the most important cost of living index series compiled in India we are reproducing in the table below the monthly movement of the index since January 1940.

Bombay Cost of Living Index.
(1933-34—100.)

Month.*	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
January ..	114	117	137	203	238	229
February	112	119	135	205	230	229
March ..	110	119	137	208	226	225
April ..	110	121	138	225	231	226
May ..	111	122	142	227	235	230
June ..	111	122	152	232	236	235
July ..	113	126	168	235	241	240
August ..	114	131	168	236	250	243
September	112	129	170	238	239	240
October ..	113	125	172	245	239	242
November	113	126	178	248	242	242
December	115	129	188	247	236	242

* The figures for June 1943 and onwards are for the calendar month. Prior to that they are for the month ending on the 15th in each month.

In addition to the cost of living index series which the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay compiles for working classes in Bombay City, it also compiles similar cost of living index series for three other centres in the Province of Bombay: (1) Ahmedabad; (2) Sholapur; and (3) Jalgaon. Those for Ahmedabad and Sholapur are published regularly in the *Labour Gazette* along with that for Bombay City. The average prices for the year ended July 1927 have been adopted as the basis for the Ahmedabad series while the one for Sholapur is based on the average prices for the year ended January 1928. Details regarding the scope and the method of compilation of the Ahmedabad and Sholapur series have been published in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* for January 1930 and for February 1931 respectively. The introduction of price control and rationing have necessitated changes in the compilation of the group index figures for cereals and pulses in a similar way to that adopted for the cost of living index figure for Bombay.

Other Provinces in India which compile cost of living index series for working classes are Madras, the Central Provinces and Berar, the United Provinces, Bihar, the Punjab and Orissa. Mysore was the first Indian State to start the

compilation of a cost of Living Index for the City of Bangalore in 1942. The Government of Madras compiles nine series in all: one for Madras City with the average prices for the year ended June 1936 equated to 100 and eight other series for low paid employees at Vizagapatam, Ellore, Bellary, Cuddalore, Coimbatore, Madura, Trichinopoly and Calicut with the average prices for the twelve months from July 1935 to June 1936 as base. The Government of the Central Provinces and Berar compiles two series for Nagpur and Jubbulpore with prices in January 1927 as base and six other series for Mofussil textile centres in the Province. Since April 1942 the base period for the indexes for Nagpur and Jubbulpore has been changed to August 1939. In the United Provinces, one series with August 1939 as the base is compiled for working classes in Cawnpore and five other series with prices at 31st July 1939 equal to 100 are specially compiled for low paid Government employees at Lucknow, Benares, Bareilly, Meerut and Gorakhpur. The Government of Bihar compiles cost of living index numbers with the average prices for the five years ending December 1914 as the base for the following six centres in the Province: Patna, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Jamshedpur, Jharia and Ranchi. Average prices for five years are also the base for cost of living indexes for Lahore, Sialkot, Multan, Ludhiana and Rohtak in the Punjab but the base period in the Punjab is the quinquennium ending December 1935. The Government of Orissa compiles a cost of living series for its headquarters town of Cuttack on the same method and base as those adopted by the Government of Bihar and another with average prices during the year 1939-40 as base, for Berhampur.

Owing to the variations in the method of compilation of these indices, they are not strictly comparable but the table below shows the movement of cost of living index numbers in selected centres for the year 1945 with August 1939 as the base:—

1945.	Bombay.				United Provinces.	Central Provinces.		Punjab.	Madras.
	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Sholapur.	Jalgaon.	Cawnpore.	Nagpur.	Jubbulpore.	Lahore.	Madras.
January ..	218	282	270	282	301	249	287	283	217
February ..	218	267	267	288	301	249	282	285	230
March ..	214	256	267	281	302	247	281	303	229
April ..	215	256	266	277	311	248	277	302	224
May ..	219	262	268	282	294	252	275	292	227
June ..	224	263	271	293	302	257	282	291	227
July ..	229	267	275	304	307	262	286	299	227
August ..	231	275	286	303	315	263	286	293	229
September ..	229	281	284	293	320	272	287	279	231
October ..	230	297	284	293	318	269	282	284	230
November ..	230	277	282	294	317	270	284	291	230
December ..	230	281	279	301	310	272	286	293	229

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour had commented on the unsatisfactory character of the cost of living index numbers published in India and the Rau Court of Enquiry were also greatly handicapped in their investigations owing to the paucity of reliable data in regard to the cost of living index numbers for industrial workers. The Government of India, therefore, in consultation with the Provincial Governments, decided to launch upon an All-India Scheme for the preparation and maintenance of working class cost of living index numbers for selected centres in British India. This scheme was started in the year 1942 and is now nearing completion. Over 25,000 family budgets have been collected in some 28 selected centres in British India. The data collected in the course of this investigation have now been tabulated and it is expected that the Family Budget Reports for all these centres will shortly be ready. It is further understood that, after receiving the approval of the Provincial Governments, the Government of India will publish cost of living index numbers for all these centres on base January to December 1944 equal to 100.

STANDARD OF LIFE.

The results of family budget enquiries conducted by what is known as the 'extensive method' from the most satisfactory basis of determining the standard of life of any particular class or community. A higher standard of life means better opportunities to satiate wants and desires other than the primary human needs. A larger percentage expenditure on clothing, housing and miscellaneous items such as education, recreation, etc., is therefore a sure indication of an improved standard of living. The Bombay Labour Office carried out two family budget enquiries for working classes in Bombay City, one in 1921-22 and the other in 1932-33 and the results were published in the years 1923 and 1935 respectively. As has already been mentioned, similar enquiries have also been conducted in Ahmedabad and Sholapur cities and the results of both these enquiries were published in the year 1928. In Burma, the Labour Statistics Bureau, Rangoon, published in the same year the results of an extensive enquiry conducted by the Bureau into the standard and cost of living of four different classes of industrial workers in Rangoon. In Madras, the Director of Industries published in 1938 the results of an inquiry into the family budgets of industrial workers in organized and unorganized industries in Madras City conducted under the direction of the Commissioner of Labour. A number of family budgets were also collected at Cawnpore in the United Provinces and at Nagpur and Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces with the object of compiling cost of living indexes.

The following comparative data regarding the distribution of expenditure will serve to indicate the standards of life of working classes at certain different centres in India in the years given in brackets below each centre :—

Percentage Distribution of Expenditure.

Groups.	Bombay (1932-33).	Ahmedabad (1933-35).	Sholapur. (1925).	Nagpur (1927).	Jubbulpore (1927).	Rangoon (1928).	Madras (1938).
Food	46.60	49.31	49.25	64.10	66.00	52.7	52.63
Fuel and light ..	7.11	6.65	9.60	9.62	7.95	5.2	6.67
Clothing	7.75	9.12	11.86	10.70	10.86	10.6	4.50
House rent ..	12.81	10.97	6.27	1.92	1.44	13.9	11.14
Miscellaneous ..	25.73	23.95	23.02	13.66	13.75	17.6	25.06
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.00

NOTE.—The figures are not *strictly comparable* due to differences in the items included in the different groups. But they nevertheless serve to show the variations in the distribution of expenditure in a general way.

The standard of life is more often than not conditioned by the size of the family and its income. The following figures are of interest in this connection :—

——	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Sholapur.	Nagpur.	Jubbulpore.	Rangoon (Burmese).	Madras.
Average size (of the family in persons) ..	3.70	4.05	4.57	4.33	3.76	3.01	6.03
Average monthly income ..	Rs. a. p. 50 1 7	Rs. a. p. 46 5 0	Rs. a. p. 39 14 10	Rs. a. p. ..	Rs. a. p. ..	Rs. a. p. 58 8 3	Rs. a. p. 37 5 11

It will be seen that the 'miscellaneous' group of expenditure accounts for a comparatively large percentage of the expenditure of the average working class family. In this group is included such items as interest on loans and instalments of debts repaid. Delays in the receipt of earned wages lead to indebtedness of the worker in many cases. The Royal Commission on Labour made certain important recommendations with a view to lessening the burden of indebtedness of the worker and also to prevent its accumulation. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936, was intended to secure to the workmen prompter payments of earned wages so that they may not be put to the necessity of incurring or accumulating debts.

The Government of India have had under consideration certain other pieces of legislation which were also designed to improve the lot of the industrial worker. Following the recommendations of the Labour Commission, the Government of India have amended the Civil Procedure Code with a view to exempting salaries below a defined limit from attachment. Another recommendation of the Labour Commission was that at least so far as industrial workers in receipt of wages or salary amounting to less than Rs. 100 per month are concerned, arrest and imprisonment for debt should be abolished except when the debtor has been proved to be both able and unwilling to pay. The Government of India after consulting the provincial Governments decided to undertake legislation on the recommendation on an experimental scale restricted to the province of Delhi in the first instance. A third recommendation of the Whitley Commission was made with a view to protect workers from harassment for debts. After consulting public opinion and the views of the various Provincial Governments on this question, the Government of India came to the conclusion that Central legislation on the subject was not called for. The Government of Bengal, at the suggestion of the Government of India, passed a Workmen's Protection Act in 1934 which makes besetting of industrial establishments for the purpose of collecting debts a criminal and cognizable offence. Some other provinces are also contemplating similar legislation. The Bombay Moneylenders' Bill introduced by a non-official member in the Bombay Legislative Council in March 1934 was an effort in this direction. But, unfortunately, the motion for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee was lost.

GROWTH OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT IN INDIA

The earliest known trade unions in India were (1) the Bombay Millhands' Association, a loose organisation formed in 1890 for the purpose of memorialising Government for improvements in factory law and which soon became moribund after the passing of the 1891 Act; (2) the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma formed in 1897 by Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans employed on railways, more as a friendly society than a combination for securing concessions; (3) a Printers' Union started in Calcutta in 1905; and (4) the Bombay Postal Union which was formed in 1907. The Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha, Bombay, which came into existence in 1910, was a body of social workers who were interested in questions connected with the general welfare of labour and was an association rather for the workers than of the workers. Apart from the cases cited, the trade union movement, as this is known in the West, did not begin in India till almost after the end of the first World War.

The decade following the end of that War witnessed rapid developments in the field of trade unionism in India, but it must be regretfully admitted that even today organised association of the workers in the country is far below the stage of development which it has reached in Great Britain and in many other countries of the world. The reason for this can be put in a nutshell: lack of a will to organize as far as the workers are concerned and the absence of efficient leadership. Some labour leaders were men who had the good and welfare of labour genuinely at heart. But quite a few went into the movement merely for the opportunities which it would give them for coming into the limelight. Whereas the former went about affairs with a measure of considered moderation, the latter were mere propagandists and mischief-makers who strung together all kinds of impossible and preposterous demands in the hope that by doing so they would transport Indian industrial labour at once into an Arcadia. Both these types of leaders together with some of the more intelligent of the workers at first constituted themselves into strike committees. Many of these committees secured a considerable measure of success in so far as concessions in wage rates were concerned; but, whereas most of them fell into a state of inanition on the conclusion of a dispute, a good few of them, emboldened with the success they had met with, set themselves to the task of creating permanent associations or trade unions of the workers. These were the beginnings of the trade union movement in India, and within a period of five years (1919 to 1923) scores of unions were formed in all parts of the country. As there are no official records to show the names of and the memberships claimed by these earlier bodies, nothing definite can be stated with regard either to their number or to their total membership; but it can be safely asserted that the movement had made a fair penetration on the railways, in postal and telegraph departments, among seamen and in the textile industry in Ahmedabad City, and in some other centres.

The pressing need for a co-ordination of the activities of the individual unions was recognised at a very early stage of the movement and both central and provincial federations were formed. A central organisation at the apex was also necessary because only such a body could make recommendations with regard to the personnel of the labour representation on Indian delegations to the Annual Sessions of the International Labour Conference. Thus, the All-India Trade Union Congress was formed in 1920 on a national basis. The Central Labour Board, Bombay, and the Bengal Trades Union Federation were formed in 1922. The All-India Railwaymen's Federation, co-ordinating all unions of railwaymen on an industrial basis, was formed in the same year and this was closely followed by the creation of both provincial and

central federations of unions of postal and telegraph employees. The latter bodies received a very generous measure of recognition both from the Railway Board and the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in India. In the former case, half-yearly conferences are held between the representatives of the Railway Board and the Railwaymen's Federation and at these conferences all the more important questions connected with railway establishments are discussed and as great a measure as possible of agreed solutions are arrived at.

Although there are a few unions of jute mills workers in Bengal and nine or ten unions of cotton textile mill workers in Bombay City, the trade union movement has not made any appreciable progress in the two chief centres of these two important industries in India. The main reason for this is that the leaders at the head of these unions hold widely diverging views and cannot compose their differences sufficiently enough to enable them to meet on a common platform.

If employers in Indian industry had had the sagacity and the foresight towards the end and immediately after the close of the Great War to have taken the trouble to adjust wage rates to the increases in the levels of prices and so to balance real wages, the history of industrial strife in India round about and during the third decade of the present century might have been entirely different. To a limited measure, the history of the trade union movement in India too might have been somewhat different. Trade unionism was bound to come. The Treaty of Versailles in providing for the creation of an International Labour Organisation and the holding of periodical International Conferences had laid down that the delegates representing labour from the States Members should be chosen by national labour organisations. Representatives of Indian labour had attended the earliest of these conferences and had had an opportunity of studying the growth and the powerful position of workmen's associations in the West, and on their return to India they had set themselves to the task of forming trade unions in the country. This was an entirely new development in the eyes of the Indian employer. One powerful group of employers who had hitherto not organised set themselves to form an association whose primary object was to combat trade unionism. It is unfortunately too true that many employers in India have looked and even today look askance at the growth of organisation among their workers and that employees who take part in trade union activities are victimised. The trade union movement, therefore, instead of getting its most important support from within the ranks of labour itself, was thrown by Indian employers into the waiting hands of the outside agitator; and, unfortunately for Indian trade unionism, no body of outsiders versed in proper trade union methods and principles was available. Such outsiders as could collect some of the hot-heads among the workers in particular units or industries, formed unions in those units or industries; but with the exception of Ahmedabad where a strong trade union had been formed of the workers in cotton textile mills under the leadership of Mr. M. K. Gandhi and also of certain sections of railways which were manned by a more intelligent and literate type of persons, these unions were hardly representative of the workmen in the organisations concerned owing to the smallness of their membership as compared with the total number of workers employed.

As far as recognition by the employers was concerned, trade unions were faced with a three-edged weapon. On one side workmen taking interest in trade union activities were victimised; on another, the majority of the employers refused to recognise unions whose executives were composed of outsiders and on the third, an amendment passed in the Indian Penal Code in 1913 for the purpose of dealing with criminal conspiracies was such as to make trade unions doing the only kind of work for which they are generally formed illegal bodies in the eyes of the law. We have already dealt with the first two of these three questions. As far as the third is concerned, the matter was brought to a head by the historic Buckingham Mill case of 1920 in which the Madras High Court granted an interim injunction against the strike committee of the Madras Labour Union forbidding them to induce certain workers to break their contracts of employment by refusing to return to work. This was a bolt from the blue for the trade union movement in the country. Trade union leaders suddenly discovered that they were liable to prosecution and imprisonment for *bona fide* union activities and it was at once apparent that some legislation for the protection of trade unions was necessary. In March 1921, the Legislative Assembly of the Government of India, on the motion of Mr. N. M. Joshi, then General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, passed a resolution recommending that Government should introduce legislation for the registration and protection of trade unions. Opposition to such a measure from associations of employers was, however, so great that it was five years before the necessary legislation could be placed on the Statute Book.

The height of the trade union movement in India was reached in 1928-29 when communists sat on the top of the world of Indian labour. Communist leaders had captured almost every important union in India except the textile union in Ahmedabad and they had succeeded in securing a membership of over 50,000 textile workers in Bombay City for their Bombay Girni Kamgar Union. The membership figures of the various other unions which they controlled also showed remarkable increases. The success which they had met with as the result of the general cotton textile strike of 1928 in Bombay was, as subsequent events have proved, purely adventitious. The doctrines they had preached to the masses during that and the oil strike of the winter of that year were responsible for rioting in Bombay City on a scale previously unknown. Thirty-one of the ring-leaders of the movement were arrested early in 1929 on charges of organised conspiracy and were taken to Meerut for trial. Such of the communists as remained unarrested engineered the general cotton textile strike in Bombay of the year 1929. This lasted for more than three months and was called off only after the publication of the report of a Court of Enquiry appointed by Government and which allocated the

whole of the blame for this unwarranted strike to the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union. The publication of this report and the effects of the 1929 strike dealt a blow to the trade union movement from which it took ten years to recover.

The communists made a successful attempt in 1929 either to capture or to break the All-India Trade Union Congress. They affiliated the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union with a membership of 54,000 and the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union with a membership of 41,000 to that body during the year and with the assistance of the voting strength which these two unions together with some of their other unions gave them, they captured both the Congress and its Executive Committee at The Tenth Session of the Congress which was held in Nagpur in that year. Resolutions were adopted favouring the affiliation of the Congress to international communist organisations and for the boycott of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour, the International Labour Conference and the Round Table Conferences on Indian Reforms. Moderate trade unionists under the leadership of Mr. N. M. Joshi thereupon seceded from the Congress and formed a new organisation called the Indian Trades Union Federation. The All-India Railwaymen's Federation which was till then affiliated to the Trade Union Congress left that body in 1929 and remained outside till 1935.

At the eleventh session of the All-India Trade Union Congress held at Calcutta in July 1931, a further split occurred in its ranks and the extreme left wing under the leadership of Messrs. S. V. Deshpande and B. T. Randive broke away to form the All-India Red Trade Union Congress. By this time, however, trade unionism in India was at a thoroughly low ebb and none of the three national organisations could by any manner or means make a claim to speak on behalf of Indian labour; but, as the Congress had already decided to boycott the International Labour Conference, the Government of India accepted the Indian Trades Union Federation as the body competent to recommend delegates for the International Labour Conference.

With a view to bring about unity in the ranks of Indian labour, a committee called the Trade Union Unity Committee was appointed at a representative conference held in Bombay on the 10th May 1931 under the auspices of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation. This Committee found that three different and distinct sections of labour were in existence in India—(1) the communist group; (2) the liberal group; and (3) the rest—and that the gulf which divided the communists from the other sections was not bridgeable. The Committee, therefore, recommended a platform of unity for the remaining sections of labour in India. It was proposed to organise and unite all unions which accepted this 'platform of unity' under a new federation to be called the National Federation of Labour. At a joint meeting between the General Council of the Indian Trades Union Federation and the Provisional Committee of the National Federation of Labour held at Calcutta in April 1933, the two federations were amalgamated on the basis of the platform of unity as finally evolved by the Trade Union Unity Conference but subject to certain modifications and the new amalgamation was named the National Trades Union Federation. In 1935, the two sections of the All-India Trade Union Congress composed their differences and it was agreed that the parent body should be recognised as the central organisation of the working classes in India. In the month of February of the same year an agreement was reached between the representatives of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Trades Union Federation by virtue of which a Joint Committee of the two organisations was to be formed with a view to exploring the possibilities of common action with the assistance of the affiliated unions of both. Another direction in which an effort towards common action on agreed matters was made was the agreement entered into between the National Federation of Labour and the All-India Congress Socialist Party for joint action on specific political and economic issues. At the end of the year 1937, the National Trades Union Federation had a membership of 83,000 with 62 affiliated unions and the All-India Trade Union Congress had a membership of 46,000 with 98 affiliated unions. It is interesting, however, to note that the labour unions of Ahmedabad which draw their inspiration from Mr. Gandhi have throughout remained aloof from both these bodies.

At a special joint session of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Trade Union Federation held at Nagpur on the 17th April 1938, it was decided to combine these two bodies into one central organisation. The principal terms of the agreement approved by the executives of both these bodies were that the basis of representation on the joint General Council of the new combined Trade Union Congress be fifty-fifty—44 members from each group—and that the Trade Union Congress accept the constitution of the National Trade Union Federation *in toto*. The General Council was to act for the combined body with the one limitation that questions relating to general strikes and affiliation with international bodies should be decided by a three-fourth's majority. If this scheme worked well, the task of unification should be pushed further and the two bodies merged into one. The Provisional Affiliation entered into at Nagpur in April 1938 was formally ratified at the Eighteenth Session of The All-India Trade Union Congress held at Bombay on the 28th and 29th September 1940.

This very same Session, however, was responsible for yet another split in the Congress. The Session adopted a resolution of neutrality in connexion with the War Effort but certain elements headed by Dr. Aftab Ali, President of The Seamen's Union at Calcutta desired to support the War Effort. The Trade Union Congress while adhering to the principle of neutrality, however, gave a free hand to such of their affiliated members as desired to support the War Effort. This attitude of luke-warmness did not satisfy Mr. Aftab Ali and he disaffiliated his Union from the Congress. Another section, headed by Mr. M. N. Roy and known as the

Royists with Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Barrister-at-Law, formed a new central organisation known as The Indian Federation of Labour with its head office at Delhi. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta was appointed its President and Mr. M. N. Roy its General Secretary. Two hundred trade Unions in India with a total Membership of over a quarter of a million have affiliated themselves to the new Federation which was carrying on a country-wide campaign and propaganda for all-out support by Indian Labour for the War Effort.

The last Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress was the Twenty-first Session which was held at Madras in January, 1945. The following office-bearers were appointed: President—Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose; Vice-Presidents—Messrs. S. A. Dange, Chakkarai Chettiar, S. S. Mirajkar, P. C. Bose and Juggun Khan; Treasurer—Mr. R. A. Khedgikar; General Secretary—Mr. N. M. Joshi; and Assistant Secretaries—Miss Shanta Bhalerao and Messrs. N. V. Phadke and Manek Gandhi.

The All-India Trade Union Congress, at the moment is made up of three distinct groups: (1) the Communists; (2) the Nationalists (including the Indian National Congress and the Congress Socialist Party); and (3) the pure Trade Unionists. There are, however, two important groups outside the Trade Union Congress. One is the Royists. The other is the Hindustan Mazdoor Seva Sangh which is the permanent offspring of the Labour Sub-committee set up by the Gandhi Seva Sangh in 1937 to organise labour on the principles set up by Mahatma Gandhi—principles which have been followed by the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, since its inception in 1921. The original Sub-Committee established a training school in Ahmedabad to educate interested persons in trade union work. After completing a course of training in this school, the trainees are sent out to different centres to organise and conduct *bona fide* trade unions. The Sangh acts as an Advisory Body and is not a federation of unions. In politics, its policy is the same as that of the Indian National Congress but it does not organise or conduct trade unions of workers on political lines. According to an enquiry recently made by the Government of India, it has been found that the most representative workers' organization in India is the All-India Trade-Union Congress.

STATISTICS OF TRADE UNIONS.

One of the Annual Reports which the Government of India have stopped publishing for the duration of the War is that relating to the administration of the Indian Trade Unions Act. Those reports used to contain statistics regarding number of registered unions and their membership. No Province except Bombay has maintained any records for both registered and unregistered unions. The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay has collected full and complete information regarding all trade unions in the Province of Bombay since the year 1922. The following Table shows the progress of the trade union movement in that Province during the last twenty-two years:

Growth of Trade Unions in the Province of Bombay.

Year.	Average number of Unions during the year.	Average Membership during the year.
1923	18	41,030
1926	52	62,772
1929	91	191,937
1932	86	104,458
1935	103	103,429
1936	103	97,392
1937	105	93,453
1938	140	126,455
1939	170	159,026
1940	177	191,942
1941	174	184,517
1942	183	183,864
1943	214	221,029
1944	261	266,042

If the figures contained in the above table for the year 1943 (1st December) are analysed by industries, the results are as set out below:

Distribution of Membership of Bombay Unions.

Class of Industry.	Number of Unions.	Membership.	Percentage to total Membership.
Textiles	46	114,802	40·06
Railways	9	36,794	12·84
Seamen	3	22,091	7·71
Posts and Telegraphs	35	9,679	3·38
Municipal ..	21	15,992	5·58
Miscellaneous ..	163	87,206	30·43
Total ..	277	286,564	100·00

Out of the 46 unions of cotton textile workers in the Province of Bombay, ten with a total membership of 26,385 are in Bombay City and eleven with a total membership of 70,862 are in Ahmedabad.

REPRESENTATION OF LABOUR INTERESTS IN THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES.

The question of representation of Labour in the Central and Provincial Legislatures has in recent years assumed considerable importance owing to the growing interest taken by the public in matters connected with Labour. We have given a fairly detailed account of the extent of this representation prior to the advent of Provincial Autonomy and also in the New Legislatures which came into being by virtue of the Government of India Act, 1935, at pages 592 and 593 of the 1941-42 Edition of this publication. Recently fresh elections have been held in this country and in some cases there has been a change in the representatives of labour to the Provincial Assemblies.

THE FUTURE OF TRADE UNIONISM IN INDIA.

The proposals of the Indian Delimitation Committee with regard to the formation of certain constituencies for the return of representatives of labour to the Provincial Legislative Assemblies on the basis of registered trade unions have had considerable effect both on the formation of new unions and on the registration of such of those as had not registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act. Since Provincial Autonomy has come into existence registered unions have been making better endeavours than they had hitherto done in maintaining proper books of accounts and registers of members in view of their compulsory examination by officials of Government for the purposes of preparing electoral rolls. As far as the workmen in Indian industries are concerned, however, trade unionism has not taken on anywhere near to the extent which it has with workmen in the West: the fear of victimisation is still strongly entrenched in the minds of the workers to enable them to enter into combinations promoted to safeguard their interests but things are showing a marked improvement during the last year or two. One great difficulty experienced by trade union workers is the collection of subscriptions from members. The experience of the last fifteen years shows that most of the unions which became defunct went to the wall owing mainly to the fact that their officials were not able to collect subscriptions for the reason that the Indian workman will not part with money for a purely problematic advantage. He wants a return for his outlay in the form of an increase in his wages and if he does not get this within a reasonable period he pays no union subscriptions. The Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union is, happily, in a somewhat different position because it provides a host of welfare schemes in the form of hospitals and dispensaries, education and facilities for recreation, co-operative stores and cheap grain shops, etc., and its members get more than value for their money. The office of the union with its hundred or more clerks is a beehive of industry.

Unfortunately for the trade union movement in India, there are few, if any, unions which are run on the model of the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union. The vast majority of those which have been kept alive through the zeal of interested outsiders are hollow structures with no funds and bolstered figures of membership—bolstered in order to convince the employers concerned re. their bona fides for recognition. No trade union movement can stand on foundations such as these. It is possible, however, that with the spread of education and literacy, Indian industries will attract a more educated type of workman who will be able to persuade his fellows of the advantages of organised combination and that a healthier movement built on more solid foundations will take the place of the weak structure which exists to-day.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION.

Reference has already been made in the preliminary sections of this note to the creation, by the Treaty of Versailles, of an International Labour Organisation and to the work of the International Labour Conference. Since the holding of the first session of the Conference in Washington in 1919, twenty-five further sessions were held till the end of the year 1939 and a total of sixty-seven Conventions were adopted. The 26th Session of the Conference was held in April-May, 1944 at Philadelphia at which post-war reconstruction problems were considered but no conventions were adopted. We give below, in serial order, the year and the place at which each of the twenty-six sessions of the Conference was held, the composition of the delegation from India, and the titles of the different Conventions which were adopted at each session. In the notes on the composition of the delegation Government Delegates are represented by the capital letter "G", Employers' Delegates by the letter "E" and Workers' Delegates by the letter "W". The names of the technical advisers to the Government, Employers' and Workers' Delegates have been omitted in all cases. Symbols (full meanings and explanations of which are given at the end of this section) are placed beside the titles of the Conventions with regard to which action has already been taken by the Government of India. In all cases where no symbols appear alongside the titles, no action has been taken.

1st Session (Washington, 1919): Indian Delegation.—Government—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw; Employers—Sir Alexander Murray; Workers—Mr. N. M. Joshi.

Conventions.

1. Hours of Work (Industry)—(AB).
2. Unemployment—(C).
3. Childbirth.
4. Night Work (Women)—(AB).
5. Minimum Age (Industry)—(D).
6. Night Work (Young Persons)—(AB).
   White Phosphorus—(D).

2nd Session (Geneva, 1920): G—Sir Louis Kershaw and Capt. D. F. Vines; Seamen's Delegate—Mr. A. M. Mazarello.

Conventions.

7. Minimum Age (Sea)—(E).
8. Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck)—(E).
9. Placing of Seamen.

3rd Session (Geneva, 1921): G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr. I. N. Gupta; E—Sir Nowroji Saklatvala; W—Mr. N. M. Joshi; Secretary—Mr. A. G. Clow.

Conventions.

10. Minimum Age (Agriculture).
11. Right of Association (Agriculture)—(AC).
12. Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture).
13. White Lead (Painting).
14. Weekly Rest (Industry)—(AB).
15. Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers)—(AB).
16. Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea)—(AB).

4th Session (Geneva, 1922): G—Sir Bhupendra Basu and Sir Louis Kershaw; E—Sir Alfred Pickford; W—Mr. N. M. Joshi; Secretary—Mr. C. H. Silver.

5th Session (Geneva, 1923): G—Sir Dadiba M. Dalal and Sir Louis Kershaw; E—Sir Joseph Kay; W—Mr. K. C. Roy Chowdhury.

6th Session (Geneva, 1924): G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw; E—Sir Alexander Murray; W—Mr. Joseph Baptista.

7th Session (Geneva, 1925): G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw; E—Sir Thomas Smith; W—Mr. N. M. Joshi; Secretary—Mr. R. N. Gilchrist.

Conventions.

17. Workmen's Compensation (Accidents).
18. Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Disease)—(AC).
19. Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation)—(AB).
20. Night Work (Bakeries).

8th Session (Geneva, 1926): G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw; E—Sir Arthur Froom; W—Mr. Lajpat Rai; Secretary—Mr. R. N. Gilchrist.

Conventions.

21. Inspection of Emigrants—(AC).

9th Session (Geneva, 1926): G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw; E—Sir Arthur Froom; W—Mr. M. Daud; Secretary—Mr. R. N. Gilchrist.

Conventions.

22. Seamen's Articles of Agreement—(AB).
23. Repatriation of Seamen.

10th Session (Geneva, 1927): G—Sir Atul Chatterjee, Sir Louis Kershaw and Dr. R. P. Paranjpe (Substitute); E—Mr. G. D. Birla; W—Mr. V. V. Giri; Secretary—Mr S. Lall.

Conventions.

24. Sickness Insurance (Industry, etc.).
25. Sickness Insurance (Agriculture).

11th Session (Geneva, 1928): G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Dr. R. P. Paranjpe, and Mr. J. C. Walton (Substitute); E—Mr. Narottam Morarjee; W—Mr. Diwan Chaman Lall; Secretary—Dr. R. C. Rawlley.

Conventions.

26. Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery.

12th Session (Geneva, 1929): G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Dr. R. P. Paranjpe, and Mr. A. G. Clow (Substitute); E—Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai; W—Mr. N. M. Joshi; Secretary—Mr. A. Dibdin.

Conventions.

27. Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels)—(AB).
28. Protection against Accidents (Dockers).

13th Session (Geneva, 1930): G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Geoffrey Corbett, and Mr. C. W. A. Turner (Substitute); E—Mr. Jadunath Roy; W—Mr. M. Daud; Secretary—Mr. C. W. A. Turner.

14th Session (Geneva, 1930): G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Dr. R. P. Paranjpe, and Mr. A. Latiff (Substitute); E—Mr. A. L. Ojha; W—Mr. S. C. Joshi; Secretary—Mr. G. Graham Dixon.

Conventions.

29. Forced Labour.
30. Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices).

15th Session (Geneva, 1931): G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr. A. G. Clow; E—Mr. Walchand Hirachand; W—Mr. R. R. Bakhale; Secretary—Mr. N. A. Mehrban.

Conventions.

31. Hours of Work (Coal mines).

16th Session (Geneva, 1932): G—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Sir Atul Chatterjee; E—Mr. Shanmukham Chetti; W—Mr. Diwan Chaman Lall; Secretary—Mr. K. R. Menon.

Conventions.

32. Protection Against Accidents (Dockers) (Revised, 1932)—(D).
33. Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment).

17th Session (Geneva, 1933): G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr. J. E. Jennings; E—Sir Phiroze C. Sethna; W—Mr. Aftab Ali; Secretary—Mr. K. R. Menon.

Conventions.

34. Fee-Charging Employment Agencies.
35. Old-Age Insurance (Industry, etc.).
36. Old-Age Insurance (Agriculture).
37. Invalidity Insurance (Industry, etc.).
38. Invalidity Insurance (Agriculture).
39. Survivors' Insurance (Industry, etc.).
40. Survivors' Insurance (Agriculture).

18th Session (Geneva, 1934): G—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Mr. A. G. Clow; E—Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai; W—Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta; Secretary—Mr. A. Dibdin.

Conventions.

41. Night Work (Women) (Revised)—(AB).
42. Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) (Revised).
43. Sheet-Glass Works.
44. Unemployment Provision.

19th Session (Geneva, 1935): G—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Sir Joseph Bhore; E—Mr. H. A. Lalljee; W—Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliar; Secretary—Mr. S. R. Zaman.

Conventions.

45. Underground Work (Women)—(A).
46. Hours of Work (Coal Mines) (Revised).
47. Forty-Hour Week.
48. Maintenance of Migrants, Pension rights.
49. Reduction of Hours of Work (Glass-Bottle Works).

20th Session (Geneva, 1936): G—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Mr. S. N. Roy; E—Sir H. M. Mehta; W—Rao Sahib R. W. Fulay; Secretary—Mr. S. R. Zaman.

Conventions.

50. Recruiting of Indigenous Workers.
51. Reduction of Hours of Work (Public Works).
52. Holidays with Pay.

21st Session (Geneva, 1936): G—Sir Firoz Khan Noon and Mr. A. Dibdin; E—Mr. M. A. Master; W—Mr. Aftab Ali; Secretary—Mr. A. F. Morley.

Conventions.

53. Officers' Competency Certificates.
54. Holidays with Pay (Sea).
55. Shipowners' Liability (Sick and Injured Seamen).
56. Sickness Insurance (Sea).
57. Hours of Work and Manning (Sea).

22nd Session (Geneva, 1936): Same Delegation as at the *21st Session*.

Conventions.

58. Minimum Age (Sea).

23rd Session (Geneva, 1937): G.—Sir Firoz Khan Noon and Sir Frank Noyce; E—Sir Hormusjee P. Mody; W—Mr. S. C. Sen; Secretary—Mr. S. R. Zaman.

Conventions.

59. Minimum Age (Industry) (Revised).
60. Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) (Revised).
61. Reduction of Hours of Work (Textiles).
62. Safety Provisions (Building).

24th Session (Geneva, 1938): G.—Sir Firoz Khan Noon and Sir Frank Noyce; E—Lala Shri Ram; W—Mr. S. V. Parulekar, M.L.A. (Bombay); Secretary—Mr. M. Ikramullah.

Conventions.

63. Convention concerning statistics of wages and hours of work in the principal mining and manufacturing industries, including building and construction, and in agriculture.

25th Session (Geneva, 1939): G.—Sir Firoz Khan Noon and Sir Frank Noyce; E.—Mr. M. L. Dahanukar; W.—Mr. R. S. Nimbkar; Secretary—Mr. M. Ikramullah.

Conventions.

64. Convention concerning the regulation of written contracts of employment of indigenous workers.

65. Convention concerning penal sanctions for breaches of contracts of employment by indigenous workers.

66. Convention concerning the recruitment, placing and conditions of labour of migrants for employment.

67. Convention concerning the regulation of hours of work and rest periods in road transport.

26th Session (Philadelphia, 1944): G.—Sir Samuel Ranganadhan and Mr. H. C. Prior; E.—Mr. D. G. Mulherkar; W.—Mr. Jamnadas Mehta; Secretary—Mr. W. B. England.

A = Unconditional ratification.

B = Legislative or other measures passed since the adoption of the Convention.

C = Legislative or other measures anterior to the adoption of the Convention by the Conference.

D = Legislation passed.

E = Legislation in progress or in preparation.

India has ratified the following Conventions unconditionally: Hours of Work (Industry); (2) Night Work (Women); (3) Night Work (Young Persons); (4) Right of Association (Agriculture); (5) Weekly Rest (Industry); (6) Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers); (7) Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea); (8) Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases); (9) Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation); (10) Inspection of Emigrants; (11) Seamen's Articles of Agreement; (12) Marking of Weight (Packages transported by Vessels); (13) Night Work (Women) (Revised); and (14) Underground Work (Women). In 1938, India denounced the Unemployment Convention which it had ratified in 1921. Legislative or other measures have been adopted in India with reference to the following Conventions: (1) Hours of Work (Industry); (2) Unemployment; (3) Night Work (Women); (4) Minimum Age (Industry); (5) Night Work (Young Persons); (6) Right of Association (Agriculture); (7) Weekly Rest (Industry); (8) Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers); (9) Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea); (10) Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases); (11) Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation); (12) Inspection of Emigrants; (13) Seamen's Articles of Agreement; (14) Marking of Weight (Packages transported by Vessels); (15) Protection against Accidents (Dockers) (Revised 1932); (16) Night Work (Women) (Revised); and (17) Underground Work (Women). In addition, legislation is either in progress or under preparation in connection with the following Conventions: (1) Minimum Age (Sea); (2) Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck); and Holidays with Pay. In March 1943, the Government of India appointed a Special Officer to study the subject of sickness insurance (Convention No. 24, Tenth Session, 1927) with a view to drafting suitable legislation on the subject. The Report of the Special Officer which is a confidential document is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

The outbreak of the Second World War found the International Labour Office prepared to continue its work and to carry out its constitutional obligations. So far back as February 1939, the Governing Body had decided to appoint an Emergency Committee with a tripartite and representative character from its membership which could meet more rapidly in times of crisis. The Committee set forth two important principles: first, that the I.L.O. must continue to function as effectively and as completely as possible in case of war; and, second, that the continued existence of the Organization as an instrument of co-operation between Governments, employers and workers would be of unusual importance in such circumstances.

The Twenty-Sixth Session of the International Labour Conference fixed to begin on 3rd June 1940 had to be postponed *sine die* on account of the War: Several Committee Meetings had also to be cancelled. By July 1940, Swiss territory was almost completely surrounded by German Occupation Forces and it became increasingly difficult to envisage the continuance in Geneva of an international organization which depended for its effectiveness upon regular communications with its Member States. It became necessary, therefore, to establish a working centre outside Geneva and to transfer to it the staff required in order to carry out the obligations of the Organization to its members. In August 1940, the Government of Canada officially indicated its willingness for the temporary transfer to the Dominion of the personnel necessary to maintain the essential services of the Organization. Montreal was chosen as the most suitable and convenient site for its location and the McGill University very generously agreed to provide the necessary office accommodation and library facilities. The transfer from Geneva to Montreal necessitated drastic administrative changes and reduction in personnel. The work of collection and distribution of information regarding labour and social conditions throughout the world is now being continued from Montreal and plans have been made for carrying on unimpaired, as far as conditions permit, all the manifold activities of the Organization from that centre.

In furtherance of this programme, a Conference of the International Labour Organisation was held at New York from 27th October to 5th November 1941 and on 6th November 1941 at the White House, Washington. Technically, the Conference was not a Session of the International Labour Conference and it, therefore, had no powers to adopt Conventions and Recommendations in the manner provided for in the Constitution of the International Labour Organization, but ample evidence of the value of its work is furnished by the influence exercised by its debates and by the action taken by various Governments to implement the more important of the resolutions which it adopted. Further, this Conference has a particular importance attaching to it as the first general international meeting held in the world since the outbreak of the War. Thirty-four States Members of the Organization were represented, twenty-two of them by delegations including representatives of Governments, employers and workers. Major C. R. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, represented the Government of Great Britain while the Government of India was represented by Sir Shanmukham Chetty and Mr. H. S. Malik, I.C.S. The agenda consisted of two items: (1) consideration of the report submitted by the Director of the International Labour Office under the title of "The I.L.O. and Reconstruction" and (2) the question of "Methods of Collaboration between Public Authorities, Workers' Organizations and Employers' Organizations."

Some twelve Resolutions were adopted by the Conference. The most important of these was that on post-war emergency and reconstruction measures. The resolution requested the Governing Body of the I.L.O. (*a*) to call the attention of Governments to the desirability of associating the International Labour Office with the planning and application of measures of reconstruction and to ask that the International Labour Organization should be represented in any peace or reconstruction conference which may be held after the end of the War; (*b*) to suggest to Governments that they should, if they had not already done so, set up representative agencies for the study of the social and economic needs of the post-war world and that such agencies should consult with the appropriate organs of the I.L.O.; (*c*) to set up from its own membership a small tripartite committee, instructed to study and prepare both measures of reconstruction and emergency measures to deal with unemployment, in co-operation, where necessary, with governmental, inter-governmental and private agencies; (*d*) to make full use of the existing organs of the I.L.O. and set up such new agencies as may be needed in order to meet the responsibilities implied in the Resolution; (*e*) to direct the programme of the I.L.O. to fulfil the purposes of the Resolution; and (*f*) to report on the subject-matter of the Resolution to the next and subsequent meetings of the International Labour Conference so that the I.L.O. should be in a position to give authoritative expression to the social objectives confided to it in the rebuilding of a peaceful world upon the basis of improved labour standards, economic advancement and social security. A second resolution endorsed the social and economic principles of the Atlantic Charter and urged that the fullest use be made of the machinery and experience of the I.L.O. in giving effect to these principles. Another resolution provided for the continuation of the work of the World Textile Conference held by the I.L.O. in 1937 and requested the Director to begin immediately the preparation of a definite scheme for the establishment, under the ægis of the I.L.O., of a World Textile Office, based on the tripartite principle, to be responsible for the international organization of measures to secure prosperity and social justice in the textile industry. The leading resolution on Government-employer-worker collaboration declared that real collaboration is possible only "within the framework of democratic political institutions which guarantee the freedom of association of workers and employers" and if in law and in fact the right of industrial organizations to represent workers and employers is recognised by the State.

In addressing the Conference on the part to be played by the International Labour Organization in the winning of the War and of the peace at the concluding Session held at White House, the late President Roosevelt said: "In the planning of such international action the International Labour Organization, with its representation of labour and management, its technical knowledge and experience, will be an invaluable instrument for peace. Your organization will have an essential part to play in building up a stable international system of social justice for all peoples everywhere."

The meeting of the Emergency Committee held in London in April 1942 succeeded in taking a number of valuable preliminary steps towards the accomplishment of the New York programme. The New York programme resulted from the belief that permanent international co-operation, especially in the economic and social fields, is imperative. It was inspired by the conviction that economic democracy between the nations,

devoted to the organisation of an economy of abundance in the common interest of Europe and the Americas, Asia and Africa, and Australia is the only practicable alternative to the recurrence of world-wide wars. It contemplates vigorous national action within the framework of a better organised international order in pursuit of constantly broadening social objectives.

In London several preliminary practical steps in furtherance of this programme were taken. The financial arrangements necessary to permit of the effective development of the reconstruction work of the International Labour Office were approved. The machinery necessary to equip the organisation to handle more effectively some of the interactions of economic and social policy was established in the form of the Committee of Economic Statesmen which is to advise the Governing Body. New programmes of study, relating in the first instance primarily to public works policy, migration, agriculture, and textiles were sanctioned. The Emergency Committee also decided to address to Governments suggestions for national preparatory action regarding public works policy and migration. It requested the International Labour Office to suggest to countries which have not yet done so that they should take measures within the general framework of their post-war reconstruction planning to prepare public works programmes in advance and to invite countries which are disposed to accept immigrants after the war to prepare as part of their programme of reconstruction or economic development as close estimates as possible of their immigration requirements. Arrangements designed to enable the Organisation to act as a co-ordinating centre between national reconstruction agencies and to secure full co-operation with other international agencies were also advanced a stage at the meeting.

The valuable work of the International Labour Office in the difficult sphere of post-war reconstruction is receiving increased recognition, and it is significant to recall in this connection that, speaking on the 2nd December 1942 in the House of Commons, Mr. Anthony Eden, the then British Foreign Secretary, suggested that "the International Labour Office might be developed as the main instrument for giving effect to Article 5 of the Atlantic Charter" (ensurance of the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing for all improved labour standards, economic advancement and social security).

The change for the better in the war situation and the beginning of concerted international action through, for example, the Food Conference at Hot Springs and the U.N.R.R.A. Conference at Atlantic City, suggested the need for considering the general principles of the Social policy which should be followed in the post-war period and the future policy and programme of the I.L.O. itself. With this end in view, the Twenty-sixth Session of the International Labour Conference was convened at Philadelphia on the 20th April 1944. The items on the Agenda of the Conference were: (1) future policy, programme and status of the I.L.O.; (2) Recommendations for present and post-war "social policy; (3) the organisation of employment in the transition from war to peace; (4) Social Security: Principles and Problems arising out of the War; and (5) Minimum Standards of Social Policy in Dependent Territories. The Conference had reports prepared by the I.L.O. on these items, on the basis of which the Conference was invited to adopt decisions. No draft Conventions were adopted at this session, but three Recommendations were adopted dealing with Social Security, one with Social policy in dependant territories, and three dealing with employment problems. Twenty-three Resolutions were also adopted concerning various aspects of the I.L.O.'s work of which special reference may be made to the holding of regional conferences for the Near and Middle East, and for South East Asia, and the setting up of Committees for the special study of the world's major industries.

The most outstanding feature of the Philadelphia conference was the adoption of the PHILADELPHIA CHARTER—an official declaration by the forty-one nations represented on the conference redefining the aims and purposes of the International Labour Office in the context of the present world situation. The Charter reaffirms that poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere and that the war against want should be carried on both nationally and internationally by the workers, employers and Governments acting unitedly; that the attainment of a state of affairs in which all human beings can pursue their material well-being and spiritual development in conditions of freedom and dignity, of economic security and equal opportunity, must constitute the central aim of public policy; and that it is a responsibility of the I.L.O. to examine and consider all international economic and financial policies in the light of this fundamental objective. The Charter recognises that it is the solemn obligation of the I.L.O. to further full employment and the raising of standards of living; to provide facilities for the training and transfer of labour, including migration; to ensure a just share of the fruits of progress to all and a minimum living wage to all employed and in need of such protection; to speed up the extension of social security measures, of child welfare and maternity protection, of adequate nutrition, housing and cultural facilities, and of equality of educational and vocational opportunity. The I.L.O. is further to co-operate with all bodies as are engaged in the fuller and broader utilisation of the world's productive resources, to avoid severe economic fluctuations, to promote the advancement of the less developed regions, to assure greater stability in world prices of primary products, to promote a high and steady volume of international trade; and, in general, to promote the health, education and well-being of all peoples. The principles in the Charter are stated as fully applicable to all peoples everywhere, and their progressive application to dependant peoples as well as to those who have already attained self-government, is declared a matter of concern to the whole civilised world.

India and the International Labour Office: India has played a notable part in the International Labour Organisation from its inception. Its contribution to the funds of the organisation is among the largest. As one of the eight countries of chief industrial importance it occupies a permanent seat on the Governing Body of the

International Labour Office. In 1927 the International Labour Conference elected an Indian—Sir Atul Chatterjee—as its President, and in 1932 he was elected by the Governing Body as its Chairman. Others who have represented the Government of India have also made a substantial contribution to the proceedings at different meetings of the organisation. Employers' and workers' representatives, who have been included in the Indian Delegations to the regular ordinary Sessions of the Conference without exception, have been no less prominent; they have also been elected to the Governing Body on different occasions. An appreciable number of Indians who have been connected with the International Labour Organization in one way or another are at the present time prominent in public life in India.

Recently the I.L.O. deputed to India, at the request of Government of India, three of its officers to advise on questions relating to social insurance.

The Indian Branch of the International Labour Office of which Dr. P. P. Pillai, Ph.D., is the Director, maintains its activities unimpaired and continues to function from its office at New Delhi.

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION OF LABOUR QUESTIONS.

Prior to the year 1920 there was little co-ordination between the Centre and the Provinces in matters connected with Labour. It would not be wrong to say that, prior to that year, Provincial Governments in India took little interest in Labour matters. The participation by India in the First Session of the International Labour Conference held at Washington in 1919 and the increasing interest taken by the Indian public in questions connected with labour made it necessary, however, both for the Government of India and the Governments of the more industrialised Provinces not only to consider the question of the representation of labour in the Central and provincial legislatures but also to allocate to special departments or offices the administration of labour questions. The Government of India established a Labour Bureau in the year 1920 which instituted inquiries into certain phases of factory work and published some reports in a series known as "Bulletins of Indian Industries and Labour." The Bureau was however abolished in March 1923 on the recommendation of the Indian Retrenchment Committee. The Department of Labour of the Central Government had, however, endeavoured to carry on as much as possible of the work initiated by that Bureau but owing to limitations in staff and personnel it was not in a position to initiate and conduct all-India inquiries into wages and conditions of employment in Indian Industries. Since the advent of the War and the creation of the Tripartite Labour Conference the Department of Labour of the Government of India has considerably expanded its staff and it now deals with a much wider range of subjects than it did before the War. It is possible that a Central Labour Bureau will again be established very shortly.

The Government of Bengal, in 1920, invested a Deputy Secretary in the Commerce Department with the additional work of a Labour Intelligence Officer whose duty would be to keep a record of industrial disputes in the Province as well as of labour organizations. It was intended that this officer should conduct special inquiries from time to time as circumstances required but owing to financial stringency, the Provincial Government could not provide him with adequate staff for the purpose. A full-time appointment of a Labour Commissioner was created in 1939 and this officer has now been supplied with a full staff. The Government of Madras appointed a Labour Commissioner in the year 1920. This Officer's duties were, however, primarily confined to the organization and the control of the operations for the betterment of the condition of the Depressed Classes in the Province with special regard to provision of water supply, assignment of lands, acquisition of house sites, education through special schools and the grant of assistance in the form of scholarships and boarding grants and to the administration of Criminal Tribes Settlements. He was also to watch and study the conditions of labour, particularly industrial labour, throughout the Province and to keep Government informed by periodical reports of its movements and tendencies and of the existence of any disputes between employers and employed. The duty of settling labour disputes through negotiation and conciliation has only been placed upon him during recent years.

The lead in the matter of the creation of a proper and stable department of Government with investigators and an adequate statistical staff to deal with all questions connected with labour was taken by the late Lord Lloyd, then Governor of Bombay, who created a Labour Office for the Bombay Presidency in 1921. In the Government resolution announcing the establishment of this office the following were declared to be its functions :—

"(1) *Labour Statistics and Intelligence.*—These relate to the conditions under which labour works and include information relating to the cost of living, wages, hours of labour, family budgets, strikes and lock-outs, and similar matters;

"(2) *Industrial Disputes.*—As experience and knowledge are gained and the activities of the Labour Office develop it will promote the settlement of industrial disputes when these arise.

"(3) *Legislation and other matters relating to Labour.*—The Labour Office will advise Government from time to time as regards necessary new legislation or the amendment of existing laws."

When the Labour Office was first started it was placed under the charge of a full-time Director. This post was abolished in 1926 and the Office was placed under the charge of the then Director of Information whose designation was changed to Director of Information and Labour Intelligence. This designation was again altered in 1933 to Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information. In 1939, on the retirement of Mr. J. F. Gennings, C.I.E., C.B.E., who had held the post of Director of Information since 1921,

the two posts were again separated and the Commissioner of Labour has since then dealt only with matters connected with labour.

Consequent on the introduction of Provincial Autonomy in India with effect from 1st April, 1937, Sind was separated from the Presidency of Bombay and made into a separate Province. The new Government of Sind modelled its administration of all labour questions on Bombay and created a Labour Office with a special Commissioner of Labour. Since the year 1937, the Governments of the United Provinces, Assam, the Central Provinces and Berar and Bihar have also created special appointments of Commissioners of Labour; but, whereas the appointments in the United Provinces is a full-time one those in the Central Provinces and Berar, Bihar and Assam have been coupled with other posts. In the Punjab, administrative matters connected with Labour are in the hands of the Director of Industries. Labour conditions in Orissa and in the North-West Frontier Province are not considered such as to justify the creation of special appointments of Labour Commissioners.

The Central Government is setting up a separate organisation under its control to look after labour relations matters in "Central Sphere" undertakings, namely, Federal Railways, Mines, oil-fields, Major Ports and undertakings owned or controlled by the Central Government. The Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) who is the head of this organisation was appointed in February, 1945. He will have under him three Regional Labour Commissioners nine labour Inspectors and 24 Conciliation Officers at different centres in the country.

When the Workmen's Compensation Act was passed in 1923, the Governments of Bengal and Bombay created special full-time appointments of Commissioners of Workmen's Compensation. In the other Provinces, Judges of Small Causes Courts in Provincial Headquarters towns and District Magistrates, District Judges or Sub-Judges in the mofussil were appointed ex-officio Commissioners and the administration of the Act was decentralised. Even in those Provinces where Special Commissioners of Workmen's Compensation were appointed, the jurisdiction of these Officers, except in Bengal, was limited to one or two cities of chief industrial importance. Thus, the jurisdiction of the Bombay Commissioner extended to Bombay City and the Ahmedabad and the Bombay Suburban Districts, the railway system of the G.I.P. and the B.B. & C.I. Railways in the Province, the electricity generating plants conducted by Messrs. Tata Sons (Ltd.) and he was also Commissioner for non-contested matters from the whole of the Province which could be disposed of in Bombay. The special post of Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation in Bombay was abolished in April 1928 and the duties attaching to this post were transferred to the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence, and later to the Commissioner of Labour; but owing to a heavy increase of work in the Bombay Labour Office, the two posts have again been separated with effect from November, 1943.

Under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, every Provincial Government was required to appoint a Registrar of Trade Unions. In those Provinces where special appointments for administering matters connected with labour already existed the officers holding those appointments were entrusted with the duties of Registrars of Trade Unions, *e.g.*, as in Bombay, Madras and Bengal and later, in Sind. In others such as the Central Provinces and Berar and in the Punjab, the Director of Industries was appointed the Registrar. Today most Commissioners of Labour in the Provinces where such posts have been created are Registrars of Trade Unions as well. In addition, Commissioners of Labour have also been appointed as the Authority under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

The appointment of Government Labour Officers in India dates from the year 1934 when Mr. W. B. Gilligan, I.C.S., was appointed Labour Officer, Bombay, under The Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act which was passed in that year. That Act was replaced in the year 1938 by the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act. The latter Act necessitated the appointment of three additional Labour Officers in the Province of Bombay with their headquarters stations at Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Jalgaon. Since the advent of the war, several other Provincial Governments have also appointed Government Labour Officers. Whilst the Govt. Labour Officers in the Province of Bombay have specific duties under the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act and deal with the work of complaints from the workers in the industries to which that Act has been applied, the functions of these Officers in the other Provinces where they have been appointed are not very clearly defined and they act mostly as Conciliators.

Upto the end of June 1943 only two Provincial Governments in India published journals similar to "The Labour Gazette" which is published monthly by the British Ministry of Labour: (1) Bombay, where the "Labour Gazette" has been published every month since September, 1921; and (2) the United Provinces, where the "Labour Bulletin," modelled on the lines of the sister publication in Bombay, was published monthly between January, 1941 and the middle of 1942 when, owing to shortage of paper, it was converted into a quarterly publication. The Government of India started publishing a similar journal with the title of the *Indian Labour Gazette* with effect from July 1943. The Bombay "Labour Gazette" is intended to supply complete and up-to-date information on Indian labour conditions and especially on the conditions existing in the Province of Bombay and to supply to local readers the greatest possible amount of information regarding labour laws and labour conditions in the outside world. Its contents include statistics and discussions regarding the cost of living index series which the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay regularly compiles for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur, wholesale prices index numbers for Bombay, retail food prices for five important centres in the Province, statistics of industrial disputes and workmen's compensation, full information regarding all industrial disputes in India, statistics of absenteeism with notes on the employment situation in five important industrial centres and information regarding prosecutions under the Factories Act. Since 1939, when the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938, was first applied to the cotton textile industry in the Province, the full proceedings

of the Industrial Court and the reports on settlements reached in conciliation under the Act have been regularly reproduced in this publication. The "Labour Gazette" also gives, once in every six months, complete information with regard to all known trade unions in the Province. The only Province in India, which maintains a first-class and up-to-date library of books and periodicals on all kinds of matters connected with Labour is Bombay.

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The work of the Labour Department of the Government of India has increased considerably since the outbreak of the present War. As a matter of fact, recently this Department has been split into two different departments, one styled the Labour Department and the other Works, Mines and Power Department. Apart from dealing with labour legislation and labour conditions and attempting and bringing about uniformity of standards in the different Provinces, this Department has recently undertaken very great additional responsibilities for the placement of civil and military demobilized personnel. It administers and controls all matters in connection with the work of the National Services Tribunal, the Technical Training Scheme, the Bevin Scheme and the system of Employment Exchanges. It has continued active co-operation with organized employers and labour organizations through the Tripartite Labour Conference and Standing Labour Committee. In the year 1944 it appointed a Labour Investigation Committee to collect factual data relating to conditions of work and wages of employees engaged in different industries in the country with a view to obtaining the necessary material for arriving at plans of Social Security. The Committee has now submitted more than 30 *ad hoc* Reports on various industries some of which have been published. The industries covered by the enquiry contain Plantations, Textiles, Mica, Manganese, Iron Ore, Carpet Weaving, etc. to cite a few among others. A Special Officer, Prof. B. P. Adarkar, was also appointed to investigate into problems of Sickness Insurance and the Report of this Officer has already been published.

One of the extensions of the activities of this Department has been in the field of the collection of necessary data for compiling cost of living index numbers for selected centres in India on uniform lines. Accordingly, an Officer styled Director, Cost of Living Index Scheme, was appointed in the year 1942 and it is understood that he has now collected some 27,000 family budgets in about 28 selected centres in British India. The data have now been tabulated and within a short time it may be possible to have in this country, for the first time, scientifically compiled cost of living index numbers for principal centres in British India.

The Central Government, in the Labour Department, have also now appointed a Chief Labour Commissioner (Central). This officer is in charge of industrial relations and conciliation, labour welfare operation of labour laws, and maintenance of information regarding wage rates and conditions of work. There are a number of deputies working under him known as Regional Commissioners. Among the functions of the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Labour, is to look after the welfare of the employees employed in concerns belonging to the Central Government, including mines. The Chief Commissioner of Labour and his deputies also intervene in disputes arising between Government and employees in the various mines and factories.

BENGAL.

The Bengal Trade Union Regulations have been so amended as to empower the Registrar of Trade Unions to exercise greater control over registered trade unions with a view to the prevention of mal-administration of their affairs. It is hoped that many undesirable features in the administration of trade unions will disappear when the staff of the Registrar is sufficiently augmented to enable the work of inspection to be carried out efficiently.

No Court of Inquiry or Board of Conciliation was appointed in Bengal under the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, during the year ending 31st March 1945 but it is of great interest to observe that the Officers attached to the Labour Department dealt with 1,820 conciliation cases during that year. A large number of disputes were referred to adjudication under Rule 81A of the Defence of India Rules.

During the last three years many requests have been received by the Labour Commissioner, Bengal, from factories situated in Calcutta and other places, considered to be danger zones, for assistance in the formation of fire-fighting parties and rescue and demolition squads from among their workers. Such assistance was readily given by deputing the Labour Officers to address propaganda meetings where the object and functions of the organisations were fully explained. Very encouraging response was received from workers to the appeals made to them by the Labour Officers to join the A.R.P. Organization. Slit trenches and covered shelters have been provided in all factories under the supervision of the Factories Department. The personnel of the Bengal Government connected with Labour matters consists of the :

Labour Commissioner and Registrar of Trade Unions;

Deputy Labour Commissioner and Chief Inspector, Shops and Establishments, Bengal;

Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and Authority under the Payment of Wages Act; Assistant Labour Commissioners; Labour Officers and the Chief Inspector of Factories.

During the last two years the office of the Commissioner of Labour, Bengal has carried out a number of statistical and socio-economic enquiries into labour conditions such as family budget enquiries, wage censuses, etc. This work was undertaken either in connection with the Government of India's scheme for the preparation of cost of living index numbers on uniform lives or on behalf of the Labour Investigation Committee. We have now thus available for the first time a large body of statistical and other data relating to the conditions of work and wages in the principal industries in Bengal such as Jute, Cotton, Paper, etc.

BOMBAY.

Of all the Provincial Governments in India, the Government of Bombay have always maintained a progressive lead in their solicitude for the welfare of the industrial labour employed in the Province; and the real pioneer work in the field of labour information and statistics in India during the last twenty-five years has been done by the Bombay Labour Office. The Government resolution creating this Office and its various activities have been already dealt with in the prefatory paragraphs of this Chapter. The principal work of the Labour Office during the year was to secure for workers by timely intervention adequate dearness allowances and bonuses to enable them to maintain their pre-war standard of living and partly to share in the large profits of some of the industries. The administration of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938, has resulted in a heavy strain on the Labour Organization of the Government. Commissioner of Labour, Chief Conciliator, Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, and Registrar of Trade Unions; Assistant Commissioners of Labour; Labour Officer, Bombay and Officer-in-Charge, Labour Welfare Department; District and Assistant Labour Officers; Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation; Chief Inspector of Factories and the Labour Welfare Officer, Bombay.

MADRAS.

The Commissioner of Labour in Madras is also the Chief Inspector of Factories but for the administration of the Factories Act he is assisted by a Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories at headquarters, in charge of the Madras Factories Circle. Three additional Factories Circles, each in charge of an Asst. Inspector of Factories have been sanctioned for 1945-46. The Labour Commissioner in Madras has no special statistical office to deal with labour statistics, and no reports have been published of any special inquiries into questions connected with industrial labour in the Province. The conduct of the Quinquennial Census into Agricultural Wages has, however, been placed in his hands and, with a view to the proper administration of the Payment of Wages Act a beginning has been made for a more accurate collection of industrial wages statistics information regarding which is included in the Annual Reports on the Administration of the Factories Act.

In view of the large increase of work resulting from war conditions, the Govt. of Madras sanctioned the creation of a post of Assistant Commissioner of Labour in September, 1943. In February 1944, this Officer was appointed an Additional Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation. An additional post of a Labour Conciliation Officer for the Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly Districts with headquarters at Madura was created in 1945. The personnel of the Madras Government connected with Labour matters consists of the Commissioner of Labour, Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Registrar of Trade Unions, Chief Inspector of Factories and the Authority under the Payment of Wages Act; Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories; Asst. Commissioner of Labour and Additional Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and the Labour Conciliation officers.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Prior to January 1942 when the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar created the post of a Commissioner of Labour, matters in connexion with the administration of questions connected with Labour were dealt with by the Director of Industries. The new Labour Office in Nagpur has been modelled on lines similar to that in Bombay and it is to be responsible for the collection of statistics relating to the cost of living, industrial disputes and trade unions. The Commissioner of Labour is assisted by a Labour Officer and Assistant Labour Officers. The Commissioner and the Labour Officer have been appointed Conciliators under the Trade Disputes Act, 1929.

As a result of prolonged strikes in the Empress and in the Model Mills at Nagpur in May 1941, the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar appointed a Textile Labour Inquiry Committee to make a survey of wages, dearness allowances and industrial strife in textile mills in the Province and to make recommendations. The Committee was composed of Mr. T. C. S. Jayaratnam, C.I.E., I.C.S., as Chairman; Messrs. R. W. Fulay, C. B. Parakh and K. D. Guha (Director of Industries) as members; and Messrs. S. H. Batliwalla, G. Mohota, R. S. Rulkar and J. N. Mujumdar as Associate Members. Mr. Guha was also Secretary to the Committee. This Committee submitted its Report to Government in October, 1941. It recommended restoration of wages to the levels of 1931-32, extended with modifications the recommendations of the Mahalanobis Committee regarding the payment of dearness allowances to all out-station cotton mills in the Province, and advised legislation for the recognition, by employers, of registered trade unions. Among other important recommendations were the creation of a Labour Office, institution of provident funds for industrial workers, payment of a regularity bonus, etc.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Following the recommendations of the Cawnpore Labour Inquiry Committee, the Government of the United Provinces sanctioned the post of a wholetime Labour Commissioner in March 1940. This Officer, like the Commissioner of Labour in Bombay, was to hold all the statutory appointments connected with Labour and he was provided with a permanent staff with effect from 1st April 1941. The main functions of the Labour Department are: 1(*a*) Prevention and settlement of industrial disputes. (*b*) Disposal of individual complaints received from workmen or their organisations. 2(*a*) Labour Intelligence. (*b*) Collection, compilation and publication of accurate statistics of labour conditions and welfare. 3. Organisation, superintendence, direction and control of Labour Welfare Work. 4. Registration of Trade Unions. 5(*a*) Labour Regulation. (*b*) Administration of Labour Acts. (*c*) Supervision and control of the office of the Chief Inspector of Factories and

Boilers, U.P., and 6. Miscellaneous work connected with Labour, *viz.*, (*a*) Emigration and (*b*) Preparation of Electoral Rolls, etc.

The Labour Department of the United Provinces began an inquiry into Rents and Density of Population in Workers' Dwellings at Cawnpore about the middle of the year 1943. This has now been completed and tabulations are under way. Further inquiries into the conditions in the Brassware Industry at Moradabad and the Scissors Industry at Meerut have also been completed. It has also agreed to conduct a Family Budget Inquiry at Cawnpore under the Govt. of India's centrally controlled cost of living index scheme. For this purpose the staff of the Office of the Commissioner of Labour has been considerably strengthened by the appointment of an Asst. Labour Officer, a Senior Investigator and five Investigators. The personnel of the United Provinces Government dealing with Labour matters consists of the Labour Commissioner, Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Registrar of Trade Unions, and Chairman, Sugar Commission, United Provinces and Bihar; Labour Officers and the Chief Inspector of Factories.

BIHAR.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Bihar Labour Inquiry Committee, a Department of Labour on the lines of the Bombay Labour Office was brought into existence in Bihar with effect from 1st July 1942. This was established on a permanent basis with effect from the 15th March, 1944. The Factory and the Boiler Inspection Departments have been placed under the Commissioner of Labour since September, 1944. The Commissioner of Labour has been appointed ex-officio Inspector under the Factories Act, the Payment of Wages Act and the Employment of Children Act. The Commissioner and his two Assistants have also been appointed Conciliators under the Trade Disputes Act 1929. The Employment Bureau which was created in 1935 and was attached since then to the Director of Industries was transferred permanently to the office of the Commissioner of Labour with effect from 1st January, 1945. The Commissioner of Labour is a Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation only in contested cases. Other cases are taken up by District Magistrates who are ex-officio Commissioners for the purposes of the Workmen's Compensation Act. The newly formed Labour Department has been engaged in the settlement of industrial disputes and in the examination of the recommendations contained in the Report of the Bihar Labour Inquiry Committee. The personnel of the Government of Bihar dealing with Labour matters is as follows:

Commissioner of Labour and Employment Conciliation Officer, Registrar of Trade Unions and Chairman, National Service Labour Tribunal; Assistant Commissioners of Labour; and the Chief Inspector of Factories.

SIND.

In July 1940, the Government of Sind constituted an Advisory Board of Labour consisting of persons interested in labour matters for promoting better relations between employers and employees and to advise Government on labour matters in general. The Honourable Minister holding the Labour Portfolio is the Chairman and the Commissioner of Labour is the Secretary. This Board was reconstituted in 1944 on the basis of equal representation for employers and labour. It now has 23 members. The functions of the Board are to examine labour problems and to conduct surveys on all questions connected with Labour, to devise schemes for the development of better relations between employers and employees and to offer expert opinion and advice to Government on all important matters concerning Labour. In March 1941, the Government of Sind opened a Government Labour Exchange in Karachi and appointed the Commissioner of Labour as Labour Exchange Officer but with the opening of an Employment Exchange by the Central Government, the Provincial Exchange has been wound up.

It is of interest to observe that the Commissioner of Labour in Sind has been appointed as an Arbitrator in a number of industrial disputes. The Government of Sind has now constituted a panel of two Adjudicators for settlement of trade disputes. The personnel of the Government of Sind dealing with Labour matters is as follows:

Commissioner of Labour, Registrar of Trade Unions, Labour Exchange Officer, Chief Inspector of Shops, and Conciliator, Trade Disputes Act; Assistant Commissioner of Labour and the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers.

PUNJAB.

Punjab is the only Major Province in India which has so far not appointed a Commissioner of Labour. The administration of labour matters in the Province is in the hands of the Director of Industries, who is also the Registrar of Trade Unions. The personnel of the administrative staff of the Government of Punjab dealing with matters connected with Labour is as follows:

Director of Industries and Registrar of Trade Unions; Chief Inspector of Factories; Labour Officer; and the Chief Inspector of Shops and Commercial Establishments, Punjab.

OTHER PROVINCES.

In Assam the main question connected with labour is that concerning the recruitment of labour for tea plantations from other provinces. As inter-provincial migration is a central subject, the Provincial Government are not very actively interested in the special consideration of other labour questions. Notwithstanding this however, the Government of Assam have obtained the approval of the Government of India and the vote of the Legislature for appointing the Controller of Emigrant Labour as part-time Labour Commissioner, with a whole-time Assistant. The only important event of interest that has occurred in the field of labour in Assam during 1943-44 is the creation of the Workmen's Compensation Deposit Scheme. Labour conditions in Orissa and the North-West Frontier Province are not considered such as to justify the appointment of Labour Commissioners. In Orissa, the Director of Development is the Labour Commissioner; and the Revenue Commissioner is the Registrar of Trade Unions. In the North-West Frontier Province, the Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department

has been entrusted with the work of industrial and labour disputes. In Ajmer-Merwara, the Extra Officer, Ajmer-Merwara, is Registrar of Trade Unions.

Ajmer Merwara constitutes quite an important industrial area with its cotton Mills and railway workshops. So far, however, there has not been any administrative machinery to look into the various problems of labour in that area. The Central Government have, therefore, recently, decided to form an organisation with a Labour Officer at its head to look after the welfare and various other problems relating to labour in Ajmer.

INDIAN STATES.

The rapid industrialisation witnessed in India especially since the advent of the Second World War in 1939 has not been confined to British India alone but has also extended to the Indian States as well. After the end of the First World War, there was a slight tendency for industry in British India to migrate to the States owing to the absence of labour laws and restrictive conditions of work but most of the progressive States such as Hyderabad, Baroda, Mysore, Gwalior, Indore, Travancore, Cochin, etc. have endeavoured during recent years, to bring their labour legislation into line with the Labour Laws in British India with the result that industrial workers in these States are now assured of conditions very similar to those obtaining in British India. The participation by some States in the three Conferences of Labour Ministers convened by the Government of India in the years 1941, 1942 and 1943 and their representation in the Tripartite Labour Conference and in the Standing Labour Committee created in 1942 have given an added impetus to planned industrialisation and the levelling up of conditions of work in the States with those obtaining in British India. Mysore shows the most notable advance in recent years in the field of labour legislation and one of the measures adopted in the last year or two in that State show an advance even as compared with British India. We conclude this chapter by giving below a few interesting details regarding the extent of industrialisation and the measures adopted in the administration of matters connected with labour in a few States which have supplied the necessary information on the subject.

MYSORE.

Prior to 1941, Mysore had a Factories Act, a Mines Act, a Workmen's Compensation Act and a Maternity Benefit Act. Labour problems in Mysore have, however, been brought into considerable prominence as a result of rapid industrialisation in the last few years. In addition to 28 new plants, 25 large industrial concerns of which 17 were State-aided and eight State-owned were established in the State during the decade ending 1941. The total number of large industrial undertakings stood at 330 by the end of 1943 and these gave employment to an average of nearly 86,000 workers. An amendment made to the Mysore Factories Act in 1942 extends the scope of the Act to all factories employing ten or more persons instead of 20 as before thus bringing almost all factories in the State within its purview. The Mysore Workmen's Compensation Act was considerably liberalised and the operation of the Mysore Maternity Benefit Act was extended to women employed in mines in the same year. The Code of Civil Procedure was also amended in such a way as to ensure the exemption of the wages of workers from attachment.

The most advanced piece of labour legislation in Indian States today is the Mysore Labour (Emergency) Act enacted in 1941 and placed permanently on the Statute Book in January 1942. This Act creates machinery for the peaceful and speedy settlement of industrial disputes and seeks generally to promote the welfare of labour. Among its many provisions are those relating to the setting up of a Department of Labour with a Commissioner and three Assistant Commissioners of Labour and a Court of Industrial Arbitration; the framing by the Commissioner of Labour, of Standing Orders for workmen; and the conferring of the rights of association on all labour employed in the State. The Court of Industrial Arbitration, consisting of a Judge of the High Court as its Chairman and two independent members decides industrial disputes referred to it by Government or by agreement between the parties and decides appeals from the Orders of the Commissioner of Labour regarding Standing Orders. The creation of rival unions of workers is avoided by prescribing a single Association each for industrial undertakings employing not less than 100 persons and by conferring statutory recognition on each Association immediately it is registered. By the beginning of June 1944, 52 unions with a total membership of 31,260 workers in 74 industrial undertakings covered by the Act were registered in order that war production might not be interfered with as a result of disputes between masters and men. Under the guidance of the Asst. Commissioners of Labour, the Labour Unions formed and registered under the Mysore Labour Act are reported to be directing their activities wisely for the promotion of labour welfare and the establishment of happy relationships with the managements concerned. The Government of Mysore has framed Rules for the compulsory arbitration of all industrial disputes in concerns engaged on war work.

The Government of Mysore has recently appointed a Committee consisting of representatives of employers and employees with a retired Judge of the High Court as Chairman for reviewing the labour laws in the State. The terms of reference to the Committee include introduction of legislation for employment of children in factories and an insurance scheme against unemployment of industrial workers. The Government of Mysore have also sanctioned the establishment of an Employment Exchange as an adjunct to the Labour Department to deal with the placement of unemployed industrial workers.

Mysore has been accorded one seat on the Plenary Sessions of the Tripartite Labour conference and also on the Standing Labour Committee for the year 1944-45 during which the Labour Commissioner, Mysore represents, on the system of rotation, the States of Hyderabad, Travancore and Mysore.

Uniform Work Service Rules providing for annual leave with pay, provident funds, gratuity or bonus to those not entitled to the benefits of a provident fund have been framed for all Government industrial establishments in the State. These are being liberalised and added to from

time to time. Generous rates of dearness allowances fluctuating with changes in the cost of living have been sanctioned. These benefits have been extended to State-aided undertakings and several private employers have fallen into line. Two Labour Welfare Centres modelled on the lines of those run by the Government of Bombay and the United Provinces in Bombay and Cawnpore have been started in Bangalore City. A Labour Welfare Board consisting of representatives of employers, unions of workers and local bodies entrusted in labour welfare with the Commissioner of Labour in Mysore as Chairman was constituted in December 1942 with a wide range of functions covering all matters relating to labour welfare, labour legislation, collection of statistics and dissemination of labour intelligence. The personnel of the staff of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore's Government dealing with matters connected with labour is as follows :—

Commissioner of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories; Assistant Commissioners of Labour; Chief Conciliator and Registrar of Associations and the Chairman Court of Arbitration.

HYDERABAD.

On the 1st April 1944, there were 668 industrial concerns subject to the Hyderabad Factories Act employing 53,295 operatives of whom 37,627 were men, 12,255 were women and 1,413 were children. In addition to the Factories Act which embodies provisions for the health and safety of labourers, there is a Mines Act (1320F.), a Boiler and Machinery Act, The Hyderabad Labour Compensation Act (1349F.), and a Maternity Benefit Act. Recent legislation includes a Payment of Wages Regulation, an Employment of Children Regulations, a Trade Disputes Order for the appointment of an Industrial Court and Conciliation Boards and a Trade Unions Act. Debt Conciliation, Land Mortgage and Money-Lenders Regulations have been framed for the protection of agriculturists and agricultural labour. Hours of work in the majority of the factories do not exceed 54 or 60 per week and in Government concerns are limited to 7 to 8 per day. Strikes and lockouts have been made illegal unless 21 days' notice has been given.

H. E. H. The Nizam's Government have appointed a Committee with Mr. Justice K. C. Naik as Chairman with the same terms of reference and objects as the Labour Investigation Committee appointed by the Government of India to make inquiries into Measures of Social Security. In the new scheme of reforms which has been drawn up, the Government has reserved two seats for labour representatives in the Legislative Council and has decided to form a Board for safeguarding the interests of the labouring classes. A departmental Employment Bureau has been created for solving the problem of unemployment. A Statistics Act, much wider in scope than the Industrial Statistics Act of British India has also been enacted. The Department of Statistics (Director: MAZHAR HUSAIN) has instituted quinquennial inquiries into wages and conditions of employment of agricultural and industrial labourers since the year 1920 and the first printed Report on the Labour Census was published in 1935. The Second Report on Labour Wages Census (Rural and Urban) 1940 has also been published. A scheme for Inquiries into Family Budgets and the compilation of Cost of Living Indexes in several industrial centres of the Dominions, Hyderabad City (including Secunderabad), Warangal, Nalzamabad, Nander, Aurangabad and Gulbarga is in progress of completion. A collection of Statistics Act was adopted early in the year 1945. This is the most advanced piece of legislation of its kind yet adopted in India and is much wider in scope than the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942. It is expected that cost of living indexes for all these centres will be worked out by the end of the year 1945. The personnel of the staff of H. E. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad's Government dealing with matters connected with Labour is as follows :—

Minister in charge of Labour; Secretary for Labour; Commissioner of Labour; Labour Officer and the Labour Welfare Inspectors.

BARODA.

The total number of registered factories in the Baroda State on the 31st July, 1944 was 170 of which 80 were perennial and 90 seasonal. The total number of persons employed in all factories employing more than 20 persons was 41,771. Baroda was one of the first states in India to enact a Mines Act. The Baroda Mines Act, 1908 contains provisions in regard to health and safety of workmen employed in the Mines. As far as other Labour Laws are concerned the Government of H.H. The Maharaja Gaikwar of Baroda has adopted, with certain changes to suit local conditions, the Indian Factories Act, 1934, the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923; the Trade Disputes Act, 1929; the Trade Unions Act, 1926; the Payment of Wages Act, 1936; and the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, 1929. Under the Baroda Factories Act, the maximum permissible weekly hours of work are 60 for perennial factories and 66 for seasonal factories as against 54 and 60 respectively in the Indian Act. The Baroda Act makes no provision for weekly holidays but it provides for at least 52 holidays in a year and a minimum of four holidays in a month is obligatory. Sections 78 and 79 of the Indian Act have been omitted. The Workmen's Compensation Act and the Rules framed thereunder have been adopted *in toto*. In the Baroda Maternity Benefits Act, the benefit is to be at the rate of six annas a day as against 8 annas a day as in the Bombay Act. Sections 66(3) and 18A (relating to the appointment of Conciliators) have been omitted from the application of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929. The Baroda Trade Unions Act has important variations from the British India Act on which it has been modelled; (1) No Associations or Unions of Government Servants, whatever be their objects, are permitted; (2) the forming, by Unions, of political funds is not recognised; (3) the proportion of persons connected with an industry which is covered by a Union to outsiders on its executive has been fixed at 66⅔ and 33⅓ per cent. respectively; and (4) Section 30 of the British Indian Act has been omitted. Under the Baroda Payment of Wages Act, all wages have to be paid before the expiry of the tenth day following the period for which they fall due. In the application of Rule 81A of the Defence of India Rules, the period of notice required for the declaration of a strike or a lock-out is six weeks.

A Labour Officer whose main duty was to endeavour to bring about settlements in labour disputes was appointed in the year 1938. In addition to conciliation work he is entrusted, as Special Registrar of Co-operative Societies for Workers, with the work of organising co-operative Societies and other welfare Schemes with the help of employers. In the year 1943, the Government of Baroda State instituted an inquiry into the general financial condition of the cotton mills in the State and the conditions of labour employed in them with special reference to recruitment, wages, hours of work, labour welfare and efficiency.

With a view that the increased earnings accruing to industrial workers in the State as a result of war conditions might not be frittered away in drink, etc., the Baroda Government decided to start Co-operative Thrift Societies for the workers. The Government have guaranteed the security of all deposits made in such Societies. By the end of February, 1945 twenty such Societies with a membership of 24,301 workers had been established in the State. The total amount of savings as at the same date amounted to Rs. 2,19,962. The personnel of the Government of Baroda dealing with administrative matters connected with Labour is as follows:

Director of Labour and Registrar of Trade Unions; Labour Officer, Inspector of Factories under the Payment of Wages Act and Special Registrar of Co-operative Societies for Labour and the Inspector of Factories.

INDORE.

In October 1943, Indore was the fifth largest centre of the cotton textile industry in India with seven mills having 213,446 spindles and 6,301 looms. The total number of factories on the register on 1st October 1944 was 485 of which 322 were perennial and 163 seasonal. These provided employment for 30,297 workers in all of whom 26,377 were employed in cotton mills Labour legislation in Indore is almost parallel to that in British India and includes Factories, Workmen's Compensation, Trade Unions' and Maternity Benefit Acts. The Indore Trade Disputes Act provides for the appointment of Courts of Inquiry and Boards of Conciliation to deal with disputes and also for a Labour Officer to secure the maintenance of harmonious relations between the workers and their employers. Standardisation of wages has been secured in cotton textile mills and labour has been decasualised by the introduction of the *Badli* Control System on the lines adopted by the Millowners' Association, Bombay. Safety Committees to prevent accidents in factories have also been established. MUSAHIB-I-KHAS BAHADUR CAPT. H.C. DHANDA, B.A.Hons. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Commerce Minister, Holkar State, is the Minister in charge of Labour; K. S. SRIKANTAN, M.A., F.R.E.S. (Lond.), Director for Labour and Information; R. S. DATE, B.A., LL.B., Government Labour Officer; RAI RATAN V. N. SHERLEKAR, L.M.E.A. M.Tech.I., is Registrar of Trade Unions and Inspector of Factories.

COCHIN.

Unlike Mysore, Baroda and Indore, the large industrial population of Cochin State is organised on a cottage basis. The number of concerns on the Factory Register at the end of the last official year (18th August 1944) was 103 employing 12,806 persons. Today Cochin State has all the labour laws which have been enacted in Indore with a Dock Labourers' Act in addition. Recent additions include an Employment of Children Act and the Employee's Liability Act. The administration of labour matters is generally in the hands of the Director of Industries and Commerce who is also the Labour Commissioner, the Registrar of Trade Unions and Conciliator, under the Trade Disputes Act. The Factories Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act are, however, under the immediate administrative control of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department and the District Magistrate of the State respectively.

THE FUTURE

The year 1946 has once again witnessed the coming into power of Popular Ministries in all Provinces of India. At the time of writing, India is also on the eve of getting independence. Thus, a new era is dawning in this country and this consciousness has not left labour unaffected.

Just as during its regime in 1937-39 the Popular Ministries all over the country displayed great enthusiasm in bringing about the amelioration of the conditions of industrial labour within a few months of their coming into power they have shown similar enthusiasm once again. In this respect, Bombay seems to have taken the lead again. The Ministry in Bombay has a large and ambitious programme for the amelioration of the conditions of labour. The Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, it is understood, is being revised and a Special Officer has been appointed to improve the provisions of the Shops Act. Madras proposes to eliminate as much as possible any industrial strife and the Ministries in most of the Provinces are taking every possible opportunity to see to it that production and the earnings of the workers are not allowed to suffer because of protracted strikes and are anxious to intervene at the earliest possible opportunity.

Despite the efforts that are being made to intervene in disputes, the country is faced today with tremendous industrial unrest in several industries including Government concerns such as Railways, the Postal Department, etc. This is a tendency noticeable not only in this country but in many parts of the World including the U.S.A. Because of the changed outlook on labour unrest we have fortunately been able to avert in this country a complete deadlock of our communications and the threatened All-India Railway Strike has been amicably settled. In spite of the early intervention of the Government, however, and the appointment of an Adjudicator, the citizens of this country had to undergo untold suffering on account of the somewhat protracted strike of Postal workers.

To meet post-war conditions of work and wages, the Government of India, have recently appointed a pay commission, consisting mainly of popular representatives. The commission is charged with the duty of making recommendations relating to pay and conditions of service of Government employees—both manual and others. Its recommendations are likely to have important repercussions on the employees of private industries as well.

CIVIL AVIATION.

The development of internal air services in India was first essayed by Lord (then Sir George) Lloyd during his Governorship of Bombay (1918-23). The first air service was organised by the Government of India between Karachi and Bombay and was operated by the Royal Air Force. It was purely a Government venture and was established as a temporary and experimental measure during the fair-weather season of 1920, with the object of testing the extent to which an airmail service was likely to be used by the public. It was closed down as sufficient data as to running expenses had been collected and its continuance as a purely commercial concern was not advocated.

The general attitude of the Government of India for some time after this was that as no air services in the world had yet been run without a Government subsidy and as India had no money available for such a purpose, a general development of air services in India must await more prosperous times. The pressure of external conditions in favour of Indian aviation enterprise gradually increased. The inauguration of French and Dutch air services across India, as well as the institution of a regular weekly service between England and Karachi, and the general increase of civil aviation in all parts of the world and of visits of flyers of different nations to India, stimulated both Government and public opinion. India had become a party to the International Air Convention and under this she was under a moral obligation to provide ground facilities for aircraft from other countries.

The problem of internal air services was freshly taken up by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour when Sir Bhupendranath Mitra was member of Government for that portfolio.

Non-official members of the Assembly, under the leadership of Dr. Moonje, then an elected member, for some time strongly pressed Government to institute a practical system for the training of young Indians in civil aviation. They foresaw that the development of civil aviation in India was only a matter of time.

The reflection of this foresight is mirrored today in the organisation of the trunk air lines of India. The aerodromes and landing grounds on the main air routes are controlled by Indian Aerodrome Officers who are responsible for their safe operation, while the flying personnel on the internal air routes is 90 per cent. Indian. On the engineering side Indians are now taking their places not only as Assistant but as Chief Ground Engineers to internal operating companies and are already finding their way to responsible positions as Aircraft Inspectors with the Directorate of Civil Aviation.

Owing to war, flying had to be confined to war work. But the war has saved India two generations of gradual progress, since numerous aerodromes built for defence are now at hand, as also facilities, including wireless and meteorology. The developments as a result of the war have provided, in addition to routes traversed before the war, daily services from Peshawar to Madras *via* Lahore, Delhi, Nagpur and Hyderabad, and from Bombay to Calcutta, Bangalore and Delhi, from Madras to Calcutta, and from Delhi to Calcutta.

Development of Indian Air Services.—Sir Bhupendranath Mitra was in due course obliged to reconsider the question of assisted internal air services in India. An arrangement was made by which the Imperial Airways' Service between Croydon and Karachi was, on 30th December, 1929, extended to New Delhi, mails from and for Europe being carried to and fro each week. This conveyance of mails between New Delhi and Karachi was performed under a special arrangement, the chief point of which was that the service was conducted by the Government of India and that British Airways chartered to them machines for the purpose. This meant, in effect, that the Western service of the Airways Company continued to Delhi, but technically the service from Karachi eastwards belonged not to them but to the Government of India. Passengers as well as mails were carried. On the expiration of the period for which the contract on these lines was arranged, the Government of India decided not to renew their charter with British Airways and adopted the alternative course of contracting with the Delhi Flying Club to carry the weekly Karachi-Delhi air mail. Passengers were also carried by this service. This, like the earlier special arrangement with British Airways, was obviously a transitional plan. It came into operation early in 1932. It filled the need of the moment pending the development of a permanent scheme. Before Sir Bhupendranath Mitra could critically develop the matter, he was succeeded in charge of the Departmental portfolio by Sir Joseph Bhore and the latter entered with enthusiasm into the problem. Its solution was largely assisted by a great deal of spade-work carried out by Col. Shelmerdine before he resigned his appointment as D.C.A. in order to take up the corresponding post in England. A scheme was worked out under the direction of Sir Joseph Bhore for the institution of a weekly air service between Karachi and Calcutta in connection with the weekly arrivals and departures of air mails conveyed by British Airways Ltd., from and to England. If the Government of India had at this time taken no steps towards the organisation of a service of the kind, they would have been unable to prevent British Airways or some other non-Indian concern from establishing one and the authorities in India were determined that civil aviation within India should be Indian in character, either through the development of private enterprise or through the institution of Government owned services.

The acute financial stringency following on the world depression, necessitated the abandonment of the Government Karachi-Calcutta service in 1931. Four Avro-10 aeroplanes had already been purchased for the service and they were sold, one of them being retained for the use of Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Willingdon, who had newly arrived in India on the appointment of the Earl to be

Viceroy. The machine continued in Their Excellencies' service until 1934, when a new up-to-date aeroplane was purchased for their use and their old one was retained for the use of senior Government officials.

Efforts to attain the desired result were revived successfully in 1933. Arrangements were made with the British Government and British Airways, Ltd., for the extension of the London-Karachi air service across India from Karachi to Singapore, as a link in the England-Australia air service. A private company called The Indian Trans-Continental Airways, Ltd., was formed with a rupee capital and a majority of Indian Directors, in which British Airways, Ltd., held 51% of the shares, Indian National Airways, Ltd. 25 per cent. and the Government of India 24 per cent. This Company then operated jointly with British Airways a weekly service from Karachi to Singapore, where it connected with Qantas Empire Airways' weekly service from Singapore to Australia.

Indian National Airways, Ltd. was established largely through the efforts of Mr. R. E. Grant Govan, C.B.E., to participate as a shareholder in Indian Trans-Continental Airways, and to develop feeder and other internal air services in North India. They opened a bi-weekly service between Calcutta and Rangoon and a daily service between Dacca and Calcutta with prospects of extension to Assam. Under a ten year contract with the Government of India they also instituted a weekly service from Lahore to Karachi, to link with British Airways' London-Karachi services. The Rangoon and Dacca services from Calcutta were abandoned in 1935, owing to lack of public support.

Before all these developments, however, the first move had taken place in Western India. Through the enterprise of Tata Sons Ltd., under a ten year contract with the Government of India, a feeder service was started in 1932 between Karachi, Bombay and Madras, connecting at Karachi with the London-Karachi servic. From the beginning of 1935, British Airways London-Karachi service, and with it the Trans-India service to Calcutta and the feeder services, Karachi-Lahore and Karachi-Bombay-Madras, were operated twice weekly. The second trans-India service was extended to Australia in 1936.

Empire Air Mail Scheme.—The initiative in this development was taken by His Majesty's Government. In September 1936 an agreement was reached with the Government of India and the Government of India simultaneously negotiated with the Government of Ceylon for the extension of the Karachi-Madras service to Colombo. The new services were inaugurated on the 28th February 1938, with four services a week each way from London to Calcutta. The frequency of the two feeder air mail services in India, viz., Karachi-Madras-Colombo and Karachi-Lahore was simultaneously increased to four, each service maintaining connection with the easterly and westerly flights of the main trunk service. The frequency was increased to five when the services in the Australian section were augmented at the end of July, 1938, and all first class mails to Empire participating countries were conveyed by air. On the empire system of air services, Imperial Airways and its associated companies, including Indian Trans-Continental Airways, Ltd., flew a total distance of approximately 7,000,000 miles in 1938 as against 4,300,000 in 1937 and the total load carried rose from 6,315,400 to 12,392,000 ton-miles. In the early months of 1939, 550 tons of mail consisting of 50,000,000 letters were carried, each letter travelling on an average 4,750 miles.

The Empire Air Mail scheme was suspended in September, 1939, on the outbreak of the War with Germany, but a restricted service was maintained until June, 1940, when, on Italy's entry into the war, air mails to the United Kingdom were totally suspended. In December 1940, the possibilities of introducing a direct air link between Britain and Durban were investigated and a "short circuiting" route was inspected by Major J. R. McCrindle, Deputy Director-General of the British Overseas Airways. Air Service to England was renewed in August 1945.

India-England Airgraph Service.—This new service was inaugurated on February 2, 1942. The airgraphs were photographed at Bombay on a miniature film measuring about half an inch square. The films were sent throughout by air from India to the United Kingdom, where a photograph facsimile, measuring about five inches by four inches, of the original letter, was made from the film and delivered to the addressee by the British Post Office enclosed in a cover. The rate of postage originally fixed at fourteen annas was reduced to eight annas on March 2. The airgraph service was discontinued in July 1945.

Internal air services.—In 1937 Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., established a service between Bombay and Delhi, calling at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior. This service operated twice weekly during the Delhi season. It was, however, suspended in 1943. From 1st January 1946 Tata Airlines resumed commercial operations on this route on daily frequency substituting Ahmedabad for Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.

The Air Services of India Ltd., Bombay, inaugurated in November, 1937, an air service from Bombay to Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porbandar in the Kathiawar States. The service was terminated in 1940. The twice weekly Bombay Poona Kolhapur Line was also terminated due to War in 1940. Air Services of India have again commenced operations under new management since early 1946, and are now operating a daily service Bombay to Karachi *via* Bhuj and Jamnagar and a twice weekly service from Bombay to Lucknow *via* Bhopal and Cawnpore.

Indian National Airways are now running the following services on the frequencies noted against each of them:

1.	Delhi-Karachi *via* Jodhpur ..	Daily.
2.	Delhi-Calcutta *via* Cawnpore and Allahabad	Daily.
3.	Delhi-Peshawar	Three times weekly.
4.	Delhi-Ahmedabad *via* Lahore, Bikaner and Jodhpur ..	Twice weekly.
5.	Delhi-Lucknow *via* Bareilly ..	Daily.

The K. L. M. were operating once a week between Lydda (Palestine) and Sydney (Australia). They suspended their services across

India in view of the international situation. After the entry of Italy into the war, Lydda, in Palestine, became the westbound terminus of the service.

During the period of the war Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd. under the title of Tata Air Lines and Indian National Airways Ltd. entered into an agreement with the Government of India for the operation of various internal air routes for the benefit of the War Department. The entire capacity on these services, was placed at the disposal of the War Department who met the entire cost of operations from Defence estimates. Civilian traffic was carried only when space became available after meeting the demands of the military traffic. Operation on a commercial basis was resumed by their lines from the 15th of January 1946.

The Air Transport Licensing Board.—The Air Transport Licensing Board has been established under the Chairmanship of Mr Justice Din Mohammad and has begun the examination of applications for licences.

Aeronautical Technical Institute.—Since 1937 the Air Services of India, Limited, run the Aeronautical Technical Institute at Jamnagar which has provision for training a limited number of students as ground Engineers according to the course prescribed for 'A' and 'C' licences and also for 'B' and 'D' licences issued by the Government of India.

Indian Air Races.—The first Indian Air-race was flown over a Delhi-Agra-Jhansi-Lucknow-Agra-Delhi course in February 1932, and was very successful. There was a similar race over approximately the same course in February 1933, when the entries were good and included two competitors who specially came out from England for the contest and the event was again completely successful.

The origin of these two races was the offer by Their Excellencies the Viceroy (the Earl of Willingdon) and the Countess of Willingdon, of a Challenge Trophy for such a race.

There was no race in 1934. One was programmed for December 1934, to be flown from Calcutta to Bombay with a halt for one night at Cawnpore. Six months' notice was given and substantial cash prizes, in addition to the Viceroy's Challenge Trophy, were offered, but only six entries were received. The Aero Club Committee in their announcement to this effect said that in their opinion the programme was too ambitious for the class of competitors who had hitherto entered, most of whom could not afford to fly to the start, race over 1,200 miles and then fly home again. They added, "Air racing, like every other form of racing, costs money and can only be encouraged by the patronage of wealthy sportsmen and in India this has been the exception rather than the rule up to now." The only funds regularly available for the purpose are the interest on one lakh of rupees given by Sir V. Sassoon to form an Irwin Flying Fund for flying sport prizes. The fund is held by a Trust the members of which are the Director of Civil Aviation and the Chairman of the Aero Club.

The club held in February, 1936, a two-day race from Madras, *via* Bombay to New Delhi. Entries were received not only from different parts of India but from abroad. The race was a great success. It was won by an Indian amateur competitor and was regarded as having contributed in an important degree to general air-mindedness in India.

All-India Air Rally.—On the 5th and 6th December 1938, an All-India Rally was held at Karachi on the occasion of opening of the newly constructed Air Port Building. His Excellency the Governor of Sind performed the opening ceremony and gave away the prizes to the winners.

All flying clubs in India affiliated to the Aero Club of India and Burma participated. The Viceroy's Cup given for the best aggregate results obtained by one of the competing clubs was won by the Karachi Aero Club. The Sir Victor Sassoon Challenge Trophy given for the best all round progress during the year was awarded to the Karachi Aero Club.

International Flights.—In 1938 there were 21 international flights to, from or across India by non-Indian Aircraft and one flight to India by an Indian Aircraft.

Two Royal Air Force aeroplanes succeeded in flying non-stop from Ismailia (Egypt) to Darwin (Australia), a distance of 7,126 miles, which was flown in just over 48 hours at an average speed of 149 miles per hour. A third machine landed owing to lack of fuel only a few hundred miles short of its destination. These flights were aided by the aeronautical wireless and meteorological services in India.

A non stop flight in an Arado light aeroplane from Benghazi (Tripoli) to Gaya was made at the beginning of January 1939 by the German pilots, Lieutenants Pulkowski and Jennet. The distance covered was approximately 4,000 miles and the feat was claimed to be a record for light aeroplanes. Lieutenant Pulkowski unfortunately met his death in an accident to the aeroplane at Madras.

Two French military aeroplanes crossed India in January, 1939, on their way to Indo-China.

Record flights were made in March, 1938, by Flying Officer A. E. Clouston and Mr. V. Ricketts from England to New Zealand and back, and in April 1938 by Mr. H. F. Broadbent from Australia to England.

Flying by Private Owners.—While no flights by Indian private owners were noteworthy from a record-breaking point of view, three of them deserve mention. A private owner in a two-seater Hornet Moth flew with a passenger from Calcutta to Batavia and back. Inclusive of two days' sight-seeing in Batavia and a day's halt at Singapore, only 14 days were spent on the round journey. The same return trip by boat takes about one month.

The second flight was from Lahore to Srinagar and back. The pilot claimed to be the first private owner to take a single engined aeroplane into Kashmir. In order to get above the clouds over the Pir Panjal Range he found it necessary to fly as high as 19,000 feet.

A third private owner flew his two-seater Miles Hawk on a business trip from North Bihar to Rangoon and back. His flying time to Rangoon was 8½ hours as against 4 days by train and boat. He stated that his actual expenses

in fuel worked out to Rs. 130 for the double journey. As he and his passenger shared the expenses it cost them Rs. 65 each as against a fare by train and boat of Rs. 450.

Night Lighting Equipment.—The lighting installations continued to give excellent service and were used with increasing frequency. At Karachi for example, the number of arrivals and departures between sunset and sunrise on regular air services increased from 163 in 1937 to 743 in 1938. Revenue from the extra fees charged for night landings at all lighted aerodromes amounted to Rs. 3,581 in 1938 as against Rs. 3,041 in 1937. The value of the free facilities given to air mail contractors in respect of such fees was Rs. 4,053 and Rs. 2,643 respectively. The Electrical and Mechanical staff which was responsible for operation and maintenance was recruited up to full strength and the entire work of maintaining ground lighting installations was undertaken departmentally. With the exception of temporary breakdowns of the beacons installed at Larkhana and Nawabshah on the Karachi Lahore route, there were no instances of failure of lighting equipment.

Several improvements were made to lighting systems. At Dum Dum and Allahabad flood-lights were resited to conform with other improvements effected to the aerodrome approaches. At Delhi, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Bombay and Hyderabad (Sind) the substitution of red for orange boundary lights on sections of the aerodrome boundary which were unfavourable for take-off and landing was completed.

Arrangements were made with the Chief Inspector of Lighthouses for trials to be made at Karachi to determine the effectiveness of the Manora marine light as an air beacon. Karachi Airport was already provided with a location beacon of Neon type affording guidance to pilots within a range of 25 miles, when flying at a height above the beam of the Manora light.

On the Karachi-Jacobabad route, the ground lighting installations at Jacobabad and Pad Idan were completed and the airway beacons at Nawabshah and Larkhana have been operating regularly. Indian National Airways found these beacons very useful during the short days of the cold weather season when early departures and late arrivals at Karachi have necessitated a certain amount of night flying. Lighting equipment on the Karachi-Bombay route is also completed.

Most of the Civil Aerodromes were placed at the disposal of the Air Forces during the war. These are now being gradually taken over. The R. A. F. are however still incharge of Flying Control at most of the Civil Aerodromes and the night landing facilities are, therefore, on R. A. F. standards. The recommendations made by the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organisation will be given effect to as soon as finally approved.

Aerodrome and Route Traffic Control.—Prior to the outbreak of hostilities in 1939, the progress of development of Air Routes and Aerodromes had been comparatively slow. There were 12 Aerodromes in all with staff and other facilities. For Air Navigation during the night, there were 14 Beacons along the outes.

The demands of the war brought about a complete change in the picture. The development of Aerodromes was rapid and improvements in facilities remarkable with the result that at the end of the war, India had several hundreds of Aerodromes, many of them with 2,000 yards concrete runways. Under the present plans, Aerodromes have been classified into 4 categories, International, Major, Intermediate and Minor. When the post-war plans of the Government of India fully mature, there will be 4 International, 10 Major, 32 Intermediate and 57 Minor Aerodromes in India. The International Aerodromes—Karachi, Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay—will be in a position to cater for all types of International traffic.

Air Traffic Control.—The demands of the present Air Traffic Control are so exacting that Air Traffic Control is fast developing into a highly specialised organisation with elaborate equipment and highly trained staff.

During the war, many of the Civil Aviation Officers joined the Air Forces and worked in Flying Control at R. A. F. Aerodromes. These Officers have now returned and form the nucleus of the post-war Flying Control organisation.

Trans-India Sea-plane Route Organisation.—There has been a change in the site of Sea-plane base at Karachi. Korangi Creek which is only a few miles from Karachi Harbour has been selected as the site for this new sea-plane base. There was some doubt about the suitability of this site during monsoons. Operations during this year have not offered any difficulty and it is expected that Korangi Creek will prove to be a suitable base for all the year round sea-plane operations.

At Allahabad also, a seasonal change of site has been found necessary, due to the lack of enough water in the river during the summer months, but on the whole the Allahabad Flying Boat base has given satisfactory service.

Communications Services.—The Civil Aeronautical Communication Service now comprises fifteen radio stations, namely, Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Chittagong, Delhi, Gaya, Hyderabad, Jharsaguda, Jodhpur, Karachi, Lahore, Madras and Nagpur. In addition, there are two stations at Gwalior and Raj Samand which are at present maintained and operated on behalf of the Ministry of Civil Aviation and two stations at Bhuj and Jamnagar maintained and operated under arrangement with the State authorities. These stations provide communication facilities for aircraft and also carry out point-to-point services. Direction finding facilities on the international aeronautical frequency of 335 Kc's are provided at all the stations above mentioned with the exception of Jharsaguda, Bhuj and Jamnagar. High Frequency direction finding facilities are also provided at Ahmedabad and Jharsaguda and a medium frequency four course radio range at Karachi.

Under the Civil Aviation post-war plan, aircraft and point-to-point communication facilities and navigational aids will be installed at approximately 50 aerodromes in India. These will cover international trunk routes and internal routes and will be equipped with

modern type equipment. Radar navigational aids will be installed at the international aerodromes, i.e., Karachi, Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay.

Meteorological Services.—Further improvements were effected by the India Meteorological Department in the Meteorological arrangements for aviation. New double-flight pilot balloon observatories were established at Raj Samand and Gwalior to meet the requirements of the flying boat service. The pilot balloon and current weather observatory at Gwadur was transferred to Jiwani; the pilot balloon and current weather observatories at Allahabad and Alipore (Calcutta) were moved to the aerodromes; and a temporary observer was posted at the sea-plane base at Calcutta for the issue of special reports, particularly regarding visibility for the benefit of the flying boat service. On the Karachi-Colombo route, the observatories at Bhuj, Nalegaon and Hyderabad (Begumpet) began taking regular afternoon pilot balloon observations and arrangements were made for an additional pilot balloon ascent at Ahmedabad in the early morning. The observatory at Bangalore also commenced an additional daily pilot balloon observation in the afternoon.

A new aviation section has been set up at the Upper Air Office, Agra, which will be later transferred with the upper Air Office to Delhi. This aviation section will be responsible for the organisation of the meteorological service on air routes, and, when transferred to Delhi, will maintain liaison with the Civil Aviation Department.

The International codes have been adopted for all current weather reports, including reports of dangerous phenomena and improvement thereof. New editions of the pamphlet on meteorological organisation for airmen and of the Aviation Weather Codes (Pocket Card) were issued.

On the Trans-India air route, the routine arrangements for the issue of forecasts, upper wind and current weather reports by W/T to all main aerodromes and to aircraft in flight were continued. Airmen are able to refer to the latest report on Weather Notice Boards at aerodromes or to get reports by W/T while in the air at routine times and at other times on requisition. On other routes weather reports are prepared by the Meteorological Office to suit the time-table and needs of the air services.

Arrangements have been made for the routine distribution of pilot balloon and current weather reports along the Karachi-Colombo route and the system is working satisfactorily.

Aeronautical Maps.—The preparation of a series of aeronautical maps for India on the scale of 1/1,000,000 has been undertaken by the Survey of India. Hitherto, there have been two series of general maps on this scale, namely the "Carte Internationale" series and the "India and Adjacent Countries" series. In order to facilitate the work of keeping the maps up-to-date, it has been decided to concentrate in future on one series only. The "Carte Internationale" has been selected and this will be the basis of the new aeronautical maps. As an essential first step the map sheets are being completely revised and reprinted in turn. As each sheet is completed a special edition will be prepared on which will be surprinted air information conforming so far as possible with the recommendations for the International Local Aeronautical Map of Annexe F of the International Convention.

The Aeronautical Information comprises details of aerodromes and landing grounds, wireless and meteorological facilities, obstructions to air navigation such as high factory chimneys and power lines, air and marine lights, prohibited areas, etc.

A total of 23 accidents occurred in the calendar year 1941, 21 of which were flying accidents and 2 ground accidents. The corresponding totals for 1939 and 1940 were 27 (26 flying accidents) and 17 (16 flying accidents) respectively.

The total hours flown in 1941 by Indian commercial aircraft amounted to 32,928 hours, equivalent to 31,55,457 miles. Of this, 10,515 hours were flown in regular air transport with only one accident.

Aircraft Manufacture.—The demand for aircraft caused by the war led to the exploration of possibilities of aircraft manufacture in India and two Indian industrial concerns evinced interest in the project. The matter was taken up seriously by Mr. Walchand Hirachand. As a result, The Hindustan Aircraft Company with a capital of Rs. 40 lakhs was floated in December, 1940. The Company decided to establish a factory in Bangalore. The choice of Bangalore was prompted by the availability of cheap electricity and high grade steel from the Bhadravathi Iron and Steel Works. Subsequently, the issued share capital of Rs. 40 lakhs, of which one-half was subscribed by the Mysore Government, was raised to Rs. 75 lakhs and instead of only two parties, the Mysore Government and Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Government of India also subscribed to the Company's capital. Latterly, however, the Government of India took over the Company for the duration of the War.

India's first plane came out for test flight in July, 1941. The aircraft assembled in India was the Harlow, an up-to-date type of aircraft having the same characteristics as modern fighters and bombers. It was a low-wing single-engined monoplane with constant speed propeller, flaps and retractable undercarriage.

Aircraft Industry.—In March 1946 the United Kingdom Aircraft Mission visited India and in accordance with their recommendation the Government of India decided to establish a national aircraft industry in India, with a 20-year target of complete self-sufficiency, for building aircraft needed for the Royal Indian Air Force as well as for civil aviation.

The Mission which consisted of Mr. J. V. Connolly and Mr. L. R. Barrett from H. M. G.'s Ministry of Supply and Aircraft Production and Mr. J. D. North and Mr. S. P. Woodley of the Society of British Aircraft Constructors, made an intensive survey of the potentialities for the manufacture of aircraft and its ancillary products. They visited the aircraft repair and maintenance factories at Barrackpore, Poona and Bangalore as well as the Ordnance factories at Cawnpore, Cossipore and Jubbulpore.

After examining the three sites at which aircraft repair and maintenance had been carried on during the war—at Barrackpore, Poona and Bangalore—the Mission recommended that aircraft production should, initially be started in the Bangalore factory, as it is the only one which is still a working aircraft unit, has the longest experience of aircraft work and the greatest number of staff and operatives experienced in working as a team on aircraft production. It has to its credit the design, execution and successful flight of an entirely original prototype glider. Moveover, research and training facilities are available close by at the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore.

Due to the comparatively small initial demand for aircraft, only one factory was recommended in the first instance; but at a later stage of development, production might be started at other centres.

Dealing with the probable costs, the Mission reported that the scheme for this industry was in a state which prevented accurate estimates being made until the final programme of production was decided upon. They considered however, having regard to the assets already available in the Bangalore factory and the probable production programme, that an extra expenditure of Rs. 13 lakhs should meet all the requirements for plant for the next five years.

This does not include capital expenditure on engine development which is likely to be heavy. But on this aspect of the industry, the Mission did not consider themselves fully qualified to report and the matter is being separately pursued. The Mission on the basis of their present calculations did not consider that the running cost to the taxpayer of the scheme suggested by them for the first quinquennial period need exceed Rs. 130 lakhs. This will be the net additional cost over and above what India would have paid if the aircraft were purchased overseas. As against this must be set off the fact that India would have the nucleus of an aircraft industry including trainers, technicians, and designers.

On the Mission's recommendations Government decided that a Board of Directors should be reconstituted and should include three Technical Expert Directors, namely, a Managing Director, a Technical Director, and a Works Director from the U. K. and a Finance Director from India as whole-time executives, as no qualified Indians for the first three posts were at present available.

An important part of the general plan for the development of the industry will, however, be to train Indians for filling such posts. The other Directors will be part-time officers and will consist of the Director-General of Civil Aviation or other expert representative of Government's aviation interests, a representative of the Industries and Supplies Department, a nominee of the Mysore Government (if they still retain a financial interest in the factory) and two Indian industrialists.

The Mission stressed the advantage of having two non-official Directors on the Board, even though the Company would be one entirely financed by Government. They felt that the association in this manner of private industrialists who have rendered important services during the war would be in the wider national interest.

The Mission attached particular importance even at the initial stage to the designing of aircraft, as only by this means would the necessary confidence and skill be obtained by Indian staff. The Government have accordingly decided that the design of an original prototype aeroplane specifically suited to Indian conditions should be taken up immediately.

The Mission gave a detailed report on some aspects of technical training including that available at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and also on labour training. They considered the facilities available at Bangalore promising and suggested ways and means for their development and co-ordination with the requirements of the industry.

Trainer Aircraft.—Government have decided that steps should be taken forthwith for the production of trainer aircraft required for the R.I.A.F. It is anticipated that the first aircraft will come out of the Indian factory in less than 18 months from now.

The size of Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., makes some complementary manufacture side by side with aircraft production desirable during the first quinquennium. One such is the manufacture of railway coaches and the Railway Department have agreed to place orders for coaches for the next five years subject to the type and price being found satisfactory. Their first order will be for 100 coaches, which will probably be the maximum yearly capacity of the factory.

Parachute Manufacture.—The possibility of making complete parachutes in India was investigated at the instance of the Supply Department, Government of India. The Department asked the Controllers of Supplies in the provinces to investigate the availability of materials and facilities for their manufacture. The findings being favourable, a special factory for the fabrication of parachutes was put up about the middle of 1942. It is already in full production.

India's filature silk reeling capacity in two provinces—Madras including Mysore and Bengal—is also being multiplied by a Rs. 18,50,000-scheme at the cost of His Majesty's Government to effect a change-over from hand-reeling to machine-reeling methods. In Madras the scheme will be primarily Government-worked and controlled. In Mysore, where it is in large part a village industry, the scheme will be partly State-controlled and partly in the hands of private enterprise, while in Bengal private parties will be helped by loans. The installation of a Test House and a silk conditioning house are part of the scheme for increased production in future years.

The biggest order yet for silk yarn for parachute cloth was successfully negotiated, as also orders for other components, such as tape and light and heavy threads. Several thousands of parachutes were involved and the recent orders for components placed with the trade in India with a substantial portion of war requirements.

A. *Trans-Continental Air Routes Across India.*—Air services operating from Europe to and across India to the East were as follows:—

(1) British Airways and Indian Trans-Continental Airways Limited.

Until September, 1939, the two companies abovementioned operated five services each way per week between India and England. Of these, three services were operated by British Airways Limited with 'C' Class Flying Boats between Southampton and Sydney. The other two were operated jointly by British Airways and Indian Trans-Continental Airways Limited between England and Calcutta. The England-Australia air service was suspended in June, 1940, on Italy's entry into the war, but a weekly service was established between South Africa and Australia *via* Egypt. A Government *communique* from Simla, issued on July 11, 1940 announced that arrangements had been made for the transmission of mails by air to the United Kingdom and European countries with which communication was still maintained, by the Sydney-Durban service up to Durban and by sea the rest of the way.

(2) K.L.M. and Air France.

K.L.M. (Dutch) operated a regular service thrice per week from Amsterdam to Bandoeng, and Air France once weekly from Paris to Hanoi. Both the services operated to a 24 day schedule from Europe to Karachi and their route across India was from Karachi *via* Jodhpur and Allahabad to Calcutta. K.L.M. operated a weekly service between Lydda (Palestine) and Sydney (Australia). Both these services have now been suspended.

B. *Indian Air Services*:—There are three companies operating scheduled air lines in India. They are:—

(1) *Tata Air Lines, Bombay*, commenced operating a weekly air mail service between Karachi and Madras in 1932, connecting at Karachi with British Airways' service. The service was duplicated from January 1935.

With the introduction of the Empire Air Mail Scheme the service was extended to Colombo and increased in frequency to four times per week. The frequency was further increased to five times per week from the end of July 1938, and later reduced to four. The route is from Karachi *via* Bhuj, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly to Colombo. In 1935, Tata Sons established a weekly service to Trivandrum from Bombay *via* Goa and Cannanore connecting at Bombay with one of the Karachi-Madras services. This service has since been extended from Trivandrum to Trichinopoly connecting there with one of the Karachi-Colombo services. From November 1937, the Company began a bi-weekly service from Bombay *via* Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior to Delhi. The Bombay-Trivandrum-Trichinopoly and the Bombay-Delhi services which used to be operated only during the fair season have, however, been suspended for the duration. Passengers, freight and mails are carried on all these services.

(2) *Indian National Airways Limited, New Delhi.*—This company began operations in December 1934 and operated the following services:—Delhi-Lahore-Karachi, every Tuesday: Karachi-Calcutta, *via* Lahore and Delhi, Sundays and Mondays; Calcutta-Karachi, *via* Delhi and Lahore, Thursdays and Fridays. The services between Karachi, Lahore and Delhi were, however, discontinued in January 1942. These have now again been resumed.

They are the principal agents in India for the British Overseas Airways Corporation and Indian Trans-Continental Airways, Ltd., and maintain a fleet of large and small aircraft for charters.

(3) *Air Services of India, Limited, Bombay.*—This company was formed during 1936 and opened a regular service from Bombay to the Kathiawar States in November 1937. It was further extended to Cutch in January 1940. This extension was inaugurated by Shreemant Maharajkumar Vijayrajji Saheb of Cutch. The service has now been suspended.

(4) *Nizam's Airways* inaugurated a permanent air service between Hyderabad, Bangalore and Madras in 1940. The first aeroplane flew on this route on April 9.

(5) *Amreli Air Service* began operation in April 1940 and runs a bi-weekly service between Baroda and Amreli.

Calcutta-Chungking Air Service.

On January 18, 1941, the China National Airways Corporation sent a machine on the first trial trip to India. All the negotiations now being complete, the Corporation has established a regular service between Calcutta and Chungking. At the present time the Corporation runs three inward and three outward services each week.

Bombay-Calcutta Air Service.

A preliminary survey of the Bombay-Calcutta air route was first undertaken by Sir Frederick Tymms, Director-General of Civil Aviation, India, in April 1940. The survey was completed by October. About the same time, the Bombay-Cochin section of the Bombay-Ceylon Trans-India line was also sanctioned. Work on the Bombay-Calcutta route was decided to be undertaken on completion of the Bombay-Cochin route. Suitable sites were, however, selected for aerodromes at Nagpur and Jubbulpore. The scheme, estimated to cost over two crores, has been postponed and will be taken up after the war.

Post-War Plans.

A network of 111 aerodromes and landing grounds is part of the Government of India's 10-year Rs. 15½ crore plan of post-war aerodrome and air route construction, which has been generally approved by the Reconstruction (Policy) Committee for Posts and Aviation. Of the 111 aerodromes proposed, 91 are already in existence and 24 are to be constructed, while such of the existing R.A.F. aerodromes as can be made available will be taken over. 78 of the total number will be equipped with night flying equipment.

Sub-Stratosphere Flights.

The Director-General of the British Overseas Airways, Mr. Leslie Runciman, who recently returned to London after escaping from Thailand foreshadows sub-stratosphere flights bringing all parts of the world closer to Britain. He considers it possible to reach India, South Africa and Australia in 20, 30 and 50 hours respectively. On the India-Australia route stops would be in Cairo, Karachi, Calcutta, Singapore, Darwin and Sydney with not more than two hours' wait at each halt.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Opened formally in 1869, the Suez Canal constitutes an artificial waterway about 105 miles long, linking Port Said on the Mediterranean with Suez on the Red Sea. The Canal shortens the route from England to Calcutta and Bombay by 3,660 and 4,500 miles respectively, also, of course, substantially reducing the distance to Australia. Using the Canal, the Mediterranean fleet could reach the Singapore base in less than three weeks. The alternative route round the Cape lengthens Britain's lines of communications by about 4,000 miles.

Control and Finance.

The Suez Canal is controlled by a company, whose property, valued in the market at £120,000,000, (before the war) passes to the Egyptian Government when the concession expires on November 17, 1968. This is of course in default of other arrangements. The British Government owns 44 per cent. of the shares, thanks to Disraeli's celebrated coup in 1875 when for £4,000,000 he bought the majority of the bankrupt Khedive's holdings. The shares before the war were valued at £84,000,000 and the profits amounted to about £3,500,000 a year. Most of the remaining shares are held in France, but not by the French Government, which does not own a share. The Board comprises 21 Frenchmen, 10 Britishers, a Dutchman and an Egyptian. Only three of the British directors represent the British Government; the remaining seven represent British shipping and commercial interests. Incidentally, nearly 60 per cent. of the total tonnage passing through the Canal is British. The enterprise is managed in Egypt.

Development.

When the Canal was opened in 1869, the width was 72 feet and the depth about 26 feet 2 inches. The declared policy of the Canal Company in regard to the deepening of the Canal is to offer a slightly greater depth of water than that available in ports east of Suez. It is claimed that, with the exception of Sydney, there is no Eastern port which at low tide has a greater depth of water than that now provided in the Canal throughout the full length of nearly 105 miles. Today, the Canal is on an average, 45 feet deep and 70 yards broad. It can be traversed in just under thirteen hours. About 15 ships can pass in the 24 hours. One ship has, however, still to tie up to let a second pass, though there is plenty of room for both. The biggest vessel yet to navigate "The Cut" was of 27,000 tons.

Neutrality.

Absolute neutrality is the law of the Company, guaranteed by an international Convention of 29th October, 1888. The provisions of the Convention are that subject only to exercise of the right of the legitimate self-defence and to action to injure the safety of the canal there can be no restriction, provided that the rules are observed, on the free use of the Canal.

The Suez Canal was closed by enemy action for 76 days at various times during World War II. There were 20 bombing attacks and 17 mining operations against the channel itself. Other attacks were made on the Canal's ports. Underwater debris forced draft requirements to be reduced from 34 to 30 feet, and a bridge was built across the waterway for the first time since World War I. The canal proved its value in supporting the allied armies that smashed Rommel at El Alamein.

Travel in India.

Fifty years ago, a tour in India was possible only to the wealthy, the leisured and those who had friends in the country. The cost of the journey was very high, the methods of transportation were very slow; and the facilities for travel were so indifferent that he was a bold man who consigned himself to the mercies of the country without a sheaf of letters of introduction. Nowadays travel in India is easy and is no more expensive than travel in other countries. The Indian railways provide facilities on the trunk lines which eliminate at any rate reduce—changes to a minimum and the Indian hotels have improved very considerably in the last few years.

The traveller to India has a choice of many ports by which he may enter. To the majority of visitors from Europe and the West, Bombay provides their first glimpse of India, while others enter by Calcutta, Madras and Karachi and *via* Colombo.

Owing to its geographical position Bombay is known as the Gateway of India through which for more than a century, the import and export trade of India has largely passed. Ash-purple against the dawn, the spurs of the Western Ghats, thrones of mystery, stand sentinel about the inner sanctuary of Bombay Harbour. Among and above these mountain heights Wellington fought the battles which earned for him his early military greatness. Every school boy knows the stories of the Mahratta campaigns and the bright anecdotes of Rajput courage and chivalry, but Rajputs and Mahrattas are not all that India has. They are only a few of the tribes and clans that inhabit this vast sub-continent. One of the greatest attractions of India for the visitor is the great diversity to be found in every respect, mode of living, dress, food, language and religion. In fact a traveller can never get bored. Life will surge past you in a picturesque procession. You will hear a medley of strange sounds—the tinkle of the temple bells, the throb of the drum, the chant of the 'muezzin' announcing that God is Almighty and Mohammed is his Prophet and the song of the Pandit consisting of the character-sketch of 'Rama' or 'Krishna.' The tropical sun blazing like a ball of molten gold in a turquoise sky, the silver moon sailing across the purple vault of heaven will awaken

in you feelings which you have never known before. If the visitor seeks variety and picturesqueness, there is no region in all the world so full of vivid colour, of populous cities, of buildings designed by master architects, of bygone days, of diverse races, of absorbing subjects for study and observation such as the customs, religions, philosophy and art of one of the oldest civilisations.

To the true lover of nature, the botanist and the naturalist, India can offer every charm in forest, mountain, valley, cultivated plain, and wild waste.

To the sportsman, it can furnish sport such as few countries can give; the tiger in the forest, the great mahseer in many rivers, the wily snipe on the jheels, the strong winged duck, the jinking pig and many another kind. Jungle life in its enchanting reality still calls the visitor to the Sunder Bans (the Pretty Jungle) in Bengal.

To the mountaineer, the Himalayas offer the highest mountains in the world and some of the few famous peaks which are still unclimbed. Nanda Devi and Mount Everest still provide thrills to many.

To the statesman, businessman or politician who seeks rest and change without idleness, India presents a sense of busy administration, a nation in the making and an experiment such as has never before been tried.

Bombay itself is cosmopolitan like many of the world's great ports and in it you will find jostling each other in the streets representatives of half the races of mankind. The Towers of Silence and the Caves of Elephanta are among the sights to be seen. Elephanta is one of those delightful islands which are freely scattered upon the waters over which Bombay reigns as Queen.

But Bombay is a gateway and through it many interesting trips await the visitor and northwards to Delhi he has the choice of two routes either by the G.I.P. Railway *via* the Ellora and Ajanta Caves, Sanchi, Gwalior, Agra and Muttra or by the B.B. & C.I. Railway *via* Baroda and through Rajputana with its famous cities of Mount Abu, Udaipur, Ajmer and Jaipur to Agra and Muttra. If you decide to go by the G. I. P. Railway route, you will find at Ajanta frescoes which rival many of the old frescoes found in Europe while at Ellora are the most wonderful caves in the world, mountains cut into colossal sanctuaries. You will be able to compare the work of the Buddhists, the Jains and the Brahmins and learn more of Indian mythology than many hours of study will give you. At Sanchi are Buddhist buildings dating back to 150 B.C. The stone carvings are remarkable and are well worth a visit. As you proceed further north, Gwalior is reached. The great Fort of Gwalior has been described by Fergusson as "the most remarkable and interesting example of a Hindu palace of an early age in India." Seventy miles further on lies Agra and of all the romantic cities of India, Agra must surely come first for it contains that crowning glory in marble, the Taj Mahal. Generations have come and gone since that far day when that most splendid of emperors Shahjehan, bowed his head before his wife's coffin in the vault of the finished Taj.

The Taj Mahal, however, is only one of the many interesting sights of Agra, and its Fort, Itmad-ud-Daulah's Tomb, Akbar's Tomb, 5 miles from Agra, and Fatehpur Sikri, the deserted city of Akbar about 23 miles distant are all well worth a visit. No other fortress in the world presents so great an appearance of knightly splendour, of proud and noble dignity or, with a more sovereign grace, crowns its red bastions with so wondrous a collection of palaces, mosques, halls of state, baths, kiosques, balconies and terraces as Agra Fort, a mile and a half in circumference, with walls 70 feet high faced with red sandstone. The vigorous style of decorative architecture that Akbar introduced into his red sandstone palaces was embellished by his grandson Shah Jahan, who was largely responsible for the delicate clay work and the low reliefs in white marble. There are no buildings to equal these except those found in the Palace in Delhi Fort which Shah Jahan built when he transferred his headquarters to Delhi. Akbar's vigorous but supremely attractive style appears at its best in Fatehpur Sikri which he built in his joy at the realisation of his fondest hopes when his son Jahangir was born.

There in the year 1569 A.D. on a lonely eminence, Akbar founded his city and there began to rise as if by magic those great battlemented walls, the magnificent palaces and courtyards, the great mosque and the other superb specimens of the skill of the Moghul stone-masons which stand to this day a source of endless wonder and admiration to visitors.

The traveller moves northward past Muttra and Brindaban, famous places of Hindu pilgrimage due to their association with the birth and early life of Lord Krishna, until Delhi is reached. Delhi, the capital of India, in days gone by and now the Imperial Capital of India, has no rival in greatness, as all men know that he who holds Delhi holds India. Here the visitor will find much that will interest and enthrall him. Here he can trace the growth and fall of dynasty after dynasty, here he will find some of the best examples of the work of the Moghal period at his zenith as he wanders with muffled feet in the great courtyard of the largest mosque in India, the Juma Masjid, or in Shahjahanabad, the Fort and Palace of Shahjahan whose halls rival those of the palace in Agra Fort with their delicate inlay work in marble and their gardens. Here are crumbling memorials of the Mutiny, Hindu Rao's house, the Kashmir Gate beneath which some still salute dead Home and Salkhed as they pass, the tree encumbered sites of redoubt and battery, Nicholson's grave, Asoka's pillar, the site of the great Durbar.

Kutab, the first of the so-called seven cities of Delhi with its Kutab Minar, 238 feet in height, erected in the 12th century A.D. of red and cream sandstone overlooks the plain where many of the pages of history were written. The Kutab Minar, tapering from the base to the summit, is divided by five corbelled [illegible], Darwin, while on the fluting is carved an in[illegible] hours' wait in which are introduced verses fr

In the main courtyard stands the famous pillar of solid wrought iron devoid of rust and dating back to about 400 A.D. Visitors to Delhi should not miss seeing the Kutab for it is unique in India.

New Delhi, the eighth city of Delhi, is worthy to rank with its seven predecessors, Kutab, Siri, Tughlakabad, Jahanabad, Firozabad, Purana Qila and Shahjahanabad, the present-day Delhi. Here you find an example of town planning carried out by some of the leading architects and engineers in the world on a site where they could start with a free hand.

If you decide to take the route northwards from Bombay *via* Rajputana, then you will see another but equally interesting side of India. Rajputana, the land of chivalry, attracts the visitor as few places do. Alone at **Udaipur** is there, in its perfection, the fairy palace of one's childhood, just such a long cataract of marble terraces and halls falling into the waters of a mountain encircled lake, as the illustrator of an Andrew Lang fairy book delights to draw.

Mount Abu, the Rajput Olympus, combines the delights of a hill station with one of the historic homes of the gods. The Dilwara Temples, the masterpiece of Jain architecture, contain some of the finest carvings in India. Forests of marble columns, carved and polished till they resemble Chinese ivories, are linked by flying arches that twist and twine from pillar to pillar like exquisite creepers, softening outlines and producing the effect of a symphony of graceful movement.

Northwards from Delhi is the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province whence a large number of the recruits for the Indian Army come. Here you will find Amritsar, the home of the Sikhs, Lahore, one of the most ancient and famous cities of India, the Khyber Pass, the historic gateway into India from the North, the flourishing cities of the Canal Colonies which have risen up since British engineers have harnessed the waters of the Punjab, "the Land of the Five Rivers", which formerly ran to waste, and many another city. Through the Punjab also you will travel to reach Kashmir, famous since the days of the Moghul Emperors.

The glory of **Amritsar** is the Darbar Sahib (the Golden Temple). The pavements of the sacred tank are all of marble from Jaipur and the tank itself contains a sheet of water 510 feet square. In the midst approached by a marble causeway, rises the Golden Temple, nearly cubical in form and decorated with wonderful richness.

Lahore grew in importance with the dawn of Moghul supremacy when Babar, the founder of that dynasty, made it a place of Royal Residence, reminiscences of which are to be found to-day in the pleasure gardens, tombs, mosques and pavilions of Moghul architectural beauty which have won undying fame for that dynasty here and elsewhere in India.

Khyber Pass, the great natural highway is known as) through the almost impregnable for more th rrier of the North-West Frontier, trade of rical association and has from time en the route by which conquering hosts have passed into India to disturb the peace of her people and continually alter their destiny. It is still the great trading route between India and the Central Asian States. On Tuesdays and Fridays when the continual string of caravans of great shaggy camels laden with merchandise, accompanied by stern, strong and picturesquely dressed men with their women and children from Central Asia are moving to and from Afghanistan, the pass presents a most interesting and unique sight.

Kashmir, described by poets as "an emerald set in pearls" is a land of rich forests and upland pastures, of slow flowing rivers and glittering mountain torrents, ringed with an almost unbroken girdle of mountain snow-capped all the year. If you can imagine Venice set in the heart of Switzerland, that is Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir. Life is good as you glide along the face of the lakes in a houseboat when the lotus flower is out and the banks are one mass of colour with the snow-capped mountains in the background. When days are warm on the lakes, a trip can be made up the valleys and you can live in Arcady and see the bear in his native haunts and the mountain does on the hill-tops.

For those who have arrived at Delhi *via* Bombay an interesting return trip can be made *via* Benares and Calcutta. Many visitors, however, enter India *via* Calcutta and from here also many interesting tours can be made.

Calcutta, one of the first trading ports of the British East India Company in India, was founded by Job Charnock; it is now the second largest city in the Empire. Its public buildings, the Indian museum, the Fort, the Jain Temple, the Hindu bathing ghats along the river front, the Hindu shrines, particularly the 'Kali Temple', are all worthy of attention.

Before winding your way towards Delhi, trips should be made to Darjeeling and to Puri. The ambition of every visitor to Darjeeling is to see Mount Everest, the world's highest peak, and, in order to do so they must travel some 7 miles away, past Ghoom station to Tiger's Hill (8,514 ft.) as from Darjeeling the mountain is not visible. The best time to see sunrise on Mount Everest is in the early Spring or late Autumn. Then at the end you will find a view unequalled in any other part of the world. Twelve peaks over 20,000 feet with the awe-inspiring Kanchanjungha in the centre are spread out before you.

Darjeeling is one of the nicest hill stations in India and is unequalled for its snow views. From anywhere in the town you see the awe-inspiring Kanchanjungha. The sheer grandeur of the Kanchanjungha snows give Darjeeling a high place in the list of hill stations.

Puri also is an easy run from Calcutta. There in front of the gate of the temple is the famous black marble pillar, one of the most beautifully worked things in India with a tiny figure of the Dawn on its capitol. Incongruous as it may seem, in Puri all caste vanishes. The significance of this can be understood only by those who know India. Once a year the image of Krishna is carried in procession upon the

famous Jagannath cars to the Garden Temple. These cars, 45 feet high, standing on solid wooden wheels, seven feet in diameter, are dragged along by the devotees.

Twenty miles north of Puri, along the sea coast, or 54 miles by motor road, stands the unique chariot temple at Konarak, the temple of Surya (the Sun God).

On the road to Delhi, the visitor will travel through the Gangetic plain, one of the most fruitful areas of India. Here he will find cities sacred to the Hindus such as Budh Gaya and Benares, cities intimately connected with the mutiny like Lucknow and Cawnpore and other flourishing cities.

Budh Gaya is one of the most famous and most interesting of all the sacred sites of the Buddhists for it is the scene of the "Great Renunciation" and the Enlightenment of Gautama, afterward named Buddha. It marks the site of his long penance and his final victory over worldly desire.

Benares is reputed to be the oldest city in India, but there is no authentic record how old it is except that it is mentioned in those two great Hindu epics, the Mahabharata and the Ramayana, which deal with events long before the Christian era. Benares is, however, one of the most holy cities in India for the Hindu, and its spiritual significance is shown in the quotation: "Happy is the Hindu who dies in Benares, for he is transported at once to Siva's Himalayan Paradise on Mount Kailasa, north of Lake Manasa, where the great three-eyed ascetic seeing the past, the present and the future, sits in profound meditation."

Benares rests on the banks of the Ganges and floating down the river in a boat the sight of Aurangzeb's Mosque and the many picturesque temples and ghats recall to one's imagination through the dim vistas of time the endless processions of devout people wending their way down the narrow lanes to the temples with fragrant garlands to hang round the necks of the gods or to wreathe in solemn devotion the emblem of Siva's divinity.

About 6 miles away from Benares lies Sarnath, where Buddha preached his first sermon after obtaining divine wisdom at Gaya, and in the adjoining Deer Park is a Museum of Archæology of vivid interest. The Mahabodhi Society (The Central Organisation of the Buddhists) have their headquarters here and in their grounds is included a Buddhist temple with marvellous frescoes on its walls.

Lucknow is a city hallowed by memories of a grim struggle, of heroic deeds and noble sacrifice; its appeal to the Westerner is influenced by its historical connections, its beautiful buildings and the mysterious glamour so closely associated with the East. Legend connects the founding of the city with Lakshmana, son of King Dasaratha of Ayodhya and brother of Rama, the mythological hero of the Ramayana, the epic poem of the Hindus; but Lakshmanpur or Lucknow as it is now called was at its greatest under the five Kings of Oudh (1732-1856).

Visitors wend their way to the Residency and pay homage to the gallant band who held it during the Mutiny against terrific odds until relieved by Sir Colin Campbell. The deeds of Lawrence who was in command until he was killed and of Havelock who made his historic but unsuccessful attempt to rescue the garrison and was himself besieged are well-known. (Sir Henry Havelock is buried in Alam Bagh, Garden of the World, which is about 4 miles from the Residency).

Among the historic monuments of Lucknow are the Great Imambara, (Machi Bhawan) the Small Imambara (Palace of Lights), and Shah Najaf built by Nawab Haidar Ali as a Masoleum. An old institution of note is the La Martinier College built by General Claude Martin for the education of European and Anglo-Indian boys and girls, though latterly children of Indian gentlemen are also being admitted. Claude Martin is buried in one of the vaults in the building. Fifty boys from the college helped in the defence of the Residency during the Mutiny. Other places of interest are the Dilkusha Gardens, Sikandra Bagh (now Government Horticultural Gardens) and Victoria Park. Life-size portraits of the Nawabs of Oudh are hung in a building situated in the last named resort. Two huge masoleums rise on Hazratganj Road—the main business centre—which are the tombs of Wajid Ali Shah, the last Nawab of Oudh, and his Begum.

Like Delhi, Lucknow is replete with historical lore and a visit to this town will greatly interest the visitor. Lucknow also boasts of an up-to-date museum and in the Harcourt Butler Zoological gardens, the animals live as near as possible in their natural surroundings.

Cawnpore is one of the most important industrial cities of India and here you will find up-to-date factories, a symbol of the West with the teeming bazaars where business is still carried on as it has been done for generations.

Northern and Central India are, however, not the only interesting parts of India and the South can show you sights unlike those in any other part of the world. South India is a land of temples, full of the most wonderful carving, while Mysore, one of the most progressive Indian States, can show you fine buildings, falls higher than Niagara and wonderful scenery.

Madras is the capital of the Madras Presidency and the third largest town in India, and the Presidency includes that part of India, which was one of the first in which English and other foreign nations settled. The visitor will still find in the large houses belonging to the merchant princes with their far spreading compounds, in the conveyances still used by the local inhabitants and in the scenery, which is the India of the old picture books, traces of what India used to be when first the English settled there.

Mysore commemorates in its name the destruction of Mahishasura, a minotaur or buffalo-headed monster, by Chamundi, the form under which the consort of Siva is worshipped as the tutelary goddess of the ruling family. Mysore State is a picturesque land of mountain and forest presenting the most diversified and beautiful scenery. The capital, which [illegible] the same name as the State, is a city [illegible] fine buildings and a visitor to India should [illegible] hours' walk to see the working of an up-to-[illegible] State situated among wonderful [illegible]

do better than visit Mysore. Elephants range throughout the southern forests and from time to time keddah operations are undertaken when wild elephants are captured in stockades. Tigers, leopards and bears are numerous and bison is found in certain forests. The famous Gersoppa Falls present one of the most beautiful sights of wild untarnished nature to be found in India. Many of the temples contain examples of the finest carving, and Seringapatam, famous as the capital of Tippu Sultan and about nine miles from Mysore, is well worth a visit. For those who are travelling from Bombay to Colombo an interesting trip can be arranged *via* Mysore.

At **Madura** and Trichinopoly will be found examples of some of the best and most interesting work in South India.

Madura has been aptly described by European scholars as the "Athens of South India" and from time immemorial has been the abode of South Indian culture in all its aspects.

It contains one of the finest and largest temples in South India and unlike many other temples the tourist is allowed to wander without restrictions over most of it. Near Shiva's shrine and in the Hall (Mandapam as it is called in the Vernacular and Sanskrit) of a Thousand Pillars can be seen some of the finest carving in stone in all the world. The workmanship is so fine, the chiselling so delicate that one is lost in silent admiration as one looks at the representations of the Hindu Pantheon and at the graceful figures of men, women and animals.

Trichinopoly is noted for its rock temple and about three miles away is Srirangam with its famous temple which is claimed as the earthly abode of Vishnu, the Lord of Creation.

Travancore, the most beautiful and fertile region in all southern India has many charms to offer the traveller within its domains. It has scenery ranging from a countryside of lakes, creeks and canals, to low hills, undulating land, rice fields and forests of cocoanut and areca palms, with a heavy undergrowth of pepper vines and tapioca. The dominant note in Travancore is one of luxuriance in vegetation and picturesque waterways. It has a wonderful highland zone with mountains touching heights of from 5,000 feet to over 8,000 feet, and hills covered with the densest of virgin jungle, the home of great herds of wild elephants and bison, tiger, bear, black panther and wild boar, and where lies the lovely Periyar Lake over which one may cruise in comfort and see wild life in its natural habitat.

Trivandrum, the capital, is also accessible by well-kept roads from British India, and is connected by air with Bombay, Madras and Colombo, except during the monsoon.

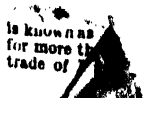
About seven miles south of Trivandrum is Kovalam, a pleasant seaside resort with good facilities for bathing. Cape Comorin, the Land's End of India, is the southernmost point of Travancore, where the sunrise and sunset are magnificent sights. It is a sacred spot to Hindus and a place of pilgrimage as the reputed abode of Kanyakumari, the virgin Goddess to whom the temple there is dedicated.

North of Trivandrum is the ancient town of Quilon and to the north of this, a pleasant trip by boat along delightful backwaters or by car along a good motor road, is the busy seaport of Alleppey.

No one visiting India should miss the opportunity of seeing **Burma** for it is a country of extraordinary charm, a country of contrasts. Whatever be your hobby, whatever be your interest, be it sport, history, ethnology or botany, or should you be merely fond of beautiful scenery, you will find a greater variety in Burma than in probably any other country. You can see huge snowy ranges and alps spangled with rhododendrons and flowers unknown to science. You can find magnificent jungles almost impenetrable to man, bordering rushing torrents, or yet again you can see emerald green paddy fields and great winding rivers in the plains. Should you be adventurous and seek the wilder regions, you will find great gaps in the frontier unvisited by civilised men and peopled by head hunters, Chins, Nagas and the fierce Black Lisu. Yet you will also find civilisation in the big cities like Rangoon and Maymyo. Rangoon, the capital, is of special interest in that it possesses the famous Shwe Dagon Pagoda, the Sacred Golden Pagoda visited by more pilgrims than any other Buddhist Temple in Indo-China.

This short account of India is not intended to be comprehensive and does not even mention many of the interesting places to be visited, but it is hoped that it will give some indication of the wonderful pageantry, the magnificent buildings of an older age, the sport, and the many things of interest which India and India alone can offer.

December, January and February are the most pleasant months for a visit to India. The days are pleasantly cool and except on the seaboard the nights are cold. India, speaking broadly, has no winter except in the far north. It is a land of sunshine and colour. But the traveller arriving before November or staying in the country beyond the month of March must expect to find the tropical sun asserting its sway unless he wends his way to fair Kashmir or to one of the hill stations of India; Simla, the summer capital of India, Darjeeling the delightful, or one of the many others situated among the hills of India.



HOTELS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

AGRA.—Cecil, Imperial, Empress, Lawries.
AMRITSAR.—The Amritsar.
AURANGABAD.—State Railway Hotel.
BANGALORE.—The West End, Lavender's, Central.
BARODA.—State Guest House, near Railway Station (For Europeans and Indians).
BENARES.—Clarke's, Cecil, Civil.
BOMBAY.—The Taj Mahal, Green's, Majestic, Ritz, Grand, Pyrkes Apollo.
CALCUTTA.—Grand, Great Eastern, Spence's, Continental.
CAPE COMORIN.—The Cape Hotel.
CAWNPORE.—Berkeley House, Bellevue Hotel.
COONOOR.—Hill Grove, Hampton.
DARJEELING.—Bellevue, Mount Everest, Alice Villa and Carlton, New Elgin.
DELHI.—Imperial (New Delhi), Maidens, Cecil, Swiss Marina, York, Woodlands.
ERNAKULAM.—Malabar Hotel.
GWALIOR.—Hotel de Gwalior.
HYDERABAD (Dn.), AND SECUNDERABAD.—Perry's, Percy's, Montgomery's, Viccajee's, John's.
JAIPUR.—Jaipur State, Kaiser-i-Hind, New Hotel.
JODHPUR.—The State Hotel.
KALIMPONG.—Himalayan.
KARACHI.—Killarney, Bristol, Carlton, Central, North Western Stanyon's.
KURSEONG.—Woodhill.
LAHORE.—Falett's, Nedou's, Sunny View, Braganza's.
LUCKNOW.—Carlton, Royal, Barlington.
MADRAS.—Connemara, Spencers, Bosotto.
MAHABLESHWAR.—Granville, De Russe, Frederick.
MORMUGAO HARBOUR.—Antigo Palacio, Mr. Lobo's.
MOUNT ABU.—The "Rajputana Hotel."
MUSSOORIE.—Charleville, Hakman's, Grand, Savoy.
MUTTRA.—Royal.
MYSORE.—Metropole, Savoy, Carlton.
NAINITAL.—Metropole, Royal.
OOTACAMUND.—Ooty Club, Savoy, Willingdon House, Cecil, Firgrove.
PESHAWAR.—Dean's.
POONA.—Napier, Wellesly, Royal.
PURI.—B. N. Railway, The "Lodge."
RANCHI.—B. N. R. Hotel, Claytons, Silver Oaks.
SHILLONG.—Pinewood, Ferndale, Stonylands, Hermitage.
SIMLA.—Cecil, Clarke's, Corstorphans, Grand, Metropole, Central.
SRINAGAR (Kashmir).—Nedou's.
TRIVANDRUM.—Mascot.
UDAIPUR.—Udaipur Hotel, Lake View Hotel.
WALTAIR.—Sea View, Beach, Grand.

Ceylon.

ANURADHAPURA.—Grand.
BANDARAWELA.—Bandarawela.
COLOMBO.—Bristol, Dominion, Galle Face, Globe, Grand Oriental, Metropole Isabel Court, Victoria.
GALLE.—New Oriental.
HAPUTALE.—Buona Vista.
HATTON.—Addam's Peak.
KANDY.—Suisse, Queen's.
MOUNT LAVINIA.—Grand.
NUWARA ELIYA.—Carlton, Grand, Grosvenor, Maysland, St. Andrew's.
TRINCOMALEE.—Maysland, Welcombe.
TALAWAKELE.—Coronation.

ADDRESSES OF FOREIGN CONSULATES IN BOMBAY.

Afghanistan.—115, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.
Belgium.—11, Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill.
Brazil.—Asian Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.
China.—Co-operative Building, Sir Phirozshaw Mehta Road, Bombay.
Cuba.—Readymoney Mansion, Churchgate Street.
Czechoslovakia.—124, Wodehouse Road, Colaba.
Denmark.—Indian Mercantile Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.
Egypt.—42, Queen's Road.
Finland.—Finnish interests are looked after by the Consul General for Sweden at Bombay.
France.—"Cleardine," 87-B, Nepean Sea Road.
Germany.—German interests are looked after by the Consul General for Switzerland at Bombay.
Greece.—17, Ravelin Street, Fort.
Hungary.—Hungarian interests are looked after by the Consul General for Sweden at Bombay.
Iran.—45-G, Navroji Gamadia Road off Warden Road.
Iraq.—"Panorama," 203, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.
Italy.—Italian interests are looked after by the Consul for Switzerland at Bombay.
Japan.—Japanese interests are looked after by the Consul General for Sweden at Bombay.
Luxemburg.—Haroon House, Bazargate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Monaco.—39, Pydhownie Road.
Netherlands.—314, Hornby Road, Fort.
Nicaragua.—Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
Norway.—Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road, Ballard Estate.
Poland.—Closed on 30-9-45.
Portugal.—17, Cuffe Parade, Colaba.
Roumania.—Roumanian interests are looked after by the Consul for Sweden at [illegible] and
Spain.—"Oceana", Marine Drive, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.
Sweden.—Indian Mercantile Chambers, Nicol Road.
Switzerland.—Maneckjee Wadia Building, 125, Esplanade Road.
Turkey.—Firdaus, 56, Marine Drive.
United States of America.—Indian Construction House, Nicol Road, Ballard

States having Consulates in Calcutta but not in Bombay.

Argentine Republic.—5, Fairlie Place (c/o Hoare Miller & Co.).
Bolivia.—Wellesley House, 7, Wellesley Place.
Columbia.—*Vacant.*
Dominican Republic.—102 and 104, Savabazar Street.
Ecuador.—6, Lyons Range (c/o Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co.).
France.—26, Park Mansions, Park Street.
Hayti.—2, Cornwallis St.
Panama.—Vacant.

N.B.—There are at present no Consuls for Costa Rica, Liberia, Salvador and Mexico at Calcutta. The Consulates for Guatemala and Chile have been abolished.

Foreign Consular Officers in India.

Corrected up to July 1945.

Name.	Appointment.	Station.
Afghanistan.		
Monsieur Sardar Ghulam Mohammed Khan	Consul-General	Delhi.
Abdur Rahman Raouf	Consul	Bombay.
Monsieur Muhammad Yunus Khan	Do.	Karachi.
Argentine Republic.		
*J. E. Jurnbull	Vice-Consul	Calcutta.
Belgium.		
Monsieur A. Jacquet (Chancellor in charge Consulate-General)	Consul-General	Bombay.
Monsieur A. Hupperts	Do.	Calcutta.
E. J. Pakes	Consul	Karachi.
*K. H. Chambers	Do.	Madras.
Bolivia.		
*B. Matthews	Consul-General	Calcutta.
Brazil.		
*Vacant	Consul	Bombay.
*Senhor Jaime N. Heredia (in charge of the Consulate)	Vice-Consul	Do.
China.		
C. P. Chen	Consul-General	Calcutta.
Shen Tsee-tseng	Consul	Do.
Tsai Wei-Ping	Do.	Do.
Chen Yi-Yuan	Vice-Consul	Do.
Ho Mei Shan	Do.	Do.
Mrs. H[illegible]ng Chieh Yuan Yeh	Do.	Do.
[illegible]orges Lo	Consul	Bombay.
Professor Olivi[illegible]en	Vice-Consul	Do.
[illegible]g	Do.	Do.
	Chancellor	Do.

* Honorary.

Name.	Appointment.	Station.
Colombia.		
*Senor Alfonso Tavera G.	Consul-General	Madras.
*Vacant	Consul	Calcutta.
Costa Rica.		
*Vacant	Consul	Calcutta.
Cuba.		
*Vacant	Consul-General	Calcutta.
*F. Mascarenhas	Consul	Bombay.
*Monsieur W. F. Pais (on leave)	Do.	Do.
Czechoslovakia.		
Herman Klacko	Consul	Bombay.
George Bell Potts	Hony. Consul	Karachi.
R. F. Edge	Do.	Colombo.
Denmark.		
*Monsieur B. A. Thorstenson	Consul	Bombay.
J. F. Elton (acting)	Do.	Calcutta.
*A. Hansen	Do.	Calicut.
*K. Moller	Do.	Madras.
*Vacant	Vice-Consul	Calcutta.
*E. J. McNulty	Do.	Karachi.
Dominican Republic.		
*R. N. Roy	Consul	Calcutta.
*Vacant	Vice-Consul	Do.
Ecuador.		
*L. W. Balcombe	Consul	Calcutta.
Egypt.		
Monsieur Mohammad Abdul Monem	Consul-General	Bombay.
Monsieur Mustafa Kamel	Vice-Consul	Do.
Finland.		
Consular Officers for Sweden in India are in charge of Finnish interests.		
France.		
M. Christian Fouchet	Consul-General	Calcutta.
M. Christian Girard	Deputy Consul	Do.
M. Henri Fourgeot	Vice-Consul	Do.
M. Paul Pequin	Do.	Do.
Mme. Michelle Coste	Do.	Do.
Pierre Berthelot	Consul	Bombay.
P. Papoussamy	Vice-Consul	Do.
Frederic Max	Oriental Secretary	Do.
Germany.		
Consul-General for Switzerland at Bombay is in charge of German interests in India.		
Greece.		
*Mr. B. Matthews	Consul-General	Calcutta.
Vacant	Deputy Consul	Do.
*Monsieur P. N. Philon	Consul General	Bombay.
*Colonel H. J. Mahon, O.I.E., Ches. V.D., M.L.A., J.P.	Do.	Karachi.
*J. Humphrey, O.B.E.	Deputy Consul	Do.
*Monsieur N. N. Pantazopulos	Do.	Bombay.
Hayti.		
*Vacant	Consul	Calcutta.
Murari Churn Law (acting)	Do	Do.

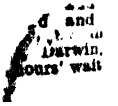
* Honorary.

Name.	Appointment.	Station.
Hungary.		
Swedish Consular Officers in India are in charge of Hungarian interests.		
Iran.		
Monsieur Ali Motamedy	Consul-General for Iran in India.	Delhi and Simla.
Monsieur Mohammad Ali Moadel	Consul for Iran	Do.
Monsieur Hadi Jazaeri	Vice-Consul for Iran ..	Do.
Monsieur Kamran Dowlatshahi	Do.	Do.
Monsieur Mahmood Bahadori	Consul for Iran	Bombay.
Monsieur Mehdi Foroobar	Do.	Karachi.
Monsieur Ahmad Ghadimi	Do.	Quetta.
Monsieur Javad Kowsar	Vice-Consul	Do.
Iraq.		
Mons Hikmet-el-Jaibechi	Consul	Bombay.
Italy.		
Italian interests in India are looked after by the Consul for Spain at Bombay.		
Japan.		
Swedish Consular Officers in India are in charge of Japanese interests.		
Liberia.		
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta.
Luxemburg.		
*Monsieur Alphonse Als (on leave)	Vice-Consul	Bombay.
*R. C. L. Van Damme (Acting)	Do.	Do.
Mexico.		
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta.
Monaco.		
Vacant	Consul	Bombay.
Nepal.		
Prakhyat Trishakti Patta, Pravala Gorkha Dakshina Bahu, Colonel Daman Shamshere Jung Bahadur Rana, O.B.E.	Consul-General	Delhi.
Netherlands.		
Monsieur A. M. L. Winkelman	Consul-General.	Calcutta.
Monsieur J. Q. Bas-Backer	Consul	Do.
Monsieur C. E. van Aken	Do.	Do.
Monsieur G. Veltherst	Do.	Bombay.
Monsieur A. D. Charles	Do.	Madras.
Monsieur C. J. J. Hardebeck	Do.	Cochin (British).
Monsieur J. Rasom	Do.	Karachi.
Nicaragua.		
orges Le.		
rofessor Oliv. Hardcastle	Consul	Bombay.
.. ..	Do.	Calcutta.

* Honorary.

Name.	Appointment.	Station.
Norway.		
Mons. E. Loedrup	Consul-General	Bombay.
Monsieur Torleif Ahlsand	Consul	Do.
Monsieur S. Gylseth, (in charge of the Consulate-General)	Do.	Calcutta.
William Jefferies	Vice-Consul	Cochin (British).
Ernest John Pakes	Do.	Karachi.
William Williams	Consul	Madras.
Panama.		
The interests of Panama in Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi are in charge of American Consular Officers.		
Portugal.		
Senhor Joao de Lucena	Consul for Portugal	Bombay.
Senhor A. P. J. Fernandes	Vice-Consul	Do.
Rev. Alberto Lopes	Consul	Madras.
B. M. V. Gasper	In charge	Calcutta.
Dr. J. T. Affonso, L.M. & S.	Vice-Consul	Karachi.
Roumania.		
Roumanian interests within the jurisdiction of the former Honorary Consul for Roumania at Bombay are in charge of the Consul for Sweden at Bombay.		
Salvador.		
*Vacant	Consul	Calcutta.
Spain.		
J. J. S. de Souza	Chancellor in-charge	Bombay.
P. N. Ray Chowdhury	In charge Vice-Consulate	Calcutta.
R. B. Fairclough	Hon. Vice Consul	Karachi.
Sweden.		
Carl Albert Magnus Hallenborg	Consul-General	Bombay.
S. C. Sundgren	Consul	Do.
Mons. Carl Swartz	Vice-Consul	Do.
*N. F. Tisell	Consul	Calcutta.
*W. D. Ross	Do.	Karachi.
*B. O. Ellis	Do.	Madras.
Switzerland.		
Monsieur A. Sonderegger	Consul-General	Bombay.
*Ernest Flury	Consul	Calcutta.
*Monsieur J. Rasom	Consular Agent	Karachi.
*Monsieur F. Hofmann	Do.	Madras.
Thailand.		
Swiss Consular Officers in India are in charge of Thai interests.		
Turkey.		
*Monsieur L. C. Mousell (on leave)	Consul	Calcutta.
*Mr. E. L. Gresham (Acting)	Do.	Do.
Mons. Tolat Rauf Tokcinar (on leave)	Consul-General	Bombay.
Bay Haluk Hocaman (Acting)	Vice Consul	Do.

* *Honorary.*



Name.	Appointment.	Station.
United States of America.		
Samuel J. Fletcher	Consul-General	Calcutta.
Kenneth J. Yearns	Consul	Do.
Elbert G. Mathews	Do.	Do.
Thomas W. Simons	Senior Economic Analyst ..	Do.
Tallmadge Bergen	Agricultural Officer ..	Do.
Helen R. Nicholl	Vice-Consul	Do.
Helen R. Sexton	Do.	Do.
Augustus Robert Towers	Do.	Do.
H. G. Brodehead Westheimer	Do.	Do.
John Joseph MacDonald	Consul-General	Bombay.
George D. LaMont	Consul	Do.
J. Jefferson Jones, III	Vice-Consul	Do.
Charles D. Withers	Do.	Do.
George W. Small	Do.	Do.
Albert A. Rabida	Do.	Do.
Henry W. Spielman	Agricultural Economist ..	Do.
George K. Murray	Vice-Consul	Do.
Joseph S. Sparks	Do.	Karachi.
Frederick D. Leatherman	Do.	Do.
Charles W. Booth	Do.	Do.
Roy E. Bower	Consul	Madras.
Miss Louise Schaffner	Vice-Consul	Do.

Foreign Representatives in India.

Name.	Appointment.	Station.
United States of America.		
The Honourable George R. Merrell	Commissioner of the United States of America to India.	New Delhi.
T. Eliot Weil	Secretary of Mission ..	Do.
R. D. Gatewood	Do.	Do.
James A. Ross, Jr.	Economic Adviser ..	Do.
Dr. William A. Johnstone	Principal Public Affairs Officer.	Do.
W. F. Dickson	Agricultural Adviser ..	Do.
Ernest H. Fisk	Assistant Public Affairs Officer.	Do.
John A. Leavitt	Economic Analyst	Do.
Bernard Paulson	Special Disbursing Agent ..	Do.
Edwin D. Davis	Administrative Officer ..	Do.
James R. Billman	American Vice-Consul ..	Do.
China.		
Vacant	Commissioner of China to India.	New Delhi.
S. H. Sih	Secretary in charge, office of the Commissioner of China to India.	Do.
C. H. Shen	Do. Do. ..	Do.
C. C. Chuang	Do. Do. ..	Do.
Mee Wen-Kai	Do. Do. ..	Do.
P. Chang	Do. Do. ..	Do.
T. S. Tung	Do. Do. ..	Do.
France		
René Grimm-Provence	Trade Commissioner ..	Calcutta.
Georges Leroy	Deputy Trade Commissioner.	Do.
Professor Olivier Lacombe	Head of the Cultural Mission.	Do.

Hill Stations.

In India especially during the months of April and May, and at Christmas time, everybody tries as much as possible to take a holiday in the hills. Being anything from 2,000 to 8,000 feet above the level of the sea and difficult of access for motor traffic, the hill stations are delightfully cool and peaceful. Here one can usually ride, walk, play tennis and golf, or simply laze in beautiful surroundings and forget all about the trials of work and prickly heat. These are the principal hill stations in alphabetical order:—

COONOOR.

An ideal health resort. It is 12 miles from Ootacamund by rail and stands on the lower ridge of the main plateau at an altitude of 6,000 feet. The town has a good water-supply and natural drainage facilities and is claimed to be one of the cleanliest towns in South India. The climate is best described as "mild and genial," neither hot in summer nor cold in winter, the keenness of the air not being biting as that of Ootacamund. The mean day temperature is 64 degrees. The north-east monsoon sets in about the middle of October and lasts for about two months but even during this period, a day rarely passes without a few hours' brilliant sunshine. To those who have spent a long time on the plains, the climate is especially recommended.

There are many places in and around Coonoor which are the favourite haunts of picnic parties owing to their beautiful scenery; The Droog, Sims Park, The Dolfin Nose, The Lamb's Rock, Laz Falls, Kateri Falls, Lady Canning Seat, The Ralliah Dam and Catherine Falls. Mount Pleasant, near the railway station, which contains several Indian residential quarters is on an elevation and commands a fine prospect of the country around.

Like its sister station Ootacamund, Coonoor has equal facilities for visitors in the way of hotels and shops while the easy journey by rail lends itself to an exchange of amenities.

Hotel.—Hill Grove.

DARJEELING.

(8,000 ft.)—From Darjeeling the highest mountain peaks in the world can be seen. The temperature averages 2° above that of London all the year round; that is, it neither exceeds 80° in summer nor falls below 30° in winter. Darjeeling is the summer seat of the Government of Bengal. To reach it, the traveller must start from Calcutta by taking train to Siliguri, a journey of 10 hours. From Siliguri the journey is completed either by motor in about 3 hours or hill railway in about 6 hours. The principal hotels in Darjeeling are the Mount Everest, the Bellevue, and the Windmare Hotel.

KANGRA VALLEY.

The Kangra Valley is situated about 100 miles east-north-east of Lahore at the foot of the Dhaula Dhar Range of the Himalayas. There are magnificent landscapes and many historic temples and buildings. The visitor must take train from Lahore to Pathankot where he changes over the narrow-gauge railway running between Pathankot and Jogindarnagar in Mandi State. Places to stay at are Dalhousie, Dharmsala and Kangra. The best hotels at Dalhousie are Stiffle's, Grand View and the Arraumoor; and at Dharmsala the Switzes's.

KASHMIR.

Perhaps the most famous beauty spot in the world can be reached by taking train (either G.I.P. or B.B. & C.I.) from Bombay to Rawalpindi or Jammu (Tawi)—about 48 hours—whence the remainder of the journey to Srinagar the capital city of Kashmir, about 200 miles by either route, is accomplished by motor. Maximum temperature of the place is 98° Fahr. and the average height of the valley about 6,000 ft.; it is entirely surrounded by the snow-covered lofty, outer-ranges of the Karakoram and the Himalayas. The valley covers an area of 85 miles north to south, and 30 miles east to west. The river Jhelum gliding gracefully, south to north, connects with the lake area near Srinagar by a canal and grazes the outskirts of the Wular Lake near Banyar and Sopore. Visitors usually stay at Srinagar, Gulmarg, Achhabal and Pahalgam in boarding houses and bungalows rented through agencies. The Sind, Bringhi and Ledar valleys are also frequented, where camping arrangements can reliably be entrusted to one of the numerous agencies in Srinagar. Or one can hire a houseboat which is always available and live in the lake area near Srinagar at Nagin Bagh, Nasim Bagh, Sadrakhun and Gagribal; or on the river Jhelum at Chinar Bagh, Shaltenz, Shadipore, Ganderbal and Ningli. At Gulmarg Nedou's is the only Hotel but boarding houses are also available, besides a sufficiently large number of well furnished wooden huts. People also live in tents as at Pahalgam, Sonemarg and Kokarnag or when on trekking, trout fishing and shooting.

KODAIKANAL.

Kodaikanal was discovered about 182[illegible] and became popular with the advent of the American Missionaries from Madura who founded a colony in the Hills. Successive Collectors of the district chose the hills as a summer habitation and to these must be attributed the many improvements that were undertaken. In particular Mr. Vere Levinge, who was Collector of Madura in 186[illegible] planned the lake, constructed several roads and bridlepaths and introduced European fruits and flowers.

Kodaikanal, one of the healthiest hill stations in India, stands on the southern crest of the upper Palni Hills at an elevation of about 7,000 feet above sea-level. It is within three hours reach from the railway station at Kodaikanal Road. Until about 30 years ago when the first car ascended the hill travellers had to undergo wearisome journey by bullock carts and dhollies and the more adventurous on horseback. The journey occupied nearly forty-eight hours, and though the wooded hills and the mountain air rendered the prospect cheerful, it was a fatiguing attempt not undertaken by all. Now there is an excellent motor road. An enterprising firm once made attempts to construct a tramway to the hills, but the project was finally abandoned and all attention was concentrated on perfecting the road. There is now a regular bus service between the hill station and the plains. Kodaikanal is within fifteen hours journey from Madras.

The station has a mean annual rainfall of about 65 inches, a major portion falling in the months of October, November and December. Pleasant showers are experienced during April, May and June, the season months, and help to keep the station dust-free for parties and picnics. Neither hot nor cold, Kodaikanal ever accords a warm welcome to every visitor seeking a holiday, a haven of ease and comfort to recoup and rejuvenate, free from the heat of the plains. Kodaikanal is the delight of the gardener. Flowers bloom all the year round.

Water-Supply.—The town enjoys the benefit of an excellent water-supply from the Pambar stream which was dammed and converted into a reservoir in 1914.

Amenities.—Kodaikanal affords a variety of exhilarating amusements to the tired visitor. The lake is the chief attraction and is skirted by a three-mile road which provides excellent walks. Overlooking the lake are the several residences. The excellent golf course is popular during the season. The many waterfalls make for ideal picnic resorts. The "Fairy-falls" just below the Observatory, "Silver Cascades" on the Law Ghat Road, "Bear Shola Falls" extremely pretty and a good place for picnics and "Glen Falls" on the way to Vilpatti, are some of the popular sights.

Coaker's Walk (so named after a Lieutenant who was on duty in the district from 1870 to 1872) is a semi-circular footpath, by the side of the English Church, which runs along the southern brink overlooking the plains. The view from here is considered by many as unrivalled. On Coaker's Walk the visitor is alone with nature in its varied profusion. Away in the hazy distance lies the ancient city of Madura and on the right the rugged face of the cliff known as the Dolphins Nose.

"The Pillar Rocks" are three masses of granite, some 400 feet high, which stand on the edge of the same side of the plateau as Coaker's Walk but about three miles farther on. They are reached by a fine road which runs through beautiful scenery, well wooded with pines and eucalyptus and form a favourite rendezvous for picnic parties. Between and below them are several caves and chasms into which the more adventurous can descend.

Solar Observatory.—Crowning the heights of the Palni Hills, and 850 feet higher than the lake is the Government Solar Observatory surrounded by beautiful fir plantations. It is a long pull and a strong pull from the lake bund though only two miles in distance.

Sport.—The adventurous can find big game within a few miles of Kodaikanal. Riding is not popular on the hills for lack of facilities. Hiking finds many votaries. The station is well equipped with the ordinary amenities of life.

Kodaikanal Club is open to visitors. There are also the Boat Club, an Indian Club and a Ladies' Club. Hotels and travellers' bungalows are available. The Municipal authorities publish annually a list of bungalows available for renting and are willing to help visitors during their stay at the station.

The latest addition to the roads on the hills is the Goschen Road popularly known as the "Forty-Miles-Round" leaving the municipal limits at Pillar Rocks to the Berijam lake and thence to Mannavanur and back to Kodaikanal. The scenery throughout is of pleasing downs in contrast to the wooded areas in the vicinity of Kodaikanal.

KOTAGIRI.

It is about 14 miles from Coonoor and 18 miles from Ootacamund. Motor buses run from Coonoor railway station daily in connection with the Mail trains and the road journey does not occupy more than an hour. The bus fare is about ten to twelve annas per passenger for a single journey. Cars are also available at about Rs. 7 per trip or Rs. 10 to and fro.

Kotagiri stands, similar to Coonoor, on the lower ridge of the main plateau, but 500 feet higher than Coonoor and 800 feet below Ootacamund Ooty; it thus enjoys a climate half-way between that of Coonoor and Ootacamund—the mean day temperature being 62 degrees. It is also visited by the north-east monsoon and its rainfall is identical with that of Coonoor.

There are not naturally the same facilities as at Coonoor or Ootacamund, but the natural surroundings are even more beautiful, and to those who seek rest and seclusion in a mild form it is an ideal resort.

Hotel.—Blue Mountain.

KULU VALLEY.

Kulu.—A sub-division of the Kangra District of the Punjab—is situated north of Simla and east of Kangra. "Valley of the Gods" is an apt designation as, in addition to several important deities like Raghunathji at Sultanpur and Jamlu of Malana, every village has its own particular godling to which the inhabitants pay homage.

Amritsar is the main line junction for Kulu. A broad gauge branch line runs from Amritsar to Pathankot and a narrow-gauge from Pathankote to Nagrota, the present rail head. Bus services to Kulu are available from Pathankote and Nagrota. This main motor route has seen considerable improvement during recent years and two-way traffic now extends to Jogindernagar, headworks of the Mandi Hydro-Electric scheme. Beyond this point one-way traffic only is permitted with crossing stations at Urla, Drang, Mandi and Aut- all in Mandi State. Kulu can also be reached by trekking from Simla, on the Jalori and Easleo Passes, and from Mandi by way of the Bhabu and Dulchi Passes; also by several other lesser known routes all of which are rather difficult.

From the foot of the hills, a few miles beyond Pathankote, the motor road provides a variety of scenery and features of historical interest unequalled by any other hill road in the Punjab. The rich cultivation of the Kangra valley; the extensive tea gardens surrounding Palampur and Baijnath the majestic snow-capped mountains of the Dhaula Dhar range standing out in bold relief against the sky line, the ancient temples of Baijnath the long climb from Jogindernagar to Ghatasni and the winding descent into Mandi City. This city, capital of the State, affords a pleasant halting place for travellers, and provides comfortable accommodation at its commodious dak-bungalow, located on a small hill overlooking the quaint old town. After leaving Mandi the road enters the narrow confines of the Mandi-Larji gorge where, in places, it has been blasted through solid rock and occa-

sionally juts out over built-up galleries which overhang the turbulent river far below. Beyond Aut the valley opens out and the final stretch through the lovely Kulu valley, mainly along the left bank of the Beas, offers an entirely different type of scenic effects. The motor road ends at Manali, but a trade route, suitable for pack traffic, continues over the Rohtang and Baralacha Passes (13,500 and 16,500 feet respectively) to Lahoul, Ladakh, 'Spiti, Yarkand and other remote countries in Central Asia.

The main centres in Kulu Valley are:

Kulu (Sultanpur).—4,000 feet. The principal town in the Sub-division and the main shopping centre for stores and provisions. Tehsil, sub-Treasury, Police Station, Hospital, Dak-bungalow, Serai and departmental Rest-houses are all located on the large deodar-fringed *maidan* at the entrance to the town.

Raison.—4,600 feet, eight miles from Sultanpur. Accommodation for visitors at "Mayflower" and "The Shacks". Rough golf, tennis and swimming available.

Katrain.—4,800 feet, twelve miles from Sultanpur, in the widest part of the Kulu Valley. Accommodation for visitors at "Riverview", adjacent to the main road. Trout hatcheries and stock ponds within half-a-mile.

Naggar.—*5,800 feet, on the opposite side of* the valley to Katrain and summer headquarters of the Sub-divisional and Forest Officers. Departmental Rest-house and Serai, but no hotels.

Manali.—6,000 feet, head of the valley and terminus of the motor road, twenty-three miles from Sultanpur is situated amid typical Alpine scenery and within easy distance of the Rohtang Pass. Accommodation for visitors at Sunshine Orchards. Departmental Rest-houses and Mission Hospital.

A number of furnished cottages at Raison, Katrain, Naggar and Manali are also available for visitors to the Valley.

Climate of Kulu.—Climatically the best seasons in Kulu are from March to May then again from the beginning of September to the end of November. June, July and early August are usually warm, but never uncomfortably so, especially at the upper end of the Valley. With the exception of Manali, the road to which may occasionally be closed by heavy snow in winter, the Valley is open the whole year.

Road Transport.—The Kulu Valley Transport, Ltd., and the Mandi Transport Co. Ltd., run direct bus services from Pathankot and Nagrota to Kulu. As these company's buses run on alternate days it is advisable, when making reservations, to write to both, whose addresses are Mandi City, Mandi State, Punjab.

MATHERAN.

(2,500 ft.)—The nearest hill station to Bombay, ideal for walkers and anybody wanting rest and quiet. Reached by taking train from Victoria Terminus, Bombay, to Neral (about 1½ hours) whence Matheran may be reached by hill railway (1½ hours) or by pony, rickshaw, or on foot by a good walker.

Though Matheran is no more than 2,650 feet high there are few stations in India, even though their height is far greater, which yield such magnificent views. The reason for this is that the plain from which hills rise is itself several hundred feet above sea-level. Matheran looks on to the sea, and the coastal plain rises imperceptibly until it reaches the steep ascent of the Ghats.

In his walk round the eighteen miles circumference of Matheran Hill, the visitor can reach no fewer than twenty points. Each has its own character and at almost every one of them the visitor will find comfortable seats, shady trees and fine views. At least six Points call for special notice—Garbut, Panorama, Porcupine, Louisa, Chowk and Alexander Points.

Hotels.—Rugby, Cecil, Lord.

MAHABLESHWAR.

(4,500 ft.)—Until recently, when expenditure had to be cut down, the summer seat of the Government of Bombay. Those who do not motor the whole way from Bombay, a distance of about 180 miles, usually take train to Poona and then hire a car from Poona to Mahableshwar. Mahableshwar is noted for its delightful vegetation: orchids and lilies bloom in April and May.

Hotels:—Frederick, Race View and Fountain.

MOUNT ABU.

(4,500 ft.)—An ideal place for combining the *pleasures of a mountaineering holiday with the* interests of an archæological excursion. Reached by B. B. & C. I. trains to Ahmedabad, thence by metre-gauge to Abu Road, whence the journey is completed by car. The Rajputana Hotel is recommended. There are local libraries and picture houses and also a Dak Bungalow, containing furnished rooms, permission to use which must be obtained from the Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Mount Abu. There are excellent gold links and the Station is electrified and has waterworks with public utility taps.

MURREE.

(7,000 ft.)—The summer headquarters of the Northern Command. Magnificent views and walks. Visitors take train to Rawalpindi whence they complete the remaining 37 miles by car. The principal hotels are the Cecil, the Viewforth and the Brightlands.

MUSSOORIE.

(7,500 ft.) Much frequented on account of its exceptionally fine climate. Reached from Bombay by G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I. trains to Dehra Dun, a journey of 35 hours, where it is necessary to change over to motor which reaches Mussoorie about two hours later.

Mussoorie has an excellent water-supply, electric lighting system, hospitals, Nursing Homes, churches, banks and some of the best schools in India, both for boys and for girls.

What it particularly boasts of, however, are the number of interesting and beautiful walks and places for excursions.

The leading hotels are the Charleville, Hackman's and the Savoy.

NAINI TAL.

(6,500 ft.)—Is the summer residence of the Governor of the United Provinces. From Bombay there are two ways of getting there. The first is to take either G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I. train to Muttra, thence by metre-gauge to Kathgodam, and thence by motor (2 hours)

The second route which takes about 5 hours longer is to take G. I. P. train to Lucknow and then change over to the metre-gauge railway. The Manor House, Metropole and Royal are the best hotels.

OOTACAMUND.

Familiarly known as Ooty, is situated on the famous Nilgiri Hills at an altitude of 7,500 feet. The mean average of temperature for the year from sunrise to sunset is 57.33 degrees.

In no month is the day temperature less than 54.33 degrees, or more than 61.66 degrees. The nights are, however, cold and, during the winter months, the thermometer touches freezing point.

One of the main features that distinguish Ootacamund from other hill stations is the length of motorable roads it has. The town itself has the appearance of a vast park with its broad well-kept roads which traversed country of beautiful gardens and extensive stretches of turf studded with ornamental trees. The Botanical gardens in the centre, the Race Course, the palaces of the several noblemen, the Assembly rooms and the Government House help to make the town attractive and cheerful. The hydro-electric head works at Pykara is within 18 miles of Ootacamund and is worth a visit.

Ootacamund is the administrative centre of the District and the seat of the Government of Madras for three months of the year from April to July. Reached either by taking train to Mysore (40 hours from Bombay) and then changing to motor-car for five hours, or by taking train to Mettupalayam *Via* Madras and thence by hill railway of Ootacamund.

Ootacamund is a Sportsman's paradise where plenty of shooting is available. Trout fishing is a special attraction. It possesses one of the best holiday golf courses in East India and tournaments are held in May and September.

The principal hotels are the Savoy and Cecil.

PACHMARHI.

(3,500 ft.)—Situated on a plateau in the Mahadeo Hills of Satpura range of which the highest peak is Dhupgarh range, is the summer quarters of the Government of the Central Provinces. A delightful hot-weather health resort. Reached by G.I.P. railway to Pipariya Via Jubbulpore or Itarsi, and a two hours' motor journey. It has 18 links Golf course and numerous picnic points. The bazar of Pachmarhi is in the Cantonment area.

SIMLA.

The summer headquarters of the Government of the Punjab is situated on several small spurs of the lower Himalayas at a mean elevation of 7,100 feet above sea-level.

From the beginning of October to about the middle of December, Simla enjoys the best climate in the world and throughout the year it is very equable there being a variation of about 10 degrees between night and day temperatures. The mean rainfall approximates 64 inches. Mean maximum temperature 60 degrees, mean minimum 50 degrees. Kalka, which is 2,100 feet above sea-level, is the terminus for the Broad-gauge railway system and from thence onwards the metre-gauge takes its place, meandering to Simla through over 100 tunnels. For those who prefer a more luxurious mode of travel, rail motors are run by the railway and *en route* the scenery is superb with luxuriant foliage, chiefly of conifers, oak and rhododendron. At Kalka motor cars are available for those who would prefer to travel by road and the journey is completed within 3½ hours. For cheaper travel there is now a bus service to and from Simla.

There are several excellent hotels in Simla, The Cecil, Corstorphans, Clarkes, Grand and for orthodox Indians, Hindu and Muslim and Taj Hotels. In Mashobra, 7 miles out of Simla, there are The Gables and Wild Flower. Boarding houses are in the minority, the best known are Talbot House and Baynston. The Y.W.C.A. and the Y.M.C.A. hostles are open for the greater portion of the year. The United Service Club is also residential for Military Officers and Civil Servants.

The climate of Simla may be divided into four seasons of about three months each. The first quarter beginning with January, rough, snowy, stormy and raw. The second dry and sunny with gradually increasing dust and heat. The third rainy, damp and relaxing. The fourth bright, clear and bracing. In May and June the average maximum temperature is about 73 degrees. In January and February the average minimum temperature is about 36 degrees.

There is a very good road into the interior and hikers to Narkunda, Kotgarh and Rampur Bushahr are lodged in rest-houses that line the road. From Simla there are 2 routes to Mussoorie a distance of 145 miles and little difficulty is experienced for accommodation *en route*; permission to occupy Dak bungalows and Forest Rest Houses must be obtained from the officials concerned. A regular motor bus service now runs to Narkunda and Kotgarh and holiday makers leave at 9 a.m. and are back in Simla by evening or they can stay over-night in the Dak Bungalows that line the route.

There are also direct routes to Tibbet, Srinagar, (Kashmir) and Dalhousie, and motor vehicles are permitted to ply by the Municipality on a pass as far as Narkunda. The scenery *en route* is lovely.

Simla is well provided with a number of excellent Schools, Bishop Corton and Saint Edward's for the boys and Auckland House, Tara Hall, Jesus and Mary Convent (now about to be rebuilt after the recent conflagration which almost destroyed it) and Mayo School for the girls.

CLIMBING IN THE HIMALAYAS.

Owing to their immensity and the time and cost involved in undertaking expeditions into the Himalayas a great deal of mountaineering and exploration remains to be done in the world's highest mountain range. There are over fifty summits of 25,000 ft. and of these only two, Kamet (25,447 ft.) and Nanda Devi (25,660 ft.) have been scaled, whilst there are innumerable lesser summits of such formidable difficulty, owing to the comparatively recent geological formation of the range, that judged by modern mountaineering standards the majority are inaccessible. The highest peak is Mount Everest, which by latest measurements is 29,141 ft. Next come Kanchenjunga and K2, both about 28,150 ft., though which is the higher of the two is not certain.

Pioneer Climbers.—Mountaineering in the Himalayas began some eighty years ago when surveyors crossed high passes and scaled peaks in the course of their work. Among these pioneers must be mentioned the Schlagintweit brothers, who in 1855 reached a height of 22,329 ft. on the Eastern Ibi Gamin, one of the subsidiary peaks of Kamet, whilst I. S. Pocock of the Survey of India set up a plane table at 22,040 ft. in the same district. Another notable early explorer was the famous botanist Sir Joseph Hooker who, in 1849, explored the Sikkim valleys of Kanchenjunga and made attempts to climb Kangchenjau, 22,700 ft. and Pauhunri, 23,180 ft. Some remarkable explorations were also carried out by the Pandits of the Survey of India. Among these men was Babu Sarat Chandra Das who traversed the Jonsong La, 20,200 ft.

Later in the nineteenth century came Lord Conway who, in 1892, made explorations in the Karakoram Himalayas, particularly in the region of the Baltoro Glacier, the greatest of Himalayan glaciers, and climbed a peak of 23,000 ft. Sir Francis Younghusband also made explorations in the Karakorams and accomplished the first crossing of the Karakoram Pass. The Duke of the Abruzzi also made a number of expeditions into this range and reached a height of 25,000 ft. on the Bride Peak. Mountaineering developed rapidly in the "nineties", and a bold attempt was made by A. F. Mummery, Professor N. Collie and Brigadier-General the Hon. C. G. Bruce to climb Nanga Parbat. In a final attempt on the mountain Mummery and his two Gurkhas were lost. In 1899 D. W. Freshfield made the first circuit of Kanchenjunga and explored the Nepal side of the mountain.

A New Phase.—Meanwhile, thanks to Brigadier-General Bruce, Gurkhas, and later Sherpas and Bhotias were trained for mountaineering and, with the advent of first-class porterage, Himalayan mountaineering entered on a new phase. Dr. and Mrs. Bullock Workman made a number of expeditions into the Karakorams and W. W. Graham made a number of remarkable ascents, with Swiss guides, including an ascent of Kabru, 24,000 ft., which has been the subject of much controversy. Kabru was later attempted by two Norwegians, Messrs. Rubenstein and Monrad Aas, who got within a few feet of that top.

The present century opened with a number of remarkable ascents by Dr. A. M. Kellas, who died during the 1921 Everest expedition. He climbed several great peaks including Kangchenjau, Pauhunri and Chomiomo and made expeditions to the Central Himalayas where, with Colonel H. T. Morshead he reached in 1920 an altitude of 23,500 ft. on Kamet.

In 1907 Brigadier-General Bruce, Dr. T. G. Longstaff and A. L. Mumm explored the Garhwal, Himalayas and reconnoitred Kamet. After this Longstaff, with the Swiss guides Alexis and Henri Brocherel, ascended Trisul, 23,406 ft. which, until the Jonsong Peak, 24,344 ft., was climbed in 1930 remained the highest summit reached. In 1911 and 1912 attempts were made to climb Kamet by C. F. Meade and his Swiss guides and a height of 23,500 ft. was gained. Captain Morris Slingby also attempted Kamet at this time.

Attempts on Kanchenjunga.—The first attempt on Kanchenjunga was made in 1905 but ended in disaster, Lieut. Pache and three porters being killed by an avalanche. The second attempt in 1929 was made by a solitary American, E. F. Farmer, who lost his life. In the same year a determined attempt was made by a party of Bavarian Mountaineers led by Paul Bauer. A height of over 24,000 ft. was reached on the north-east spur before bad weather forced the party to retreat.

In 1930 a fourth attempt was made by an International expedition led by Professor G. Dyhrenfurth. The party attempted the mountain from the Nepal side, but were repulsed by an ice avalanche which killed one of the porters. Subsequently, they ascended a number of peaks including the Ramthang Peak, 23,200 ft. and the Jonsong Peak 24,344 ft.

The fifth attempt in 1931 was made by Bauer and his party, but failed at a slightly greater elevation than was attained in 1929. One of the party H. Schaller and a porter were killed by a fall during the expedition.

In the summer of 1931 a party of young British climbers led by Mr. F. S. Smythe succeeded in reaching the summit of **Mount Kamet** (25,447 ft.), the first peak over 25,000 ft. to be climbed.

Mount Everest.—There have been six Expeditions to Mount Everest of which those in 1921 and 1935 were reconnaissances and those in 1922, 1924, 1933, 1936 and 1938 attempts to reach the summit.

The preliminary expedition for the reconnaissance of the approaches to Mt. Everest carried out its work in the most complete manner under the leadership of Lt.-Col. C. K. Howard-Bury. The approaches to Mt. Everest on all its northern faces were thoroughly examined, and relations were established with the local authorities. On the information and experience of the reconnaissance expedition the second expedition to Everest was organised and set off the following year under the leadership of Brig.-Gen. the Hon. C. G. Bruce. Capt. G. I. Finch and Capt. J. G.

Bruce succeeded with the help of oxygen in reaching the height of 27,300 ft. During this expedition seven men were killed when an avalanche swept them over an ice cliff some 60 feet high.

The 1924 expedition was again commanded by Brig.-Gen. Bruce. But owing to his ill health Lt.-Colonel E. F. Norton took on the command. Lt.-Col. E. F. Norton and Dr. T. H. Somervell reached a height of 28,100 feet. Then a final attempt was made by G. L. Mallory and A. C. Irvine. They were assisted by a supporting party consisting of N. E. Odel and J. de V. Hazard. On June 6th they left the 25,000 feet camp with three porters who carried loads for them up to 26,800 ft. On June 8th they left camp for their attempt and were never seen again. On June 10th for the third time Odell climbed up to the 26,800 feet camp but could find no sign of Mallory and Irvine, and communicating with Norton evacuated the mountain.

The expedition of 1933 followed a successful effort by Lt.-Col. J. L. R. Weir, Political Officer in Sikkim, to obtain the permission of the Tibetan Government for a further attempt to climb the mountain. An **Everest Committee** was formed under the aegis of the Royal Geographical Society and the Alpine Club, and Mr. Hugh Ruttledge, formerly of the I.C.S., accepted its invitation to take charge of an expedition. Included in it as members were Mr. F.S. Smythe, leader of the successful Kamet Expedition of 1931, and Capt. E. St. J. Birnie, E. E. Shipton and Dr. C. R. Greene who climbed with Mr. Smythe in 1931. The Expedition reached Calcutta in February and forthwith proceeded to its main task.

The 1933 expedition established its base in the Rongbuk Valley on April 17th and on April 21st. Camp I was established. Thenceforward the expedition was dogged by exceptionally bad pre-monsoon weather which greatly hindered the establishment of camps and made the ascent to the North Col. 23,000 ft. prolonged and arduous work. Camp IV, 22,800 ft. was not established until the middle of May after a 40 feet ice wall on the North Col. slopes had been climbed. The expedition was equipped with wireless which enabled weather reports to be received from the meteorological authorities at Alipore. One installation was at Darjeeling, one at the base camp and a third at Camp III, 21,000 ft. Camp III was linked to the North Col. by field telephone so that messages could be received up to 23,000 ft. from the plains of India in a short space of time.

Owing to a series of blizzards and high winds Camp V was not established until May 22nd. But it was pitched at 25,500 ft. several hundred feet higher than previously. The party was then cut off for three days by a furious blizzard and eventually had to retreat to Camp IV. The Camp was re-established on May 28th and on May 29th. Wyn Harris, L. Wager and J. L. Longland continued the ascent and finally pitched Camp VI at 27,400 ft., 600 ft. higher than in 1924, after a magnificent effort on the part of the porters. Longland then brought the porters down but had a terrible time in a blizzard and only by exercising great mountaineering skill steered them down to Camp V. The following morning Wyn Harris and Wager made a reconnaissance of the route to the summit and failing to discover a route along the crest of the north-east ridge finally followed the same route as Norton in 1924. They were stopped by dangerous conditions at 28,100 ft. and returned to Camp VI where they met Shipton and Smythe who had come up from Camp V, after which they descended to Camp V. The following morning Shipton and Smythe were unable to leave Camp VI owing to a high wind but on June 1st they made their attempt on the summit.

An hour and a half after leaving the Camp Shipton had to return owing to some internal trouble. Smythe carried on alone and reached approximately the same point as Wyn Harris and Wager before he was forced to retreat owing to the deep powdery snow resting on the steep slabs. Shipton descended to Camp V the same day in very bad weather and Smythe spent a third night at Camp VI descending to Camp IV next day in a blizzard. Owing to frostbites, strained hearts, and high altitude deterioration the party had to retire to the base camp. A week later they returned to Camp III to make another attempt. Owing, however, to the breaking of the monsoon this had to be abandoned and the expedition returned to Darjeeling.

An extraordinary attempt to climb Everest was made in 1934 by Maurice Wilson, a young airman. Having penetrated Tibet in disguise he marched to Everest and with a few porters went on in reaching 21,000 feet. He then succeeded alone and nothing more was heard of him, until his body was discovered near the site of Camp III, 21,000 feet, by Mr. E. E. Shipton's party in 1935.

Early in 1935 the Tibetan Government granted permission for a further attempt to take place from June 1935 to June 1936 inclusive.

As there was no time to organise an attempt on the summit it was decided to send out a small party under the leadership of Mr. E. E. Shipton. This had as its objects: Collection of data as to monsoon snow and weather conditions; examination of alternative routes from the west, the trying out of new men for the summit attempt; physiological observations; a stereophotogrammetric survey; examination of ice formations on the North Col.

This expedition proved that Everest cannot be ascended during the monsoon and that the only hope of an ascent is during the period immediately before the monsoon.

Conditions during the monsoon are extremely dangerous and the party had a narrow escape from an enormous avalanche that fell from the slopes of the North Col.

During the course of this reconnaissance two dozen peaks over 20,000 feet high were ascended.

The 1936 expedition was led by Mr. Hugh Ruttledge and included three of the 1933 climbers Messrs. Shipton, Smythe and Wyn Harris, and one of the 1933 Signals Officers Lieut. Smith Windham. It encountered exceptionally bad

weather and unusual conditions. Before the monsoon, snowstorms rendered the mountain unclimbable and the usual pre-monsoon north-west wind was lacking to clear the snow away. However, Camp IV on the North Col. was established to schedule and the party were in position to attack the summit when the weather broke and two feet of snow forced them to retreat down the dangerous slopes of the North Col. To cap their discomfiture the monsoon arrived on the exceptionally early date of May 24th. Two attempts were made to re-open the route to the North Col. but on both occasions the party were in great danger and the attempt had to be abandoned when Shipton and Wyn Harris were carried down by an avalanche and nearly lost their lives. Subsequently reconnaissance parties ascended the main Rongbuk glacier and examined the west side of the North Col. which, in spite of Mallory's unfavourable verdict, was found to be not only practicable but less dangerous in monsoon conditions than the east side.

The 1938 expedition consisted of seven climbers, H. W. Tilman, E. E. Shipton, F. S. Smythe, N. E. Odell, Dr. C. B. M. Warren, P. Lloyd and Capt. P. R. Oliver and was led by Mr. Tilman. It was considerably smaller than previous expeditions owing to economic reasons and because experience has shown that the small light expedition has as good and perhaps better chance of achieving its object than a large cumbersome expedition rendered comparatively immobile by its transport and tied down to a fixed plan. Though the expedition failed to reach the summit of Mount Everest it fully justified these beliefs and cost only £2,500 as against the £10,000 or more of previous Everest expeditions.

The expedition reached Rongbuk on April 6th and established Camp 3 on April 26th. Wind and cold made further advance impossible and the party descended to the Kharta valley for a rest and to recuperate from influenza, chills and sore throats. They returned in the middle of May during the commencement of the monsoon which broke on the unprecedented date of May 5th, one month to six weeks earlier than usual. The route up the North Col. was forced in dangerous snow conditions and the party had a narrow escape from an avalanche. Camp 4 was established on May 24th but snowstorms drove the party down. It was then decided to regain the North Col. from the west via the Main Rongbuk Glacier and Camp 4 was re-established after a difficult ice climb on June 5th. On June 8th Camp 6 was established by Shipton and Smythe with seven porters and the following day an attempt was made to reach the summit. Conditions, however, proved impossible owing to deep monsoon snow, and the party was forced t oretreat after reaching a height of 27,300 ft. A further attempt by Tilman and Lloyd on June 11th met with no more success and the expedition had to be abandoned.

Aerial Expedition.—An interesting side to the exploration of Everest was an aerial expedition undertaken in 1933 for the purpose of photographing the mountain from the air. This venture was financed by Lady Houston. Major L. V. S. Blacker, formerly of the Guides, was its leader and in charge of its survey work, Lord Clydesdale chief pilot, Flt. Lt. A. McIntyre second pilot and Major P. T. Etherton, its London manager. Two specially equipped aeroplanes, adaptations of the well-known Wapiti, were provided. A special point in their equipment was the provision of compressed oxygen for supply through gas masks to the aviators at high altitudes. The expedition was not permitted to fly across the Tibetan frontier, so as to circle Mt. Everest, but both machines successfully flew over the peak and several good photographs were taken of it. By permission of the Nepal Government a line of flight from Purnea, the base of the expedition, across Nepal territory to Mt. Everest, was taken and along this good survey photographs as the somewhat poor visibility at the time of the flight, in April permitted.

An interesting mountainflight of which details were published in 1933 was one from Risalpur to Gilgit and back, undertaken by the R. A. F. at Risalpur in the course of its routine duties in October, 1932. The expedition was commanded by F. Lt. Isaac and was made by five of the machines ordinarily in use by the Force. The distance from Risalpur by way of the Indus Valley and past Nanga Parbat to Gilgit is 286 miles. It was covered in 2 hrs. 20 mins. on the outward flight and in 2 hrs. 5 mins. on the return journey. From Gilgit the machines further proceeded upon flights over the Hunza, Nagar and Rakjot areas. Brilliant photographs of Nanga Parbat and Rakaposhi, as well as of other places of importance or interest, were taken. Such flights are now frequently made by the R.A.F.

The year 1932 saw a well organised expedition to **Mount Nanga Parbat.** It was conducted by Dr. Merkl, of Munich, and included Lt. R. N. Frier, of the Gilgit Scouts, who acted as transport officer, an American Mr. Rand Herron and Miss E. Knowlton, of Boston, U.S.A. Several determined attempts to reach the summit of the mountain in August were brought to an end by the break-up of the weather before they attained success.

The Disaster of 1934.—In 1934 Herr Merk returned to the attack with an even stronger party, which included a number of well-known German and Austrian mountaineers and Captains Frier and Sangster of the Indian Army as transport officers. Fatality early overtook the expedition, Herr Drexel dying of pneumonia. Owing to various delays, Camp IV was not established until the end of June. The party then proceeded to rush to the peak leaving only skeleton camps behind. Finally, after a height of 25,600 feet had been reached, and Camp VIII established at 24,800 feet, a terrible blizzard broke. The party retreated, but owing to the storm and ill-equipped camps retreat became a route during which no fewer than nine lives were lost, Herren Merkl, Welzenbach and Wieland and six Darjeeling porters—men who had accompanied the 1933 Everest Expedition. Of the Europeans only the two Austrians Herren Schneider and Aschenbrenner escaped whilst of the surviving porters, all of whom were frostbitten, one or two spent a week without food or shelter.

In May 1937, another attempt was made to climb **Nanga Parbat** by a German expedition, headed by Dr. Wien. News reached Simla on June 20 that disaster had overtaken the expedition and subsequently it was learned that the entire party of climbers with the exception of one survivor, Dr. Luft, had perished. Eight of the nine members of the expedition were killed along with nine Sherpa porters. Mountaineering experts are of the opinion that the season was not very propitious for the ascent of the peak, which is considered to be more accessible in the autumn.

A further German attempt to climb Nanga Parbat was made in 1938 under the leadership of Dr. Paul Bauer. During the second half of July the party succeeding in reaching a height of over 23,000 ft. but were forced to retreat by bad weather. During the climb the bodies of Herr Willy Merkl and the porter Gay Lay, who perished in 1934 were discovered.

In 1939 another German expedition led by Herr Peter Aufschnaiter explored the Diamirai flank of Nanga Parbat.

Another expedition to the Karakorams took place in 1934 under the leadership of Dr. G. Dyhrenfurth. All four peaks of "Queen Mary" were climbed. The highest of these has been triangulated as 24,350 feet, but the party, state it to be more than 1,000 feet higher.

In 1934 Messrs. E. E. Shipton and H. W. Tilman, by a magnificent piece of exploration and mountaineering, succeeded in penetrating the hitherto impracticable Rishi Ganga to the glacier basin of **Nanda Devi**, thereby solving a problem that had exercised the minds of Himalayan mountaineers for many years and completing the work of pioneers such as Dr. T. G. Longstaff and Mr. Hugh Ruttledge. Messrs. Shipton and Tilman also crossed from Badrinath to Gangotri **via the Satopanth Pass** and explored the head of the Gangotri glacier. Profiting by the discovery of the route to the Nanda Devi basin an Anglo-American party, the leader of which was Mr. H. W. Tilman, successfully scaled Nanda Devi **via** its south-west ridge, Messrs. H. W. Tilman and N. E. Odell being the climbers to reach the summit. This expedition was remarkable in that owing to the sickness of the porters the climbers had to carry their own camps up the mountain. This is the finest and most difficult peak yet climbed in the Himalayas.

In **1939 the first Polish expedition** to visit the Himalayas succeeded in making the ascent of the East Peak of Nanda Devi. Unfortunately an accident led to the death of M. M. A. Karpinski and S. Bernadzikiewicz on Trisul above the Milam Glacier.

Lt.-Col. C. F. Stoehr, R.E., and Lt. D. M. Burn, R.E., lost their lives on 12th August 1932, while climbing on Panjtarni, near Pahlgam in Kashmir.

In 1935 an attempt to scale Peak 3,625,400 feet, in the western Karakorams, was made by Lieut. J. Waller, Lieut. J. Hunt, Dr. J. S. Carslaw and W. R. Brotherhood, R.A.F. A series of blizzards were experienced but the party reached a height estimated as 24,500 feet. There is no great difficulty between this point and the summit.

In the Autumn of 1935 the summit of Kabru was reached by Mr. C. R. Cooke who was accompanied to the foot of the final rocks by Mr. G. Schoberth who was forced to give up owing to a high altitude, cough and the risk of frostbite. This ascent was made on November 18th, an unusually late date and is of great interest as proving that high Himalayan peaks can be climbed in early winter at least.

The 1936 French expedition to the Karakorams, like the Everest expedition, encountered very bad weather and accomplished little.

After Nanda Devi the most remarkable ascent of 1936 was that of Siniolchu, a peak once designated as the "embodiment of inaccessibility", in the Kanchenjunga range. This was made by a small German party under the leadership of Herr Paul Bauer. Siniolchu is one of the most beautiful peaks in the Himalayas.

In 1939, a party of Munich mountaineers, consisting of Herren Grob, Paidar and Schmaderer, made the first ascent of the Tent Peak in the Kangchenjunga range and attempted the Twins Peak but were defeated by bad weather.

Other ascents in Sikkim were made by Mr. Marco Pallis's party who attempted Simvu unsuccessfully and by Mr. C. R. Cooke and Mr. F. Spencer Chapman who ascended several peaks of over 20,000 feet including the Fluted Peak.

During the summer of 1937 a number of peaks were climbed, the most notable being Chomolhari 23,997 ft. by Mr. F. Spencer Chapman with one porter, and the Mana Peak 23,860 ft. by Captain P. R. Oliver and Mr. E. S. Smythe. The latter completing the ascent alone as Capt. Oliver was insufficiently acclimatised. Three other peaks of 21,400 ft., 21,500 ft. and 22,481 ft. were also climbed by Messrs. Oliver and Smythe and attempts made on Nilkanta and Dunagiri which were frustrated by bad weather. They also explored a remarkable plateau above the Banke Glacier, discovered in May 1937 by Lieut. R. A. Gardiner of the Survey of India. In addition, Mr. Smythe with three Tibetan porters climbed seven peaks of the Zaskar Range among them the very difficult peak of Nilgiri Parbat, 21,264 ft. During this expedition Mr. Smythe came upon some remarkable tracks in the snow which the Tibetan porters believed were made by a Mirka or Abominable Snow Man. These tracks were afterwards identified as bear tracks by the Natural History authorities in London. It is believed that there is now enough evidence to explain this strange legend of the Himalayas.

Garhwal was visited in 1939 by a Swiss expedition led by M. Andre Roch and two fine peaks were scaled, Dunagiri and the Wedge Peak.

In 1938 Mr. C. S. Houston led an expedition to the Karakoram during the course of which a bold and determined attempt was made to climb K2, 28,150 ft. After failure to obtain a footing on the N. W. ridge, the party, which included several veteran Sherpa porters, ascended the N. E. ridge to a height of 26,000 ft.

A further attempt on K2 was made by an American party in 1939 but ended in disaster, Mr. Dudley Wolfe, and three Sherpa porters losing their lives in stormy weather high up the mountain.

Another expedition to the Karakorams was that undertaken by Capt. J. B. Harrison, Lieut. J. O. M. Roberts, Mr. R. A. Hodgkin, Dr. T. Graham Brown and Lieut. J. Waller together with Dr. G. A. J. Teasdale and Dr. Elizabeth Teasdale. The principal objective was Masherbrum, 25,660 ft. After establishing Camp 7 at 24,600 ft. Harrison and Hodgkin reached a height of about 25,000 ft. before being forced to retreat by bad weather. In descending to Camp 6 they were overtaken by a blizzard and forced to spend a night in the open as the result of which they were seriously frostbitten. The devotion of the Sherpa porters prevented a more serious disaster.

Further exploration of the Badrinath, Kedarnath ranges at the sources of the Ganges as well as various ascents was made by a German expedition under the leadership of Dr. R. Schwarzgruber in the autumn of 1938.

The Survey of India are now very active and much work has been accomplished during the re-survey of Garhwal and Kumaon under the direction of Major Gordon Osmaston, whilst several thousand square miles of country have been mapped by Messrs. Shipton and Tilman during their expeditions to the Shaksgam in 1937 by Mr. Shipton during his expedition to the Karakoram in 1939.

The Himalayan Club was founded on 17th February 1928, at New Delhi with the object of encouraging and assisting Himalayan travel and exploration, and extending knowledge of the Himalayas through science, art, literature and sport. The initiation of this Club was due to the late Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Secretary, Commerce Department of the Government of India, and to Major Kenneth Mason, M.C., R.E., Assistant Surveyor-General.

Freemasonry in India.

In 1728 a dispensation was granted by the Grand Lodge of England to Geo. Pomfret, authorising him to "open a new Lodge in Bengal." Of his personage nothing further is known but under Capt. Farwinter, who in the following year succeeded him as Provincial Grand Master of India, a Lodge was established in 1730, which in the Engraved Lists is distinguished by the arms of the East India Company, and is described as "No. 72 at Bengal in the East Indies." The next Provincial Grand Masters were James Dawson and Zech. Gee, who held office in 1740; after whom came the Hon. Roger Drake, appointed 10th April 1755. The last named was Governor of Calcutta at the time of the attack made on the settlement by Surajah Dowlah in 1756. Drake missed the horrors of the Black Hole by escaping and was accused of deserting his post, but, though present at the retaking of Calcutta by Admiral Watson and Clive, it is improbable that he resumed the duties of his masonic office after the calamity that befell the settlement.

The minutes of the Grand Lodge inform us that William Mackett, Provincial Grand Master of Calcutta, was present at the meeting of that body, November 17, 1760, and we learn on the same authority that at the request of the "Lodges in the East Indies" Cullin Smith was appointed P. G. M. in 1762. At this period it was the custom in Bengal "to elect the Provincial Grand Master annually by the majority of the votes of the members present, from amongst those who passed through the different offices of the (Prov.) Grand Lodge and who had served as Dep. Prov. Grand Master." This annual election as soon as notified to the Grand Lodge of England was confirmed by the Grand Master without its being thought an infringement of his prerogative. In accordance with this practice, Samuel Middleton was elected (P. G. M. circa) in 1767; but in passing it may be briefly observed that a few years previously a kind of roving commission was granted by Earl Ferrars in 1762-64 to John Bluvitt, Commander of the "Admiral Watson," Indiaman "for East India where no other Provincial Lodge is to be found." Middleton's election was confirmed October 31st, 1768, and, as the dispensation forwarded by the Grand Secretary was looked upon as abrogating the practice of annual elections, he accordingly held the office of D. G. M. Unfortunately the records of the P. G. L. date back only to 1774, and thus much valuable information is lost to us. This Grand Lodge continued working until 1792 when it ceased to meet. It seems that the officers were selected from only two Lodges much to the dissatisfaction of the other Lodges, and resulted in most of the dissatisfied bodies seceding and attaching themselves to the Athol or Ancient Grand Lodge. In 1813 at the Union both the Ancients and Moderns in Calcutta combined and gave their allegiance to the **United Grand Lodge of England** and have since been working peaceably under the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal which was revived in that year and in 1840 created a **District Grand Lodge.**

Madras.—The earliest Lodge in Southern India (No. 222) was established in Madras in 1752. Three others were also established about 1766. In 1767 Capt. Edmund Pascal was appointed P. G. M. for Madras and its Dependencies and in the following year another Lodge was established at Fort St. George. In 1768 the Athol (or Ancients) invaded this District and in 1781 established a Provincial Grand Lodge and both these Provincial Grand Bodies continued working peaceably side by side until the Union. Indeed, though not generally known, these two Grand Bodies made an attempt at coalition long before any such movement was made by their parent bodies, the Grand Lodge of England, and the Ancient Grand Lodge, and Maiden in his History of Freemasonry in Madras states that in a great measure they succeeded. At the Union in 1813 all the bodies in Madras gave their allegiance to the United Grand Lodge. One event worthy of note was the initiation in 1774 at Trichinopoly of the eldest son of the Nawab of Arcot, Umdat-ul-Umra, who in his reply to the congratulations of the Grand Lodge of England stated "he considered the title of English Mason as one of the most honourable that he possessed." This document is now stored in the archives of the United Grand Lodge.

Bombay.—Two Lodges were established in this Presidency during the 18th century, Nos. 234 at Bombay in 1758 and 569 in Surat in 1798 both of which were carried on the lists until the Union when they disappeared. A Provincial Grand Master, James Todd, was appointed but there is no record that he exercised his functions and his name drops out of the Freemasons' Calendar in 1799. In 1801 an Athol Warrant was granted (No. 822) to the 78th foot which was engaged in the Maratha War under Sir Arthur Wellesley. In 1818 Lord Moira was asked to constitute a Lodge to be known by the name of St. Andrew by eight Masons residing there and also to grant a dispensation for holding a Provincial Grand Lodge for the purpose of making the Hon. Mountstuart a Mason, he having expressed a wish to that effect. The Petitioners further requested "that his name might be inserted in the body of the warrant, authorising them to instal him after being duly passed and raised a Deputy Grand Master of the Deccan." Of the reply to this application no copy has been preserved. Lodge Benevolence was established in Bombay in 1822.

In 1823 a Military Lodge "Orion-in-the-West" was formed in the Bombay Artillery and installed at Poona as No. 15 of the Coast of Coromandel. It seems from Lane's records that in 1830 it was discovered that this Lodge was not on the records of the United Grand Lodge of England. A Warrant was subsequently issued bearing date 19th July 1833. According to the early proceedings of this Lodge, members were examined in the Third Degree and passed to the chair in the Fourth Degree for which a fee of three gold mohurs was charged. In the following year a second Lodge was established at Poona by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal which, however, left no

trace of its existence. In 1825 the civilian element of "Orion" seceded and formed the "Lodge of Hope" also at Poona No. 802.

Here "Orion" unrecognized at home, aided in the secession of some of its members, who obtained a warrant, on the recommendation of the Parent Lodge from the Grand Lodge of England. Two years later it was discovered that no notification of the existence of "Orion-in-the-West" had reached England, nor had any fees been received, although these including quarterages had been paid into the Provincial Grand Lodge, Coast of Coromandel, it was further ascertained that in granting a warrant for a Bombay Lodge the Provincial Grand Master of Coromandel had exceeded his powers. Ultimately a new warrant No. 598 was granted as already stated in 1833. Lodge "Perseverance" was started in Bombay No. 818 in 1828. Up to this time the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England in India had not been invaded; but in 1836 Dr. James Burnes was appointed by the Grand Lodge of **Scotland** P.G.M. of Western India and its Dependencies. No Provincial Grand Lodge however was formed until 1st January 1838. A second Scottish Province of Eastern India was started which on the retirement of the Marquis of Tweedale was absorbed within the jurisdiction of Dr. Burnes, who in 1846 became Provincial Grand Master for all India (including Aden) but with the proviso, that this appointment was not to act in restraint of any future sub-division of the Presidencies. Burnes may be best described as being in 1836 in ecclesiastical phrase as a Provincial Grand Master "in partibus infidelium" for whatever Lodges then existed throughout the length and breadth of India were strangers to Scottish Masonry. But the times were propitious. There was no English Provincial Grand Lodge in Bombay and the Chevalier Burnes, whom nature had endowed with all the qualities requisite for Masonic Administration, soon got to work and presented such attractions to **Scottish Freemasonry** that the strange sight was witnessed of English Masons deserting their mother Lodges, to such an extent that these fell into abeyance, in order to give support to Lodges newly constituted under the Grand Lodge of Scotland. In one case, indeed, a Lodge "Perseverance" under England went over bodily to Scotland, with its name, jewels furniture, and belongings, and the charge was accepted by Scotland. This Lodge still exists in Bombay and now bears No. 338 on the Register of Scotland. From this period, therefore, Scottish Masonry flourished, and English Masonry declined until the year 1848 when a Lodge St. George No. 549 on the Rolls of the Grand Lodge of England was again formed at Bombay, and for some years was the solitary representative of English Masonry in the Province. In 1844 Burnes established a Lodge "Rising Star of Western India," at Bombay for the **admission of Indian gentlemen** the result of which is seen at the present day. Thus the seed planted at Trichinopoly in 1774 by the initiation of Umdat-ul-Umra has borne fruit resulting in the initiation of thousands of Indian gentlemen of all castes and creeds, and which has gone far to establishing that mutual trust between West and East a distinguishing, characteristic or Speculative Freemasonry. A Provincial Grand Lodge was re-established in Bombay in 1860, and converted into a District Grant Lodge in 1861.

The Grand Lodge of England.—All three Constitutions of the United Kingdom, the United Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Lodge of Ireland and the Grand Lodge of Scotland hold jurisdiction in India. By far the largest is the first, the next largest is the third and the number of Lodges under Ireland is as yet small. The Grand Lodge of England divides its rule under Five District Grand Masters independent of each other and directly subordinate to the Grand Master of England by whom they are appointed.

Bengal.

75 Lodges. Rt. Wor. Bro. A. Barr Pollock, P.G.D., District Grand Master. Dy. D.G.M. S. K. Ghosh, P.A. G.D.C. Asst. D.G.Ms Brigadier H. Williams. P.Dy. G. Swd. B. and J. E. Hudson.

Madras.

36 Lodges. Dist. G. M., Rt. Wor. Bro. Sir George Bosq, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.A., Dy. D.G.M. Wor. Bro. T. V. Muthukrishna Iyer, P.G.D.

Punjab.

34 Lodges. Rt. Wor. Bro. Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of Lahore, C.I.E., O.B.E., V.D., M.A., District Grand Master; Wor. Bro. Lt.-Col. F. R. Gifford, O.B.E., Deputy Dis. Grand Master; G. Reeves-Brown, District Grand Secretary.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1946-47.

Bt. Wor. Bro.	Sohrab R. Davar, P.A.G.R.	.. ..	Dist. Grand Master.
,, ,,	J. S. Tilley, O.B.E., J.P., P.A.G.D. of C.	.. .. ..	D.D.G.M.
,, ,,	W. M. Martin, O.B.E., J.P.	.. ..	Asst. D.G.M.
,, ,,	J. Humphrey, C.B.E.	.. ..	Asst. D.G.M.
,, ,,	T. R. S. Kynnersley	.. ..	D.S.G.W.
,, ,,	The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. B. Blagden	.. .. ..	D.J.G.W.
,, ,,	Rev. A. Bolton	.. ..	D.G. Chap.
,, ,,	K. S. Sethna	.. ..	D.G. Chap.
,, ,,	N. R. Paymaster	.. ..	D.G. Treasurer.
,, ,,	V. G. Mulgaoker	.. ..	D.G. Reg.
,, ,,	R. J. Harris	.. ..	P.B. of G.P.
,, ,,	Khan Bahadur K. C. Banaji	.. ..	B.G. Secy.
,, ,,	M. Graham Brash	.. ..	D.G.D. of C.
,, ,,	G. L. Rhodes	.. ..	D.S.G.D.
,, ,,	H. J. W. Miller	.. ..	D.S.G.D.
,, ,,	D. C. Sutaria	.. ..	D.S.G.D.
,, ,,	J. W. Woods	.. ..	D.J.G.D.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1946-47—*contd.*

Rt. Wor. Bro.	D. R. Davar	D.J.G.D.
,, ,,	A. I. Lalljee, O.B.E.	D.J.G.D.
,, ,,	M. D. Bharucha	D.G. Swd.Br.
,, ,,	K. C. Thakore	D.G.D.D. of C.
,, ,,	A. Hague	G.D. Supdt. of Works.
,, ,,	V. K. Sundaram	D.G.D. of C.
,, ,,	S. K. Irani	D.A.G.D. of C.
,, ,,	Dr. R. H. Desai	D.A.G.D. of C.
,, ,,	Dr. D. M. Batliwala	D.A.G.D. of C.
,, ,,	Dr. N. B. Bapat	D.G. St.Br.
,, ,,	R. N. Mehray	D.G. St.Br.
,, ,,	W. B. Pilkington	D.G. Org.
,, ,,	F. R. Surti	D. Asst. G. Secy.
,, ,,	R. C. Divan	D.G. Pur.
,, ,,	Dr. H. D. Khote	D.A.G. Pur.
,, ,,	Dr. P. N. Daroowalla	D.G. Stewd.
,, ,,	K. D. Sahukar	do.
,, ,,	S. R. Kuja	do.
,, ,,	P. H. I. Fox	do.
,, ,,	Dr. D. N. Hanumantrao	do.
,, ,,	Dr. S. H. Adenwalla	do.
,, ,,	D. N. Pavri	D.G. Tyler

LIST OF LODGES WORKING UNDER THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF BOMBAY.

		Number.	Place.
1.	Orion in the West	415	Poona.
2.	St. George	549	Bombay.
3.	Concord	757	Bombay.
4.	Union	767	Karachi.
5.	Industry	873	Hyderabad, Sind.
6.	Truth	944	Bombay.
7.	Alexandra	1065	Jubbulpore.
8.	Emulation	1100	Bombay.
9.	Corinth	1122	Nagpur.
10.	Eastern Star	1189	Bombay.
11.	Friendship & Harmony	1270	Igatpuri.
12.	Cyrus	1359	Bombay.
13.	Sukkur	1508	Sukkur.
14.	Berar	1649	Amraoti.
15.	Aryan	1709	Bombay.
16.	Excelsior in Khandesh	1738	Bhusawal.
17.	Hiram of Past Masters	1784	Bombay.
18.	Malwa	1904	Mhow.
19.	Justice	2145	Abu Road.
20.	Tyrrell Leith	2162	Baroda.
21.	Friendship	2307	Ajmer.
22.	Royal Connaught	2377	Ahmednagar.
23.	Faith	2438	Keamari.
24.	Dharwar	2527	Dharwar.
25.	Khan Bahadur B. Rajkotwala	2531	Keamari.
26.	St. Andrew	500	Kamptee.
27.	Kathiawar	2787	Rajkot.
28.	Rajputana	2800	Mount Abu.
29.	Research	3184	Bombay.
30.	Light of the Craft	3265	Jubbulpore.
31.	Sir Lawrence Jenkins	3275	Bombay.
32.	Burnett	3284	Poona.
33.	Unique in the East	3338	Kirkee.
34.	Bhore Ghaut	3465	Bombay.
35.	Central India	3467	Indore.
36.	Chhatisgarh	3507	Raipur.
37.	Army & Navy	3651	Bombay.
38.	Deolali	3710	Deolali.
39.	Heart of India	3760	Bilaspur.
40.	Gymkhana	3796	Bombay.
41.	Haig-Brown	3829	Bombay.
42.	Universal Brotherhood	3835	Bombay.
43.	Light in Arabia	3870	Aden.

LIST OF LODGES WORKING UNDER THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF BOMBAY—*contd.*

		Number.	Place.
44.	Knight	3918	Deolali.
45.	Scinde	4284	Karachi.
46.	Indus	4325	Karachi.
47.	Leslie Wilson	4880	Poona.
48.	Cornwallis	5062	Bombay.
49.	Dawn of Peace	5260	Lonavla.
50.	Justice and Peace	5442	Bombay.
51.	Reginald Spence	5514	Bombay.
52.	Vishvanath	5716	Bombay.
53.	Morning Star	5831	Bombay.
54.	Bromham	6175	Bombay.
55.	Katni	6189	Katni.

Officers of the District Grand Lodge of Bengal for the year 1946.

District Grand Master, Rt. Wor. Bro. A. Barr-Pollock, P.G.D.

Deputy District Grand Master, Wor. Bro. S. K. Ghosh, P.A.G. D.C.

Assistant ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Brigadier H. Williams, P. Dy. G. Swd. B.

,, ,, ,, ,, ,, J. E. Hudson.

		Lodge No.
District Senior Grand Warden	W. Br. S. L. Boothroyd	229
District Junior Grand Warden	,, N. C. Das	3289
District Grand Chaplain	,, M. Rev. G. C. Hubback, P.G. Chaplain	1865
District Grand Chaplain	,, Rev. Canon J. R. Robson, P.D.G.W.	1865
District Grand Treasurer	,, E. T. Cordwell (Elected), P.D.G.W.	229
District Grand Registrar	,, Mr. Just. A. L. Blank, I.C.S.	3102
President of the Board	,, L. R. Lawrie, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.	3102
District Grand Secretary	,, Guy D. Robinson, P.A.G.D.C., P.D.G.W.	486
District Grand Director of Ceremonies	,, H. Evans, P.D.G.W.	1330
District Senior Grand Deacon	,, J. R. H. Bartlett	229
District Senior Grand Deacon	,, R. W. Wilson	3130
District Senior Grand Deacon	,, R. D. Ricketts	3618
District Senior Grand Deacon	,, Tom King	232
District Junior Grand Deacon	,, N. K. Todd	2507
District Junior Grand Deacon	,, G. G. Bartlett	391
District Junior Grand Deacon	,, R. D. R. Varma	836
District Junior Grand Deacon	,, B. D. Ichaporia	6032
District Grand Sword Bearer	,, Major C. A. Leavy Burton	3009
Deputy District Grand Dir. of Ceremonies	,, Major N. Laharry	3379
District Grand Supdt. of Works	,, A. J. Platel	486
Asst. District Grand Dir. of Ceremonies	,, J. S. Kennedy	4444
Asst. District Grand Dir. of Ceremonies	,, H. R. Sausman	3335
Asst. District Grand Dir. of Ceremonies	,, M. Mukerjee	3380
Asst. District Grand Dir. of Ceremonies	,, C. S. Whitfield	4229
Asst. District Grand Dir. of Ceremonies	,, Lt.-Col. F. W. Grant	438
Asst. District Grand Dir. of Ceremonies	,, J. B. Delbridge	3419
Deputy District Grand Sword Bearer	,, E. C. Barrett	1865
District Grand Standard Bearer	,, Major J. C. G. Baillie	3312
District Grand Standard Bearer	,, Lt.-Col. G. E. Stephenson	1936
District Asst. Grand Standard Bearer	,, Manekshaw N. Gandhi	639
District Grand Organist	,, D. A. Rundlett	2037
Asst. District Grand Secretary	,, S. K. Basu	392
District Grand Pursuivant	,, C. M. Shahani	3331
Asst. District Grand Pursuivant	,, R. W. Lucas	3865
District Grand Tyler	,, C. A. Ward, P.D.G.D.	2439
District Grand Steward (Chairman)	,, D. B. Marsland	109
District Grand Steward	,, E. P. Bharucha	1746
District Grand Steward	,, P. N. Guha	4594
District Grand Steward	,, F. R. Limbrey	218
District Grand Steward	,, S. S. Imam	1210
District Grand Steward	,, J. E. Hopkins	1936

The Grand Lodge of Scotland exercises its rule through a Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, who is nominated by the Lodges under the jurisdiction subject to confirmation by the Grand Lodge of Scotland. M. W. Bro. Sir Ivon Taunton, Kt., C.I.E., J.P., I.C.S., Grand Master, controls 75 Lodges. Under him the several districts are supervised by the following Grand Superintendents:—

Major G. Bennet Doré, G. Supdt., Northern India.

N. Iredale, G. Supdt., Central India.

Diwan Bahadur D. Srirama Sastri, G. Supdt., Southern India.

H. S. Jamilson, G. Supdt., Eastern India.

The Grand Secretary is R.W. Bro. Khan Bahadur J. C. Mistree, J.P., 17, Mursban Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Grand Lodge of Ireland granted a warrant to establish a Lodge at Kurnal in 1837, but it was short lived. An attempt was made in 1869 to establish a Lodge in Bombay, but on the representation of the Grand Secretary of England, to the Deputy Grand Secretary of Ireland that it would be objectionable to create a third masonic jurisdiction in the Provinces there being two already, viz., English and Scottish the Grand Lodge of Ireland declined to grant the warrant. In 1911, however, a warrant was sanctioned for the establishment of Lodge "St Patrick" and since that year three other Lodges have sprung into being, one of which is now defunct.

The Irish Constitution is governed in India by a Grand Inspector for India. He has two Asst. Grand Inspectors, one for the Bombay Presidency, who is Wor. Bro. A. Eman, and one for Bengal who is Wor. Bro. I. O. Rees.

Eleven Lodges are working in India at the following places:

Bombay.—Nos. 319, 419, 648. *Calcutta*.—Nos. 263, 382, 464, 465, 490 and 567. *Lahore*.—No. 19. *Simla*.—No. 458.

Royal Arch Masonry.—Under England the District Grand Master in any District is nearly always created also Grand Superintendent, who generally appoints his Deputy as Second and another Companion as Third Principal.

Under Ireland there is no local jurisdiction and under Scotland the office is elective subject to confirmation.

The English five Districts are constituted as under:—

Bengal.

31 Chapters. Grand Supdt. Most Ex. Comp. A. Barr-Pollock.

Madras.

21 Chapters. Grand Supdt. Most Excellent Comp. Sir George Boag, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.A.

Bombay.

27 Chapters. Most Ex. Comp. Sohrab R. Davar, T.D., Grand Superintendent.

Punjab.

22 Chapters. Most Ex. Comp. Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Lahore, C.I.E., O.B.E., V.D., M.A., D.D., Grand Superintendent.

Royal Arch Masonry under Scotland has a separate constitution to Craft Freemasonry. The District Grand Chapter of India is at present ruled by M. E. Camp. Sir Shapoorjee B. Billimoria, Kt., M.B.E., J.P., under whom there are 33 Chapters in India. The Grand Secretary of All Scottish Freemasonry in India is also District Grand Scribe E. of Scottish R. A. Masonry.

There is one Irish Chapter in Calcutta.

Mark Masonry.—Under England, Mark Masonry is worked under the Grand Mark Lodge of England and Wales, and divided into separate Districts; but in most cases the District Grand Master is also District Grand Mark Master.

Bengal.

19 Lodges. Rt. W. Bro. Capt. A. Barr-Pollock, District Grand Master.

Bombay.

18 Lodges. Rt. W. Bro. Sohrab R. Davar, P. G. Ov., District Grand Master.

Madras.

16 Lodges. Rt. Wor. Bro. Sir George Boag, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.A., District Grand Master.

Punjab.

12 Lodges. Rt. W. Bro. Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of Lahore, C.I.E., O.B.E., V.D., M.A., D.D., District Grand Master.

The Mark degree is incorporated with the Royal Arch degree in Irish Chapters. The Mark degree is worked in some S. C. Lodges, but essentially in R. A. Chapters, in which the Excellent, R.A.M. and other degrees can be obtained. S. C. Chapters insist upon candidates being Mark Master Masons before exaltation. The Mark degree in Scottish Craft Lodges is conferred by the Rt. Wor. Master as the S. C. Craft does not recognise the ceremony of Rt. W. Mark Master. This is confined strictly to Chapters. Each Chapter has a Lodge of M. M. M. working under its charter. Separate charters for Mark Lodges are only issued by the G. Chapter of Scotland.

Royal Ark Mariner.—The Royal Ark Mariner degree is worked in the English Constitution by Lodge attached to Mark Lodges. Its ruler is the District Grand Mark Master and only Mark Master Masons can take this degree.

There are 10 R. A. M. Lodges under Bengal, 5 under Bombay, 5 under Madras and 4 under Punjab.

Other Degrees.—There are many side degrees worked in India, of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, no degree higher than the 18° is worked in India under England, but under Scotland the 30° is worked. The Knight Templar Degree is also worked in several places under both English and Scottish jurisdiction. There are fourteen 18th Degree Chapters working in India.

The Red Cross of Constantine has two Conclaves working in India. With them are worked the degrees of K.H.S. and Kt. of St. John. They are governed by the Grand Council in England direct.

The Conclaves working in India are:—

No. 43 Bombay and No. 160, Simla.

The Order of the Secret Monitor has 7 conclaves under Bombay, 7 under Madras, 3 in Calcutta and 1 in Cawnpore.

Benevolent Associations.—Each District works its own benevolent arrangements which include the Relief of Distressed Masons, educational provision for the children of Masons and maintenance provision for widows in poor circumstances.

All information will be given to persons entitled by the District Grand Secretary in each District. The names and addresses of **District Grand Secretaries** are given below :—

D. G. S., Bengal.

Guy D. Robinson, P.A.G.D.C. (Eng.), P.D.G. W. (Bombay), Bengal, 19, Park Street, Calcutta.

D. G. S., Bombay.

Khan Bahadur K. C. Banaji, P.A.G. D. of C, P.D.G.W., **Freemasons' Hall, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay.**

D. G. S., Madras.

Rao Bahadur S. T. Srinivasa Gopala Chari, P. G. D., P. D. G. W., Freemasons' Hall, Kilpauk, Madras.

D. G. S., Punjab.

G. Reeves Brown, P.A.G.D. of C. (Eng.), Freemasons' Hall, Lahore

Scottish Constitution.—It has two Benevolent Funds known as, (1) Scottish Masonic Fund of Benevolence (India), and (2) Scottish Masonic Benevolent Association in India. For information regarding the Benevolent Funds application should be made to Khan Bahadur Jehangeer C. Mistree, J.P., 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay, who is Secretary of both Funds.

Office-Bearers of the Grand Lodge A. S. F. I. for the year 1945-46 :—

Sir Ivon Taunton, Kt., C.I.E., J.P., I.C.S., P.M. No. 1041	Grand Master.
Sir Shapoorjee B. Billimoria, Kt., M.B.E., J.P., P.M. 800 and in 1041	Deputy Grand Master.
Mahomed Ali Chaiwala, J.P., P.M. 587	Subs. Grand Master.
Major G. Bennet Dore, P.M. 1364	G. Supdt., Northern India.
N. Iredale, P.M. 783 in 828	G. Supdt., Central India.
Dewan Bahadur D. Srirama Sastri, M.L., P.M. 1065	G. Supdt., Southern India.
H. S. Jamieson, P.M. 813	G. Supdt., Eastern India.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice E. Weston, R.W.M. 1041	Senior Grand Warden.
T. Cathro, P.M.1208	,, ,, ,,
Khan Sahib Ephraim J. Jhirad, J.P., P.M. 1233	,, ,, ,,
Dr. S. B. Validy, P.M. 1384	,, ,, ,,
Rao Sahib R. N. Nayampalli, J.P., P.M. 1388	Junior ,, ,,
Sudhir Kumar Mandal, P.M. 404	,, ,, ,,
Bhawani Shankar, P.M. 644	,, ,, ,,
Khan Bahadur M. H. Molvdina, P.M. 702 and 343	,, ,, ,,
Khan Bahadur Jehangeer C. Mistree, J.P., P.M. 506 and in 1041 ..	Grand Secretary.
Darashaw P. Mowrawalla, P.M. 506 and in 1388	Grand Treasurer.
J. Pratt, J.P., P.M. 490	Grand Chaplain.
Sukhendra Nath Ghose, P.M. 371	,, ,,
B. S. Dodasankarappa, P.M. 1290	,, ,,
Rai Digamber Prasad, P.M. 569	,, ,,
A. Hague, P.M. 338	Senior Grand Deacon.
Nadirsha N. Master, P.M. 342 and in 1163	,, ,, ,,
Fram D. Billimoria, P.M. 343	,, ,, ,,
Prokash Chandra Bhose, P.M. 371	,, ,, ,,
H. Grant, P.M. 611	,, ,, ,,
Edalji D. Allbless, P.M. 800	,, ,, ,,
Major B. J. Tapner, P.M. 909 and in 735	,, ,, ,,
S. J. Bruford, P.M. 928	,, ,, ,,
Major D. W. James, P.M 1068	,, ,, ,,
M. M. A. Navas, P.M. 1148	,, ,, ,,
E. H. Atmaramshaw, P.M. 1233 and in 485	,, ,, ,,
C. W. Warrington, J.P., P.M. 828	Junior ,, ,,
Shivlal T. Sharma, P.M. 563	,, ,, ,,
Framji C. Framji, P.M. 594.	,, ,, ,,
Tehmoo R. Daruvala, P.M 735 and in 363	,, ,, ,,
R. G. Anderson, P.M. 691	,, ,, ,,
Syed M. H. Nakavi, P.M. 756 and in 787	,, ,, ,,
Major P. F. Campbell, P.M. 1031	,, ,, ,,
C. B. Clode, P.M. 1127	,, ,, ,,
Dr. Ganesh Sahaya, P.M. 1281	,, ,, ,,
Khurshedji J. Antia, P.M. 1298	,, ,, ,,
Khan Bahadur C. R. Turner, J.P., P.M. 1388	,, ,, ,,
Major Sohrab R. Bamji, M.B.E., J.P., P.M. 1363	Grand Dir. of Cer.
Dr. Bankat Chandra, P.M. 569	Asst. Grand Director of Cer.
Dawoodi E. Ebrahim, P.M. 587	,, ,, ,, ,,
Dr. Maneck S. H. Mody, P.M. 702, R.W.M. 343	,, ,, ,, ,,
H. J. Pentland, P.M. 813	,, ,, ,, ,,
K. G. Bhagwager, P.M. 957	,, ,, ,, ,,
Fakirjee P. Golwalla, J.P., P.M. 1064 and in 1233	,, ,, ,, ,,
Dinshaw D. P. Dinshaw, P.M. 1069	,, ,, ,, ,,
Ran Bir Sawhney, P.M. 1256 and 1364	,, ,, ,, ,,
Jal P. Mistri, P.M. 1388 and in 475 and 1407	,, ,, ,, ,,

Office-Bearers of the Grand Lodge A. S. F. I. for the year 1945-46—contd.

P. C. Bhasin, P.M. 1364	Grand Architect.
Rajat Chandra Sen, P.M. 404	Asst. Grand Architect.
Ardeshir K. Modi, P.M. 584	,, ,, ,,
H. Chandiram, P.M. 611	,, ,, ,,
Rustomji D. Dubash, P.M. 800	,, ,, ,,
R. Johnston, P.M. 1131	,, ,, ,,
S. Kandaswami Mudaliar, P.M. 1148	,, ,, ,,
Dr. M. S. Nata Rajan, P.M. 1163	,, ,, ,,
Sant Singh, P.M. 1281	,, ,, ,,
Jehangir D. Writer, P.M. 1297	,, ,, ,,
Ardeshir C. Patel, P.M. 1363	,, ,, ,,
Raja Ram Seth, P.M. 1384	,, ,, ,,
Raja Guru Das, P.M. 787 and in 569	Grand Jeweller.
Manchersha R. Tara, P.M. 371	Asst. Grand Jeweller.
N. G. Brown, M.B.E., P.M. 661	,, ,, ,,
Major W. F. N. Watson, P.M. 691	,, ,, ,,
Sohan Lall Khosla, P.M. 783	,, ,, ,,
Dr. Mohamed I. Shaikh, P.M. 1064	,, ,, ,,
Dr. Kaikobad C. Batliwala, P.M. 1069	,, ,, ,,
P. Hanumantha Rao, P.M. 1108	,, ,, ,,
Jai Kishan, P.M. 1281	,, ,, ,,
Rustomji N. Bharucha, P.M. 1297	,, ,, ,,
Brij Behari Lal Mathur, P.M. 1395	,, ,, ,,
Rao Sahib P. S. Viswanathan, P.M. 1399	,, ,, ,,
G. T. Beer, P.M. 594	Grand Bible Bearer.
J. Hodkinson, P.M. 813 and in 474	,, ,, ,,
A. Dempster, P.M. 1279	,, ,, ,,
Dorab A. Patell, P.M. 342	Grand Zend Avesta Bearer.
Dinshaw C. Thanawalla, P.M. 475 and in 800	,, ,, ,, ,,
Burjor D. Dhalla, P.M. 1366, and in 342 and 1406	,, ,, ,, ,,
Chaudhri Hyder Hosein, P.M. 644	Grand Koran Bearer.
Nawab Mohammed Faiyazuddin Khan Bahadur, P.M. 787	,, ,, ,,
Khan Sahib Mohiuddin Ahmad, P.M. 1395, and in 644 and 1399	,, ,, ,,
Rao Sahib S. S. Patil, P.M. 363	Grand Gita Bearer.
Jamnadas J. Shah, P.M. 563	,, ,, ,,
T. Venkat Rao, P.M. 756	,, ,, ,,
Maxwell R. Carr, P.M. 338	Grand Bard.
Maneklal S. Thacker, P.M. 371	,, ,,
E. J. Samuel, P.M. 404	,, ,,
H. R. Murray, P.M. 490	,, ,,
Sohrab N. Mistry, P.M. 506	,, ,,
Asa Nand, P.M. 831	,, ,,
Dr. H. M. Khakhar, P.M. 1297	,, ,,
J. B. Gibson, P.M. 1324	,, ,,
Sardar Sahib Ajit Singh, P.M. 1364	,, ,,
Hem Chand, P.M. 1395	,, ,,
Ramrao P. Kabadi, 1298	Grand Sword Bearer.
Beram P. Kapadia, P.M. 475	Asst. Grand Sword Bearer.
W. Sleight, P.M. 828	,, ,, ,, ,,
Gopalrao R. Garde, P.M. 1101	,, ,, ,, ,,
T. R. Simpson, P.M. 1127	,, ,, ,, ,,
J. N. Saxena, P.M. 1163	,, ,, ,, ,,
D. R. Stevens, P.M. 1205	,, ,, ,, ,,
N. D. Maneckjee, P.M. 1290	,, ,, ,, ,,
Jamshedji N. Dubash, P.M. 1363	,, ,, ,, ,,
Hirji C. Mehta, P.M. 1366	,, ,, ,, ,,
Jack Shellim, P.M. 1388 & in 1407	,, ,, ,, ,,
D. A. Docherty, R.W.M. 338	Grand Director of Music.
R. W. A. Davies, P.M. 490	Asst. Grand Dir. of Music.
Mahadeo A. Dhoria, P.M. 702	,, ,, ,, ,,
W. H. Bagot, P.M. 634 & in 742	,, ,, ,, ,,
W. M. Conn, P.M. 813	,, ,, ,, ,,
Lakhmi Dass, P.M. 831 & in 661	,, ,, ,, ,,
R. W. Chamarette, P.M. 909	,, ,, ,, ,,
Fazal Karim, P.M. 1064	,, ,, ,, ,,
Dr. D. Sitaramayya, P.M. 1065	,, ,, ,, ,,
B. A. Cariappa, P.M. 1108	,, ,, ,, ,,
Framroz S. Contractor, J.P., R.W.M. 1363	,, ,, ,, ,,
Agha Ahmed Ali, P.M. 1395 & in 1399	,, ,, ,, ,,
Capt. E. C. Green, P.M. 1031	Grand Organist.
Revd. R. A. Trotter, R.W.M. 837	Grand Standard Bearer.
Naoroji B. Karanjia, J.P., R.W.M. 342	Asst. Grand Standard Bearer.

Office-Bearers of the Grand Lodge A. S. F. I. for the year 1945-46—contd.

A. F. Macfarlane, R.W.M. 474	Asst. Grand Standard Bearer
A. Kirk, R.W.M. 568	" " " "
Donald A. Leitch, R.W.M. 783	" " " "
G. A. Dyke, R.W.M. 1068	" " " "
A. T. Kathiresan, R.W.M. 1148	" " " "
Dr. Ram Purshad, R.W.M. 1163	" " " "
F. H. Dale, R.W.M. 1256	" " " "
W. R. Y. Linford, R.W.M. 1279, & in 1208	" " " "
G. M. Ferguson, R.W.M. 1324	" " " "
Kalle Pandurang Rao, R.W.M. 1388 & in 1407	" " " "
W. W. Shearer, R.W.M. 1131	Grand Marshal.
Subramania Iswar Aiyer, R.W.M. 611	Asst. Grand Marshal.
B. E. Bunyer, R.W.M. 634 & in 584	" " "
Capt. Neil Munro, R.W.M. 691	" " "
J. V. Datar, R.W.M. 702	" " "
Behman S. Banaji, R.W.M. 800	" " "
K. N. Anantharaman, I.C.S., R.W.M. 1065	" " "
Revd. J. G. Lloyd, R.W.M. 1127	" " "
B. C. Studd, R.W.M. 1205	" " "
K. K. Minocher-Homji, R.W.M. 1298	" " "
Mirza Nasiruddin Masood, R.W.M. 1384	" " "
Framroze P. Vasunia, R.W.M. 1406 & in 342, 1069, 1297	" " "
W. H. Brett, R.W.M. 1407	Grand Inner Guard.
Probhat Chandra Neogi, R.W.M. 371	Asst. Grand Inner Guard.
Meherji K. Palia, R.W.M.	" " " "
Bhikhubhai C. Mehta, R.W.M. 563	" " " "
Jehangir H. Patel, R.W.M. 584	" " " "
T. W. Parkes, R.W.M. 735 475	" " " "
Satappa M. Chavan, R.W.M. 742	" " " "
Sesha Raja Ram, R.W.M. 756	" " " "
A. R. Macdonald, R.W.M. 828	" " " "
Dr. Sri Ram Puri, R.W.M. 1281	" " " "
A. N. I. Gopalan, R.W.M. 1290	" " " "
Wahidul Haq Siddiqui, R.W.M. 1395	" " " "
Tarun Kumar Ghose, R.W.M. 404	President of Grand Stwds.
Nathan Joseph, R.W.M. 485	" " "
G. S. Mathur, R.W.M. 831	" " "
J. D. Harrison, R.W.M. 1066	" " "
Capt. J. Johnson, R.W.M. 1090	" " "
Bishamber Das Kapur, R.W.M. 1233	" " "
Narsinha N. Kamat, R.W.M. 1297	" " "
Ram Ratan Gupta, R.W.M. 1339 & in 1384	" " "
J. S. Polson, R.W.M. 490	Vice-President of Grand Stwds.
Phiroze F. Taraporevala, R.W.M. 506	" " "
Mohanlal B. Maniar, R.W.M. 587	" " "
Govindrao K. Mahajan, R.W.M. 957	" " "
Chandiram M. Babla, R.W.M. 1064	" " "
Nadir D. N. Driver, R.W.M. 1069	" " "
Dhirajlal K. Desai, R.W.M. 1101	" " "
P. Dhanarajulu Naidu, R.W.M. 1108	" " "
Dorabji N. Pavry, P.M. in 1041	Grand Tyler

GRAND STEWARDS.

C. A. Perry	337	Baldeo Pershad Agarwal	594
George W. Brown	338	Yoosuf Suleman Arab	611
Framroze H. C. Dinshaw, O.B.E.	342	Jacob Sassoon Jacob	634
B. G. Mangalorkar	343	Seva Singh Segne	644
A. E. Chinoy	363	R. P. Ghildial	661
Jatindra Nath Chaudhury	371	Abdulali Mohamedali Jafferjee	691
S. Lokiah	389	S. S. Sivam	702
Dalim Chand Sethia	404	Major J. E. Comerton	735
R. H. Macfarlane	474	G. S. Vakil	742
Dr. P. M. Bhajiwala	475	T. R. Janardhan	756
K. T. Tinani	485	S. P. Verma	783
J. Peat	490	Mohamad Abdul-Wahid Owaisi	787
Darabshaw K. Bharucha	506	Dr. M. S. Batliwalla	800
A. J. Patel	563	R. O. Drew	813
John Kinnaird Lindsay	568	F.Lt. O. F. P. de Baerdemacker	828
Moreshwai Vishnoo Sathe	569	Sardar Rajinder Singh	831
Amirudin Faizullabhai	584	Major Frank H. Asquith	909
M. K. Nimazi	587	D. P. Mehta	957

GRAND STEWARDS.—*contd.*

Capt. G. R. Norkett	1031	Allan Gordon Philip	1256
S. S. Rangnekar	1041	Capt. J. H. W. R. Barrow	1279
Abdulghani M. Kureshi	1064	Raja Ram Kapoor	1281
S. Annaswamy	1065	Dr. M. Ananta Rao	1290
John Beddows	1068	E. F. Antia	1297
Barjor Jamshedji Dastur	1069	S. J. Gandevia	1298
E. L. Kemp	1090	Christopher William Otway	1324
K. G. Bakshi	1101	Arthur Molyneaux	1342
K. Someswara Rao	1108	E. C. Lilaunwalla	1363
S. F. Pilley	1127	Chatar Singh Duggal	1364
H. L. Reddyhough	1131	Phiroze M. Bharucha	1366
M. V. Sastri	1148	Amir Ahmad Khan	1384
Rao Bahadur G. Appaswamy	1163	Manjunath Mangesh Mundkur	1388
H. Macaulay	1205	Sardar Kripal Singh	1399
John R. Hale	1208	H. N. Bhagat	1406
Byramji S. Captain	1233	Y. J. Hemi	1407

Daughter Lodges working under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India :—

Number of Lodge.	NAME OF LODGE.	
337	Hope	Karachi.
338	Perseverance	Bombay.
342	Rising Star of W. I.	Bombay.
343	St. Andrews in the East	Poona.
363	Victoria	Belgaum.
371	St. David in the East	Calcutta.
389	St. Paul	Mhow.
404	St. Thomas in the East	Calcutta.
474	Endeavour	Calcutta.
475	Barton	Lonavla.
485	Harmony	Karachi.
490	Caledonia	Bombay.
506	Rising Sun	Bombay.
526	Rajputana	Neemuch.
563	Salem	Ahmedabad.
568	Southern Cross	Gorgaum.
569	Morland	Hyderabad (Dn.).
584	Hamilton	Surat.
587	Islam	Bombay
594	Kindred Hope	Nasirabad.
611	Bonnie Doon	Colombo.
634	Hope & Sincerity	Ahmedabad.
644	Independence	Lucknow.
661	Caledonia	Meerut
691	Bolan	Quetta
702	Level	Kirkee.
735	Hubli	Hubli.
742	Royal Jubilee	Sholapur.
756	Ekram	Secunderabad.
783	Charity	Bandikui.
787	Hyderabad	Hyderabad (Dn.)
800	Zoroaster	Bombay.
813	Albyn	Calcutta.
828	The Scots	Bombay.
831	Clair	Meerut.
889	Cataract	Gokak Falls
928	Heather	Munnar.
957	Coronation	Khandwa.
1031	Elysium	Simla.
1041	Imperial Brotherhood	Bombay.
1064	Sir Charles Napier	Hyderabad, Sind.
1065	Nicopolis	Vizianagaram.
1066	Forman	Bombay.
1068	St. Andrew	Lahore.
1069	Beaman	Bombay.
1090	Gibbs	Bangalore.
1101	Scindia	Gwalior.
1108	Golavery	Rajahmundry.
1127	St. James in the East	Calcutta.
1131	Calcutta Kilwinning	Calcutta.
1148	Asoka	Madras.
1163	Imperial	New Delhi.
1205	Doric	Calcutta.
1208	Universal Peace	Barrackpore.
1233	Temperance & Benevolence.	Karachi.
1256	Black Mountain	Rawalpindi.
1279	Wallace	Kanchrapara.
1281	Universal Brotherhood	Amritsar.
1290	Star of the South	Bangalore.
1296	Wilson	Bannu.
1297	Jennings	Bombay.
1298	Bharat	Bombay.
1324	Masjid-i-Sulaiman	Maidani Naftun. (Iran).
1342	Madras	Madras.
1363	Sohrab Bharoocha	Bombay
1364	Murree	Murree & Rawalpindi.
1366	K. R. Cama	Bombay.
1384	Afghan	Rampur.
1388	Mother India	Bombay.
1395	Raza	Aligarh.
1399	Hindustan	Cawnpore.
1406	Blackwell	Bombay.
1407	Radiance	Bombay.
1411	Benevolence	Bombay.
1412	Al-Ameen	Bombay.

Scientific Surveys.

Zoological Survey of India.—It was established in 1916, when the Zoological and Anthropological Section of the Indian Museum was converted into a Survey on a basis similar to that of the Geological and Botanical Surveys. The Indian Museum itself dates back to 1875, and at the outset the Zoological and Anthropological collections consisted almost entirely of material handed over by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, whose members had been accumulating systematic collections since 1814. Organised zoological investigation in India has thus been in continuous progress for more than 130 years. From the foundation of the Museum in 1875 to the time when the Zoological and Anthropological Section was established as a separate Survey, the Curator (or as he was subsequently termed the Superintendent) of the Indian Museum has been a zoologist, and among the officers who have held the appointment have

been such well-known members as Anderson, Wood-Mason, Alcock and Annandale. Recently Anthropology has been separated from the Zoological Survey of India.

The Survey is unique in that all its officers are Indians. The main functions of the Survey are to Investigate the fauna of India, to maintain the National Zoological collections of India and to arrange and preserve the Zoological galleries of the Indian Museum. In addition the Survey issues two series of publications upon Zoological research, namely *The Records* and *Memoirs of the Indian Museum*. The headquarters of the Survey are at present temporarily located at Benares Cantt.

Botanical Survey.—The Botanical Survey department of the Government of India was under the control of a Director. The Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta was *ex-officio* Director. The Director having retired since December 3, 1939, the Department is awaiting some reorganisation. The duties of the Director are distributed amongst (i) Dr. K. P. Biswas, M.A., D.Sc. (Edin.), F.R.S.E., Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta and (ii) S. N. Bal, M.Sc., Ph. C., Curator, Industrial Section, Indian Museum. There is a staff at headquarters of one officer for systematic work and at the Indian Museum a Curator who is engaged in the development and maintenance of the Industrial Section.

The existence of the Botanical Survey, like that of the Geological Survey, has both a cultural and an economic justification. On general grounds it is obvious that a progressive Government should acquaint itself with the vegetable resources of the area it administers, and although apart from the cinchona operations, the activities of the Survey cannot be said to have much immediate economic applicability—consisting as they do of investigations and researches into the systematics, limnology, distribution of plants, ecology and economic botany of plantlife—the work accomplished in pure and applied botany at the Royal Botanic Garden during the last century and a half has exercised a profound and far-reaching influence upon the development of Agricultural Science and Forestry in India. The irreplaceable dried plant materials obtained by botanical explorations and preserved for more than one hundred and fifty six years at the Herbarium of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, and several thousands of indigenous and exotic trees, shrubs and herbs cultivated in the open, prove to be most useful in dealing with such questions of considerable State-importance as naturalisation of useful plants, introduction of new vegetable products into the country, the adaption of raw produce to the requirements of manufacturing industry, land utilisation, preservation of rural areas, provision of national parks, drainage, sanitation and public health.

Survey of India.—The first authoritative map of India was published by D'Anville in 1752, when the exploration of the then unknown India was still largely in French hands. It had been compiled from routes of solitary travellers and rough chart of the coast.

The Survey of India may be said to have been founded in 1767—ten years after the battle of Plassey—when Lord Clive formally appointed Major James Rennell the first Surveyor General of Bengal, at that time the most important of the East India Company's possessions, though there were earlier settlements in Madras and Bombay.

Rennell's maps were originally military reconnaissances and latterly chained surveys based on astronomically fixed points, and do not pretend to the accuracy of modern maps of India based on the rigid system of triangulation commenced at Madras in 1802 and since extended over and beyond India. Even now, however, the *relative* accuracy of these old maps makes them valuable in legal disputes, as for instance in proving that the holding of a Bengal landowner was a river area at the time of the Permanent Settlement of 1793, so that he is debarred from its benefits.

From these beginnings, this department has gradually become primarily responsible for all topographical surveys, explorations and the maintenance of geographical maps of the greater part of Southern Asia, and also for geodetic work.

Geodesy means the investigation of the size, shape and structure of the earth, and the geodetic work of the department consists of primary (or geodetic) triangulation, latitude, longitude and gravity determinations. From these the exact "figure" of the earth is obtained, whereby points fixed by triangulation can be accurately located on its curved surface. This system of fixed points holds together all topographical and revenue surveys, and the existence of such a system from the early days of the department has avoided the embarrassments caused in other countries where isolated topographical surveys have been started without a rigid framework, with the inevitable result that they could not be fitted together.

A geodetic framework is, therefore, essential in any large survey, but there are a number of other activities, all of them ultimately utilitarian which can be suitably combined with its execution, and the following are some of those which are carried out in India:

Precise levelling for the determination of heights;

Tidal predictions and publication of Tide Tables for thirty-nine ports between Suez and Singapore.

The Magnetic survey;

Observation of the direction and force of gravity;

Astronomical observations to determine latitude, longitude and time;

Seismographic and meteorological observations at Dehra Dun.

Indian geodesy has disclosed widespread anomalies of gravitational attraction in the earth's crust, which have recently led to a reconsideration of the whole theory of isostasy.

Topographical Surveys.—In the past this department used to carry out the large scale revenue surveys for most of India, and was still conducting this work for Central and Eastern India in 1905.

Though revenue survey is primarily a record of individual property boundaries and is unconcerned with the surface features, ground levels and exact geographical position essential to a

topographical survey, it was on the whole found economical to carry out both surveys together.

By 1905, however, all the Provinces had taken over the revenue surveys, for which they had always paid, and the Survey of India was enabled to concentrate its energies on a complete new series of modern topographical maps in several colours on the 1-inch to 1-mile scale as recommended by a commission which sat at that time to consider the existing maps of India.

This new series had been rendered necessary by the natural demand for more detailed information to be shown on maps, especially as regards the portrayal of hill features by contours and proper classification of communications.

While some of the unsurveyed places are in remote tracts like the Naga hills of Assam and the high Himalayas, most are accessible. Large areas in Eastern Bengal, North Bihar, South Bombay, Gujrat, Sind and Western Rajputana have yet to be mapped on modern lines.

The activities of the Survey of India have gone beyond the borders of India in the past. Nepal, for instance, was surveyed and mapped at the request of the local authorities in 1927.

Surveys and records of international, state and provincial boundaries have always formed an important item of topographical work.

Air Surveys.—The use of air survey has been progressively developed in this department and is now widely used both in support of the topographical survey programme and for special requirements of Irrigation Geology, Town-planning and other development works.

Air survey is in certain types of terrain and for certain purposes, more speedy and more economical than ground survey and can be carried out by the department at almost any normally required standard of accuracy.

Paid for work.—In normal times the department is prepared to undertake or aid local surveys, on payment by those concerned, such as :

Forest and cantonment surveys ;

Riverain, irrigation, railway and city surveys ;

Surveys of tea gardens and mining areas, with such control levelling as is necessary for those operations ;

Administrative assistance is also given, and executive officers lent, in aid of the revenue surveys of various Provinces and States.

Maps.—In addition to topographical maps on scales of 1 inch, ½ inch and ¼ inch to one mile and geographical maps on scale of 16 miles to one inch and smaller scales, the Department produces and holds for sale the following special maps : -

General maps of India, Provincial Maps, City and Town Guide Maps, Cantonment Plans, Manœuvre maps and miscellaneous maps.

All departmental maps published are shown in the 'Survey of India Map Catalogue' which can be obtained for Re. 1 post free from the Director of Map Publication, Dehra Dun.

Administration is in the hands of the Surveyor General under the Agriculture Department of the Government of India.

The Headquarters office is at Delhi under the Deputy Surveyor General and two Assistant Surveyors General.

There are map printing offices at Dehra Dun, Calcutta and Murree, the resources of which may be made use of by Government Departments and the public for printing special maps, illustrations for reports, patents diagrams, etc.

During the war, the Department was almost entirely devoted to work in direct support of the war effort and many of the civil activities outlined above were interrupted or suspended. These activities are now being resumed and intensified particularly in relation to development projects.

Indian Science Congress Association.—The Indian Science Congress Association was founded in 1914 largely through the efforts of Prof. P. S. Macmahon and Dr. J. L. Simonsen who were Honorary General Secretaries of the Congress till 1921. The general administrative work of the office of the Congress was under the management of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal till 1939. The Association at present has its offices at Statistical Laboratory, Presidency College, Calcutta.

The main objective of the Association is the advancement of science in India, and the annual sessions (Indian Science Congress) are organised for the purpose of (1) encouraging research and making the results generally known among science workers in India ; (2) giving opportunities for personal intercourse and scientific companionship in order to overcome to some extent the isolation in this large country of workers in science, and (3) promoting public interest in science.

Membership of the Association is open to all interested in the activities of the Congress. The Association has an average total membership of 1,500. The annual subscription is Rs. 12. There are also Sessional Members at concession rates. The members receive free of cost the proceedings of the annual sessions, which are issued in four parts.

The Congress meets in January each year in one of the principal cities and the proceedings last for six days. The session is opened by a Presidential Address delivered by the President for the year. The President is chosen annually, the different branches of science being usually represented in turn. The work of the Session is divided into thirteen sections : (1) Mathematics, (2) Statistics, (3) Physics, (4) Chemistry, (5) Geology and Geography, (6) Botany, (7) Zoology and Entomology, (8) Anthropology and Archæology (9) Medical and Veterinary Sciences, (10) Agricultural Sciences, (11) Physiology, (12) Psychology and Educational Science, (13) Engineering and Metallurgy. The Sections meet separately, and each section is presided over by its own President also chosen annually. The mornings are devoted to the reading and discussion of the papers. Special discussions and symposia are held in the mornings or in the afternoons during the Session. Social functions and visits to places of scientific and industrial interest are arranged in the afternoons by the Local Reception Committee which is formed at the venue of the Congress to arrange for the work of the Session. Popular Lectures by eminent scientists and specialists are delivered in the evenings for the general public and form an important and attractive feature of the programme.

***General Secretaries.*—Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis, F.R.S., Statistical Laboratory, Presidency College, Calcutta; Prof. M. Qureshi, Ph.D., F.N.I., Head of the Dept. of Chemistry, Osmania University, Hyderabad (Dn.).**

The Indian Research Fund Association.— This Association was constituted in 1911 with a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 set aside as an endowment for the prosecution and assistance of research the propagation of knowledge and experimental measures generally in connection with the causation, mode of spread and prevention of communicable diseases. The Association is a pioneer in organised medical research on a large scale.

The control and management of the Association are vested in a Governing Body. Its President is the Member for Education, Health and Agriculture, Govt. of India. This body is assisted by a Scientific Advisory Board of which not less than three members have seats on the Governing Body. The D. G. I. M. S. is the Chairman of the Board and the Public Health Commissioner with the Govt. of India is the Secy. of the Board and of the Governing Body. Membership of the Association is open to non-officials. Every donor of Rs. 5,000 is entitled to become a permanent life member, while every subscriber of Rs. 100 per annum can be a temporary member.

The original Governing Body was composed exclusively of officials until 1929. Raja of Parlakimedi made a donation of Rs. 1,00,000 to the Association and was appointed a life-member. In the same year the Govt. of India, with a view to liberalising the constitution of the Governing Body, decided to enlarge it by including three representatives of the Indian Legislature, two representatives of Medical Faculties of Universities incorporated by law in India and one eminent non-medical scientist to be nominated by the Governor-General. As a result of further representations from the Universities and the Legislature, this Body was again enlarged in 1933 by the addition of a third representative of the Medical Faculties of Indian Universities, whilst it was decided that the non-medical scientist should in future be elected by the Indian Science Congress Association.

A Recruitment and Appointments Board has been formed from amongst the members of the Governing Body of the Association to select and recommend officers for appointment in the Medical Research Department and the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

In order to ensure the closest co-operation between workers and to prevent overlapping of efforts, an annual conference of medical research workers and administrative heads of Medical and Public Health Departments used to be convened under the auspices of the Association up to 1938. (In that year it was decided that the Conference should be held biennially in future. No Conference has, however, been held since nor is one to be held in 1946 due to the abnormal travel and food condition prevailing in the country. At this conference free discussions were held on the work accomplished and on proposals for future work. The results of the discussions enabled the members of the Scientific Advisory Board to make their recommendations for the programme for the following year. The Board is assisted by Advisory Committees consisting of workers on more important items of research, *e.g.*, cholera, malaria, plague, leprosy, filariasis, rabies, clinical research and industrial health, nutrition, maternity and child welfare who examine the proposals for research work and make recommendations to the Scientific Advisory Board. The Board has recently appointed a Clinical Research Advisory Committee to draw up a plan for the development of clinical research in India. The Scientific Advisory Board annually publishes a technical report describing the research work done on the various enquiries carried out under the auspices of the Association during each calendar year. This report is obtainable from the office of the Secretary, Governing Body Indian Research Fund Association, Secretariat, New Delhi on payment.

The results of researches carried out under the auspices of the Association are published in the "Indian Journal of Medical Research" and its "Memoirs" and the "Journal of the Malaria Institute of India." Since the inception of the Association a large number of enquiries have been carried out. Enquiries include investigations on cholera, bacteriophage, malaria, nutrition, leprosy, plague, vaccines, tuberculosis, pharmacology, indigenous drugs, maternal mortality, helminthology, medical mycology, dracontiasis and filariasis, protozoal parasites, cancer, epidemic dropsy, kala-azar, dried blood plasma, sandfly fever, typhus bacillary dysentery, snake venoms, fluorosis, clinical problems, etc.

Besides financing investigations which are conducted by workers in its direct employment, the Association gives grants-in-aid to institutions and also to outside workers. The expenditure for the last few years has amounted to between seven and eight lakhs of rupees per annum. The Association maintained the Research Sections of the Malaria Institute at Delhi as well as its Southern India Branch at Coonoor until March, 1946 when they were taken over by the Government of India.

The Association maintains the Nutrition Laboratories at Coonoor, which carry out investigations which have a direct bearing on the problem of nutrition in India. The diet surveys undertaken by the laboratories have provided very valuable information as to food requirements. The publication of Health Bulletin No. 23 "The Nutritive value of Indian Foods and the planning of satisfactory diets" has made available to the public useful knowledge about Indian foodstuffs. Besides carrying out experiments in nutrition, annual classes are held at which candidates from all over India are trained in the problems of nutrition. The nutrition advisory committee of the Association has been recognised by the Government of India as the National Advisory Nutrition Committee for India.

Research work at the Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor, brought to light the high value of dried amla powder as an anti-scorbutic. As a result of this, and at the request of the Medical Stores Department, the Association's laboratories at Coonoor have manufactured large quantities of amla powder for army purposes.

The Association have set up Nutrition Research Units at the Seth G. S. Medical College, Bombay and at Dacca University, Dacca. They have also set up a Clinical Research Unit at the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay.

The Association awards biennially five research fellowships of the value of Rs. 250 p.m. each tenable for 2 years. Four of these fellowships are reserved for Medical Graduates and one is open to a person holding a masters degree in science. The Association also awards 4 research fellowships of the value of Rs. 100 p.m. each tenable on a yearly basis. The fellowships are intended to encourage young science graduates to take up research on nutrition.

Geological Survey.—The Geological Survey of India is one of the oldest Geological Surveys in the World. The present department, now under the Government of India, Department of Works, Mines and Power, was founded in 1851. Its primary function is the preparation of a geological map of India, the basis on which all geological work, including an appraisal of the mineral deposits of the country, must rest.

Up to the beginning of the present century, most of the geological maps prepared were on the small scale of 1" = 4 miles, many of the surveys being rather in the nature of geological reconnaissances with the object of obtaining a broad view of the geology of the country as a whole. During the last 40-50 years, mapping has, wherever possible, been on a standard scale of 1" = 1 mile, and in certain areas of special economic importance on larger scales.

The importance of geological work in connection with India's industrial development is now widely realised and, to meet enhanced demands, the gazetted cadre of the Department is being increased as rapidly as possible. The present sanctioned strength is the Director, 1 States Liaison Officer, 10 Superintending Geologists (including 2 Deputy Directors), 30 Geologists, 1 Petroleum Geologist, 55 Assistant Geologists, 2 Geophysicists, 1 Chemist, 9 Assistant Chemists, 1 Mining Engineer, 1 Deputy Mining Engineer, 1 Supervisory Field Officer, 1 Driller and 1 Registrar. This staff is divided into (i) Headquarters Division, and (ii) Field Staff. The Headquarters Division, with its office in Calcutta, includes 2 Deputy Directors (one in-charge of General Administration, Publications, and Records and the other in-charge of Mineral Development and Technical Administration), 1 Petrologist and 1 Curator with assistants who identify rocks and minerals submitted for examination by outsiders and superintend the Museum collections, 1 Palæontologist with assistants who are responsible for the identification of fossils and supervision of the fossil collections, and a chemical staff working in the Headquarters Laboratory. The office sections include, in addition to the general administrative sections, a Library section Information and Statistics sections, a Publication section and Drawing office, including map and process sections. Geological maps are prepared in the Drawing office and smaller maps are also printed there. The departmental Library is well-equipped with books and publications on geological and allied subjects. These may be consulted by the general public and in certain circumstances may be issued on loan.

The Field Staff, who spend about half of the year on geological fieldwork in any part of India and the remaining 6 months at headquarters, are grouped into the Mapping Division and the Development Division, the former consisting at present of 4 Mapping Circles and the latter of one Mineral Development Circle and one Engineering Geology Circle. Each Circle is under the supervision of a Superintending Geologist. The individual Mapping Circles embrace one to several provinces while the activities of the two specialised circles cover the whole of India. The object of the Mapping Circles is to continue the detailed geological mapping of India. Officers in these Circles carry out preliminary investigations on such mineral occurrences as are found during the course of mapping, and also undertake the simpler types of engineering geology and water-supply investigations. They will also supply the geological guidance necessary in any geophysical work which may be carried out in their areas. Officers of the Mineral Development Circle are men who have specialised in the study of certain minerals, such as coal, mica, manganese, clays, gypsum, etc. Their work is of an all-India character, and they will operate and give advice to provinces wherever their specialised knowledge will be advantageous. Similarly, the work of the Engineering Geology Circle is of an all-India character, the members being highly specialised in the geological investigation of dam-sites, water-supply or any geological problems related to engineering. With the present small staff, this Circle can take on only a limited number of investigations but it is hoped to expand it to the cadre proposed above as quickly as possible. Ultimately, the Engineering Geology Circle is likely to expand into more than one Circle of highly specialised officers as investigations are extended to cover problems not included previously on account of shortage of staff. The Engineering Geology Circle is expected to work in close co-operation with the Public Works Department of the various Provincial Governments. In addition to the staff of the above Circles, a small geophysical staff is being appointed and equipped. Their work in the immediate future is likely to be mainly on water-supply and engineering geology problems. For testing mineral deposits, exploring dam-sites and underground water resources, drilling equipment is being purchased.

Every year, before the programme of the field surveys is decided upon, the Provincial Governments are asked to give details of geological investigations, mineral surveys or engineering enquiries which they desire to have carried out. Such definite programmes of fieldwork may also cover the Indian States, and may be carried out free of charge. If, however, any special problem has to be dealt with which does not come under the regular programme of the Department (*e.g.*,

a mineral survey of a particular area, an enquiry connected with a particular engineering project, or short-term investigations involving specialised geological knowledge), a charge may be made for the services of the officers deputed for such work.

The results of the investigations and researches of the Department are published in—

(*i*) *Records* of the Geological Survey of India, which include the Annual Reports, Annual Mineral Review, and short papers. One volume of 4 parts is published annually. Every 5 years, a Quinquennial Review of the Mineral Production of India, is published as a separate volume of the *Records*.

(*ii*) *Memoirs* of the Geological Survey of India; in general each volume deals in detail with a *particular area*.

(*iii*) *Palæontologia Indica*, which deals entirely with palæontological matters.

As a part of the *Records*, a series of Bulletins on particular minerals have been published in recent years. These Bulletins are intended to summarise the geological information available in India on commercial minerals. As each edition goes out of print, these Bulletins are revised and reprinted.

Thus to cater for the Mineral Industry, the Geological Survey of India publishes:

(*a*) An Annual Review of Mineral Production, the contents of which are mainly production statistics relating to the previous year.

(*b*) A Quinquennial Review of the Mineral Production of India, giving a review of the trend of the industry during the past 5 years.

(*c*) Bulletins, summarising geological knowledge on mineral occurrences – the Bulletins are of longer term interest than (*a*) and (*b*).

During the War, the publication of the *Records* (except Bulletins) and *Memoirs* was suspended, but this has now been resumed.

The advice of the Geological Survey of India is taken by the Central Government and others on all questions of mineral policy. To encourage and assist the teaching of geology in classes and colleges, the Department presents collections of minerals, rocks and fossils and gives lectures to students and at times to the public with a view to popularising the study of geology.

The geological functions of the Mineral Utilisation Branch of the Department, which was established as a War measure, have been taken over by the Mineral Development Circle.

The Strategic Branch, which was formed during the War with a view to providing geological information and advice for the Allied Forces, has been dissolved.

PROVING OF WILLS.

In British India if a person has been appointed executor of the Will of a deceased person, it is always advisable to prove the Will as early as possible. If the Will is in a vernacular, it has to be officially translated into English. A petition is then prepared praying for the grant of probate of the Will. All the property left by the deceased has to be disclosed in a schedule to be annexed to the petition. Values must be shewn as at the date of the Petition and Probate Fees will be calculated on such value. The Values of immoveable properties are usually assessed at 16⅔ years' purchase on the nett Municipal assessment, in the absence of a report from a competent architect.

Scale of Probate Duty.—Up to Rs. 1,000– Nil.

For the next Rs. 9,000 (*i.e.* upto Rs. 10,000), 2 per cent.; for the next Rs. 40,000 (*i.e.* upto Rs. 50,000) 3 per cent.; for the next Rs. 50,000 (*i.e.* upto Rs. 1,00,000) 4 per cent; for the next Rs. 1,00,000 (*i.e.* upto Rs. 2,00,000) 4½ per cent; for the next Rs. 50,000 (*i.e.* upto Rs. 2,50,000) 5 per cent; for the next Rs. 50,000 (*i.e.* upto Rs. 3,00,000) 5½ per cent; for the next Rs. 1,00,000 (*i.e.* upto Rs. 4,00,000) 6 per cent; for the next Rs. 1,00,000 (*i.e.* upto Rs. 5,00,000) 6½ per cent.; for amounts exceeding Rs.5,00,000 (or the portion over Rs. 5,00,000) 7 per cent. In addition to this Probate Duty there is, at present, a surcharge of 25%.

Exemptions from Probate Duty.—In determining the amount of the value of the estate for the purposes of probate duty the following items are allowed to be deducted:

1. Debts left by the deceased including mortgage encumbrances.
2. The amount of funeral expenses.
3. Property held by the deceased in trust and not beneficially or with general power to confer a beneficial interest.

In addition, there is general exemption for service personnel killed in action or dying on service in certain circumstances.

Procedure.—The particulars of the property of the deceased and the particulars of all items allowed by law to be deducted have to be shown in separate schedules. It is the practice of the High Court to send a copy of these schedules to the Revenue Authorities and if the properties, particularly immoveable properties, have not been properly valued, the High Court issues a notice to the petitioner requiring him to amend the schedule of property accordingly. In certain cases the Court requires citations to be published and served on such persons as the Court thinks are interested in the question of the grant of probate. If no objection is lodged by any person so interested within the time mentioned in the citation to the effect that nothing should be done in the matter of the petition for probate without notice to the person objecting or to use the technical language the caveator, and if the Will is shown to have been properly executed, probate is ordered to be granted. If an objection or caveat is filed the petition for probate is converted into a suit in which the petitioner is plaintiff and the caveator is the defendant.

Probate Codicil, etc.—Probate has effect over all the property and estate moveable or immoveable of the deceased throughout the province in which the same is granted

and is conclusive as to the representative title of the person to whom the probate is granted against all debtors of the deceased and all persons holding property which belongs to the deceased and will afford full indemnity to all debtors paying their debts and all persons delivering up such property to the person to whom such probate is granted. Probate can only be granted to an executor appointed by the Will and the appointment may be express or by necessary implication. Probate cannot be granted to any person who is a minor or is of unsound mind. Where several executors are appointed probate may be granted to them simultaneously or at different times. If a codicil is discovered after the grant of probate a separate probate of that codicil may be granted to the executor if it in no way repeals the appointment of executors made by the Will. If different executors are appointed by the codicil, probate of the Will will be revoked and a new probate granted of the Will and codicil together. When probate has been granted to several executors and one of them dies, the entire representation of the testator accrues to the surviving executor or executors. Probate of a Will when granted establishes the Will from the death of the testator and renders valid all intermediate acts of the executor as such. When a person appointed an executor has not renounced the executorship, letters of administration will not be granted to any other person until a citation has been issued calling upon the executor to accept or renounce the executorship, but when one or more of several executors have proved the Will, the Court may, on the death of the survivor of those who have proved, grant letters of administration without citing those who have not proved. The renunciation may be made orally in the presence of the Judge or by a writing signed by the person renouncing and when made will preclude him from ever thereafter applying for probate of the Will appointing him executor. If an executor renounces or fails to accept an executorship within the time limited for the acceptance or refusal thereof, the Will may be proved and letters of administration with a copy of the Will annexed may be granted to the person who would be entitled to administration in case of intestacy.

Residuary Legatee.—When no executor has been appointed by a deceased in his Will or when the deceased has appointed an executor who is legally incapable or refuses to act or who has died before the testator or before he has proved the Will or when an executor dies after having proved the Will but before he has administered all the estate of the deceased, a universal or a residuary legatee may be admitted to prove the Will and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed may be granted to him of the whole estate or so much of it as may be unadministered.

After any grant of Probate or Letters of Administration with Will annexed, no other than the person to whom the same may have been granted has the power to sue or prosecute any suit or otherwise act as representative of the deceased until such Probate or Letters of Administration has or have been recalled or revoked.

SMALL ESTATES.

Administrator General's Certificate.—In cases where the value of the estate is Rs. 2,000/- or less, an Administrator General's Certificate can be obtained. The procedure for obtaining this Certificate is simple and less expensive. A fee of 3% on the value of the estate is payable. The value of the estate has, however, to be taken as at the date of the death of the deceased. These Certificates are equivalent to Letters of Administration.

Earthquakes.

Physical divisions of India and their relation to Earthquakes.—The Indian continent is divided geologically and therefore physiographically into three distinct and well-defined units. The northernmost unit consisting of sedimentary and crystalline rocks comprises the great mountain ranges of the Himalayas that were upraised, geologically speaking, in comparatively recent times, and are believed to be still undergoing elevation. They constitute India's most unstable region and are therefore the seat of the most violent earthquakes. The north-south running mountains of Burma are components of the same mountain system, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands being their southern continuation, and Burma likewise pays the same penalty for their instability.

The southward push of these mountains caused a sinking of the Himalayan foreland—the region of the Indo-Gangetic basin, now filled with alluvium. This constitutes the second unit, and on account of its proximity to the restless mountains in the north, it shares, though in a lesser degree, the effects of the Himalayan earthquakes. But it also makes its own independent contribution of such catastrophies, as we know from our recent experience of the Bihar earthquake (January 1934).

The triangular portion of the Peninsula proper constitutes a stable landmass—a Horst—as the geologists call it—and is the third and most stable region in India, being comparatively free from severe earthquakes. Only one earthquake which did any considerable damage has been recorded from this region (April 1843). From the apex of the Peninsula to Madras, however, runs a region of minor shocks, probably connected with some dislocation in the earth's crust, though there is no direct evidence of this. These three units, then, constitute regions of decreasing intensity of earthquakes as we travel from north to south. They are indicated on the accompanying map, which is essentially the same as the one prepared by W. D. West of the Geological Survey of India.

Causes.—It will be unnecessary to go into the origin of the individual earthquakes, but a few remarks on the main causes of these phenomena will be illuminating. While minor earthquakes may be due to volcanic activity, the major ones are almost invariably the result of movement along dislocations in the earth's crust or "faults" as the geologists call them, and thrust planes. In the case of thrust planes certain sets of rocks override others, instead of being merely dislocated. The epicentre, that is the place of

maximum intensity, frequently coincides with these faults or thrust planes, which proves that a close relationship exists between earthquakes and the dislocations. A number of important faults run close to the southern edge of the Himalayas and the Himalayan foot is therefore a very unstable region. A similar fault runs along the foot of the Shan Plateau in Burma while the Kyaukkyan fault runs north and south in the Northern Shan States, and has probably given rise to earthquakes. It may, however, be pointed out that it is only such 'faults' as are still active that give rise to earthquakes. Thus the faults in the Peninsular area appear to be inert and therefore few earthquakes occur there. Although the immediate cause of the shocks may be movement along a fault or faults, the ultimate cause is often the rapid denudation of steep ranges, which upsets the equilibrium of the earth (Kangra, 1905) in the readjustment of which these movements occur. There is, however, no consensus of opinion on this point for in Norway, where the steep mountain ranges are subject to rapid denudation, there are no earthquakes. The cause may be more deep-seated as, for example differential cooling and contraction of the earth's interior. The same result is achieved by the slipping of large alluvial masses in deltaic areas or their uplift owing to tectonic forces (Rangoon Dec. 1927). The regions where mountain ranges take sharp bends, being highly folded, are naturally areas of pent-up strains seeking relief and are therefore zones of great danger. The violent Quetta earthquake of 1935 and the earlier ones of Mach and Sharigh (1931) were of this nature, for these places lie near sharp bends in the Sulelman, Bugti or Kirthar ranges.

Frequently more than one cause contributes to these earthquakes and the results are then even more disastrous.

Factors Controlling Damage and Loss of Life.—The intensity of the earthquake is not the only factor upon which the extent of damage and loss of life depends. Much depends upon the time of shock, the nature of the buildings, the habits of the people, etc. Thus the amount of damage done is often greater in India, where *pucca* houses are more common, than in Burma, where houses are mostly wooden, though the latter may suffer more from fire, as happened in the case of the Pegu earthquake (5th May, 1930).

The time at which the earthquake occurs makes a considerable difference to loss of life, for an earthquake occurring at night takes people unawares. (Kangra, 20,000 lives lost; Quetta, toll of life 25,000). Had the Bihar earthquake, in which 10,000 lives were lost, occurred at night the toll of life would have been unthinkable. Dr. A. M. Heron, Director, Geological Survey, makes certain observations in the case of the Baluchistan earthquake of 1909. He remarks that certain communities suffered more heavily than others because more of their number slept indoors and, being better off, lived in two-storyed houses, which naturally suffered more damage. The fact to be emphasised is that the loss of life, etc., does not entirely depend upon the severity of the shock, but upon the time of occurrence and various other factors.

Sources of Information.—Very little is known of the Indian earthquakes previous to the year 892 A.D. and accounts of the earlier of the recorded earthquakes are necessarily incomplete. T. Oldham has recorded the different sources of information of the earlier Indian earthquakes in his catalogue. Among the works in which records of Indian earthquakes later than 892 A.D. occur are the *Tárikhul Khulafá* (History of the Caliphs), the *Alkámil-fi-l Tárikh* by Ibnulathír—a historical work of the Arabians, the *Mir-át-ul-'Alam*, an unpublished work in the library of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, *Baddoní* (Bibliotheca Indica), Bábar's memoirs.

With one or two exceptions no really severe earthquakes took place in the Indian region between January 1943 and March 1945. However, a number of shocks of slight to moderate intensity were felt in different parts of the continent.

Two shocks of slight intensity were felt at Srinagar in Kashmir and at Drosh in Chitral, on Feb. 6, 1943, at intervals of 30 seconds. On Feb. 9, an earthquake of slight intensity was felt in parts of Assam. Slight shocks were felt over a wide area—Rawalpindi, Muzaffarabad, D. I. Khan, Gauhati, Gulmarg and Srinagar on 9th Sept. 1943, at 10-36 I.S.T. The epicentre of this earthquake was near the Hindu Kush Mountains. An earthquake of great intensity with epicentre in Assam was felt in parts of Assam and North Bengal, on Oct. 23 at 23. 54. I.S.T. Slight shocks were felt at D. I. Khan on Nov. 27 at 15.15 I.S.T.

On Feb. 29, 1944, an earthquake of great intensity, with epicentre in the Maldive Islands, was felt in the Ceylon region at 22·58 I.S.T. An earthquake of moderate intensity with epicentre near the Andaman Islands, was recorded on Sept. 27, 1944. During 1944 further shocks were felt in different parts of India—Kashmir, Bihar, Assam—but none of them is of much importance.

Between Jan. 1945 and March. 1945. The reported shocks are all of small intensity and occurred in Nepal and Assam.

Khafi Khán *Muntakhabullabáb*, etc. Much information is gleaned from the Journals of the *Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal*, the *Philosophical Transactions*, etc. Accounts of the later earthquakes appear in detail in the records and memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, from which much of the information here given is drawn.

Historical Review.—The chronological occurrence of the more important earthquakes may now be given.

The earliest earthquake authentically recorded in India took place about the close of the year 893 A.D. or early in 894 A.D., when Daibul or Daipul an important town on the coast of the Indian Ocean was severely shaken and about 150,000 persons lost their lives. As noted by Oldham a record of this earthquake appears both in the *Tárikhul Khulafá* (History of the Caliphs) and in *Alkámil-fi-l Tárikh*. According to him both these works mention the month of Shawwál (Hijra 280) as the date of occurrence. Since the month of Shawwal commenced 90 days before the 13th of March 894 A.D. that is the 14th December 893, the date of this earthquake is fixed by Oldham about the close of A.D. 893 or early 894 A.D.

6th July 1505.—This earthquake affected Afghanistan and Northern India. It is recorded that great fissures appeared in many

parts and there were extensive landslips causing much damage and loss of life. In one day as many as thirty-three shocks were felt and continued for a whole month. Oldham mentions that this earthquake is recorded in the *Mir-át-ul-'Alam*, an unpublished work in the library of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, in *Baddoni* (Bibliotheca Indica Vol. I, p. 319) in the Memoirs of Bábar (Erskines edition, p. 170) in *Firishtah* (Lucknow edition, p. 183) and its date is therefore authentically recorded.

The Province of Kashmir was shaken by an earthquake in 1552, but no details are available.

Several earthquakes of less intensity took place between the years 1618 and 1664. On the 26th of May, 1618, Bombay experienced an earthquake in which nearly two thousand lives were lost. The accompanying hurricane resulted in the destruction of several vessels. Lakhugar in Assam suffered an earthquake on the 7th February 1663. Shocks were felt in certain parts of eastern Bengal for a period of thirty-two days during the year 1668.

The next earthquake of great intensity which affected India occurred in 1668, between the dates 2nd—11th May. Its effect was so serious that Samáji or Samáwáni—a town of 30,000 inhabitants sank into the ground. A record of this appears in the *Mu'asir-i' Alamgiri* (Edit. Bibl. Indica, p. 74).

Following this terrible catastrophe there was a period of comparative quiescence of about 50 years. Upper India was however shaken by an earthquake on the '14 Muharam of Aurangzib's 12th year' (Mir-át-ul-'Alam, an unpublished work of Bakhtiwar Khan) that is, the 4th of June 1669. This earthquake was accompanied by a big shower of meteors, which, it is reported, falling into a lake caused its waters to overflow.

Kashmir and Attock were affected by shocks on 22nd June 1669 and 23rd June 1669 respectively, but not much damage appears to have been done.

A severe earthquake shook Delhi on Friday, the 17th of July 1720, at about mid-day and was accompanied by considerable damage to the fortress, Fatehpur Mosque and other property, as well as loss of life. It is reported that comparatively severe shocks continued for more than a month, so much so that the population of Delhi had to sleep out of doors during this period!

A violent earthquake accompanied by a hurricane of great intensity occurred in Calcutta and the delta of the Ganges in October 1737. It is reported that 20,000 craft plying on the Ganges were cast away, the steeple of a church sank completely into the ground, and 300,000 people lost their lives. It is further reported that 60 ton barques were blown two leagues up the river.

Bengal, Burma and the Arakan coast were affected on 2nd April 1762. In fact it is reported that the emergence of the Arakan coast from the sea is due to this earthquake, but that is an obvious exaggeration, though partial elevation of the coastal strip probably occurred. It is stated that oysters were found attached to rocks forty feet above ground level. Near Chittagong 60 square miles of land sank permanently under water.

Several shocks of varying intensity occurred in different parts of India—Calcutta, Kashmir, Ongole and the upper reaches of the Ganges between 13th July 1762 and 22nd May 1803, but they were not of much importance.

A violent earthquake took place on 1st Sept. 1803, affecting Mathura, Calcutta, Garhwal, Kumaon and Delhi. At Mathura the domes of several mosques erected by Ghazi Khan sank into the ground. Several villages were swallowed up in Garhwal.

This earthquake is noted for the fact that the upper portion of the famous Qutab Minar fell as a result of it, though it is stated that the Minar was also struck by lightning.

16th June 1819.—This was one of the worst earthquakes experienced in India. Its effect was the severest in Cutch, the chief town of which—Bhuj—was completely ruined and 2,000 persons perished. Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat and Poona were all affected.

In the western region of Cutch the town of Sindree and the neighbouring area was submerged as a result of tidal waves. A tract 15 miles wide was raised in front of a branch of the Indus and the river had to cut a fresh channel across it. This ridge is known to the local inhabitants as Allah Band, or God's Embankment.

One very severe shock followed by minor ones occurred on 29th October 1826 and resulted in several houses falling in Khatmandu and Patan, in Nepal.

1827 *Sept.* (*before 26th Sept.* 1827).—The fort of Kolitaran, near Lahore, was destroyed and about 1,000 persons lost their lives. It is stated that a hill falling into the river Ravi resulted in extensive floods.

6th June 1828.—There is record of at least eighty earthquakes affecting the Indian region between the aforementioned date and the year 1839, but of these only two are worth mention, namely, the one that shook the vale of Kashmir on 6th June 1828 and the other that affected Nepal and the eastern and central region, Northern India. In Kashmir alone over a thousand persons lost their lives and for at least two months following the earthquake the number of shocks was as high as one to two hundred per day.

26th August 1833.—Felt in Khatmandu (Nepal) and North Bihar. In Khatmandu alone 100 houses were levelled to the ground and a similar fate overtook other places. There was continuous agitation for full 24 hours.

An earthquake of great intensity affected Burma, more particularly Amarapura and Ava, on 23rd March 1839. It is reported that shocks continued for four or five days, every fifteen to thirty minutes. 200—400 lives were lost and pagodas and other buildings in Ava, Amarapura and Sagaing suffered heavily.

19th February 1842.—Lasted for about three minutes in Kabul and affected Peshawar, Jallalabad, etc. It was very destructive at Peshawar and one-third of the town of Jallalabad was destroyed. Hot springs at Sonah became cold and the amount of water also diminished. The area affected was about 216,000 square miles. The epicentral area was probably near Jallalabad.

Numerous later earthquakes which occurred in different parts of the Indian region do not call for much attention as they were of minor im-

portance. Two earthquakes which affected the Deccan in March and April 1843 may be here recorded, for the Deccan, being a stable landmass, is rarely affected by earthquakes of any intensity. Sholapur, Maktal, Singrurgarh, Bellary, Kurnool, Belgaum were all affected and much damage was done. This is the only earthquake known in the Deccan which caused considerable damage. The epicentre was near Bellary.

Severe shocks, local in their effect, occurred in Upper Sind on 24th January 1852. Fort Kahan was completely ruined and about 350 persons were killed.

24th August 1858.—Burma was affected, but the shocks were not of great intensity. False Island situated south-east of Cheduba Island (18° 38′ N : 93° 55½′ E) disappeared entirely under the Ocean. The same earthquake affected the Punjab and Bengal, but very little damage was done.

10th January 1869.—Experienced in Assam (Cachar), total area where shocks were felt was 250,000 square miles.

A severe earthquake occurred in the Bay of Bengal on the morning of 31st December 1881. The radius of the area affected was about 800 miles, and the total area over which the shock was felt was in the neighbourhood of 2,000,000 square miles, most of it being sea. It was felt at Gaya, Hazaribagh, Agra, Ootacamund and Calicut in India, and in Burma at Akyab where it was followed by the eruption of a mud volcano in Ramri. The northernmost point affected was near Monghyr.

30th May 1885.—This earthquake, although comparatively not so severe, resulted in heavy loss of life and about 3,000 persons perished in Kashmir. The epicentre was a few miles west of Srinagar. The radius of felt area was 300-450 miles, the total area affected being about 110,000 square miles.

14th July 1885.—The epicentre of this earthquake was north-west of Dacca. It was felt violently throughout Bengal, but extended also into Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam. The area affected was approximately 230,400 square miles.

20th December 1892.—This was felt over the greater part of Baluchistan, and was connected with an old fault line that runs along the foot of the Kojak range in a N.N.E. direction. The foot of the range is marked by a depression and numerous springs which are indicative of the fault. It is interesting to note that as a result of this earthquake the area west of the fault subsided about one foot and moved southward about 2½ feet! The earthquake was, however, local in its effects.

The worst earthquake which has affected Assam and probably the greatest within historic times occurred on 12th June 1897. Stone buildings in Shillong, Goalpara, Gauhati, Nowgong and Sylhet were almost entirely destroyed everywhere and Calcutta was seriously affected. Over 1,600 lives were lost and the earthquake was felt in an area of 1,730,000 square miles. The earthquake was caused by a "movement along a thrust-plane or thrust-planes, and along secondary thrust and fault-planes, which had a maximum length of about 200 miles and a maximum width of about 50 miles." This movement was due to the relief of differential strains set up in the interior of the earth.

The district of Kangra in the Punjab suffered heavily on 4th April 1905, more particularly because the shocks occurred early in the morning when people were still asleep. There was heavy loss of life—20,000 persons having perished. The area affected was 1,625,000 square miles. Kangra and Dharamsala were completely destroyed. The main shock was from north to south, followed by an equally severe one from south to north. The earthquake is ascribed to movement along one of the reverse faults of the Himalayas.

21st October 1909.—This earthquake affected the Kachhi plain, Baluchistan. Considerable damage was done and over 200 lives were lost. The radius of the felt area was about 15-45 miles. The elongated epicentre was N.W.-S.E. in direction. The earthquake was presumably due to the presence of a fault, though, the area being covered with alluvium, this is more or less conjectural.

A violent earthquake occurred over the greater part of the Northern and Southern Shan States on 21st May 1912, and was felt practically over the whole of Burma, Siam and Yunnan. An area of 125,000 square miles was affected. Shocks continued the following day and were followed on the 23rd May by a severe shock which was felt over an area of 375,000 square miles. Numerous after shocks continued in May, June, July and August, when they finally ceased. The epicentre was close to the great Kyaukkyan fault in the Northern Shan States.

No severe earthquake is recorded during the six years following the last earthquake in Burma, but a violent shock was felt on 8th July 1918 and affected Eastern Bengal, Assam, Burma, North-west India as far as Lahore. It was most strongly felt in Srimangal (Assam) where many tea-estates were ruined. The total area over which it was felt was 800,000 square miles. This earthquake was due to subsidence along a fault. It was accompanied by pouring out of sand, mud and water from fissures created in the ground.

17th December 1927.—Was experienced in Rangoon, but very little damage was done. Affecting as it did a big commercial city like Rangoon its importance cannot be denied. Investigation appears to show that the shock was due to "forces of uplift causing movement along lines of weakness below the deltaic alluvium." Although the area is covered with alluvium and direct observations are not possible, the probability of such a zone of weakness existing in the neighbourhood of the town must be accepted.

The areas around Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Attock are regarded as very unstable, as one big fault and numerous smaller ones are located in this region. The earthquake on 1st February 1929 in the North-West Himalayas was at first thought to be connected with these faults. But it has been shown that the focus of this earthquake lay at a considerable depth—160 *kms.* Which is a point of interest, for it shows that the shocks were not connected with any surface features such as faults. The epicentre was situated about 25 miles north-west of Abbottabad. Some damage was done to property and a few lives were lost.

8th August 1929.—This earthquake, which affected the small town of Swa in Burma, was connected with several of the later earthquakes that occurred in different parts of Burma—the Pegu earthquake of 5th May 1930, the Podo earthquakes of July to December 1930 and the Pyu disaster of 4th December 1930. The epicentral area was quite small and lay about 6 miles to the north-west of Swa. Damage was done to railway lines and bridges. Loaded trucks were lifted off the track and thrown to one side. The shocks were due to movement along a fault in the Tertiary rocks, more or less parallel to the great fault which is known as the Boundary Fault.

A violent shock occurred at about 8-15 p.m. on 5th May 1930, and practically levelled the whole town of Pegu. About 550 lives were lost and considerable damage was done to property in Rangoon as well. The actual area affected was about 220,000 square miles. This earthquake came without any preliminary warning and lasted only 30 seconds. The earlier Burmese earthquake previously mentioned was presumably a forerunner of the present one and did not indicate the dying out of still earlier movements. It is thought that the movement was connected with the boundary faults of the Shan Plateau, which was accentuated by the forward movement of *terra firma* into the gulf of Martaban.

Assam was shaken by a severe earthquake on 3rd July 1930, after about 12 years of comparative quiescence. The total area affected was about 350,000 square miles. The town of Dhubri suffered considerable damage, but fortunately no loss of life occurred. This is probably due to the fact that many houses are built of 'flexible superstructure supporting light, often galvanised iron roofs' and at that time of the year many persons were not sleeping inside their houses. The earthquake was probably due to weakness at the foot of the Assam range, movement along which zone was assisted by the rapid denudation of the mountains, which presumably upset the equilibrium.

3rd 4th December 1930.—Several severe shocks were felt between 10-15 p.m. and 1-22 a.m. in Pyu, Burma. Most of the brick buildings were destroyed and about 30 persons lost their lives. The shocks were felt over an area of approximately 220,000 square miles.

27th August 1931.—This was one of the worst of the Baluchistan earthquakes, and about 200 lives were lost. It was preceded on the 25th by an earlier earthquake the epicentre of which was near Sharigh. The March earthquake was felt over an area of 370,000 square miles. Both these earthquakes were connected with the sharp bends of the Suleiman, Bugti and Kirthar hills for such bends are regions of strain where earth movements are likely to occur.

15th January 1934.—This, the North Bihar earthquake, is still fresh in our minds. It was one of the most violent earthquakes that have affected India. It is estimated that over 10,000 lives were lost and several crores worth of property was damaged. Sitarmarhi, Madhubani, Monghyr, Patna, Jamalpur, Muzaffarpur, Darjeeling, *etc.*, and the Nepal valley suffered heavily. The epicentre of this earthquake ran from near Motihari through Sitamarhi to Madhubani. The total area over which it was felt was 1,900,000 square miles. The earthquake is attributed to faults underlying the alluvium. It is fortunate that it occurred in the afternoon (about 2-15 p.m.), for had it occurred at night it would have been one of the worst of such disasters experienced upon the earth.

31st May 1935.—The Quetta earthquake is one of the latest of the more violent catastrophies that have overtaken the Indian region. This can be estimated from the fact that 25,000 lives perished and damage to private property, Railway lines, etc., ran into several crores. The town of Quetta was practically destroyed and the area affected was about 100,000 square miles. The causesleading to these earthquakes are unknown, but the focus was probably shallow. The earthquake is probably connected with the sharp bend in the hill ranges near Quetta.

The frequency of aftershocks of the Quetta earthquake of May 1935, according to the Geological Survey of India, appears to be considerably diminished, but several sharp shocks were felt during the year in the Assam seismic area, including those of 16th January at about 18.45 hours and of 21st March at 21.45 hours, Indian standard time.

The last severe earthquake to be experienced in India occurred in the Hindu Kush on 14th November 1937, and was felt throughout the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, as well as largely over the Punjab, United Provinces, northern Sind and Baluchistan. Severe shocks were felt at Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Kangra, Chitral and Drosh, and considerable damage was done. No loss of life was reported.

Although minor earthquakes have been reported from different parts of India later than November 1937, none of these has caused damage or loss of life. Details of some of these are given below.

5th January 1938.—Two shocks were felt at Drosh in the Chitral District, North-West Frontier Province. Another shock of the same intensity was felt on the 7th January, but there was no damage or loss of life.

14th April 1938.—An earthquake shock was felt at Monywa in the Lower Chindwin district, Burma, at 7·47 a.m. Cracks appeared in the walls of several buildings, but there was no loss of life.

3rd May 1938.—Two shocks were felt at intervals of about five seconds at Shillong in Assam, at 10-21 p.m. The shocks lasted for about 40 seconds. There was very little damage to property and no loss of life.

16th August 1938.—Shocks were experienced in the Upper Chindwin district, Burma, and were felt over a fairly wide area. The shocks, which lasted about 30 seconds, seem to have been severe at Kalemyo. *Pucca* buildings and Pagodas tumbled down, but there was no loss of life. Smaller shocks were also felt at Mawlaik, Paungbyin, Mingin, Indaw, Kalewa, Homalin, Tabyin, etc.

7th February 1939.—Two shocks were felt at Drosh in Chitral at intervals of two seconds, but there was neither material damage nor loss of life.

Reports received by the Geological Survey of India from various parts of India and Burma show that 82 earthquake shocks were felt in 1937 in India. With the exception of the rather severe shock of 14th November, which originated in the Hindu Kush region and affected a considerable tract of north-west India, the rest were of slight intensity, unattended by any damage to buildings or persons.

Regionally the shocks were distributed as follows :—

Burma, 28; north-eastern India, including Sikkim, Nepal and Tibet, 31; north-western India, including Kashmir, Chitral and Baluchistan, 21; and Peninsular India, 2.

The epicentre of the shock of 14th November 1937 has been located in the Hindu Kush mountains, north-west of Drosh, in Chitral. This has been deduced from observers' reports and from seismographic records available from the Meteorological Observatories at Bombay, Agra, Calcutta and Kodaikanal. This shock was felt at such distant places as Kabul, Dehra-Dun, Simla, Multan, Dera Ismail Khan and Roorkee.

At least sixty earthquake shocks were felt in India during the year 1939. Fortunately all these shocks, without exception, were of slight intensity and caused neither loss of life nor serious damage to property.

About twenty of these shocks affected the unstable Assam region, of which four were felt at Dhubri, six at Gauhati and a like number at Shillong. Kashmir, Drosh (Chitral State), Quetta, Rawalpindi, Gilgit, Lahore, Shikarpur (Cutch), Peshawar, Begumpet (Hyderabad State) and many other towns experienced shocks during the year.

It is unnecessary to give details of the large number of shocks felt during 1939 for most of these were of minor importance. Mention must, however, be made of the earthquake of 21st November, 1939, which was felt at Jammu, Mianwali, Dehra Ismail Khan, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Srinagar, Dalhousie, Kabul, Gilgit, Skardu, etc. Its epicentre was in the Hindu Kush range, being situated at 36° N 75.5° E. Its focal depth was 200 KM.

The intensity of this earthquake at Srinagar and Gilgit was VII on the Mercali scale. At Srinagar three shocks were felt at intervals of 10 seconds each. Cracks developed in the walls of the Observatory and other buildings in the city. At Gilgit, which suffered three shocks at intervals of 2 seconds each, boulders slipped down from the surrounding mountains and dust spread all over the valley.

During 1940 earthquake shocks were felt at Gulmarg in Kashmir, at Barmer (Rajputana) and at Bhuj and Radhanpur in the Western Indian States.

At Gulmarg two shocks of moderate intensity were felt on the 3rd August at 14.45 (I.S.T.) and cracked walls of *kutcha* houses. Shocks of moderate intensity were also felt on 8th August and 21st September, 1940, but apart from cracks in *kutcha* houses no damage was done. Barmer and Bhuj experienced a slight shock on 31st October while Bhuj had another shock on 13th November, 1940.

There was no loss of life or serious damage to property during any of these earthquakes.

A large number of earthquake shocks occurred in India during the year 1941. It is unnecessary to give details of all these but particulars of three or four of the more important ones may be given.

An earthquake of moderate intensity took place on the 21st of January 1941 at 18-16 hours (I.S.T.) with its epicentre to the north of Assam. The shocks lasted for about one minute but no damage was caused.

Another earthquake occurred on the 26th June at 17-27 hours (I.S.T.) This earthquake whose epicentre lay in the neighbourhood of Nicobar Islands, was of very great intensity and was felt in Madras, Chittagong, Chandwadi, Colombo, etc. Extensive damage to buildings occurred in Port Blair where 4 persons were killed and 4 seriously injured. The duration of the shock was less than half a minute.

On the 30th of June at 23 58 hours (I.S.T.) a shock of moderate intensity was felt at Port Blair. Its epicentre lay in the neighbourhood of north Andaman.

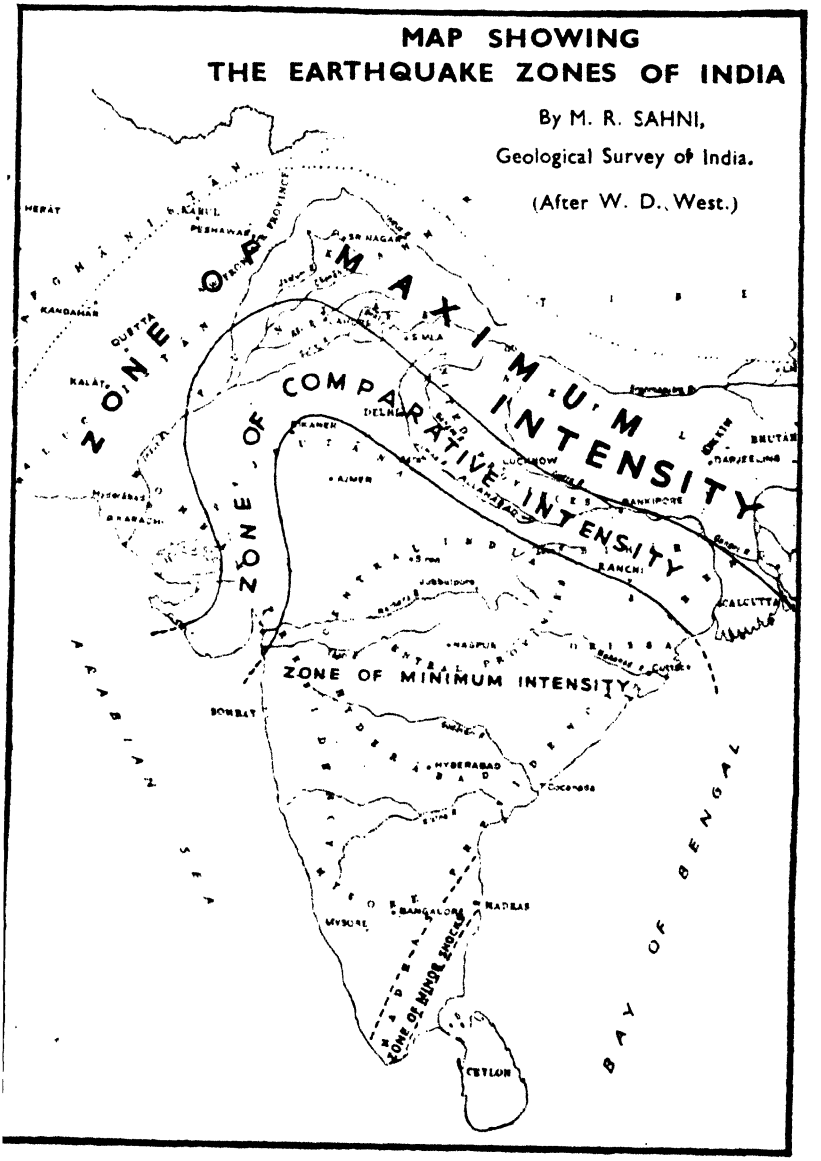
Another earthquake occurred on the 29th of September at 8 5 hours (I.S.T.) at Quetta. The shocks lasted for about 35 seconds and caused damage to *kaccha* buildings and mud houses in Quetta.

Three earthquakes of slight to moderate intensity were recorded during the year 1942. An earthquake of slight intensity with its epicentre in Assam was felt at 16-17 hours (I.S.T.) on 22nd February in parts of Bengal and Assam. No loss of life or damage was reported. On 22nd March a quake of moderate intensity was felt at 7 38 hours at Lahore, Rawalpindi and Simla. The epicentre was in the Hindukush mountains. A third earthquake of slight intensity was felt in parts of India on the 15th of May 1942 at 22-25 hours (I.S.T.). The epicentre lay in the Hindu Kush. There was no loss of life or damage to property.

Although a large number of earthquakes have occurred during 1944-45, with the exception of one they were all of comparatively small intensity. An earthquake of moderate intensity was felt on the 25th December, 1944, at Silchar, Shillong and Calcutta, at about 9-25 p.m., Indian Standard Time. At Silchar shocks were felt over a period of 3 minutes and several houses suffered damage. No damage was, however, reported from either Shillong or Calcutta.

Another earthquake of slight intensity was felt at Patna, Bihar district, at 10-25 p.m. on the 18th February, 1944. Though the shocks felt were fairly sharp no damage to property or loss of life took place.

A severe earthquake took place on the 28th November, 1945, and shocks were felt intermittently for a period of two hours, commencing at 3 hours 31 minutes, over a wide area in north western India. This earthquake was due to a submarine land slide. A characteristic feature of this earthquake was the high tide which swept the coastal region fo Mekran and neighbouring areas, causing heavy floods, damage to property and loss of life. A lasting visible effect of this earthquake was the appearance of two small islands about 10 miles into the sea, off the Mekran coast.


MAP SHOWING
THE EARTHQUAKE ZONES OF INDIA
By M. R. SAHNI,
Geological Survey of India.
(After W. D. West.)
ZONE OF MAXIMUM INTENSITY
ZONE OF COMPARATIVE INTENSITY
ZONE OF MINIMUM INTENSITY
ZONE OF MINOR SHOCKS
HERAT
KANDAHAR
QUETTA
KALAT
KARACHI
DELHI
KARACHI
JODHPUR
NAGPUR
BOMBAY
HYDERABAD
COCANADA
MADRAS
BANGALORE
MYSORE
CEYLON
CALCUTTA
LUCKNOW
RANCHI
BANKIPORE
DARJEELING
BHUTAN
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL

Posts and Telegraphs.

POST OFFICE.

The control of the Posts and Telegraphs of India is vested in an officer designated Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs whose office is attached to the Department of Posts & Air of the Government of India. For financial and budget matters there is a Financial Adviser, Communications. The superior staff of the Direction, in addition to the Director-General himself, consists on the postal side of one Senior Deputy Director-General, one Deputy Director-General, Postal Services, one Assistant Deputy Director-General, War, two Assistant Directors-General, Establishments, one Assistant Director-General, Postal Services, one Assistant Director-General, Planning, one Assistant Director-General, Pay and Allowances and seven Assistant Dy. Directors-General.

For postal purposes, India is divided into nine circles, namely, Bengal and Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, Central, Madras, Punjab and North-West Frontier, United Provinces, Sind and Baluchistan and Assam. Each of the first seven is in charge of a Postmaster-General and the Assam and Sind and Baluchistan Circles are each controlled by a Director, Posts and Telegraphs The Central Circle comprises roughly the Central Provinces and the Central India and Rajputana Agencies.

The Heads of Circles are responsible to the Director-General for the whole of the postal arrangements in their respective circles, including those connected with the conveyance of mails by railways, inland steamers, and air services. All the Postmasters-General are provided with Deputy and Assistant Postmasters-General while in the Sind and Baluchistan and Assam Circles the Director is assisted by Assistant Directors. The nine Postal Circles are divided into Divisions, each in charge of a Superintendent of Post Offices or Railway Mail Service as the case may be and each Superintendent is assisted by a certain number of officials styled Inspectors.

Generally there is a head post office at the headquarters of each revenue district and other post offices in the same district are usually subordinate to the head office for purposes of accounts. The Presidency Postmasters of the Calcutta, Bombay and Madras General Post Offices, the Chief Postmaster of the Delhi General Post Office and Postmasters of the larger of the other head post offices are directly under the Postmasters-General. The Presidency Postmasters have one or more Inspecting Postmasters subordinate to them. When the duties of the Postmaster of a head office become so onerous that he is unable to perform them fully himself, a Deputy Postmaster is appointed to relieve him of some of them, and if still further relief is required, one or more Assistant Postmasters are employed. The more important of the offices subordinate to the head office are designated sub-offices and are usually established only in towns of some importance. Sub-offices transact all classes of postal business with the public, submit accounts to the head offices to which they are subordinate incorporating therein the accounts of their branch offices, and frequently have direct dealings with Government local sub-treasuries. The officer in charge of such an office works it either single-handed or with the assistance of one or more clerks according to the amount of business.

Branch offices are small offices with limited functions ordinarily intended for villages, and are placed in charge either of departmental officers on small pay or of extraneous agents, such as school-masters, shop-keepers, land-holders or cultivators who perform their postal duties in return for a small remuneration.

The audit and accounts work of the Post Office is entrusted to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, who is an officer of the Indian Audit Department and is not subordinate to the Director-General The Accountant-General is assisted by Deputy Accountant-General, all of whom, with the necessary staff of clerks, perform at separate headquarters the actual audit and accounts work of a certain number of postal circles.

In accordance with an arrangement which has been in force since 1883, a large number of sub-post offices and a few head offices perform telegraph work in addition to their postal work and are known as combined offices The policy is to increase telegraph facilities everywhere and especially in towns by opening a number of cheap telegraph branches of sub-post offices.

The Inland Tariff (which is applicable to Aden, Nepal, Ceylon and Portuguese India except as indicated below) is as follows:—

	When the postage is prepaid.	When the postage is wholly unpaid.	When the postage is insufficiently prepaid.
Letters.	Anna. Pies.		
Not exceeding one tola	1 6		
And every additional tola	1 0		
Book and pattern packets.			
For the first five tolas or fraction thereof	0 9	Double the pre-paid rate (chargeable on delivery).	Double the deficiency (chargeable on delivery).
For every additional two and a half tolas, or fraction thereof, in excess of five tolas	0 3		

Postcards.

Single .. .. .. 6 pies.

Reply .. .. .. 1 anna.

(The postage on cards of private manufacture must be prepaid in full. Reply postcards cannot be sent to Nepal.)

Parcels (prepayment compulsory).

Parcels not exceeding 12½ seers (1,000 tolas) in weight:—

	Rs.	a.
Not exceeding 40 tolas	0	6
For every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight	0	6

Registration is compulsory in the case of parcels weighing over 440 tolas.

All parcels to Aden should be registered. There is no parcel service to Nepal. These rates are not applicable to parcels for Ceylon and Portuguese India.

Registration fee.	Rs.	a.
For each letter, postcard, book or pattern packet, or parcel to be registered	0	3

Ordinary Money Order fees.

For every sum of Rs 10 or fraction thereof	0	2

In the case of money orders for Ceylon and Portuguese India, the rates prescribed for foreign rupee money orders are applicable. There is no money order service to Nepal.

Telegraphic money order fees.—The same as the fees for ordinary money orders *plus* a telegraph charge calculated at the rates for inland (the cost of the telegraphic advice to Aden and Ceylon in respect of those countries) telegrams for the actual number of words used in the telegram advising the remittance, according as the telegram is to be sent as an "Express" or as an "Ordinary" message. In addition to the above a supplementary fee of two annas is levied on each telegraphic money order.

There is no telegraphic money order service to Nepal or Portuguese India. In the case of Ceylon the telegraph charge is calculated at the rates shown below:—

Express—Rs. 2-8 0 for the first 12 words and 3 annas for each additional word.

Ordinary.—Re. 1-4-0 for the first 12 words and 2 annas for each additional word.

Value-payable fees.—These are calculated on the amount specified for remittance to the sender and are the same as the fees for ordinary money orders.

Insurance fees.	Rs.	a.
Where the value insured does not exceed Rs. 100	0	4
Where the value insured exceeds Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 200	0	5½
Where the value insured exceeds Rs. 200 but does not exceed Rs. 300	0	8
For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof over Rs. 300 and upto Rs. 1,000	0	2
For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof over Rs. 1,000	0	1

As regards Aden, Ceylon and Portuguese India see Foreign Tariff.

Acknowledgment fee.—For each registered article 1 anna.

The Foreign Tariff (which is not applicable to Aden, to Ceylon, to Nepal or to Portuguese India except as indicated below), is as follows:—

Letters.—To Aden, Ceylon, Nepal and Portuguese India—Indian inland rates. To Burma—2 annas for the first tola and 1 anna for every additional tola or part thereof.

To all other countries. { 3½ annas for the first ounce and 2 annas for each additional ounce or part of that weight.

Postcards, Single .. .. .. 2 annas.

,, Reply .. .. .. 4 annas.

Postcards to Burma: Single 1 anna and reply .. .. 2 annas.

Printed Papers.—½ anna for every 2 ounces or part of that weight.

Business Papers.—For a packet not exceeding 10 ounces in weight .. .. 3½ annas.

For every additional 2 ounces or part of that weight .. .. ½ anna.

Samples.—1½ annas for first 4 ounces and ½ anna per 2 ounces thereafter.

Printed Papers, Business Papers and Samples.—To Burma, 9 pies for the first five tolas and 6 pies for every additional 5 tolas or part of that weight.

Parcels.

Parcel postage varies for different countries as shown in the Foreign Post Directory included in the Post and Telegraph Guide. Information relating to the rates of postage on parcels for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is given below:—

(i) Parcels not exceeding 22 lbs. in weight and addressed to Great Britain and Northern Ireland are forwarded as mails to the British Post Office, the rates of postage applicable to such parcels being as follows:—

For parcel	*Via* Gibraltar. Rs.	a.	p.
Not over 3 lbs.	1	8	0
Over 3 lbs but not over 7 lbs. ..	2	12	0
,, 7 ,, ,, 11 ,, ..	3	15	0
,, 11 ,, ,, 22 ,, .	6	2	0

These parcels are delivered by the post office and the postage paid carries them to destination.

Limits of Weight.

Letters.—4 lbs. 6 oz.

Printed Papers and Business Papers—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Ireland, British Australasian Colonies, Togo (British), the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate—5 lbs.

To Aden or Ceylon—No limit.

To all other destination—4 lbs. 6 oz.

Samples.—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Ireland, Togo (British), the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, and Bechuanaland Protectorate—5 lbs.

To Aden or Ceylon—200 tolas.

To all other destinations—1 lb. 2 oz.

Parcels.—11 lbs.. 20 lbs. or 22 lbs.

Limits of Size.

Letters.—35 inches in length, breadth and thickness taken together and 23½ inches in any one direction. If in form of roll, 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

Printed Papers and Business Papers.—To Aden and Ceylon—2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth. If in form of roll, dimensions are 30 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter

To all other destinations—35 inches in length, breadth and thickness taken together and 23½ inches in any one direction. If in form of roll, 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

Note.—Printed papers sent open, *i.e.*, without a cover or wrapper in the form of cards, whether folded or not should not measure less than 4 inches in length and 2½ inches in width.

Samples.—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Ireland, Togo (British), the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate—2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth. If in form of roll, dimensions in all cases are 39 inches in length *plus* twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

To all other destinations—35 inches in length, breadth and thickness taken together and 23½ inches in any one direction. If in form of roll, dimensions in all cases are 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

To Aden or Ceylon 2 ft. in length by one foot in width and depth.

Money Orders.—To countries on which money orders have to be drawn in rupee currency, the rates of commission are as follows :—

	Rs. a.
On any sum not exceeding Rs. 10 ..	0 3
On any sum exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25	0 6
On any sum exceeding Rs. 25	0 6

for each complete sum of Rs. 25 and 6 annas for the remainder, provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it shall be only 3 annas.

To countries on which money orders have to be drawn sterling, the rates are as follows :—

	Rs. a.
On any sum not exceeding £1	0 4
,, ,, exceeding £1 but not exceeding £2	0 7
,, ,, ,, £2 ,, ,, £3	0 10
,, ,, ,, £3 ,, ,, £4	0 13
,, ,, ,, £4 ,, ,, £5	1 0
,, ,, ,, £5	1 0

for each complete sum of £5 and 1 rupee for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed £1, the charge for it shall be 4 annas; if it does not exceed £2, the charge shall be 7 annas; if it does not exceed £3, the charge shall be 10 annas; and if it does not exceed £4, the charge shall be 13 annas.

Registration fee.

For each letter, post-card & packet of printed or business papers and samples .. 3 annas.

Insurance fees (for registered letters and parcels only).

For insurance of letters and parcels to Aden and Ceylon and of letters to Portuguese India—Insurance fees mentioned under "Inland Tariff."

For insurance of letters and parcels to Burma, British Somaliland, Mauritius, Seychelles, and parcels to Portuguese India.

	Annas
Where the value insured does not exceed Rs. 200	5½
For every additional Rs. 200 or fraction thereof	5½

Note.—Insurance service to Burma and British Somaliland has been temporarily suspended.

For insurance of letters and parcels to Great Britain and Northern Ireland and to British Possessions and Foreign countries (other than those mentioned above) to which insurance is available.

	Annas
Where the value insured does not exceed £14	5½
For every additional £14 or fraction thereof	5½

Acknowledgment fee.—3 annas for each registered article, 1 anna in the case of registered article addressed to Aden, Ceylon or Portuguese India.

Air Mails.—Letters, postcards and packets can be sent by air in the inland post as well as to certain foreign countries on payment of special Air Mail fees. Such letters can be registered. Insured articles cannot be sent by Air Mail except to Burma and Ceylon. The Inland Air fees are as follows :—

(i) For a post-card .. 6 pies *plus* ordinary postage.

(ii) For a letter and packet.. 1 anna for each tola or part thereof *plus* ordinary postage.

For Air fees to foreign countries, *see* the *Post and Telegraph Guide.*

Air Letter Service.—A new light weight "Air Letter" service for use by civilians has been introduced from the 1st December 1944, which is available for writing to most of the Empire countries and H.M.'s Forces overseas. The postage rate is 6 annas per air letter.

A special air letter form is available from post offices at a cost of 6 annas per form. Similar forms of private manufacture, bearing an indication that they have been approved by the Head of a Circle, can also be used, but they should be prepaid with the usual charge of 6 annas each.

Air letters cannot be registered or insured, nor are any enclosures permitted. No other facility, such as express delivery, is available.

Magnitude of Business in the Post Office.—At the close of 1944-45, there were 126,602 permanent and 26,924 temporary, Post & Telegraph officials, 25,860 post offices and 159,000 miles of mail lines. During the year, 1,730 million articles, including 60.1 million registered articles were posted; stamps worth Rs.12.8 crores were sold for postal purposes; about 64.4 million money orders of the total value of Rs. 173 crores were issued; 1,284 thousand Indian Postal orders to the value of Rs. 65 lakhs were sold; a sum of Rs. 24.7 crores was collected for tradesman and others on V.P. articles, about 3.4 million insured articles valued at 147 crores of rupees were handled. Customs duty aggregating over 81 lakhs was realised on parcels and letters from abroad; pensions amounting to about Rs. 203 lakhs were paid to Indian Military pensioners and over 6,000 lbs. of quinine were sold to the public. On the 31st March 1945, there were 3,095,000 Savings Bank Accounts with a total balance of Rs. 80.2 crores and 92,960 Postal Life Insurance Policies with an aggregate assurance of Rs. 18.8 crores.

Telegraphs.

Up to 1912 the telegraph system in India was administered as a separate department by an officer designated Director General of Telegraphs who worked in subordination to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry. In that year it was decided to vest the control of Posts and Telegraphs in a single officer as an experimental measure with a view to the eventual amalgamation of the two Departments.

In pursuance of this policy an experimental amalgamation of the two services was introduced in the Burma and Central Circles from the 1st July 1912. The fundamental principles of this scheme which followed closely the system in force in the United Kingdom and several other European countries were that the traffic and engineering work of the Telegraph Department should be separated, the former branch of work in each Circle being transferred to the Postmaster-General assisted by a Deputy Postmaster-General and a suitable number of attached officers and the engineering branch being controlled by a Director of Telegraphs Subordinate to this officer there were several Divisional Superintendents who were assisted by a number of attached officers.

In 1914 the complete amalgamation of the two Departments was sanctioned by the Secretary of State and introduced from 1st April. The superior staff of the Direction, in addition to the Director-General himself, now consists on the engineering (including wireless) side of a Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, with one Deputy Director-General Telegraph Staff and Establishments, one Deputy Chief Engineer, one Addl. Deputy Chief Engineer and two Asstt. Chief Engineers. For Engineering Construction work, there is one Addl. Chief Engineer with two Directors of Telegraphs, and some Divisional Engineers, Telegraphs. For traffic work there is a Deputy Director-General with one Controller of Telegraph Traffic and one Assistant Deputy Director-General. To assist in Telephone work there is one Deputy Director-General (Telephones) and two Assistant Deputy Directors-General, Telephones, and in Wireless matters there is one Assistant Dy. Director-General (Wireless). In the Circles the scheme which has been introduced follows closely on the lines of the experimental one referred to above. For telegraph engineering purposes India was formerly divided up into five Circles, each in charge of a Director. These five Circles were divided into eighteen Divisions each in charge of a Divisional Engineer. In 1922 Sind and Baluchistan Circle was formed with its headquarters at Karachi. This Circle is now under the charge of a Director of Posts and Telegraphs. On the 31st March 1924 there were 7 Circles and 20 Divisions. With a view to complete fusion of the three branches of work, the engineering work of the Bombay and Central Circles was brought under the control of the respective Postmaster-General in 1925 and this unification was gradually extended to other Circles. The fusion was completed in March 1930. This year the Bengal and Assam Circle has been divided into two Circles, namely Bengal Circle and Assam Circle, in charge of a Postmaster-General, and a Director, with headquarters at Calcutta and Shillong respectively. The telegraph traffic and the engineering branches in the Circle are now controlled by the Postmasters-General and the Directors of Posts and Telegraphs, Karachi and Shillong. There is also one Deputy Director of Telegraph Traffic each at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras to look after the speedy disposal of traffic. There are now 24 Engineering Divisions. With effect from 1-7-1939, the Superior Telegraph Engineering and Wireless Branches have been amalgamated into a Single Service, viz.,—Telegraph Engineering Service —Class 1.

There has been much expansion on the Telephones side of the Department consequent on the acquisition of the telephone systems at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Karachi and Ahmedabad by Government. Separate Telephone Districts which are quite independent of the respective Postmasters-General were created at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras with effect from 1st April 1943. Karachi and Ahmedabad Telephone systems have been placed under the administrative charge of the Bombay District. The Chief Officers of the Bombay and Calcutta Districts are designated General Managers, Telephones. Recently a new Telephone District has also been formed at Delhi where there has been considerable telephone expansion during the war.

The audit and accounts work of the Telegraph Department is, like that of the Post Office, entrusted to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, assisted by a staff of Deputy and Assistant Accountants-General.

Inland Telegrams and Tariff.—Telegrams sent to or received from places in India or Burma or Ceylon are classed as Inland telegrams. The tariff for Inland telegrams is as follows:—

	For delivery in India. *Private and State.* Express.	Ordinary.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Minimum charge	1 10	0 13
Each additional word over 8 ..	0 2	0 1

	For delivery in Burma. *Private and State.* Express.	Ordinary.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Minimum charge	2 12	1 6
Each additional word over 8	0 4	0 2

	For delivery in Lhasa (Tibet). *Private and State.*		For delivery in Ceylon. *Private and State.*	
	Express.	Ordinary.	Express.	Ordinary.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Minimum charge.	2 0	1 0	2 8	1 4
Each additional word over 12 ..	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 2

The address is charged for.

Additional charges.

Minimum for reply-paid telegram	Minimum charge for an ordinary telegram except in the case of Burma, for which the minimum amount pre-payable is Rs. 2-4-0 for express and Re. 1-2-0 for Ordinary.
Notification of delivery ..	Minimum charge for an ordinary telegram.
Multiple Address telegrams, copying fee for each 100 words or less in each copy beyond the first	.. 4 annas.
Collation	.. One half of the charge for an ordinary telegram of same length.

For acceptance of an Express telegram during the hours when an office is closed.	Rs.
If both the offices of origin and destination are closed ..	2
If only one of the offices is closed.	1
If the telegram has to pass through any closed intermediate office, additional fee in respect of each such office.	1

Boat hire	.. Amount actually necessary.

Press telegrams.	For delivery in India. Express.	Ordinary.	For delivery in Ceylon. Express.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Minimum charge ..	1 8	0 12	1 8
Each additional 5 words over 40 in respect of India, each additional four words over 32 in respect of Ceylon ..	0 2	0 1	0 2

The address is free.

Greetings Telegrams.—*Inland Greetings telegram service has been suspended as a temporary measure.*

Inland De Luxe Telegrams.—Senders of Greetings telegrams to or from offices in India may use their own phraseology in such telegrams on payment of 2 annas in addition to the charge appropriate to the class of message (Express or Ordinary).

These telegrams will be delivered in specially printed artistic forms and envelopes.

This DE LUXE service is not applicable to telegrams for Burma.

The sender of a DE LUXE telegram should write before the address the special instruction —LX— which will not be charged for.

Foreign Tariff.—The charges for foreign telegrams vary with the countries to which they are addressed. The rates per word for telegrams to countries in Europe, America, etc., are as follows:—

Cables are not now accepted to the following enemy or enemy occupied countries:—

Germany, Japan, Japanese possessions, *viz*:—Kara futo, Corea, Manchuria, Kwangtung leased territory, Formosa, Marian or Ladrone Islands, Marshall, Palaos and Caroline Islands, Saghalien, Japanese occupied territories (including Chefoo in China. Wake Island, and such portions of New Guinea as are in enemy occupation.

	Ordy.	Defd.	D.L.T.
Europe via I R C—	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	0 13	0 6½	0 4½
Ireland	0 13	0 6½	0 4½
Belgium	1 2	0 9	0 6
Holland	1 2	0 9	0 6
Germany	1 4	0 10	0 7
Switzerland ..	1 4	0 10	0 7
Spain	1 4	0 10	0 7
France	1 3	0 9½	0 6½
Italy, City of the Vatican	1 5	0 10½	.. ..
Other Offices ..	1 4	0 10	0 7
Norway	1 4	0 10	0 7
Bulgaria	1 5	0 10½	.. ..
Russia	1 5	0 10½	0 7
Turkey	1 5	.. ..	.. ..
Czecho-Slovakia ..	1 5	0 10½	0 7
Union of South Africa and S. W. Africa *via* I R C	0 13	0 6½	0 4½

	Ordy. Rs. a.	Defd. Rs. a.	D.L.T. Rs. a.
Canada (all Zones) ..	0 13	0 6½	0 4½
United States of America.	1 0	0 8	0 5½
South America			
Buenos Aires	3 4	1 10	1 1½
Rio de Janeiro	3 2	1 9	1 1
Valparaiso	3 4	1 10	1 1½
West Indies			
Jamaica *via* I. R. C.-**Imperial**	0 13	0 6½	0 2½
Havana	2 5	1 2½	0 14½

Urgent Telegrams—

Rate double of ordinary rate.

Daily Letter Telegrams—

One-third ordinary rate with a minimum charge for 25 words.

Code telegrams (except for the U.S.A. and countries within the British Empire) are accepted at 3/5th of the ordinary rate. Code telegrams for countries within the British Empire and for the U.S.A. are accepted at 2/3rds of the ordinary rate (*Vide clause* 425, *P. & T. Guide*).

Telegrams are accepted at all Government Telegraph Offices.

Usual rules apply regarding Registration of abbreviated addresses, Reply Paid, etc.

Full lists published in Post and Telegraph Guide.

Radio-Telegrams.—For radio-telegrams addressed to ships at sea from offices in India and transmitted *via* the coast stations at **Bombay**, Calcutta, Karachi or **Madras** the charge is thirteen annas per word (ordinary) or eight annas per word (code) in nearly all cases.

The following are the charges (excluding supplementary charges) for radio-telegrams from offices in India transmitted *to ships at sea* through the coast stations mentioned in the preceding paragraph:—

	Total charge per word. Ordinary. Rs. a.	Code. Rs. a.
(1) All Government or Private Radio-telegrams, excepting those mentioned in (2) and (3) below ..	0 13	0 8
(2) Radio-telegrams to His Britannic Majesty's Ships of War or Ships of the Royal Indian Navy ..	0 8	0 5
(3) Radio-telegrams to Spanish or Swedish ships ..	0 12	0 7½

The sender of a radio-telegram may prepay a reply. He must insert before the address, the instruction "R. P." followed by mention in Rupees and annas of the amount prepaid, *e.g.*, R.P. 7-8. This expression counts as one word.

DAILY LETTER-TELEGRAMS.

Daily Letter-Telegrams in plain language, which are dealt with telegraphically throughout are accepted for non-Empire countries and Australasia on any day of the week, and are ordinarily delivered to the addressee on the morning of the second day following the day of booking. They are subject to the conditions prescribed for Deferred Foreign telegrams with certain exceptions as stated below.

The charge for a Daily Letter-Telegram is ordinarily one-third of the charge for a full rate telegram of the same length and by the same route subject to a minimum charge equal to the charge for 25 words at such reduced rate including the indication DLT.

The late fee system does not apply to Daily Letter-Telegrams and such telegrams are not accepted during the closed hours of an office.

On Indian lines Daily Letter-Telegrams are transmitted after Deferred Foreign telegrams.

The only special services admitted in Daily Letter Telegrams are Reply paid, Poste Restante, Telegraph restante, Multiple addresses, de Luxe and telegraph redirection under orders of the addressee.

The class prefix for Daily Letter Telegrams will be DLT.

NIGHT LETTER TELEGRAMS.

Night Letter Telegrams (NLT) are accepted for all Empire countries, except Australasia, with which the Daily Letter Telegram Service (DLT) remains in force, at the same rates and under the same conditions as prescribed for Daily Letter Telegrams, except as follows:—

(i) They will be delivered on the morning of the day following the day of booking.

(ii) The special instruction and the class prefix for Night Letter Telegrams will be NLT.

EMPIRE SOCIAL TELEGRAMS.

Empire Social Telegrams (GLT) conveying solely greetings, family news or non-commercial personal affairs can be availed of throughout the year at special reduced rates, for all Empire countries except Sudan.

Empire Social Telegrams (GLT) for the purpose of transmission and delivery to a territory or place to which NLT service is available is deferred until the morning of the day following the day of acceptance; where there is no NLT service but a DLT service is available, an Empire Social Telegram is deferred and delivered on the second day following the day of acceptance or as soon as possible thereafter. Minimum charge for an Empire Social Telegram is Rs. 3-6-0 for the first 12 words (excluding the Special Instruction-GLT-which will not be charged) and 4½ annas for every additional word.

The only Special Services admitted in Empire Social Telegrams are "Reply Paid" and "De Luxe."

Foreign De Luxe Telegrams.—Telegrams relating to happy events or greetings may be sent to certain foreign countries for delivery on an artistic form in an envelope of the same

character. A supplementary charge of four annas per telegram in addition to the charge at the appropriate rate according to the class (i.e., Urgent, Ordinary, Code, Deferred, DLT., etc.) is charged for such telegrams. This De Luxe Service is not available with U. K. for the duration of the war.

Greeting Telegrams (Foreign).—Telegrams conveying Christmas and New Year wishes are accepted for most non-empire countries from the 14th of December to the 6th January inclusive at special reduced rates, subject to a minimum charge for 10 words per telegram. To all Empire countries except Sudan, such greetings may be conveyed by means of Empire Social Telegrams.

Growth of Telegraphs:—At the end of 1897-98 there were 50,305 miles of line and 155,088 miles of wire and cable. Compared to this, there were 113,400 miles of line including cable and 1,194,400 miles of wire including conductors on the 31st March 1945. The numbers of departmental telegraph offices were 257 and 89, respectively, while the number of telegraph offices worked by the Post Office rose from 1,634 to 3,984.

The increase in the number of paid telegrams dealt with is shown by the following figures :—

		1897-98.	1944-45.
Inland ..	Private ..	4,107,270	19,775,768
	State ..	860,382	6,105,449
	Press ..	35,910	433,955
Foreign ..	Private ..	735,679	3,050,198
	State ..	9,896	328,050
	Press ..	5,278	83,663
		5,754,415	29,773,083

The outturn of the workshops during 1944-45 represented a total value of Rs. 2,42,48,000.

Wireless.—The number of messages handled during the year 1944-45 by departmental wireless stations in India was nearly 342,000. This shows a decrease of about 125,000 over the previous year.

Telephones:—With effect from 1-4-43 the Licensed Telephone Systems at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and with effect from 1-9-43, the Licensed Telephone Systems at Ahmedabad and Karachi were acquired by Govt. on the 31st March 1945, there were about 2,800 exchanges and 125,400 Telephones operated by the Department and licensed system. About 4·2 million trunk telephone calls were handled during the year 1944-45.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The capital outlay of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department during and to the end of the year 1944-45 was Rs. 3,09,79,000 and Rs. 32,04,26,000 respectively. The receipts for the year ended 31st March 1945 amounted to Rs. 29,38,48,000 and charge (including interest on capital outlay) to Rs. 19,13,83,000, the result being a net gain of Rs. 10,24,65,000.

Public Health.

The history of the public health administration in India may be traced back to the appointment of the Royal Commission in 1859, which recommended measures for the amelioration of the health of the army and the civil population in India. In accordance with its suggestions "Commissions of Public Health" were established in the provinces of Madras, Bombay and Bengal in 1864. This led to the appointment of Sanitary Commissioners. In 1888 the Government of India issued a resolution "drawing the attention of local bodies and village unions to their duties in the matter of sanitation." The success achieved by such efforts was negligible except in the larger cities. Owing to the vast number of India's sick the main emphasis was laid on curative medicine; preventive medicine did not receive proper attention. The outbreak of plague in 1896 had a great effect on the people and the Government, awakening them to the need of overhauling the public health machinery in the country. The report of the Plague Commission in 1904 was a landmark in the history of public health administration in India. It recommended the strengthening of public health services and the establishment of laboratories for research and the preparation of vaccines and sera, but the total effect of the measures adopted in pursuance thereof was small. Attention was directed mainly to urban centres while about 90% of the country's population lived in villages. Under the Government of India Act 1919 the health administration was transferred to Provincial Governments making it a subject directly under Ministers responsible to the Legislatures. This position continues under the Government of India Act 1935 and the Provincial Governments are unfettered in the development of health and sanitation in areas under their jurisdiction. The effect of this transfer are summarised by the Health Survey and Development Committee in its report as follows: —

"Ministers were anxious to promote the growth of Education, medical relief and preventive health measures as far as funds permitted. The establishment of trained public health staffs for rural and urban areas which the "Commissions of Public Health" had recommended in the sixties of the last century was taken up in earnest and, after the introduction of the Reforms of the 1919 Government of India Act, the organisation of such services was a marked feature in a number of provinces. Indeed, there has been, since that time, far greater public health activity in the provinces than ever before."

The Health Survey and Development Committee has made far-reaching recommendations and it is to be hoped that action that may be taken on these will go a long way in improving the health of the people.

VITAL STATISTICS.

India's population growth is characterised by high levels of fertility and mortality. Interconnected with this feature is the high infantile mortality. Thus, her birth rate, death rate and infantile mortality rate are much higher than those of Western countries where population shows a decreasing rate of growth or actual decline at low levels of fertility and mortality in the process of industrialisation and urbanisation. In the quinquennium preceding the War, the birth rate of British India varied round 35 per mille. In 1940 and 1941 it came down to 32 per mille, in 1942 it was 29 per mille and in 1943 and 1944 it went down further to 26 per mille. This lowering of birth rate was shown by practically every province. In Bihar, Orissa, Bengal, Madras, United Provinces, Assam, Coorg and N.W.F.P. the fall was more marked. On the other hand, the rise in death rate during the quinquennium was not so uniform. In fact, in the quinquennium preceding the war, the rate for British India varied between 22 and 24 per mille and it was 21 per mille in 1940 and 1942 and 22 per mille in 1941. It was only in 1943 and 1944 that it increased to 24 per mille. The provinces which showed a marked increase in death rate in 1943 and 1944 were Bengal, Orissa, Delhi and Madras. Bihar and Bombay had a higher death rate in 1944 only. Infantile mortality rate for British India had come down from 164 per 1,000 live births in 1935 to the figure of 156 in 1939 but from 1940 there was an upward swing. In 1940 it was 160 per 1,000 live births and 158, 163, 165 and 169 in the succeeding years from 1941 to 1944. Here again Bengal, Orissa, and Madras showed a more marked adverse trend than the Punjab.

From the trends pointed out above it is almost certain that the rate of increase of population after the census, has slowed down very considerably, mainly due to the lowering of birth rate. Although the point is of very great interest, it is difficult to say anything about the real factors behind this without an elaborate analysis. It appears too optimistic to believe that this is due to a real decline in fertility rates or a change in the age—sex composition of the population. It seems more reasonable to attribute it to wartime strains on public life which may be in the form of breaking up of family life due to recruitment in the army or migration of labour to industrial centres or of food scarcity and temporary lowering of vitality. Unfortunately there are no fertility statistics relating to India which can throw light on the subject. The Government of India appointed a Population Data Committee in 1944. Its report has been published. It has made certain proposals to cover up lacunae in the population data.

Except in the cases of cholera, smallpox and plague morbidity statistics for the general population are as a rule not collected in India. Whatever information in this direction can be gathered is restricted to the Hospital and Dispensary statistics. Mortality statistics relating to the general population, however, are collected in several details, *e.g.* by age, sex and community. Deaths by different causes are also recorded but there is not much uniformity in the details adopted by the various provinces, as for instance deaths from tuberculosis or malaria are not recorded separately for rural areas by a number of provinces. These statis-

tics of deaths by couses besides suffering from all the shortcomings common to the Indian vital statistics are collected under the further difficulty of lack of facilities for proper diagnosis.

Statistics of cholera, smallpox, and plague are collected throughout India and as their symptoms are understood by the general public we have comparatively reliable figures for these diseases. However, all these three diseases usually do not account for more than 5% of the total mortality in any province. Owing to the general unreliability of the classification of causes of death, the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India presents the Indian mortality statistics other than those relating to cholera, smallpox and plague under the broad groupings of fevers, dysentery and diarrhoea, respiratory diseases and "all other causes." Of these the most important group is that of fevers under which is shown 50% to 75% of the total mortality in most of the provinces. This group includes a variety of heterogenous diseases and a large number of unclassified conditions which for want of proper facilities for diagnosis are catalogued by the persons, usually illiterate, actually reporting the death. Owing to the unsatisfactory manner of collection of vital statistics, the health administrator in India is handicapped by the lack of precise knowledge of the extent and nature of his problems.

LEPROSY IN INDIA.

Leprosy has been prevalent in India for many centuries, being recognised and described by ancient Hindu physicians. The *Susharate Samhita* written 2,500 years ago describes the different forms of leprosy, and its treatment with chaulmoogra oil, the mainstay in its present-day treatment.

The 1931 census report recorded 150,000 persons suffering from leprosy. Investigations carried out by expert leprosy workers indicate that at a conservative estimate the number of cases is about 1 million (10 lakhs). About three-fourths of these cases are of the mild type and are not infective. The disease is found throughout India, but is most prevalent in parts of Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Central Provinces, Madras, Hyderabad and Travancore.

Leprosy relief work has been going on in India for a long time. Apart from the Central and Provincial Governments, and some local organisations, the Mission to Lepers and the Indian Council of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association have played an important role in this field.

Mission to Lepers.—Founded by the late Mr. Wellesley Bailey, the first asylum was built at Chamba, Punjab, in 1875. The Mission now runs about 30 leper homes with about 10,000 inmates. It has done very noble work and has given a lead in various ways. The Provincial Governments assist the Mission by making grants on a per capita basis.

British Empire Leprosy Relief Association (Indian Council).—The introduction of new methods of treatment of leprosy led to the foundation in the year 1924 of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association in London followed by the foundation of the Indian Council of the Association in 1925; later, provincial branches were formed in most of the provinces of India. At the inauguration of the Indian Council H.E. Lord Reading, the then Viceroy and Governor-General of India, issued an appeal on behalf of the Association, and collected a sum of over Rs. 20 lakhs, which forms the Capital Fund of the Indian Council.

The work of the Association has greatly stimulated interest in leprosy in the country, resulting in knowledge of the disease, of its prevalence, clinical forms, prognosis, spread and the factors influencing its spread. The medical profession as a whole is now taking a keen interest in the leprosy problem. H.E. the Viceroy is the President of the Indian Council and Colonel E. Cotter, C.I.E., I.M.S., Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, the Chairman of the Governing Body; Mr. K. Sanjiva Row, C.I.E., and Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri, O.B.E. the Honorary Treasurer and Secretary respectively. Dr. Dharmendra, an officer of the Medical Research Department, Government of India, is at present the Research Worker of the Association.

The research work of the Association is carried out at, or directed from, the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, and is done in collaboration with the Endowment Fund of the School and the Indian Research Fund Association. The main activities of the Association are:—

(*i*) *Research.*—This includes clinical, histological, bacteriological, therapeutic, epidermiological and immunological studies. Recent studies of the only immunological test the "lepromin test" or the "Mitsuda Reaction" by Dr. Dharmendra at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, have resulted in a great improvement in the test, and have thrown considerable light on the mechanism of the reaction.

(*ii*) *Post-graduate Training in Leprosy.*—Special post-graduate training classes for training doctors in the diagnosis and treatment of leprosy are arranged annually at the School and over 1,000 doctors from India, and not a few from abroad, have attended these special courses. In addition, lecture-demonstrations in Leprosy are given to the L.T.M. and D.T.M. classes at the School.

(*iii*) *Leprosy Surveys.*—In the early years, an all-India Survey Party carried out rough sample surveys in different parts of India in order to get an idea of the incidence and distribution of leprosy in the country. More recently, intensive surveys of small selected areas have been carried out in different parts of the country in order to collect information about the factors that favour the spread of the disease and in order to study the possibility of evolving suitable methods of isolation of infective cases for the control of the disease.

(*iv*) *Publication and Propaganda.*—"Leprosy in India," a quarterly journal published by the Association, is a record of the study of leprosy and of anti-leprosy work in India and other countries. Recently a new propaganda book entitled "Popular lecture on Leprosy" by Dr. Dharmendra has been published, which gives the main facts about leprosy in simple and non-technical language.

(a) Other activities.—The Association has played an important role in the Conference and Committees, etc. appointed in India to formulate principles of anti-leprosy campaign. Recently it has collaborated in the production of the "Report on Leprosy and its Control in India" and the "Report on Leprosy Survey" by Committees appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Health, Government of India, and the Indian Research Fund Association respectively. The former gives a comprehensive survey of the leprosy problem in India, and will serve as a basis to formulate the principles of anti-leprosy work in India. The report on leprosy surveys deals with the principles of the surveys as well as with the practical outlines of the work.

The treatment of leprosy.—The mainstay in the treatment of leprosy has been injections of chaulmoorga (hydnocarpus) oil or its preparations. Recently encouraging results have been reported by the use of certain sulphone drugs such as "Promin" and "Diasone." It is yet too early to assess the value of this group of drugs in the treatment of leprosy. The treatment with chaulmoorga oil is of value in individual cases. It cannot be expected to control the spread of leprosy with treatment alone.

Control Of Leprosy.—Leprosy can be controlled by raising the general economic and social conditions of the population and, by preventing contact of infective patients with healthy people, specially children. The only sure method of preventing contact with infective cases is the isolation of these cases in leprosy hospitals, sanatoria, or colonies, etc. Great difficulty is experienced in providing institutional accommodation for all the infective cases in the country. The total accommodation in all the institutions in India at present is for about 15,000 patients whereas a rough estimate of infective cases places the figure at 2½ lakhs. So some other methods of isolation are urgently needed to supplement the institutional isolation.

The two alternatives are the isolation of the patient in his home, and the isolation of all the patients of a village or a group of villages in huts made in the outskirts of the village. Home isolation is practicable only in families with sufficient financial resources. Village isolation appears to be specially suited to India, with its big leprosy problem and limited resources. It is desirable that methods of village isolation should be developed in suitable areas and then widely applied. The Leprosy Committee appointed by the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar in 1943 also has emphasised the necessity of organising village isolation centres as part of health units, anti-leprosy work being linked with other public health work and rural reconstruction activities.

MALARIA.

Malaria is India's major public health problem both from the point of view of morbidity and that of mortality. While no province can claim to be free from its ravages, in some the incidence of malaria is extremely high. In Bengal, it is stated that more than two-thirds of the villages are subject to malaria and that "over 60 per cent of the total population actually suffer from it every year. Roughly about 1,000 people die from malaria every day throughout the year." It is unofficially estimated that over India as a whole, upwards of a million people die from malaria every year. Moreover, its incidence is probably three times higher in the rural areas than in the towns, so that it forms a terrible handicap to improved health and a higher standard of living among the rural population.

Malaria can probably be controlled anywhere provided sufficient funds are forthcoming. In urban and industrial areas it can usually be shown clearly that the cost of malaria to the community is greater than the cost of control. The control of malaria in rural areas with isolated groups of houses and a scattered population presents greater difficulties. The development of new insecticides, such as pyrethrum and D.D.T., and of new anti-malaria drugs, however, offer some prospect that methods of malaria control in rural areas may be developed which will not be beyond present financial resources. Controlled experiments in the use of insecticides have been carried out by the Malaria Institute of India and in the few Provinces where there are active anti-malaria organisations promising results have been obtained. Experiments are also being carried out in the use of a new drug, poludrine, which is claimed to be more effective than quinine in malaria treatment and prophylaxis. Most Provincial Governments are creating or developing anti-malaria organisations as part of their reconstruction programmes and the Bombay Government has undertaken a scheme for mosquito control over two whole districts, Kanara and Dharwar, an area of 6,000 square miles with a population of more than one million. This is the most important control scheme yet undertaken in India and if it is successful, it will clearly point the way to large scale control measures in other areas.

PLAGUE.

Plague in India started from Bombay in 1896 and within a short time the disease spread widely throughout the country. Its incidence reached the maximum in 1904 with a total mortality of 964,577 in British India excluding Burma. Since then there has been a gradual decline and now the incidence of the disease has been reduced very considerably. In 1940 the total deaths recorded in British India were 19,799, which figure came down to 11,984 in 1941 and 10,577 in 1942. In 1943 the figure went up to 13,578 and in 1944, it was 21,525. During these five years the N.W.F.P., Orissa, Sind and Bengal were free from the disease and so were the Punjab and Delhi except in 1944 when a few deaths were recorded. The highest number of deaths were recorded in the United Provinces. There was an epidemic outbreak in 1940 and again in 1944. The incidence in Bihar and the Central Province during these years was not very heavy. Bombay had epidemics in 1940 and 1941 and again in 1944 in the last quarter, the total recorded deaths in these years being 5,573, 5,311 and 2,514 respectively. Madras had a severe epidemic in 1943. There are certain endemic centres situated in the cool and moderately damp areas running from the Himalayas in the north through Central and Eastern India to the Deccan and the province of Madras.

However, the history of plague through the centuries is a warning against taking a complacent view of the reduced prevalence of the disease in India. It is known that the disease can smoulder in its endemic homes for long periods, and that on certain occasions, it acquires an increased striking power and spreads far and wide in epidemic waves into distant lands, to retreat again after a while to those areas where it permanently resides. While, therefore, it is gratifying that plague as a public health problem has been of decreasing importance within the past decade, the fact that endemic foci exist makes it imperative that no slacking of effort for its complete eradication should be permitted.

BLINDNESS IN INDIA.

In olden days the blind were generally regarded as incapable of participating in the ordinary activities of life, and were left to depend upon begging for their existance.

Extent of Blindness.—An estimate of India's blind population places it at 2 millions, of whom 50% are totally blind and the remaining blind to the extent of requiring welfare services. The chief causes are inflammatory diseases of the eye, smallpox, venereal diseases, nutritional deficiencies, glaucoma, and cataract.

Treatment of Eye Diseases.—The treatment of eye diseases has, and is, being carried out in the eye wards of Government Hospitals, and Hospitals under the control of Local Authorities in the Provinces and local centres, mission hospitals, a few travelling eye dispensaries, camp eye hospitals and eye fairs, and in small local dispensaries to the limit of their resources.

Existing Schools and Societies for the Blind.—These mostly owe their existence to philanthropic and missionary organisations. There are 24 schools for the blind only, 5 for deaf mutes as well as blind, 1 is in combination with a poor asylum, and 2 are departments of missionary establishments. The majority of them receive a small measure of Government and or municipal aid. They have a total enrolment of 1,212 blind people.

Special Officer Appointed.—In January 1943 the Government of India appointed Lt.-Col. Sir Clutha Mackenzie as a Special Officer "to investigate the extent of blindness in India and its cause, and to carry out a survey of the existing societies for the education of blind children and of means of employing trained blind men and women in sheltered industries, and to prepare a scheme for the creation of a national organisation for the blind of India."

Special Joint Committee.—Later in the year a Special Joint Committee on Blindness was appointed, which comprised of 2 sub-committees the Education Sub-Committee, and the Medical Sub-Committee, for purposes of discussing the technical details of their respective fields. The report and evidence collected by Sir Clutha Mackenzie formed the basis of its deliberations. Their report and recommendations have now been published by the Government of India, under the title "Report on Blindness in India, 1944" and measures are being taken to implement the recommendations.

Recommendations.—The Chief recommendation is that an Indian Council on Blindness should be created at the Centre, representative of the Government, of the philanthropic public and of the blind themselves. There should be two committees, one to deal with Prevention and Treatment, and other with Welfare of the Blind. The Secretary to the first Committee would be the adviser in Ophthalmology, and of the second, the Adviser in Blind Welfare. It is contemplated that similar organisations will be set up by Provincial Governments and by the larger Indian States.

Tasks which lie ahead.—(1) The elimination as far as possible of the causes of blindness. (2) The extension of the facilities for treatment of eye diseases, both in quantity and quality. (3) The rehabilitation of the blind, by providing facilities for education, employment, care and recreation. (St. Dunstan's Institute at Dehra Dun under the able direction of Sir Clutha Mackenzie, an officer blinded in the war of 1914-18 is an outstanding example of what can be done.)

SOCIAL LEGISLATION.

Repeated stress has been laid in the Health Commissioner's reports on the fact that public health cannot be regarded as an entity distinct from the general, social and economic life of the community. It is, therefore, satisfactory that the advent of provincial autonomy and the conferment of extensive powers on Provincial Governments have been followed in many provinces by social legislation which will undoubtedly have far-reaching effects on the economic life and general well-being of the people. Agricultural indebtedness, land tenure and industrial problems, to cite a few examples, are all receiving serious attention and, in so far as legislative and administrative action goes to raise the standard of life, these measures will inevitably help in improving the standard of public health.

In order that there may be no undue feeling of pessimism, it should always be remembered that, less than a century ago, conditions in Great Britain were not much different from those found in India to-day and that, with respect to other countries, reduction of the general death rate below that at present recorded in India dates back to only a few years. There seems no reason why India should not accomplish what has been achieved in other parts of the world, if only organised effort is continued and if public support is given to that effort.

YELLOW FEVER.

All aircraft from the West are required to land at Karachi where an elaborate organization has been set up by the Government of India to deal with them.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN.

The first co-ordinated effort in Tuberculosis control on an All-India basis, was the inauguration of the King George Thanksgiving (Anti-Tuberculosis) Fund to commemorate the recovery of His late Majesty King George V from a serious illness in 1929. This fund was utilised to stimulate activities in the preventive and

curative aspects of this disease, and in the specialised training of doctors and Health visitors.

In 1937, Lady Linlithgow, the then Vicerene, issued an appeal for the King Emperor's Fund for Tuberculosis. This marked the next step forward, and resulted in the formation in 1939 of the Tuberculosis Association of India, the seventh annual report (1945) of which may be obtained from the Tuberculosis Association of India, New Delhi. This determines the end of a period when the paramount considerations of war necessarily overshadowed all other activities in India.

Of the sum of over Rs. 85 lakhs collected as a result of Lady Linlithgow's appeal, 95% was returned to the various Provinces and States that had contributed, to enable them to proceed with their own Anti-Tuberculosis plans, in co-operation with, and with the advice of the Central Association at New Delhi, the President of which is Her Excellency The Vicountess Wavell, C.I. This Central Association issues its recommendations for the policy to be carried out in the anti-tuberculosis campaign in India. Through its Technical Adviser, expert advice on all aspects of Tuberculosis work is available to all the Branches of the Association in the Provinces and Indian States, and to any official and non-official bodies engaged in such work. It is hoped thereby to facilitate standardization and to prevent waste of effort and money.

Through this Central Committee, in addition to Technical advice, the other aspects of the war against Tuberculosis are brought into prominence. These include Publicity and Propaganda, the training of Tuberculosis workers, the convening of Conference, and the liaison with the work of the 34 affiliated associations in India and similar Associations abroad.

In 1945 there were 124 Tuberculosis clinics and 70 Hospitals and Sanitaria with 4,384 beds in the total number of such Institutes in India. That this is only the beginning of the task which lies before India can be realised when it is stated that the estimated annual deaths from this disease are 500,000 and that there are 2½ million open cases (*i.e.* in an infective stage) in the country.

The third stage of the campaign will come with the adoption of the recommendations of the Health Survey & Development Committee in the post-war period of this country. This report recommends a comprehensive and integrated tuberculosis organisation, which should include—

(1) a domiciliary service to organise a home isolation and treatment scheme.

(2) improvement of housing conditions which entails working hand in hand with local authorities.

(3) increasing the number of tuberculosis clinics.

(4) the development of hospital accommodation to meet the requirements of the country on the five year plan of one 200-bedded tuberculosis hospital for each unit of 10 million population. This will be followed by development on a larger scale.

(5) the establishment of after-care colonies.

(6) the provision of institutions for the care of patients who have passed beyond the curable stages.

(7) the establishment of travelling tuberculosis units for the needs of the remote rural areas.

The Chairman of the Tuberculosis Association of India (Lt. General J. B. Hance, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., I.M.S.) in concluding the annual report for 1945, said "Give us the tools and we will finish the job" an appropriate appeal to a nation whose soldiers have so materially helped to defeat the country's enemies.

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF HEALTH.

In April, 1937 the Government of India acting under Section 135 of the Government of India Act constituted a Central Advisory Board of Health. The aim of the Board is to ensure co-operation between the centre and the provinces and between province and province in matters related to health which are of common concern. In addition the Board is designed so as to be representative of Indian States. Work is done through standing or *ad hoc* committee which permits the Board to act as a central information bureau. It advises on all matters referred to by the Central or Provincial Governments and makes suggestions to the Central Government on any matter affecting public health in India to which it considers Government's attention should be drawn.

The Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India is Secretary to the Board.

The inaugural meeting was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy at Simla in June 1937 and at this meeting *ad hoc* committees were appointed to report on :

(1) the maternity and child welfare work in India including the training of maternity and child welfare workers and the organisation of schemes in Urban and rural areas.

(2) to examine the question of food adulteration with reference to legislative measures now in force in different provinces and such additions and amendments to these as may be considered advisable.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee met in Simla in October 1938 and its report was widely circulated. The Food adulteration Committee produced two reports one on the technical aspect dealing with standards for purity in regard to different foods and the standardisation of the technique to be employed in food analysis, while the other dealt with the legislative aspect of the problem including an examination of the various Acts and Regulations with suggestions for their improvement.

The second meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Health was held in Madras in January 1939 and recommended the appointment of a sub-committee to examine the possibility of introducing a system of compulsory inoculation of pilgrims against cholera. It also appointed an *ad hoc* committee to prepare a report on

leprosy and its control in India. The first of these committees met and reported in June, 1939 and the latter in October, 1941.

The third meeting of the Board was held in Poona in July 1940 and recommended the appointment of a special committee to report on the questions of teaching of hygiene in schools and of the Medical inspection of school children. This special committee met in December, 1941 and reported.

The fourth and the fifth meetings of the Board were held in January 1942 and October 1943. An important outcome of the fifth meeting of the Board was the appointment of a joint committee of the Central Advisory Boards of Education and Health to examine the problem of blindness in India. A report on this subject was published in 1944 and deals with the two main aspects of blindness, *viz.* its prevention and cure and the education, employment and general welfare of the blind.

BHORE COMMITTEE'S PLAN.

A Health Survey and Development Committee was appointed by the Government of India in October 1943 under the chairmanship of Sir Joseph Bhore, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., to make a survey of existing health conditions in India and to formulate plans for future health development. The Committee was quite representative in its composition and consisted of 9 officials and 16 non-officials. The former included the Minister of Health, Sind, the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, the Surgeon General, Bengal, and the Directors of Public Health of the United Provinces and the Punjab. The non-official group included a number of eminent medical practitioners as well as certain members of the Medical Council of India, of Medical Associations and of the Central Legislature. The Committee had, further, the advantage of discussing its problems with certain distinguished workers in the field of health from the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the U.S.S.R. and Australia, who came to India for this purpose on the invitation of the Government of India.

EXISTING HEALTH CONDITIONS.

The Committee's survey of existing health conditions and of the factors associated with them reveals the following picture. India's rate of mortality is at least double of that of most civilised countries while the infantile death rate is about five times that of Australia and New Zealand, two of the healthiest countries of the world. The factors responsible for this state of the public health are the unhygienic conditions under which people live, malnutrition and under nutrition, inadequacy of existing health services and illiteracy as well as certain social customs such as early marriage and the "pardah." Food production in the country falls short of its requirements by about 20 to 25 per cent in respect of cereals, which form the main article of diet of about 80 to 90 per cent of the population, while the production of other articles such as milk, fruits, vegetables, meat, eggs and fish will have to be increased many times before the needs of the country can be adequately met.

THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

In putting forward its recommendations the Committee kept in view certain objectives. They are :—

(1) the scheme, when fully developed, should provide each individual in the country with adequate medical care, curative and preventive, irrespective of his ability to pay for such services ;

(2) the medical aid made available to the rural is much less than that provided in urban areas. The countryside should therefore receive much more attention than has been given to it in the past ;

(3) the active co-operation of the people should be secured in the development of the health programme partly through intensive health education and partly through the provision of facilities for participation by the people in local health activities.

Taking these objectives into consideration the Committee has drawn up a long-term programme which will provide the country with a modern health service based on the newer and expanding conceptions of modern health practice. The district health organisation will have as its smallest unit of administration a primary unit which will normally serve a population of 10,000 to 20,000. About 15 to 20 such primary units will together constitute a secondary unit and a varying number of the latter (3 to 5) will form the district health unit, the designation suggested by the Committee for the district health organisation. At each of the headquarters of the district, secondary and primary health units will be established a Health Centre from which will radiate the different forms of health activity into the territory covered by each type of unit. The provision made for medical relief and preventive health work at each of these Health Centres will increase in scope and efficiency from the primary unit to the district health unit. The District Health Centre will possess general and special hospitals with a total bed strength of about 2,500 and all the consultant and laboratory services required for the diagnosis and treatment of disease on up-to-date lines. The Secondary Health Centre will have a hospital with 650-beds and the primary unit headquarters a 75-bed hospital. A system of ambulances and telephone connections between these three types of hospitals will help to promote the fullest utilisation of the higher types of service available at the larger institutions by the people living in the remoter parts of the district. These hospitals will also take an active part in the preventive health campaign. They will be linked with the field health organisations in respect of such services as those for tuberculosis, for mothers and children or for venereal diseases in order to ensure that the remedial and preventive health work carried out in the homes of the people receive the full benefit of the treatment and diagnostic facilities available at the hospitals.

The Committee has stressed that preventive and curative health work should be dovetailed into each other in order to produce maximum results. It has therefore suggested extensive changes in the existing training programme for

doctors and has laid emphasis on equipping him for preventive health work. It has also made elaborate proposals for a considerable expansion of training facilities for the different types of other health personnel required for meeting the country's needs.

The Committee has made it plain that no health development plan can produce adequate results unless sufficient measures are taken for the provision of a healthy environment for community life, such as safe water supply, hygienic houses, a satisfactory system of conservancy and proper supervision over the production, distribution and sale of food intended for public consumption. Specific recommendations have been put forward in respect of these.

In order to secure the active support of the people the establishment of a Health Committee in every village has been recommended. Such Committees are intended to stimulate local effort for the improvement of environmental sanitation, control of infectious disease and the steady development of a programme of health education.

Lastly the Committee has stressed that, in order to ensure a rapid improvement of the public health, a co-ordinated advance on a broad front would be essential and that the schemes put forward for the betterment of community life in all its aspects by various post-war committees should be implemented simultaneously with its own health plan.

THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE MOVEMENT.

Amongst the most pressing problems of India's health is that presented by the appalling maternal and infant mortality. The figures for maternal mortality are not accurately known, but some 200,000 mothers lose their lives each year as a result of pregnancy and child birth. The number of mothers who suffer from ill health and are disabled temporarily or permanently as a result of the normal physiological function of child bearing is at least 20 times the annual maternal deaths. Every year more than 2½ million Indian children die before the age of 5 years, while many others survive only to grow weak and feeble from unhygienic surroundings during infancy and childhood.

The maternity and child welfare movement which aims to promote maternal and child health and to reduce deaths, owes much to the All-India Maternity and Child Welfare League initiated by Lady Chelmsford in 1918 and also since 1920 to the Indian Red Cross Society. The amalgamation of these two bodies in 1931 forming the Maternity and Child welfare Bureau, Indian Red Cross Society, has undoubtedly increased and developed the work.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, Indian Red Cross Society, is the only body voluntary or official at present working on an All-India basis. The Bureau is managed by a technical committee representing the medical and public health services, the nursing profession and voluntary organisations and individuals working in fields allied to maternity and child welfare. The Director of the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, Indian Red Cross Society, an officer of the Women's Medical Service, acts as Secretary. The Bureau administers the Victoria Memorial Scholarships fund for the training of dais, the Lady Chelmsford League fund for maternity and child welfare and the Lady Birdwood fund for army child welfare. The income from the funds is expended on the (1) maintenance of a central Bureau of information on all aspects of maternal and child health throughout India, (2) on training schemes for workers in the maternity and child welfare field, doctors, health visitors, midwives, nursery school teachers and nursery nurses, (3) on propaganda, literature and publicity and (4) on grants-in-aid of experimental schemes.

The care needed by the wives and children of sepoys in the Indian Army is being increasingly realised, and nowhere more than in the units themselves. The result has been in the last few years, the opening of much work in this direction. Much of it is purely medical work, which, in the absence of families hospitals for the Indian soldiers, is a necessity. But genuine child welfare activities are also present in some centres. To allow rapid expansion of welfare activities for the Indian Troops, a special committee, "The Indian Fighting Forces Maternity and Child Welfare" took over the management of the Indian Army Centres in the year 1942 which had until then been under the Bureau. The Secretary of the Indian Red Cross Society and the Director of the Bureau are members of this Committee and a sum of Rs. 18,000 is paid each year from the Bureau for grants in aid to the various centres and technical advice of the Director of the Bureau is available to the Committee. The British Army Child Welfare Centres are still under the Bureau. A remarkable feature of this movement is the keenness of the men themselves to aid it, realising as they do the benefit to their own women and children. There are now very few cantonments where some work of this kind is not going on.

Through the Provincial and State branches of the Indian Red Cross Society it has been possible to organise Maternity and Child Welfare Services throughout India although of recent years the trend has been towards transition from voluntary to official direction and it is noteworthy that the work is most co-ordinated and most energetically carried on where there are persons appointed under the Directors of Public Health whose special duty it is to foster Child Welfare activities. The Governments of Madras, Bengal, Orissa and some of the larger States have assumed some responsibility with regard to schemes relating to Maternal and Child health, the schemes in these Provinces being directed by special officers. At the same time much excellent work is done by voluntary organisations such as the branches of the Indian Red Cross Society in Assam, Bengal, Madras, North-West Frontier Province, Orissa, Punjab, United Provinces and Sind and several Indian States, by the Bombay Mofussil Council and M. & C. W., the Bombay Presidency infant Welfare Society and the Bihar M. & C. W. Society with the result that in all the provinces and most of the Indian States welfare activities for the care of the mother and her child now exist, the activities

differ in nature of the work undertaken, and the amount of organisation displayed. The Health Survey and Development Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1942 has studied the existing Maternal and Child health services and have made their recommendation for its future development. The Committee has emphasised the need for organising the services as an integral part of the medical and public health services of a Province or State and much emphasis has been laid on the preparation of workers. It is hoped that the implication of the Committee's recommendations on expansion and improvement of facilities for training of public health personnel and in development of the services much progress is expected in the improvement of health, of women and children of India in the near future.

The industrial concerns of recent have realised the importance of providing special facilities for the employees and an increasing number of industries are now maintaining comprehensive welfare schemes for women and children. The Government of India have instructed authorities in the coal mines to establish creches and provide such minimum requirements regarding building staff and equipment as detailed in their circular.

So far the schemes have devoted their attention to educating women in the elements of mothercraft and attempting to preserve infant lives and improve child health. In a land of so many languages and superstitions progress will necessarily be slow and India has yet to decide whether she will work intensively and try to rear a few well developed children as far as adolescence or extensively attempt to bring a large number of infants through the first critical months, only to have them perish at a later stage from the many ills that childhood is heir to in a land of great poverty, undernourishment, epidemics and famine. In Western lands the Child Welfare Movement has no more marked characteristic than its inability to stop expanding. Its ramifications know no bounds. Its inevitable corollaries are endless, and like the banyan tree it will no doubt in India also develop innumerable fresh roots, medical supervisions, dental clinics, better housing, open air playgrounds, etc. But these are not yet. Its preliminary task is to educate the mothers of India to the enormity of allowing two million babies to perish every year and to convince them of the equally important fact that a high death rate always spells also a high damage rate of sickly, under-developed, incompetent citizens.

Such is the magnitude of the field that a consistent, wide-spread effort on a scale hitherto impossible must be undertaken, if any appreciable reduction is to be made in the appalling mortality of young children.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

When the Great War first broke out, what is generally termed Red Cross work was undertaken in India and Mesopotamia by the St. John Ambulance Association and by a number of provincial organisations working on independent lines. From August 1916, the central work was taken over by the Indian Branch of the Joint War Committee of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the British Red Cross Society. The final report of that Committee shows that up to June 1920 its total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,77,85,716 of which some 17 lakhs had been contributed by the British Red Cross Society. It had spent about 67 lakhs in Mesopotamia, nine lakhs on the Afghan War and Waziristan Expedition; in Mesopotamia and India combined it had spent on Red Cross objects in all about 117 lakhs.

It closed its career in June 1920 under the following circumstances. In the summer of 1919, an invitation had been received to join the International League of Red Cross Societies, having for its object the extension of Red Cross work in the sphere of purely civil activity. Though there was then no formally constituted Red Cross Society in India, the invitation was accepted, thus giving India a distinct position in a world-wide League of humanitarian societies. A Bill to constitute an Indian Red Cross Society was introduced by Sir Claude Hill in the Imperial Legislative Council in March 1920, and duly passed into law as Act XV of 1920. This Act handed over the balance of the funds of the Joint War Committee to the new Society, and authorised it not only to direct the utilisation for war purposes of the capital funds at its disposal but also to devote the interest, as far as possible, for civil purposes. As contemplated in the Act of Constitution of the Society, its activities are completely decentralised, and are being carried on through 31 Provincial and State Branches under which there are 342 sub-branches.

The objects on which the funds of Society may be spent are :—

1. The care of the sick and wounded men of His Majesty's Forces, whether still on the active list or demobilised.

2. The care of those suffering from Tuberculosis, having regard in the first place to soldiers and sailors, whether they have contracted the disease on active service or not.

3. Child welfare.

4. Work parties to provide the necessary garments, etc., for hospitals and health institutions in need of them.

5. Assistance required in all branches of nursing, health and welfare work, ancillary to any organisations which have or may come into being in India and which are recognised by the Society.

6. Home Service Ambulance Work.

7. Provision of comforts and assistance to members of His Majesty's Forces whether on the active list or demobilised.

The Society has five grades of subscribing members, namely, Honorary Vice-Presidents, Patrons, Vice-Patrons, Members and Associate Members. Their respective subscriptions are Rs. 10,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 12 annually or a consolidated payment of Rs. 150 and anything between Re. 1 and Rs. 12 annually or consolidated payment of Rs. 50. The number of adult members of all categories enrolled during 1945 was 37,731 as against 31,207 in previous year.

To stimulate interest in the aims and objects of the Society amongst the future generation, the Junior Red Cross movement has been instituted which embraces the student population. Out of the 34 Provincial and State Branches, 27 have organised Junior Red Cross groups, which is a clear indication of the fact that this children's branch of Red Cross Society which seeks to develop a child's personality by encouraging his individual initiative, making him think and act, is being firmly established all over India. At the end of the year the total membership of the Junior Red Cross was 8,30,782 in 21,060 groups as against 7,76,642 in 19,518 groups in the previous year. The Director of the Junior Red Cross, K. Shanker Nigam, who is in charge of the movement, is guided by a Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir John Sargent, C. I. E., M.A., D.Litt., Secretary to the Government of India in the Education Department. Several new lines of activity towards the promotion of health, service to the sick and suffering and international fellowship have been initiated during recent war years and the movement is meeting with increasing popularity among the juvenile population of the country.

Constitution:—His Excellency the Viceroy is President of the Society. The Managing Body ordinarily consists of a Chairman to be nominated by the President and 25 members of the Society, of whom 12 are the Vice-Presidents nominated by Provincial or State Branches, 8 selected by the Society at the Annual General Meeting from among the members of the Society, and 5 nominated by the President.

The present Chairman of the Managing Body is Sir Joseph Bhore, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. Vice-Chairman: Major General R. Hay C.I.E., K.H.P., I.M.S., and the Secretary General Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri O.B.E.

The Indian Red Cross Society professes itself as an essentially Indian Society. Most of its members (about 96 per cent.) are Indians. It is controlled in India. Its headquarters are at New Delhi. The Society received a gift of a lakh and a half of rupees from H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh to build headquarters offices in New Delhi. It has branches in every Province of British India and in several Indian States. These branches are again sub-divided into districts, so that there is a network of Red Cross centres all over India. The provincial branches appoint representatives to the Central Committee, called the Managing Body. This Central body, after deduction of management expenses, distributes all its income from invested funds among the branches for their activities.

Like other Red Cross Societies, the Indian Society has never lost sight of its primary obligation to act as an auxiliary to the Army Medical Service in case of war. It maintains a Central Supply Depot administered by headquarters. A large number of military hospitals are supplied with additional equipment and comforts, and these are much appreciated. The Bengal Branch has a Literature Committee, which supplies regular parcels of literature to troops, especially to those stationed in lonely outposts, and many grateful letters of thanks are received. Discharged soldiers suffering from chronic diseases, particularly tuberculosis are referred by the Army Medical Service to the Red Cross, which follows up the men on their return to their villages, and arranges, where possible, for their treatment. Under this scheme many hundreds of cases have been dealt with.

The development of child health services is one of the important peace-time activities. The various branches of the Indian Red Cross Society have initiated and maintained Maternity and Child schemes in the Provinces and States. In the absence of a Maternity and Child Welfare Section under the Government of India, the Bureau functions as Central Office for information and technical advice for the Red Cross Branches and other voluntary and official organisations conducting Maternity and Child Welfare schemes.

Special mention must be made of the Army child welfare centres, which receive generous support from Red Cross funds. These centres are run for the wives and children of British and Indian troops, and are doing excellent work. In view of the importance of a qualified staff to conduct Maternity and Child Welfare schemes the Indian Red Cross Society has all along encouraged training schemes for health personnel. The provincial schemes for training of Health Visitors, midwives and dais have received assistance from the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau.

The Indian Red Cross Society has supported schemes for inauguration of Public Health Nursing in India and has offered scholarships to candidates for such training. The Society, in addition to the endowment fund for post-graduate scholarship under the Indian National Committee of the Florance Nightingale International Foundation, has recently created a few scholarships for post-graduate training of nurses to enable suitable candidates to have a year's Public Health Nursing training in Canada.

Popular health education is carried on steadily by the Society by varied methods. Health lectures in many different vernaculars are regularly organised under Red Cross auspices illustrated by films and slides.

A large number of civil hospitals in India receive regular assistance from Red Cross funds.

The number of trained nurses registered on the Red Cross roll maintained for civil emergency service is eighty-seven. These nurses belong to different parts of India, and with a view to ensuring speed and accuracy at the time of need, they are asked twice a year to intimate any change of address to headquarters. In addition to the nurses registered at headquarters, seventeen hospitals all over the country continued their undertaking to provide the Red Cross with the services of sixty nurses for temporary emergency duty in the event of disaster striking their respective areas. Fortunately, no occasion arose during the year to requisition the services of nurses registered on the roll.

FINANCES.—The operations of the Joint War Committee were brought to a close in June 1920 with a capital investment of the face value of Rs. 56,33,000 and Rs. 8,01,500-8-6 in floating and fixed deposit accounts. The Society has since invested further funds in various securities and its finances at the end of December, 1945, stood at a capital investment of the face value of approximately Rs. 76¼ lakhs. The income

derived from the capital of the Society (which is 3 lakhs at present), after providing for certain liabilities of the Central Society, is distributable under the Act to the Provincial Branches in proportion to their contributions to the Central "Our Day" Fund.

The Indian Forces' Medical After-Care Fund which was instituted, at the headquarters of the Society at the end of 1941 to provide medical relief and other ameliorative measures for discharged Indian soldiers who participated in the World War II. Assistance of the Fund was invoked by an increasing number of ex-servicemen. The total number of applications dealt with until the end of the year was 285 against 100 reported in 1944. During the year 176 ex-servicemen suffering from tuberculosis, leprosy, mental and miscellaneous ailments were helped and artificial limbs provided for seven cases.

A sum of Rs. 50,116 was given in grants during the year, thus raising the total of disbursments made during the last three years to Rs. 71,464. The financial position of the Fund continued to be satisfactory inasmuch as the initial capital of Rs. 3,64.315, steadily augmented by donations and interest, amounted to Rs. 7,18.724 at the end of 1945.

The Mount Abu Hostel started in July 1944 for housing Rajputana ex-servicemen has provided medical After-Care to 38 cases with the assistance of the Adams Memorial Hospital. The Hostel was given a grant of Rs. 4,500 by the Medical After-Care Fund towards its initial outlay and an undertaking to meet half of its first year's running expenses to the extent of Rs. 6,500, out of which Rs. 1,800 was paid in 1944 and Rs. 2,361 during the year under review Recognising the useful purpose served by the Hostel, the Fund Committee renewed its contribution to the extent of half its running expenses for another year, *i.e.* until the end of June 1946.

The most important activity of the year was the Milk Distribution Service which was inaugurated in September 1943 to mitigate famine conditions in Bengal, Cochin, Malabar, Orissa and Travancore and was continued in response to persistent popular demand. although the food situation had improved considerably. Moreover, the practical demonstration to the masses of nutritional value of milk and consequent milk consciousness which it awakened were encouraging considerations against any sudden termination of this beneficial service.

Apart from reclaiming thousands of victims, of malnutrition the Red Cross Milk Service, having so far involved 6,035½ tons of milk, has demonstrated effectively the potentialities of the Society and led to remarkable awakening for the extension of the organisation in certain parts of the country. The famine particularly brought out the need for Red Cross district branches in Bengal and it is heartening that this breach is now being filled. Under the inspiring leadership of H.E. the President of the Provincial Branch, the Right Hon'ble Mr. Richard Casey, an ambitious scheme, costing Rs. 16 lakhs for the first two years, was set in motion and has made considerable headway. The formation of Red Cross Branches in Cochin and Travancore last year was also the direct outcome of milk service in those States.

St. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION (INDIAN COUNCIL) AND St. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS (EMPIRE OF INDIA).

The St. John Ambulance Association was founded in 1877, by the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, and has for its objects:—

(*a*) The instruction of persons in rendering First Aid in cases of accident or sudden illness and in the transport of the sick and injured;

(*b*) The instruction of persons in the elementary principles and practice of nursing, and also of hygiene and sanitation, especially of a sick room;

(*c*) The manufacture, and distribution by sale or presentation, of ambulance material, and the formation of ambulance depots in mines, factories, and other centres of industry and traffic;

(*d*) The Organisation of Ambulance Corps, Invalid Transport Corps, and Nursing Corps;

(*e*) And generally the promotion of instruction and carrying out of works for the relief of suffering of the sick and injured in peace and war independently of class, nationality or denomination.

An Indian Council of the Association was constituted on a regular basis in 1910. It has since issued over 624,000 certificates of proficiency in First Aid, Home Nursing, Hygiene and Sanitation and Domestic Hygiene and Mothercraft and over 31,000 tokens such as Vouchers, Medallions, Labels and Pendants for special proficiency in those subjects. In addition over 117,000 certificates have been issued in the elementary course for school students known as Mackenzie School Course in First Aid, Hygiene and Sanitation.

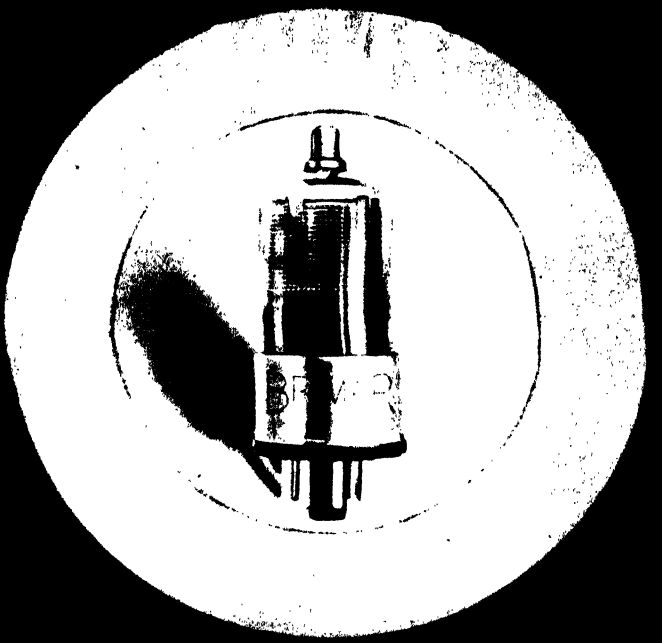
The object of the Association is not to rival but to aid the medical man, and the subject-matter of instruction given at the classes qualifies the pupil to adopt such measures as may be advantageous pending the doctor's arrival, or during the intervals between his visits.

During the year 1945, 46,656 persons attended courses of instruction in First Aid, Home Nursing, Hygiene and Sanitation and Domestic Hygiene and Mothercraft. Of these 33,015 qualified for the Association's certificates; *i.e.*, 30,127 in First Aid, 2,273 in Home Nursing, 403 in Hygiene and Sanitation and 212 in Domestic Hygiene and Mothercraft.

The Association has five grades of members, namely, Patrons, Honorary Counsellors, Life Members, Annual Members and Annual Associates. Their respective subscriptions are Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500, Rs. 100, Rs. 5 and Rs. 2.

The income of the Indian Council at headquarters consists primarily of interest on securities, a fixed annual grant from Govern-

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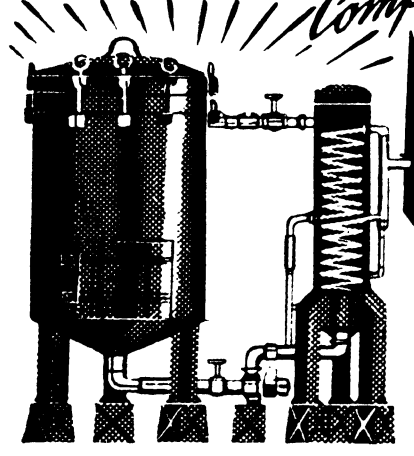
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Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Viscountess Wavell and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as President, Lady President and Chairman, respectively, with 23 members form the Indian Council. The general business of the Indian Council is conducted by an Executive Committee of which the Hon'ble Sir Patrick Spens, O.B.E., Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, is the Chairman and Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri, O.B.E., the General Secretary.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas is a uniformed, disciplined body of men and women, all of whom are holders of First Aid, and, in the case of women also Home Nursing certificates. They meet together regularly for practice, are inspected and re-examined annually and undertake to turn out for public duty whenever required.

The Brigade in India is commanded by the Hon'ble Sir Patrick Spens, O.B.E. as Chief Commissioner for the Empire of India. Under him are 21 Districts covering almost all the provinces in British India and some of the Indian States with headquarters at Lahore, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Lucknow, Nagpur, Patna, Delhi, Karachi, Peshawar, Shillong, Indore, Cuttack, Secunderabad and Sambalpur and there are three also on the North Western, East Indian and G.I.P. Railways. In charge of each District there is an Assistant Commissioner or a Commissioner according to the membership strength of the District, and as the work of the Brigade lies so much in the medical and surgical sphere, the Officers-in-Charge of the Districts are generally the administrative heads of the Civil Medical Departments of the respective provinces. It is their business to organise and maintain the training and efficiency of Ambulance and Nursing Divisions and to see that they are available for public service on occasions when they are required.

At the end of 1945 the Brigade in India consisted of 468 Ambulance Divisions, 114 Nursing Divisions and 110 Cadet Divisions (boys and girls) with a total membership of about 19,000. These Divisions render first aid on public occasions, for example festivals processions and public assemblages of all kinds. At times of special emergencies they turn out promptly and remain on duty so long as they are required. Some of the recent occasions when Brigade members have rendered valuable service are the Bihar Earthquake (1934), when Calcutta members established a camp hospital at Monghyr, the Quetta Earthquake (1935) when Lahore members living in railway trucks at Quetta station gave valuable help to the stricken people, the Bombay riots in successive years, where the local Divisions earned the warm appreciation of the Government of Bombay, the Bihta railway disaster (1937) when the Dinapur Nursing Division gave prompt assistance, the Kumbh Fair at Hardwar (1938) when members from the United Provinces were on First Aid duty for over a fortnight, the Dacca Mail disaster (1940) when members of the Calcutta Police Sub-District rendered first aid and organized an emergency hospital at the Sealdah railway station, the Japanese bombing of Rangoon (Dec. 1941) when the Madras District made a prompt response to the call for medical assistance by sending to Burma a fully equipped party of 48 volunteers, the evacuation from Burma (1942) when members of Divisions in the ports met ships and assisted thousands of evacuees, the collapse of the large building under construction on Marine Drive, Bombay (1942), when the Parsee Ambulance and Nursing Divisions, assisted by others, performed 75 hours consecutive duty at the scene of the disaster, and the recent great fire in the Bombay docks (1944) when the St. John Ambulance and Nursing Divisions rendered signal service.

The Auxiliary Nursing Service, India, was constituted in 1941 to provide a reserve of nurses sufficiently trained to be immediately useful when called up for duty during the present war. The Lady District Superintendents of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas are acting as local recruiting agents and are responsible for the selecting, uniforming and allotting of candidates to the various hospitals. Recruitment is made for two categories of service: (*a*) General for continuous service in Military Hospitals anywhere in India and overseas for those who specifically volunteer; and (*b*) Local for a limited period for full or part-time nursing duty arising out of the war in Military or Civil Hospitals situated within the area in which they have agreed to serve. There has been a fairly satisfactory response to the appeal for this service. Members of Nursing Divisions all over the country have been giving devoted voluntary service at hospitals to supplement the nursing services. While the services of the Brigade personnel both men and women, trained in Air Raid Precautions, are at the disposal of Provincial Governments for the training of the general public and are also utilized in connection with other measures which are adopted for the protection of the civil population against aerial attacks. They have also formed Transport Units at the ports and at present are engaged in evacuating casualties received from overseas. Transport Units in Bombay and Poona, staffed entirely by women, transported respectively over 60,000 and 36,000 sick and wounded during 1943.

Both the St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade work under the aegis of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and as their work is complementary to that of the Indian Red Cross Society, close co-operation exists between the Order and the Society.

The war greatly stimulated training in First Aid and Home Nursing, and consequently a very large number of men and women received training in these subjects in order to fit themselves for skilled service to the sick and wounded. A large number of new Ambulance and Nursing Divisions of the Brigade, consisting of the trained personnel, have also been registered this year. For its other war work the Association is working in concert with the Indian Red Cross Society, both at headquarters and in the provinces, under the title of the Joint War Committee of the Indian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association, an account of whose activities is given under the Indian Red Cross Society.

INSANITY AND MENTAL HOSPITALS IN INDIA.

In India, facilities for the care and treatment of persons suffering from mental disorders is still very inadequate. To serve a population of over four hundred million, there are only 17 institutions with a total accommodation for about 15,000 patients. Most of these institutions are little more than lunatic asylums where hardly any provision exists for modern methods of treatment. Many patients are even confined in jails where, of course, no provision exists for any kind of treatment. The most modern mental hospital in India is probably the Mysore State Mental Hospital, Bangalore, which, built at a cost of over Rs. 5 lakhs, is very well equipped for the care and treatment of 300 early mental cases.

The Bangalore Mental Hospital is not merely modern in its buildings and architecture but is also providing facilities for treatment of patients.

All forms of shock therapy are undertaken including Insulin-shock and Cardiazol-convulsions. Surgical approach to the brain by means of Pre-frontal Leucotomy is an additional feature and the Mysore Mental Hospital is the only hospital in India to perform this operation (Pre-Frontal Leucotomy) on the brain.

According to the 1931 census, out of a total population of 352,837,778 (India and Burma) there are 120,304 persons insane, making a proportion of insane to sane of 3 per every 10,000. In the United Kingdom the proportion of insane to sane is roughly 40 per 10,000, while in New Zealand it is as much as 45 per 10,000. In reviewing these figures it must be borne in mind that those of the United Kingdom and New Zealand include the "feeble-minded", an item that is not included in the figures of British India. The figures of the 1941 Census are not available at the time of going to press. The Govt. of India have under contemplation, as part of post war reconstruction the provision for increased facilities for the treatment of mental patients on a really adequate scale.

National Association for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the Women of India.

The National Association for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the Women of India was founded by the Countess of Dufferin in 1885, the object being to open women's hospitals and women's wards in existing hospitals; to train women doctors, nurses and midwives in India; and to bring them out when necessary from Europe. An endowment fund of about 6 lakhs was obtained by public subscription. In addition branches were formed in each Province, each branch having its own funds and each having a number of Local Committees and Zenana Hospitals affiliated to it.

The Central Fund gives grants-in-aid to several Provincial branches; it gives scholarships to a number of women students at the medical colleges of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. It has in the past brought from England a certain number of European medical women. It has assisted by grants-in-aid the building of a number of zenana hospitals in different parts of India. It has affiliated to it 12 Provincial branches and a number of Local Committees.

The Government of India subsidise the Countess of Dufferin's Fund to the extent of Rs. 3,70,000 per annum to maintain a Women's Medical Service for India—this service consists of 48 officers, with a training reserve of 22 doctors and a junior service. Medical women either British or Indian, holding registrable post graduate qualifications, are eligible for the senior service.

The President is H. E. The Viscountess Wavell. The Hon. Jt. Secretary is the Surgeon to H. E. The Viceroy, and the Secretary, Dr. H. M. Lazarus, C.M.G., M.V.O., Viceregal Estate, New Delhi and Viceregal Estates, Simla.

THE WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE FOR INDIA.

This Service is included in the National Association for supplying medical aid by women to the women of India, generally known as the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, and is administered by the Executive Committee and Council of that Fund. The Government of India has so far allotted the sum of £27,750 per annum towards its maintenance. The present sanctioned cadre is forty-four first class medical women, with a training reserve of 22 women graduates in medicine of Indian Universities. Recruitment to the service is made (*a*) in India by a Medical sub-committee of the Council which includes the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, the Honorary Joint Secretary to the Council, a medical woman, a medical man and the Chief Medical Officer, Women's Medical Service: (*b*) in England, by a sub-committee, including a medical man and two medical women conversant with conditions in India. These sub-committees perform the duties of a medical board examining candidates for physical fitness, and for return to duty after invaliding.

The Council determines what proportion of the members of the Service is to be recruited in England and in India respectively. In the original constitution of the Service, duly qualified medical women who were in the service of, or who had rendered approved service to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, were to have the first claim to appointment, and thereafter special consideration was to be paid to the claims of candidates who had qualified in local institutions and of those who were natives of India.

Qualifications.—The qualifications are that the candidate must be (*a*) a British subject resident in the United Kingdom or in a British Colony or in British India, or a person resident in any territory of any Indian Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty exercised through the Governor-General of India or through any Governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India. (*b*) Must be between the ages of twenty-four and thirty-two at entry. (*c*) She must be a first-class medical woman, i.e., she

must possess a medical qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under the Medical Act, or an Indian or Colonial qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under that Act, and an advance post-graduate qualification. (*d*) The candidate must produce a certificate of health and character. The Council reserves the power to promote to the Service ladies not possessing the above qualifications, but who have shown marked capacity. Members of the Service are required to engage for duty anywhere in India. After three years of probation have been satisfactorily passed, their appointments are confirmed.

The Training Reserve of the Women's Medical Service.—This Service has a sanctioned cadre of 22, and is open to women graduates in medicine of the Indian Universities. Salaries range from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per month, with furnished quarters.

2. Two of the 22 members of the reserve, but not more at any one time, may be deputed by the Executive Committee for post-graduate training.

3. Ordinarily four years shall be spent in the reserve before a member is considered for appointment to the Women's Medical Service, but the Executive Committee shall have power to shorten this period in special cases. Service in the reserve shall be considered by the Executive Committee when appointments are being made to the Women's Medical Service, but shall not of itself constitute a claim to appointment.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund was founded in 1908 by Lady Curzon, with the object of securing better standards of midwifery practice by the dais of India. A sum of about 6½ lakhs was secured by public subscription in 1908 and a further sum of Rs. 1,20,000 was added to the Fund in 1935 from Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund. The Fund is now administered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, Indian Red Cross Society and the income is expended as grants-in-aid of training schemes for dais and midwives maintained by voluntary organisations, especially branches of the Indian Red Cross Societies in the provinces and States of India. The Director Maternity and Child Welfare, I.R.C. Society, an officer of the Women's Medical Service is Secretary to the Fund. In spite of continuous efforts in the training of dais since the beginning of the present century no appreciable improvement has yet been made in the midwifery services in the rural areas. It is, therefore, necessary to extend the training to rural areas taking care that only the required number are trained and allowed to work under supervision until such time that they can be replaced by properly trained midwives.

LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

The Lady Hardinge Medical College was opened by Lord Hardinge on the 17th February, 1916. It is a residential Medical College staffed entirely by women, and was founded to commemorate the visit to Delhi, in 1911, of the Queen Empress. Lady Hardinge took the initiative in raising funds by public subscription to meet the cost of buildings and equipment. Thirty lakhs of rupees, in all, have been given for these purposes, mostly by the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India. After Lady Hardinge's death in 1914, it was suggested by Her Imperial Majesty Queen Mary that the institution should serve as a memorial to its founder, and be called by her name.

The Governing Body includes the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, the Chief Engineer, Central P.W.D., the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, the Chief Medical Officer, Women's Medical Service, a representative elected by the All-India Association of Medical Women, the Surgeon to H.E. the Viceroy, an Indian member of the Council of State, 2 Indian members of the Legislative Assembly, a private Indian citizen of Delhi, a private lady resident of Delhi, the Chief Medical Officer, Delhi Province, and the Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Delhi. The Honorary Secretary, who is also a member of the Governing Body, is the Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service. An officer of Indian Audit and Accounts Service acts as Honorary Treasurer.

The College and Hospital, together with separate hostels for 186 Medical students and 95 nurses and residences for the medical and teaching staff, occupy a site of 55 acres in New Delhi within easy reach of old Delhi city. The grounds are enclosed and adequate provision is made for the seclusion of both students and patients from outside observation. Strict observance of purdah cannot, however, be guaranteed in the case of students. As the hospital patients are all women or children, it is, for example, necessary that students should, in their final year, attend a brief course of instruction on men patients at the Irwin Hospital, Delhi. The College buildings contain a Library, Museum, Lecture Rooms, Laboratories and offices. Hostels are provided for all students. There are good playing fields and a large swimming pool was opened early in 1938. The hospital is a fine modern building with accommodation for 345 in patients for teaching purposes and a commodious out-patients' department. The College and Hospital are supported by a grant of Rs. 3,20,000 from the Government of India, supplemented by grants from Provincial Governments and Indian States. Students are prepared for the M.B., B.S. degree of the Punjab University, with which the College is affiliated.

Attached to the Hospital there are: (1) a Training School for Nurses, and (2) a Training School for Dispensers. All particulars as to admission and training may be obtained in the case of (1) from the Nursing Superintendent, Lady Hardinge Medical College Hospital, Delhi, and in the case of (2) from the Lecturer on Pharmacy, at the same address.

NURSING.

Whilst India cannot show the complete chain of efficiently-nursed hospitals which exists in England, there has been a great development of skilled nursing of recent years. This activity

is principally centred in the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Presidencies, where the chief hospitals in the Presidency towns are well nursed, and where large private staff are maintained, available to the general public on payment of a prescribed scale of fees. These Hospitals also act as training institutions and turn out a yearly supply of fully trained nurses, both to meet their own demands and those of outside institutions and private agencies. In this way the supply of trained nurses, English, Anglo-Indian and Indian, is being steadily increased. In Bombay the organisation went a step farther, through the establishment of the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association. This was composed of the various Nursing Associations in charge of individual hospitals, and worked under the Government. The principle on which the relations of this Association with the Local Associations was governed was that there was central examination and control combined with complete individual autonomy in administration.

State Registration of Nurses for all India is much required. The subject has been under discussion for years. It is desired that India should have its own State Register as in the United Kingdom, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, Canada and Burma, and that the curricula and examinations should be brought into line with these countries. Government has established a Provincial Register preparatory to an All-India Register.

Bombay Presidency.—The Bombay Presidency was amongst the first in India to realise the value of nursing in connection with hospital work. The first step was taken on the initiative of Mr. L. R. W. Forrest at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, where a regular nursing cadre for the hospital was established together with a small staff of nurses for private cases. This was followed by a similar movement at the J. J. and Allied Hospitals and afterwards spread to other hospitals in the Presidency. Ultimately, Government laid down a definite principle with regard to the financial aid which they would give to such institutions, agreeing to contribute a sum equal to that raised from private sources. Afterwards, as the work grew, it was decided by Government that each nursing association attached to a hospital should have a definite constitution and consequently these bodies have all been registered as Associations under Act 21 of 1860. By degrees substantial endowments have been built up, although the associations are still largely dependent upon annual subscriptions towards the maintenance of their works.

The Bombay Presidency Nursing Association was incorporated under the Societies' Registration Act of 1860, in the year 1911, with the primary object of establishing a nursing service from which the Nursing staff at Government aided hospitals under management of Nursing Association might be recruited. This function, however, was never carried out by the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association and it appeared to the Committee improbable that it could be carried out. The auxiliary function of examining and granting certificates to nurses and midwives and maintaining a register of qualified nurses and midwives and also maintaining a Provident Fund for the employees of the affiliated associations were, however, carried uto The Memorandum, Rules and Bye-laws of the Association were not revised and brought into line with the actual working of the Association. This was done towards the end of 1927, when the Committee decided that some steps must be taken to do so. Accordingly a Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the revision and amendment of the Memorandum, Rules and Bye-laws. The Sub-Committee reported that it appeared to be impossible to amend and revise the rules piecemeal and that the only way to put the things in order was to draft an entirely fresh constitution and rules.

After fully considering the Sub-Committee's report, the Committee agreed that the Association be incorporated by an Act on the line of the Registration Act in the United Kingdom. Pending the passing of the Act, the New Memorandum of Association was brought into operation from 1st April 1929.

Establishment of the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Council.—The need of legislation for the Registration of Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors had existed in the Province since a long time and with a view to protect the public from the activities of persons who misrepresent themselves to be fully qualified Nurses, Midwives or Health Visitors, Government, in April 1935, passed the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Registration Act. In the absence of State Registration the nurses trained in this Province were subject to certain disabilities and were refused Registration in other Provinces and in other countries, where state registration prevailed. The Act obtains for them the necessary status and secures their registration in other provinces in India or in other parts of His Majesty's Dominions which are willing to reciprocate with the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Council which was established in August 1935.

From the date of the establishment of the Council, the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association became defunct. The training and registration of nurses, midwives and health visitors in this Province is now controlled by the Council. Nurses who are trained and registered in this Province can now get registration with the General Nursing Council of England and Wales and the General Nursing Council of Scotland and can practice as qualified nurses in these Countries.

Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association.—The Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association was founded in 1892 under the title of the" Up-Country Nursing Association" to supplement the supply of trained nurses in India.

The Punjab and the United Provinces were the first provinces to consider the possibility of providing nurses for private work, but it was not until 1906 that provision was made on a really adequate basis.

Lady Minto issued an appeal to the public both in India and England which met with a generous response.

The financial liabilities of the Association are met from five sources :—

Interest on the Endowment Fund; Government Grant; Donations; Subscriptions; Fees.

It is the practice of the Association to invite people to become annual subscribers. This

carries with it two advantages; priority of claim to the services of a Sister, and a reduction in the fees paid for those services. Thus members of the Association are enabled to obtain skilled nursing at moderate charges on a sliding scale of fees determined by the income of each patient.

The control of the Association is in the hands of two Committees; one in England and one in India.

The English Committee is responsible for the recruitment of the staff in the United Kingdom, but fully trained nurses are also eligible in India and the Central Committee has the power to enlist them on the spot.

In addition to this duty the Indian Committee deal with all matters of administration delegation to the Provincial Branches questions of local significance.

Her Majesty Queen Mary is a Patron of the Association.

Her Excellency the Viscountess Wavell is President of the Central Committee in India.

Hon. Secretary:—Lieut.-Col. H. Williamson, I.M.S.

Chief Lady Superintendent:—Miss C. Wilson, Central Committee.

Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association, Viceregal Estates, Simla, and Red Cross Buildings, New Delhi.

THE TRAINED NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND THE ASSOCIATION OF NURSING SUPERINTENDENTS OF INDIA.

The Trained Nurses' Association of India was founded in 1905 and incorporates the Association of Nursing Superintendents of India. It is affiliated with the International Council of Nurses and the National Council of Women in India, and the Nurses' Auxiliary of the Christian Medical Association is an affiliated Association. Its objects are:—

(*a*) to uphold in every way the dignity and honour of nursing profession.
(*b*) to promote a sense of *esprit de corps* among all nurses.
(*c*) to enable members to take counsel together on matters affecting their profession
(*d*) to elevate nursing education and to raise the standard of training.
(*e*) to strive to bring about a more uniform system of education, examination, certification and registration.

The Association has accomplished a great deal in raising the standard of nursing throughout India, in improving nursing legislation and in providing post-graduate courses for nurse administrators, sister tutors and health visitors.

It strives in every way to promote efficient and adequate nursing for the sick and to improve conditions, not only for nurses but primarily for patients. The Association is self-supporting and is maintained by the nurses themselves.

The branches of the Association are the Health Visitor's League, the Midwives' Union and the Student Nurses' Association. The number of qualified members is 3,200 and student members 1,400, totalling 4,600. The official organ of the Association is 'The Nursing Journal of India'.

Patron: Her Excellency Lady Wavell.

Vice-Patrons: H. E. Lady Colville, Bombay; Lady Nye, Madras; Lady Burrows, Bengal; H. E. Sir Evan Jenkins, Punjab; H. E. Lady Dow, Bihar; H. E. Lady Twynam, Central Provinces; Lady Wylie, United Provinces; H. E. Lady Clow, Assam; H. E. Lady Lewis, Orissa; H. E. Mrs. Hay, Baluchistan; H. E. Lady Caroe, N.W.F.P.; Miss Macqueen, Sind; Her Highness The Maharani Sahiba of Travancore and Her Highness The Princess of Berar.

Hon. Legal Adviser: P. A. Mehta, Govt. of India Legislative Department, New Delhi Simla.

President: Miss A. Wilkinson, 3, Commissioner Lane, Delhi.

Vice-Presidents: Miss L. E. Mackenzie; Miss M. Craig; Mrs. E. A. Watts; Mrs. N. Bedford; Miss T. K. Adranvala and Mother M. Kinesbuge.

Officers: General Secretary: Miss M. E. Abram, T.N.A.I. Office, 4, Underhill Lane, Delhi. Hon. Treasurer: Miss E. Hutchings, Office of the Director-General, Indian Medical Services, New Delhi. Editor: Miss M. E. Abram, T.N.A.I. Office, 4, Underhill Lane, Delhi.

Hon. Secretaries: Health Visitors' League: Miss M. Korah, Lady Reading Health School, Delhi; Midwives' Union: Miss S. Round, Lady Reading Hospital, Peshawar; Student Nurses' Association: Miss Van Vranken 20, Stanley Road, Allahabad, U.P.

Representatives of the Nursing Services and Affiliated Associations: The Military Nursing Services (India): Miss J. Patterson, R.R.C., Q.A.I.M.N.S., Chief Principal Matron, G.H.Q. Medical Directorate, New Delhi. Madras Government Nursing Services: Miss D. Chadwick, Office of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras. Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Service: Miss C. Wilson, Viceregal Estate, Simla New Delhi.

The Auxiliary Nursing Service: Miss E. Hutchings, Chief Lady Superintendent, A.N.S., Office of the D.G.I.M.S., New Delhi. The Nurses Auxiliary of the Christian Medical Association: Miss H. W. Sutherland, L.W.L. Settlement, Chingleput, S. India.

Membership: Membership is open to qualified Nurses, Health Visitors and Midwives who have completed their training in hospitals or Health Schools recognised by the Association. All officers are fully trained nurses.

Subscriptions: Entrance fee Rs. 3: Annual subscription which includes monthly copies of the Nursing Journal of India Rs. 8 and Nurses whose monthly salaries are under Rs. 50 are entitled to pay half fees.

THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT.

The women's movement has had a remarkably smooth run in India. Imperceptibly but steadily, during the past ten or twenty years, the women of India have acquired numerous rights, social and legal no less than political. Their political enfranchisement has been achieved with considerable ease.

Three fundamental causes have led to this remarkable success: first, the deep veneration that is given by the Hindu and Muhammadan religions to the feminine aspect of life equally with the masculine as shown by the importance of goddesses, by the necessity for the presence of the wife at all ceremonies performed by a Brahman, by the idea of the sacred mystery of womanhood implied by the purdah, and by the general veneration of motherhood. Secondly, the time was psychological, for a new era was beginning for the Indian people by the introduction of schemes of reforms in Indian government planned to give a basis of representative government on a progressively extended scale. The door was being opened to complete self-government but only men were being invited to enter through it, although women compose half the population of the country and it had been by the joint efforts of men and women that the agitation for reform in the government had been made. The men and women of India were too awakened and too fair-minded to allow this injustice to remain unredressed. Thirdly, the long and strenuous agitation for the vote by women in Britain and America and their recent victories had brought vividly to the consciousness of all educated Indian men and women the whole question of the inclusion of women in public life, and it was also a national and international necessity that Indian women should be given as high a status as women in other parts of the Empire.

Though the **Municipal franchise** was granted to the women of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies over fifteen years ago it was so limited in numbers that it did not make a large impact on women's consciousness, and indeed no protest was made when it was suddenly withdrawn from Madras women some years later. Over 1,700 women are qualified to vote for the Bombay Corporation and a fair percentage of these have polled at each election; similarly in other Municipalities in that Presidency women have exercised their vote responsibly and intelligently. Since 1922 scores of women have become Municipal Councillors and members of Local Boards. Their appointment has chiefly been by nomination but there have been notable seats won by election in open contest with men, such as the election of all the four women who first entered the contest for seats in the Bombay Corporation, also the instance in which the single woman contestant in the Municipal elections in Lucknow secured the largest poll of any of the candidates. Many important local reforms have been secured by this large band of women councillors, and every year sees a greater number of women serving on these local Councils and Boards.

It was owing to the rise of the political agitation or Home Rule between 1914 and 1917 that women began to wake up to their position of exclusion by British law from any share in representative government. The internment of one of their own sex, Dr. Besant, stimulated political activity and political self-consciousness amongst women to a very great extent. The ripe moment for giving public expression to their feelings came when the Secretary of State for India came to India to investigate and study Indian affairs at first-hand in 1917.

During the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu's visit only one women's deputation waited on him but it was representative of womanhood in all part of India, and it brought to his notice the various reforms which women were specially desirous of recommending the Government to carry out.

The first claim for suffrage for Indian women was made in the address presented to Mr. Montagu at this historic **All-India Women's Deputation** which waited upon him in Madras on the 18th December 1917. The section referring to enfranchisement merits full quotation:

"Our interests, as one half of the people, are directly affected by the demand in the united (Hindu-Muslim Reform) scheme (I. 3) that 'the Members of the Council should be elected directly by the people on as broad a franchise as possible,' and in the Memorandum (3) that 'the franchise should be broadened and extended directly to the people.' We pray that, when such a franchise is being drawn up, women may be recognized as 'people,' and that it may be worded in such terms as will not disqualify our sex, but allow our women the same opportunities of representation as our men. In agreeing with the demand of the abovementioned Memorandum that a full measure of Local Self-Government should be immediately granted, we request that it shall include the representation of our women, a policy that has been admittedly successful for the past twenty years in Local Self-Government elsewhere in the British Empire. The precedent for including women in modern Indian political life has been a marked feature of the Indian National Congress, in which, since its inception, women have voted and been delegates and speakers, and which this year finds its climax in the election of a woman as its President. Thus the voice of India approves of its women being considered *responsible and acknowledged citizens*; and we urgently claim that, in the drawing up of all provisions regarding representation, our sex shall not be made a disqualification for the exercise of the franchise or for service in public life."

The year 1918 was devoted to converting the Government forces to the justice and expediency of Indian Woman Suffrage, but this proved a more difficult matter. It was a disappointment first that though the Secretary of State had given a sympathetic reply to the All-India Women's Deputation, yet when the Scheme of Reforms, drawn up by him and Lord Chelmsford as the outcome of his visit to India was published, no mention of women was made though the widening of the electorate was one of the reforms suggested. When the Southborough Franchise Committee was formed to

investigate the suggestions regarding the franchise in this Scheme, the women suffragists took every means to bring to the notice of the Committee all the evidence which showed the need for, and the country's support of, the inclusion of women in the new franchise.

After the introduction of the **Government of India Bill** into Parliament in July 1919, a number of Indian deputations proceeded to London to give evidence before the Joint Select Committee of Members of both Houses of Parliament which had been appointed to place the Reforms on a workable basis. Mrs. Annie Besant, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mrs. and Miss Herabai Tata were the women who were heard by the Committee in support of the extension of the franchise to women in India.

The *House of Commons* decided that the question was one for Indians to answer for themselves and while retaining the sex disqualification in the Reform Bill they framed the Electoral Rules in such terms that if any Provincial Legislative Council should approve by a resolution in favour of women's franchise, women should be put on the electoral register of that Province. This was the only provision regarding franchise matters which might be changed before a 10 years' time limit. Until after that period women were ineligible for election as Legislative Councillors.

Reviewing the position about ten years later the Simon Commission showed the extremely limited extent to which women, enfranchised in the manner set out above, had become qualified as electors. Except in Burma, where it was comparatively high, the percentage of women electors to adult female population was less than one.

Madras led the way in the matter of women's franchise and under the operative provision of the Government of India Act, women became enfranchised. Other provinces followed suit, and at the time of the inquiry by the Simon Commission seven out of the nine provinces had acquired the right. Very soon women began to adorn the benches in legislative chambers, first by nomination and then by election. And they justified the confidence placed in them by sponsoring and successfully carrying through many measures of uplift and reform in regard to the status and influence of women.

During the last ten or fifteen years, the women of India have made enormous progress in several directions. A great awakening has dawned on them. The raising of the age of consent for marriage, the abolition of the practice of dedicating girls to temples, the demand for legal and property rights *vis-a-vis* men embodied in some of the reform measures—all have tended to raise the status of Indian women in their own eyes as well as in the eyes of the world. They have marched from reform to reform, and their outlook is for ever widening. The Gandhi movement evoked an unprecedented outburst of service and sacrifice among Indian women who were thrown into the thick of a political struggle from which they emerged fully conscious of their political rights and responsibilities. The part played by the two representatives of Indian womanhood at the India Round Table Conferences held in London brought them and their kind in the lime-light.

Small wonder, therefore, that the Government of India Act of 1935 gave Indian women political rights far in advance of those enjoyed by them before that date. In terms of number of seats, women have been allotted 6 seats out of a total of 150 reserved for British India in the Federal Council of State and 9 out of a total of 250 so reserved in the Federal Assembly. In the Provincial Assemblies, women have reserved to them 8 seats in Madras, 6 in Bombay, 5 in Bengal, 6 in the United Provinces, 4 in the Punjab, 4 in Bihar, 3 in the Central Provinces and Berar, 1 in Assam, 2 in Orissa and 2 in Sind.

But by far the greatest improvement in women's political rights occurred in the liberalisation of the franchise qualifications affecting them. Women have been enfranchised who have the property qualification in their own right, or are wives or widows of men so qualified, or are wives of men with a service qualification, or are pensioned widows or mothers of members of the military or police forces, or who possess a literacy qualification. Women not holding the requisite qualification in their own right are required to apply to be enrolled, stating their derived qualification, but this procedure has been waived in some provinces. By means of such enfranchisement, it is estimated more than six million women (against 315,000 under the Act of 1919) have been given the right to vote, compared to 29 million men.

It is noteworthy, too, that men and women can vote both in general constituencies and in special constituencies. Women can vote in and contest elections to the Upper House in provinces where bicameral legislatures have been set up.

Both evidence and result of the awakening among Indian women are to be found in more than one legislative measure sponsored by women legislators calculated to confer greater rights and freedom on women.

All-India Women's Conference.

In the past 15 years Indian women's rights, grievances and demands have been voiced principally by the All-India Women's Conference.

The All-India Women's Conference came into existence, as a result of the initiative taken by Mrs. Margaret Cousins, towards the end of 1926, the first session of the conference being held at Poona in the first week of January, 1927. In the beginning it was inclined to concentrate its attention on the basic question of women's education. The resolutions passed at the first conference were almost wholly devoted to the different aspects of women's education, the only exception being a resolution condemning child marriage and supporting Sir H. S. Gour's Age of Consent Bill. Even this subject was touched upon only because it was felt that early marriages were a very serious impediment in the progress of girls' education. Such a narrow programme could not, however, be expected to satisfy the leaders of the women's movement for a long time and it was not surprising that at the third session the scope of the conference was definitely widened to include social reform. Education of women, raising the age of marriage, removal of untouchability and caste restrictions, rural uplift, and reform of the laws of inheritance as affecting women are only the more important of the subjects in which the conference has

interested itself. Year by year its activities have been expanding and they have shown that the educated women of India have become conscious of their rights as well as their duty and are prepared to contribute their share to the task of nation-building.

A satisfactory feature of the women's movement in India has been the spirit of unity and co-operation behind it. A mere glance at the list of presidents of the All-India Women's Conference—which includes the names of the Maharani of Baroda, the late Begum of Bhopal, the late Rani of Mandi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Lady R. Nilkanth, Lady Abdul Qadir, Mrs. Faridoonji, the Maharani of Travancore, Mrs. Cousins, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru and Shrimati Kamaladevi—should suffice to show to what extent the conference has succeeded in securing the co-operation of the awakened womanhood of India irrespective of the differences of caste and community, race and class.

This organisation, it may be noted, has latterly shown a tendency to transgress the requirements of sectional plea and strayed into wider political activity. It is not, however, difficult to explain this development. The women's movement gained considerable impetus by the part played by and the status accorded to, women in the intensive political movement conducted by Mr. Gandhi and the Congress since 1920. This association, while it has undoubtedly brought women to the forefront of public activity, has also served to bring their outlook in line with that of the Congress. There are doubtless members of the fair sex who hold pronounced views on women's rights and yet do not share the extreme doctrines of Mr. Gandhi or the Congress, but it can safely be said that they are in a minority in the All-India Women's Conference. This will explain the somewhat pro-Congress political views expressed at the annual sessions of this body.

According to the secretary's report submitted to the annual session of the conference held in Hyderabad (Sind) in December 1945, the membership has risen to 25,000. Altogether there are 39 branches and 164 constituent branches. Recording the recent achievements of the conference, the report stated that a memorandum was submitted and evidence tendered before the Hindu Law Committee; the central office of the conference was established; an all-India milk-for-children campaign was launched; agitation was carried on against the employment of women and children in mines; and money was collected for the Kasturba National Memorial Fund.

Presiding over the eighteenth session of the All-India Women's Conference held at Hyderabad (Sind) in December 1945, Mrs. Hansa Mehta made a comprehensive survey of the problems of Indian women and said: "It is not enough to ask for our rights; we must also understand our responsibilities. Woman is an individual as well as a member of society. She can no longer lead the life of a parasite, but must contribute her mite to the common good of society. We may soon be called upon to help in the work of national reconstruction, especially in the fields of education and health."

Defining the place of woman, politically, socially and economically, in the new order to be evolved, Mrs. Mehta spoke of the "woman's charter of rights" in the following terms: "Firstly, we stand for the freedom of woman and her equality with man. Equality is not, however, to mean identity, but equality of opportunity. A woman is as much a human being as man is. If freedom and equality are the basis of human development, woman must be entitled to share them with man. There should be no disability attached to her sex. There should be no domination of one sex over the other and no exploitation of one by the other. This idea should form the basis of the charter. It is gratifying to note that the preamble of the charter signed at San Francisco by the United Nations, which includes India, accepts this position of equality between man and woman. As an individual, woman shall enjoy all the rights of, and shall be required to perform all the duties of, a citizen, whether these rights are political, civil or economic. The state shall recognise the individual as the unity of society and not the family. Woman shall therefore be enfranchised in her own right and not as in relation to man. The present basis of franchise, which gives the woman the right to vote as a wife of a man with a certain income, violates this principle and cannot be accepted by us. We must reaffirm our demand for adult suffrage as the only way to enfranchise a larger number of women than we have today, which is one woman to four men while the population ratio is almost fifty-fifty. Women should be associated more and more with the administration of the country if they are competent to do so."

The President next referred to education and emphasised the right of every woman to be educated. She pleaded for the removal of obstacles like child marriage, child labour and "purdah". She endorsed the plea made in the Sargent Scheme for the overhaul of the entire educational system and demanded that woman's education should be such as to help the fullest development of woman's personality and to train her to be a useful member of society.

Mrs. Mehta revealed that more women died in India due to child bearing, which is a normal physiological function, than the number of men and women who died of plague, small-pox or cholera and urged that every Indian woman should have facilities to maintain and protect her health. The Indian housewife worked from early morning till late at night without rest or holiday, and yet it was not considered of value because it was not productive and brought no return in the shape of rupees, annas and pies. She pleaded that the housewife should have a right to a part of her husband's income and that, as a corollary, the husband should have no right to dispose of his entire income without the consent of his wife.

Woman's social rights were examined by the President in relation to the three social institutions, property, marriage and family. "With regard to property," she said, "we must claim that every woman shall have the same rights as man to hold, acquire, inherit and dispose of property. Our laws are defective,

particularly Hindu law. It recognises widows' limited estate and does not consider the daughter as an heir to her father's property along with the son. The draft Hindu code prepared by the Hindu Law Committee is a great advance on the present position in that it gives woman an absolute right over her property and a share in that of her father. The Mohammedan law and the Parsi law give absolute right to woman over her property, but they too discriminate between sons and daughters. The Indian Succession Act comes nearest to our ideal, since it gives equal shares to sons and daughters.

"The more important is, however, woman's position in relation to marriage. Whether we call it a sacrament or a civil contract, marriage is a union between man and woman legalised by the state, and, as far as the state is concerned, it is a contract. The conditions under which two persons are allowed to unite in holy wedlock, so far as the Hindu and Mohammedan law are concerned, are not very satisfactory and have made the social life of many an Indian woman hell on earth.

"Woman should also have the right to limit her family. It is she who has to suffer bearing children, looking after them and bringing them up in a civilised way. The right to decide the size of the family should therefore belong to her. Woman should be conscious of this right which she must learn to exercise for her own good, for the good of the family and for the good of the over-populated country."

More than a dozen resolutions were adopted by the conference, including the following: —

"The question of Indian independence should not be delayed any longer. The prevailing distress and chaos in the country can be surmounted only by the transfer of complete power to Indian people and the establishment of a National Government enjoying the full confidence of all....."

The conference viewed with alarm and distress that the close of the major world hostilities had seen the opening of smaller fronts to suppress the rising tide of freedom in various colonial and semi-colonial countries in Asia, Africa and Europe by various imperialist powers. The resolution protested strongly against the combination of imperialist powers jointly to hold subject people in bondage and against the use of Indian men, ships and money to suppress the freedom movement of people in the East.

A third resolution deplored the Government's proposal to spend two crores of rupees annually for the W.A.C.(I) which was not needed in peace time and which exercised "such glaring discrimination against Indian and Anglo-Indian personnel that several Indian officers had resigned". The resolution also demanded the appointment of an inquiry committee to go into "the scandalous state of affairs" in the W.A.C.(I).

By another resolution the conference reiterated the demand for universal adult franchise and deplored the existing restrictions on the right of vote.

The removal of legal disabilities of women was demanded by another resolution which expressed the hope that the Draft Hindu Code would be introduced in the legislature at an early date.

Kasturba Fund.—The work in connection with the emancipation of Indian womanhood and the improvement of the lot of Indian women, particularly in rural areas, obtained an enormous stimulus in 1944-45, thanks to the well-supported Kasturba Memorial Fund created for the commemoration of Mrs. Gandhi who died under detention in February 1944. At Mr. Gandhi's request the trustees of the fund decided to apply the collections to the establishment of a countrywide organisation to improve the lot of Indian women, especially in villages. This is proposed to be done by providing opportunities for Indian women to secure education, acquire knowledge of basic sanitary and hygienic lines and to become alive to their social and political rights. An essential part of the plan is to equip rural areas with up-to-date maternity hospitals and clinics. In order to fulfil this ambitious project a large number of women are being trained in special camps so that after adequate equipment they can scatter themselves throughout the length and breadth of the land and carry the message of women's uplift to every nook and corner of rural India. Among the subjects handled in these training camps are first-aid and home nursing, child welfare, village nursing, health visits, rural sanitation, balanced diet and cheap remedies. The object of these training camps seems to be the raising of an army of experts called "Gram Sevikas" (servants of the village).

Women in Mines.—The keen awareness which the leaders of the women's movement in India developed in regard to practices affecting women is illustrated by the repeated protests registered by them against the lifting of the ban on the employment of women in mines. These were echoed in Parliament when the Cabinet spokesman made apologetic references to the need for ensuring adequate supplies for coal for war purposes and promised to secure a revision of the position at an early date. The ban on the employment of Women underground in coal mines was reimposed in February 1946.

HINDU LAW REFORM.

As the result of increasing consciousness on the part of Indian women generally of their social and political status, there has in recent years been set on foot a move to revise and codify the somewhat vague and contradictory law governing the Hindu home, especially as it affects marriage, divorce, succession to property, etc. In 1937 the Legislature enacted the Hindu Women's Rights to Property Act. Four years later, the Government of India set up a Committee to overhaul and codify the Hindu Law. This Committee, which is known as the Rau Committee, drafted two bills dealing with Hindu intestate succession and Hindu marriage. When the measures came up for consideration by the two Houses

of the Central Legislature, a joint committee of the two Houses recommended the revival of the Rau Committee with a view to the codification of the entire Hindu Law. The Rau Committee was revived early in 1944. During 1944-45, the Committee made a tour of the country and elicited public opinion on the proposals embodied in the two measures and on the codification of the Hindu Law as a whole. They gathered evidence from leading lawyers and representative organisations of various shades of Hindu opinion on a draft Hindu Code prepared by them. The draft code is divided into six parts dealing with intestate and testamentary successions and matters arising therefrom, including maintenance; marriage and divorce; minority and guardianship; and adoption. In an explanatory statement the Committee say that it is generally felt that the evils of piecemeal legislation on the subject should be avoided and that an entire code acceptable to the general Hindu public should be formulated.

According to the proposed changes daughters are allowed a share—hitherto denied them—in property left by their fathers. Both wives and daughters are given absolute control of their inheritance. Marriages are divided into two classes, sacramental marriage and civil marriage. Either can be performed only when there is no other spouse living, thereby enforcing monogamy. Divorce is a new feature sought to be introduced by the draft code, although the grounds on which dissolution of marriage can be sought are limited; but equal rights in this behalf are given to husband and wife.

The reactions to the draft code have ranged from whole-hearted support by reformist elements to hostility from orthodox quarters. The opposition has tended to centre on the provision for civil marriage and divorce. For example, an Anti-Hindu Code Conference held in Bombay under the auspices of orthodox organisation expressed concern over "the ruinous effects (such as further fragmentation of land, litigations and disintegration of the Hindu Society) that would follow if the draft code were passed into law."

Indian Women's War Effort.

As the war came nearer India, Indian women began to take a more realistic view of the position of India. They set about organising constructive work in order to protect the masses not only against external dangers but also against internal commotion in an emergency.

From the official side, too, a fillip was given to the enrolment of women in the national war effort. As India's expanding army needed every officer who could be spared for training and leading soldiers, it was decided to relieve officers from clerical duties and replace them by a Women's Auxiliary Corps for India. Among the duties for which women were enlisted are: switchboard operators, telephone orderlies, wireless operators, clerks in offices and units, store-women in ordnance, hospital and other units, dispensaries, "plotters" in observer corps, drivers of staff cars and ambulances, etc.

That women in India took a prominent part in war effort is indicated by the fact that a large number of them served both in voluntary organisations and as drivers, nurses, clerks, store-women, switchboard operators, dispensers, plotters in the observer corps, drivers of motor vehicles, etc. Soon after the outbreak of the war the Government of India provided them with large opportunities to prove their usefulness, and a large number of them took advantage of this facility. The throwing open of R.A.M.C. and the A.R.P., nursing staff to women may be cited as examples. The Women's Auxiliary Corps, inaugurated by Lady Linlithgow, attracted hundreds of women who replaced men doing various jobs in the army.

In addition to the official organisation a large number of voluntary units sprang into being in various towns, especially in the metropolitan cities. Society women came forward to set up canteens and recreation centres for the troops which proved very popular and received grateful recognition from the authorities, civil as well as military.

The Fisheries of India.

The fisheries of India, potentially rich, as yet yield a mere fraction of what they could were they exploited in a fashion comparable with those of Europe, North America or Japan. The fishing industry, particularly the marine section, has certainly expanded considerably within the last 50 years concurrently with improvement in the methods of transport and increase in demand for fish, cured as well as fresh, from the growing population of the great cities within reach of the seaboard. The caste system, however, exerts a blighting influence on progress. Fishing and fish trade are universally relegated to low caste men who alike from their want of education, the isolation caused by their work and caste and their extreme conservatism, are among the most ignorant, suspicious and prejudiced of the population extremely averse to amending the methods of their forefathers and almost universally without the financial resources requisite to the adoption of new methods, even when convinced of their value. Higher caste capitalists have hitherto fought shy of associating with the low caste fishermen, and except in large operations on new lines, these capitalists cannot be counted upon to assist in the development of Indian fisheries. As in Japan, it appears that the general conditions of the industry are such that the initiative must necessarily be taken by Government in the uplift and education of the fishing community and in the introduction and testing of new and improved apparatus and methods.

Madras.

The Madras coast line of 1,750 miles is margined by a shallow-water area within the 100 fathom line of 40,000 square miles outside of the mere fringe inshore, this vast expanse of fishable water lies idle and unproductive. The surf-swept East coast is singularly deficient in harbours whereon fishing fleets can be based, and so from Ganjam to Negapatam, the unsinkable catamaran, composed of logs tied side by side is the only possible easy-going fishing-craft. Its limitations circumscribe the fishing power of its owners and consequently these men are poor and the produce of their best efforts meagre compared with what it would be if better and larger boats were available and possible. The West coast is more favoured. From September till April weather conditions are good enough to permit even dugout canoes to fish daily. No difficulty is found in beaching canoes and boats throughout this season. The fishing population is a large one. In the census taken by the Department of Fisheries in 1930-31, the fisher-population on the West coast totalled 138,294. The esteemed table fish of the coast consist of the Seer (*Cybium* or *Scomberomorous*), Pomfret (*Apolectus* and *Stromateus*) several large species of Horse Mackerel (*Caranx*), Jew fish (*Sciænidæ*), Whiting (*Sillago*), Thread-fins (*Polynemus*), Sardines (*Clupea*), and Mackerel (*Scomber*). In economic importance, however, shoaling fish and fish of inferior quality such as Sardine (*Clupea*), Mackerel (*Scomber* or *Rastrelliger*); Catfish (*Arius*), Ribbon fish (*Trichiurus*,). Gogglers (*Caranx crumenopthalmus*) and Silver-bellies (*Leiognathus* and *Gazza*) take precedence of the former. Sardine and Mackerel overshadow all others. A master fisherman of experience was recruited from Scotland in 1936. He found it impossible to stand the climate of India and had to be repatriated in 1937. Since then efforts to revive deep sea fishing research begun by the trawler 'Lady Goschen' have been made. Proposals to charter a motor boat smaller than a trawler but capable of employing all known methods of sea fishing for bottom, mid-water and surface fish in order to test the suitability of those methods for Indian conditions, have reached an advanced stage. The type of vessel selected could not be chartered on account of the outbreak of war. Fishing outside the 5 fathom line is little in evidence save by Bombay boats (Ratnagiri) which are engaged in drift netting for bonito, seer and other medium-sized fishes. These strangers are enterprising fishers and bring large catches into Malpe and Manglore and other convenient centres: the material is largely cured for export.

The Madras Fisheries Service.—As Government attention has been given in Madras over a longer period to the improvement of fisheries, and a larger staff concentrated upon the problems involved than elsewhere, this Presidency has now the proud position of knowing that her fisheries and collateral industries are better organised and more progressive than those in other provinces. The credit for the wonderful success which has been achieved and the still greater promise of the future, is due in large measure to the wise and cautious plans of Sir F. A. Nicholson, who from 1905 to 1918, had the guidance of affairs entrusted to him. In 1905 he was appointed on special duty to investigate existing conditions and future potentialities; in 1907, a permanent status was given by the creation of a fisheries bureau and this in turn developed into a separate Department of Government. It now forms part of the Department of Industries and Commerce.

They are so varied and far-reaching that it is difficult even to enumerate them in the space available, much less to give details. So far its most notable industrial successes have been the reform of manufacturing processes in the fish-oil trade, the creation of a fish guano industry and the opening of an oyster farm conducted under hygienic conditions. The most noteworthy result of technological research conducted by the department is the production of sardine oil with Vitamin A potency equal to one-fourth that of Cod-liver oil and the discovery of several other Indian Sea fish which yield oils with a high vitamin A content. Madras practically led the way in developing the shark-liver oil industry in the country. Oil from a South Indian Shark-liver is ascertained to be about thirty-five times richer in Vitamin A than an average sample of medicinal Cod-liver oil. It has been established beyond doubt that Shark-liver oil in general is a most potent source of Vitamin A. When Cod-liver oil could not be imported in any quantity during the war, an opportunity was provided for developing an indigenous industry for the production of fish liver oil rich in Vita-

min A, and also for manufacturing malt extracts and emulsions and various preparations of this kind. The manufacture of shark-liver oil is undertaken at the fish curing yards and oil extraction centres and in 1944-45, 8,798 gallons of oil were manufactured and sent to the Government Oil Factory, Calicut, for purification and blending. Up to 30th June 1943, 18,642 gallons of refined oil were produced at the Government Oil Factory and 21,933 gallons were sold. The product, both in the blended and standardised bulk form and in the vitamin concentrated form of "Adamin" has stood its test very well and is facing a useful post-war stabilisation.

Fish Curing.—Fish curing is practised extensively everywhere on the Madras coasts: its present success is due primarily to Dr. Francis Day who, after an investigation during 1869-71 of the fisheries of the whole of India, pressed for the grant to fishermen of duty-free salt for curing purposes within fenced enclosures. He advocated much else, but the time was not ripe and the salt concession was the sole tangible result of his long and honourable efforts. His salt suggestions were accepted by the Madras Government, and from 1882 a gradually increasing number of yards or bounded enclosures were opened at which salt is issued free of duty and often at rates below the local cost of the salt to Government. At present there are 112 fish curing yards scattered along the coast. During the year 1944-45, 2,124,345 maunds of fresh fish were brought to these yards for curing and 334,148 maunds of salt were issued for the purpose.

Smoking and Semi-drying:—Besides salt curing, the department has started, in 1944, the smoking of fish, mainly for supplying the army. During the year 1944-45, 124,320 lbs. of smoked mackerel, pomfret and seer were supplied to the army and 5,382 lbs. to the Civilian population, from the seven centres of production. The supply to the army has since been stopped and the production is now switched on entirely to supply civilian needs.

Two fish factories for processing prawns are subsidised by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and manufacture semi-dried prawns from inland lakes.

Pearl and Chank Fisheries.—Off the coasts of Tinnevelly and Ramnad Districts of the Presidency lie the valuable pearl oyster beds which, owing to a complex of causes yield an irregular fishery which appears in certain seasons at long intervals, often of many barren years. With a view to elucidating and controlling the fluctuations to the best advantage, the life history of the oyster with correlation to oceanographic factors is studied by the Marine Biological Section of the Department. The rearing of pearl oysters in captivity, started in 1933 at the Krusadai Biological Station, Pamban has been successful and a highly promising technique of pearl production by artificial inducement is being developed here.

Allied to the Pearl fisheries are the Chank fisheries of the maritime districts, both being crown monopolies. Besides the precious sacred chank, the ablution chanks and Pooja conches, lakhs of chank shells feeding the flourishing chank ornament industry in the north go mostly from the seas of this province. A total of 334,148 chanks were fished during the year 1944-45. Experiments in marking chanks started in 1931 to study the rate of growth and migration of the chank in its natural haunt is continuing and up to 30th June 1945, 5,255 chanks have been marked and liberated.

Marine Aquarium.—Perhaps a word is necessary about this institution at Madras. The building was constructed under the auspices of the Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras and was thrown open to the public on 21st October 1909. The Superintendent, Government Museum, had charge of the Aquarium for ten years till 1919 when it was transferred to the Department of Fisheries. Ever since its opening, being the first institution of its kind in Asia, it has been immensely popular with the public. A total of 65,236 persons visited the Aquarium during 1941-42 and the receipts amounted to Rs. 5,165 against an expenditure of Rs. 5,060. On account of war emergency, as the building was required for other purposes Government ordered the closure of the Marine Aquarium and it was closed on 8th March, 1942. The opening of a larger Aquarium on more up to date lines is now under consideration.

Deep Sea Fishing.—The annual report of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India for 1933 states that the total land area of British India amounts to only 2.44 acre per head of the population but allowing for forests and uncultivated and fallow lands only 0.72 acre per head is under food-crop, quite insufficient for even the present population, and that the population is increasing at an alarming rate and by 1941 will probably reach 400 millions. The finding of the census of 1931 is that agriculture has reached its maximum production under present conditions. Fisheries therefore are the only prime source of food-supply to supplement agriculture, and the Department has been endeavouring to play its true and proper part in improving the catches and methods of sea-going fishermen to augment the fish supply of the Presidency.

With all the age-long popularity and local usefulness of traditional fishing craft and tackle, modern fishing requires improvements so as to cover more of ground as well as of catch. The survey of deep sea fisheries by the trawler "Lady Goschen," though brief, disclosed the existence of important off-shore fisheries unsuspected before. The wealth of fish off Negapatam reported by the trawler was of sufficient importance to attract the notice of Japanese fishermen thousands of miles away. Even then it was realised that if Madras was to benefit by the survey, the allied duty of enabling the local fishermen to exploit the off-shore fishing grounds by suitable craft and tackle must be shouldered by the department.

In 1944, the department initiated deep sea fishing operations in different centres in the Presidency, mainly to augment the output of sharks to feed the growing Shark-Liver Oil industry and also to demonstrate off-shore fishing. The operations resulted in a catch of about 582,000 lbs. of fish in 1944-45, out of which 476,000 lbs. were sharks which gave 50,000 lbs. of liver. In December 1945, a new fishing method was attempted, *viz.*, schooner

fishing. The Pearl Fishery Inspection Vessel, "Lady Nicholson" was engaged in off-shore fishing with handlines and longlines and took four local fishing boats on tow. The catches made during 4 months of the trial were 29,549 lbs. of fish. Further experiments are being planned. The department has acquired 4 motor fishing vessels from the Navy and they will be in commission soon.

A special craft and tackle section has recently been opened to devise, demonstrate and popularise improved fishing methods for different types of water, including inland waters.

The Inland Fisheries.— The fisheries of the numerous, extensive backwaters along the coastal belt of the peninsula, the various rivers and the innumerable irrigation tanks, wells, canals, artificial reservoirs, natural lakes and domestic ponds distributed all over the land are of considerable magnitude, though in several cases the non-perennial nature of the water causes their fisheries to be ignored except during the summer drought when the streams shrink to pools and the tanks to puddles and the owners or the lessees of the fishing rights turn out to catch fish. The major waters are, however, provincialised, and their fisheries systematically developed and exploited directly or through a lease system. With a view to conserve fish seed, great congregations of breeder carps and their young below the Mettur Dam on the Cauvery and her tributaries, of spawning Hilsa below the anicuts in the Godavari, the Kistna, the Cauvery and the Coleroon rivers and of immature mullets in the coastal backwaters, are protected by legislation against their indiscriminate capture. Destructive methods of fishing such as poisoning, dynamiting, etc., are also penalised.

The chief freshwater fishes of economic importance are, the ubiquitous Murrel (*Ophicephalus striatus, O. marulius*, etc.) notable for its ability to live for a considerable period out of water, the various carps (*Catla catla, Cirrhina cirrhosa, C. reba, Labeo calbasu, L. fimbriatus, L. kontius, Barbus dubius, B. carnaticus* and the well known favourite of sportsmen in India, the Mahseers), the catfishes (*Wallagonia attu, Mystus seengala, M. aor, M. punctatus, Pangasius pangasius, Clarias magur, Saccobranchus fossilis, Silundia gangetica*, the eel (*Anguilla*) the spiny eels (*Mastacembelus armatus*), *Notopterus notopterus*, the climbing perch (*Anabas scandens*) and the Hilsa (*Hilsa ilisha*). To these have been added a number of valuable exotic fish which have been successfully acclimatised to the waters of the province. Thus the giant Gourami, acclaimed as the best freshwater table fish in the world has been introduced from Java and successfully reared and bred in the departmental farms from where it has been distributed to Bombay, Bengal, the Punjab and other places. In the Nilgiris the English Carp, the Tench and the Rainbow Trout have been acclimatised and thrive well. The Government working in conjunction with the Nilgiri Game Association maintain a hatchery at Avalanche where quantities of trout fry are hatched and reared for replenishment of the streams of the plateau. The Mirror Carp which was introduced from Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon, in 1939, is thriving well in the Nilgiris and is now extensively used for stocking other upland waters of the Presidency. Semi-exotic forms like the Rohu (*Labeo rohita*) and the Mrigal (*Cirrhina mrigala*) have been recently introduced from Bengal. The attempts of the department to introduce Catla, the quick growing carp, into the Cauvery river were successful and this fish which was unknown to the South of the Kistna is now established in the Cauvery System.

Methodical attempts to augment the stock by local fingerling collection and distribution, acclimatisation of salt water forms like the mullets (*Mugil spp.*), the Pearlspot (*Etroplus suratensis*), the milkfish (*Chanos chanos*), the cock-up (*Lates*), etc.; and hatchery operations for Hilsa, carps and the Trout have all been very promising of success in the stabilisation and building up of the Inland Fisheries of the Province.

In addition to the existing departmental fish farms, a fresh scheme of District Rural Fishery Demonstration has started work at nineteen centres, for the systematic survey and utilisation of every piece of cultivable water for aquiculture and, through Demonstration Fish Farms to educate the ryots and make them interested in fish farming as well as to maintain and distribute fish seed.

For the biological control of "water-borne" diseases like Malaria, Filariasis and Guinea worm, small mosquito-cidal and cyclopscidal fishes are collected, reared and distributed in thousands to municipalities and other local authorities at a nominal price for introduction into mosquito-haunted sheets of water; these anti-malarial operations have proved successful in the places where the local authorities have given proper attention to the directions given.

Research.—The Inland fisheries of Madras had long been without a regular research section. After an experimental stage in Rural Pisciculture a regular Freshwater Biological Research Station, the first and only one of its kind in India, has been opened in Madras since 1942, with a subsidy from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The work of the station is directed towards investigating the bionomics, feeding and breeding habits and biometry of the important food fishes of the Province and the varied aspects of Ecology and Hydrology with a view to determine and promote the optimum conditions of maximum fish production. Two special wings, one Hydrological and the other Phytological have been added to the Research station for special attention to physcico-chemica and floral studies towards the increase of aquatic productivity and the solution of pollution problems.

Welfare Work.—A remarkable feature in the work of the Madras Fisheries Department is the energy which it devotes to the improvement of the condition of the fisherfolk. On Sir Frederick Nicholson's initiative, the Department has always recognised the duty of spreading among them education and the habits of thrift, temperance and co-operation. The work has been specially successful on the West Coast. The number of fishermen's co-operative societies in 1944-45 on the west coast was 59.

The need for special efforts to promote co-operation among fisherfolk and to renew and stimulate co-operative societies to more efficient work has been recognised by Government for some years. The Committee on Fisheries recommended that all co-operative work among fishermen both on the West and East Coasts in the Presidency should be done by the Fisheries Department and that, on the analogy of the system in vogue in the Labour Department, the staff of Inspectors of Co-operative Societies should work under the Fisheries Department, the Co-operative Department supplying trained Inspectors and auditing the books of the societies. The Government partially accepted the recommendations and sanctioned the deputation of a Sub-registrar of Co-operative Societies and 3 Inspectors for exclusive work among fishermen under the department.

To promote the education of fisherfolk, the department runs a number of schools for fisher children where free education and midday meals are offered. There are at present 52 Fishery schools with a strength of 5,112 pupils.

While these service institutions of the department have been catering to the needs mainly of the marine fishermen, the diffused distribution of the inland fishermen has been one of the difficulties in the way of equally rapid progress in their rehabilitation work. With the all round developmental programme of the Inland Fisheries in hand, plans for methodical work in this direction are under way. Preparatory statistics of inland fisherfolk are being collected. The growing social consciousness among fishermen is great encouragement in this task.

The educational work of the Department is becoming one of its most important branches in training men in the technology of curing, oil manufacture, etc., in co-operative propaganda and in general Fisheries Science. In the past Fisheries Officers of most provinces and states have received training in the Madras Fisheries. Now the Fisheries Training Institution in Madras, under the subsidy of the Govt. of India, trains batches of graduates and post-graduates in an half yearly course of general fishery work, while a Popular Short Term Course trains interested persons in the art of fish farming, to enable them to run private farms on efficient lines. Arrangements are made for the training of skilled workers at the Marine Fisheries Technological Institute, Tuticorin while Fisheries Technology has been included in the subjects taught in the Polytechnic recently opened at Cocanada. The Fisheries Station at Ennur supplies zoological specimens for the use of college classes and museums and is contributing materially to the advancement of the study of Zoology throughout India.

A Fishery information-cum-propaganda unit has recently been opened to gather and disseminate information on fishery matters and to effect useful propaganda, popularising scientific methods of fish farming, production, exploitation and utilization. Besides, the unit maintains a Central Fisheries Museum and a well equipped library.

Bengal.

General.—The value of the fisheries of this extensive deltaic region lies primarily in the enormous area occupied by inland waters—rivers, creeks, jheels, odd swamps, —to say nothing of paddy-fields and tanks. These swarm with fish and, as the Hindu population are free to a large extent from the aversion to a fish-diet which is widely prevalent among the better castes in the south, the demand for fish is enormous. Rice and fish are indeed the principal mainstay of the population and not less than 80 per cent. of the people consume fish as a regular item of diet. It is calculated that 1·6 per cent. of the population is engaged in fishing and its connected trades, a percentage that rises to 2·6 in the Presidency, Rajshahi, and Dacca Divisions. 490,865 persons in Bengal subsist by fishing and 272,579 are maintained by the sale of fish. As a freshwater fisherman, the Bengali is most ingenious, his traps and other devices exceedingly clever and effective—in many cases too effective —so eager is he for immediate profit, however meagre this may be. The greatest inland fishery is that of the hilsa (*Hilsa ilisha*) which annually migrates from the sea and estuaries in innumerable multitudes to seek spawning grounds in the Ganges and the other great rivers. Other valued and abundant river and tank fishes are the rohu (*Labeo rohita*), the katla (*Catla catla*) and mrigal (*Cirrhina mrigala*); prawns and shrimps abound everywhere. Of important fishes taken in the lower reaches of the rivers and in the great network of creeks spread throughout the Sunderbans, the bhekti or bhetki (*Lates calcarifer*) and the mullets are the most esteemed; apart from these estuarine fishes the most valuable sea-fishes are the Mango-fish or Thread-fin or Indian Salmon (*Polynemus*) and pomfrets. The sea-fisheries are as yet little exploited. Taking everything into consideration, it can be safely stated that the fishery wealth of Bengal is enormous and is far in access of any other province.

Historical.—Following the inquiry begun in 1906 by Sir K. G. Gupta, an investigation of the steam trawl potentialities at the head of the Bay of Bengal was undertaken, the trawler *Golden Crown* being employed for the purpose. The results showed that there are extensive areas suitable for trawling and capable of yielding large quantities of high class fish. Much attention was devoted during these trawl cruises to the acquisition of increased knowledge of the marine fauna, the results being published in the Records and Memoirs of the Indian Museum. For various reasons, the chief perhaps being the hostility of vested interests, the lack of cold storage facilities and the loss of time involved by the trawler having to bring her catches to Calcutta instead of sending them by a swift tender, the experiment was financially a failure and was dropped. With ever-increasing demand for fish in Calcutta and the concurrent rise in prices, the prospects of remunerative steam-trawling are now much more bright. The trade, however, is a difficult one to organise and without a rare combination of technical fishery knowledge and far-sighted and comprehensive organisation, the danger run by the

investing public will be considerable. The opinion of the experts is that no stream trawling company working in the Bay of Bengal with headquarters at Calcutta could hope to compete successfully with a company prepared to develop and utilise the local fisheries carried on by Indian fisherman, provided the two main difficulties of rapid transport and proper preservation of the fish are overcome. Originally one Fisheries Department served the needs of the two provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. Separation was effected in 1920 after which fisheries in Bengal were administered by the Director of Agriculture. The Bengal Fishery Department was abolished under retrenchment in 1923.

During a lapse of 14 years after the closure of the Fisheries Department, the price of fish in Calcutta has been soaring high consequent on the rapidly increasing demand and the unhealthy monopoly exercised by the small group of vested interests. The economic condition of the actual fishermen was gradually becoming worse due to exploitation by the capitalists and the fisheries in general were getting depleted due to various causes at work. With the increase of distress the public naturally clamoured for the re-establishment of a Fisheries Department to protect the fisheries interests and to organise and develop the fishing industry on modern lines and to improve the general economic condition of the fisherfolk. The Bengal Government therefore appointed a Fisheries Expert to survey the existing condition of the Fishing Industry in the Province and to suggest schemes of development with a view to augment the fish food supply, to examine the ways and means of bringing about a reduction in the ruling prices of fish, and to stimulate commercial enterprise in speedier transport, better marketing arrangements, the establishment of Cold Stores and Factories for fish by-products. The services of Dr. M. Ramaswami Naidu from the Madras Fisheries Department were requisitioned by the Bengal Government. He surveyed the industry and submitted a report to Government as a result of which a Department of Fisheries was started in May 1942 with Rai Bahadur Dr. S. L. Hora of the Zoological Survey of India as its Director, to organise the fish trade under the War emergency conditions, to conserve the existing supplies and to conduct investigations on tank fisheries with a view to increasing the food supply in the province.

Fresh water mussels are used extensively at Dacca in the manufacture of cheap pearl buttons and in many cases pearls also are found in the mussels which the pearl dealers gather and sell in the various parts of India. The Dacca bangle factories carry on an important local industry of very ancient standing; their material is almost entirely obtained from the South India and Ceylon chank fisheries already referred to.

Potentialities.—So far as the marine fisheries are concerned Bengal has of necessity a more limited scope for its activities than Madras or Bombay. Practically no coastal minor industries exist, neither do the natural conditions lead us to suppose that any can be created without much difficulty. There would appear to be good prospects for a few floating canneries, with equipment for the manufacture of fish by-products, working at the head of the Bay of Bengal and in the estuaries, as enormous catches of prime fish are made in those parts during the season which lasts from September-October to March-April. However, this can be taken up only after the war. Fresh water and estuarine fisheries are vast and very important and these require to be developed scientifically.

The importance of the fresh water fisheries of Bengal is evident from the fact that their production is more than fifty per cent. of the total fresh water fish production of India and in money value it is almost 60 per cent. of the Indian total. The Government of Bengal have recently sanctioned a large-scale experimental scheme whereby the extensive and properly embanked paddy-fields in the Sundarban Abads will be used for the culture of carps and saltwater fisheries of the nature of English mulletries will be improved for the culture of bhekti, mullets, prawns, etc.

One of the most important reasons why many of the tanks in the rural areas are not stocked with fish is the non-availability of fry. Even when fry are available they are not always of the suitable type, and the result seldom comes up to expectation. The owners of the tanks who take to pisciculture, therefore, give up their venture in despair after a year or two. To remove this want, Government of Bengal are working a plan for supplying Departmental fry at 50% of the cost of production to those tank-owners who undertook to stock their tanks in accordance with the advice of the Technical Officers of the Fisheries Directorate. Under this scheme Nursery Units are being set up in 14 districts and fry are being distributed therefrom. This roused a good deal of enthusiasm among tank-owners in the rural areas and many of the tanks which had been lying derelict for a long time past, have come to be stocked with fry. Reports so far received from the Departmental Officers indicate that the fish liberated in the tanks are growing well.

It is intended to stimulate production by the free distribution of fry of suitable species and to advance loans for the improvement of derelict fisheries.

Owing to shortage of meat, there is a heavy demand for fish both from the military and civil population of Calcutta and other urban areas. Unfortunately the supplies are limited on account of the refrigeration and transport difficulties, but schemes are under preparation whereby in co-ordination with the military authorities efforts will be made to augment supplies to an appreciable extent.

Other Fishery Investigations.—In recent years, as a result of fishery investigations carried out by the staff of the Zoological Survey of India and by the Zoology Department of the University of Calcutta, much progress has been made regarding the bionomics and life-histories of several species of commercial importance. Particular mention should here be made of the discoveries regarding the breeding grounds of *Hilsa* and the extensive trade in the young of this valuable species. As a result of these studies, it may now be possible to take protective measures for the conservation of the *Hilsa* fishery.

Bombay.

Whereas Bengal's fisheries are at present confined principally to inland waters, those of Bombay are concerned, save in Sind, almost entirely with the exploitation of the wealth of the sea. Bombay is favoured with a coast line abounding with excellent harbours for fishing craft, a fair-weather season lasting for some seven months, and a fishing population more alive to their opportunities and more daring than those of the sister Presidencies. Bombay sea-fisheries are of very great importance financially as well as economically and, there is ample scope for most useful work in improving curing methods, in introducing canning and in the development of minor fishery industries, particularly those connected with the utilization of by-products.

A special department exists for the development of the fisheries of the Province and their organisation on progressive lines. The department is in charge of the Director of Fisheries and has been specially constituted with effect from the financial year beginning April 1, 1945. Till then the administration of fisheries was the responsibility of the Director of Industries who administered the subject of "Fisheries" from 1918 and had for a time two officers in the Department engaged upon fishery investigation and development. A steam trawler was bought for work in Bombay waters in 1920 and began work in May, 1921, off Bombay. The experiment continued until February, 1922, and the trawler was subsequently sold to the Government of Burma. At the outset the results seemed promising, but the experiment as a whole showed that the cost of maintaining a trawler of the type used could not be met by sales of fish at current market rates. Cold storage has since been installed at the principal fish market in Bombay, but for a trawler special facilities are needed such as rapid coaling, supply of ice and stores, and gear for unloading catches. More than this a change is needed in the primitive conditions under which the local fish market is conducted and there is much to be done in popularising little known species of edible fish, such as *karel*, *palu*, *tambusa*, and particularly rays and skates which formed on an average 25 per cent. of the total catch but which is so little esteemed locally that it sells on an average at the rate of 100 lb. for a rupee.

Vast strides have been made in the Bombay fishing industry in the course of the past seven years. This progress is due in a large measure to the awakening among the fishermen, who are traditionally a conservative people, and the introduction of reforms among them is a very gradual process, as strongly ingrained prejudices and customs have to be overcome.

No survey of the fishing industry in the Bombay Presidency in recent years can be complete without a reference to Dr. H. T. Sorley's valuable report on the Marine Fisheries of the Bombay Presidency, published in 1933. The volume is a storehouse of information bearing on the Presidency's fishing industry and the fish trade in general, and contains numerous useful suggestions by the adoption of which the prospects of the fish trade of the Presidency may be improved.

Dr. Sorley has observed that the industry is neither expanding nor declining and that the supply of fish discloses no signs of diminution. Elaborating this view, he observes that the fishermen are healthy and moderately prosperous in comparison with others belonging to a similar social stratum.

Dr. Sorley's more important recommendations are:—

1. The establishment of a marine aquarium in Bombay and Karachi, if they are able to pay their way as the Madras aquarium does.

2. The establishment of a bureau of fisheries information.

3. The advisability of the transfer of the fish curing yards to the control of the Local Government; and

4. The encouragement by the Bombay University of marine biological research.

Dr. Sorley, in his report, also referred to the value of employing fast motor launches to transport fish to the consuming centres in Bombay from the catching sites.

New Era Started.—A move in the direction outlined by Dr. Sorley was made towards the end of 1933, when the Government of Bombay launched an experiment implementing in some ways his suggestions. The experiment was formally inaugurated by Sir Frederick Sykes, the then Governor of Bombay, at Danda, and was undertaken in co-operation with the head of the fishing community at Danda. For the purpose of the experiment a launch was obtained on loan from the Royal Indian Navy (then the R. I. M.) and suitable alterations were made to adapt it to the purpose of a carrier launch. The results achieved by the working of this launch were very encouraging. The rapidity with which the fish was transported in a much fresher state than had till then been possible aroused the interest of the fishermen, who realised the benefit to their trade of using fast motor transport to bring the fish to Bombay from the catching fields.

Encouraged by the results, the Government placed in 1934, an order for the construction of two launches the "Lady Sykes" and the "Sir Frederick Sykes" for the use of the fishermen at Danda. That the progress of this experiment has been encouraging is evident from the fact that every year since then has seen an addition to the number of vessels. The following four vessels have been built since then by parties connected with the fishing trade:—

(1) The "Lady Sykes", (2) "Sir Frederick Sykes", (3) "Lady Brabourne," (4) "Lord Brabourne", (5) "Nooremohamadi", (6) "Chand Tara", (7) "Sitara", (8) "Karimi", (9) "Razaki", (10) "Ruparel", (11) "Mackerel Queen", (12) "Lady Colville", (13) "Rehimani", (14) "Gajananprasad", (15) "Dhanluxmi", (16) "Diamond Jubilee", and (17) "Jehangir." All these vessels have been built either in Bombay or along the coast.

The increase in the number of launches in operation was rendered possible on account of the import of 12 gray marine diesel engines from America, early in June 1945.

The launches operate between Bombay and the fishing fields both in the North and South of it. The total quantity of fresh fish brought by the launches during 1945-46 was 30,00,000 pounds as against 12,00,000 pounds brought last year. These vessels also brought into Bombay from Ratnagiri ports 26,00,000 pounds of mangoes as against 2,50,000 pounds brought in the previous year.

Growth of Refrigerating Facilities.—Larger supplies of fish made available by the launches have induced the flow of private capital into channels intimately bound up with the fishing trade. Several ice factories and cold storage plants have since been set up at Malwan on the Ratnagiri coast, and Chendia, on the Karwar coast. In Bombay, quick freezing plant employing the Z-process has been installed by a Russian technician at the Kermani market at DeLisle Road and an ice factory and a cold storage plant have been constructed on the east side of Crawford Market (Bombay). A feature of the last plant is that it has a number of small chambers which are hired out at small fees either to one individual or to several collectively. This plant also provides for the quick freezing of fish.

There is also an ice factory and a quick freezing and storage plant at Sassoon Dock (Bombay), where all the launches, both Government and private, land their catches. This factory and cold storage plant have met a long-felt want and proved an undoubted boon both to fishermen and owners of launches and sailing craft. It has obviated the need of obtaining ice from remote centres in the city, thus saving a good deal of time and expenditure. The existence of the cold storage plant at the Dock is a welcome facility to the fishermen, who are now able to store catches at any hour of the day or night when retail vendors are not on the spot.

The provision of refrigerating facilities is one of the biggest problems and is thrown into sharp relief during glut periods. The Government of Bombay realised the need for the extension of these facilities and have placed an order for import from the U.S.A. of two ten-ton and one eighteen-ton ice making plant in addition to cold storage and quick-freezing equipment.

A unique feature of the Bombay Government's fisheries scheme is the provision made to train youths of the fishing community in the running and maintenance of motor launches with the ultimate object of enabling them to take charge of their own launches whenever they decide to go in for these on an extensive scale. The improvement of the economic condition of the fishermen is the paramount consideration kept in the forefront of the whole scheme, which aims at confining the entire fishing trade to the fishing community itself and eliminating the need of employing technical hands who are not fishermen by either caste or vocation.

Lastly, a fisheries information bureau has also been set up. The function of this bureau is to collate and supply information connected with the local and other fisheries. The information collected by the bureau is useful to the fishing industry, as it furnishes information not available to them before.

The war has led to an investigation of the possibilities of the manufacture of oil from shark livers to replace the dearth of supplies occasioned by the stoppage of imports of Cod-Liver Oil from Norway.

A simple process of oil extraction, not involving the use of any complicated machinery, was devised and demonstrated by the department to the local fishermen and to the fishermen at Ratnagiri, Jaitapur, Malwan and Shiroda. The demonstrations were largely attended and the fishermen were greatly impressed by the fact that a new occupation and a fresh source of income had been opened out to them. As a result of the demonstrations the fishermen earnestly took up the work of oil extraction and have regularly been sending to the Fisheries Department oil extracted by them. This is refined by the department and later sold to chemists in Bombay. During 1945-46, 1,195 gallons of Neat Shark liver oil was supplied to the Haffkine Institute for the manufacture of vitamin concentrates and vitamin tablets. 700 gallons of medicinal Shark liver oil (Cod liver oil standard) was prepared by the department. This was packed in one gallon tins and 10 oz. bottles for sale in the country. Also, 64 gallons of Shark liver oil having vitamin "A" potency of 6,000 I. H. per gramme was supplied to various Government Cattle and Poultry Farms, which reported on the excellence of the oil as a valuable cattle and poultry feed. Eight gallons of low potency oil was supplied to an industrial concern to curry leather and temper steel.

The technique of the manufacture of the oil is capable of great improvement, especially in the matter of extraction, refinement and processing of the product. The value of training in the West for this purpose cannot be gainsaid specially for the Shark liver oil industry, which is likely to play an even larger part than hitherto in the country's fishing industry. This purpose underlies the offer to the Government of Bombay, extended through the Government of India, by the British Cod Liver Oil Producers, a noted firm of Hull engaged in the manufacture of Cod liver oil. One of the Superintendents of the Fisheries Department, was selected for the training and sailed on March 6, 1946, for the United Kingdom.

About 2,22,000 lbs. of Oleum Vitaminatum B.P. were supplied to the Supply Department of the Government of India during the five years from 1940-45.

The superiority of the oil is unquestioned. Oils from certain varieties of Sharks, notably *Carcharias melanopterus* and *Pristis perrotteti* yielded a vitamin. A potency of 140,000 and 40,000 international units per gramme respectively. This is many times more potent than Cod liver oil which, according to the British Pharmacopœia standard, is between 500 to 1,500 international units per gramme.

The oil obtained from Shark liver is of exceptionally high Vitamin potency, which has to be stepped down in order to bring it on a par with Cod liver oil standard. The reduction of the Vitamin potency of neat shark liver oil is carried out by the Department. The oil produced by the Department is marketed, under the

name and style of 'Shark Liver Oil—Bombay Brand' in 10 ozs. amber coloured bottle thus ensuring for the public a product of certified purity.

The control of the fish curing yards was transferred to the Department of Industries from July 1, 1936, prior to which they were administered by the Salt Department of the Government of India. There are 34 such yards, 20 in the Ratnagiri District and 14 in the Kanara District. At these yards duty-free salt is stored in salt *kothars* from where it is issued to fish curers to cure fish.

Since the transfer of the yards the Fisheries Department has been devoting special attention to effecting improvements in the methods of curing. Cement concrete platforms were constructed at the Karwar yard for curing fish. The fishermen have realised the advantages resulting from such platforms, with the result that fishermen at other yards have approached the Department for similar platforms at their yards. As a result of this, cement concrete platforms have been provided at Harwada in the Kanara District and Mirkarwada, Ratnagiri and Malvan in the Ratnagiri District.

To demonstrate improved methods of curing fish, the department also constructed model fish curing sheds at Malwan and Majali. Experienced master curers have specially been recruited to demonstrate improved methods to the fishermen. It is also proposed to erect permanent curing sheds with cement concrete floors and Mangalore tiled roofs which will replace the present thatched sheds and sandy floors. This step will ensure the curing of fish in accordance with sanitary principles and increase the food value of the cured fish. Smoking of fish is another method of preserving fish which has recently been introduced. Smoked fish is specially favoured by overseas troops now stationed in India.

Four fishery schools, one at Ratnagiri in the Ratnagiri District, two schools, one each at Karwar and Ankola in the Kanara District, and one at Satpatti in the Thana District, have been established. Special type of instruction suitable for fishermen's children is imparted at these schools. The growing attendance at these schools furnishes proof that they do meet a long felt need.

The more important sea-fish are pomfrets, srole and sea-perches, among which are included the valuable Jew-fishes (*Sciæna* spp.) often attaining a very large size and notable as the chief source of "fish-maws" or "sounds," largely exported from Bombay for eventual manufacture into isinglass.

The finest of the Bombay fishing boats are from the coast between Bassein and Surat. These boats are beautifully constructed, attain a considerable size, and are capable of keeping the sea for weeks together. In the season they fish principally off the Kutch and Kathiawar coasts and in the mouth of the Gulf of Cambay. Their main method of fishing is by means of huge anchored stow nets, which are left down for several hours and hauled at the turn of the tide. The chief catches are bombil (Bombay duck), pomfrets and Jew-fishes. The first named are dried in the sun after being strung through the mouth upon lines stretched between upright posts.

The establishment of marine aquarium has been made possible by a munificent donation of Rs. 2 lacs by Mr. and Mrs. Vicaji D. B. Taraporwala. Government have accepted the donation and allotted a commanding plot of land for it along the Marine Drive. The scheme has been admitted as a Post-war Reconstruction measure and it is hoped that the aquarium will be ready in 1947. The feature of the aquarium will be that the exhibits will include both fresh water and marine forms found along the coast of our province. In addition, the aquarium will have facilities for marine biological research and investigations.

South of Bombay the fishermen of Ratnagiri and Rajapur make use of another and lighter class of fishing boat, specially designed for use in drift-net fishing. Fine hauls of *bonito seer* (a large form of mackerel) and allied fishes are often made during the season from September to January. Later sharks and rays predominates. For the latter specially large and powerful nets are employed. For part of the fair season, when fishing is not usually remunerative, many of the larger Bombay fishing boats are employed as small coasters, a fact which shows how big their size is.

Fresh Water Fisheries. With a view to developing fresh water fisheries of the province a survey of different sheets of water and their fish fauna was undertaken which revealed that although there were extensive irrigation reservoirs and tanks for commercial fish culture, there was hardly any indigenous fish suitable for the purpose.

Experiments on growing both indigenous and exotic varieties of fish in natural tanks to study their rate of growth, feeding and breeding habits, have revealed that selected varieties of carps occurring in the rivers of Northern India fatten satisfactorily under local conditions and are most suitable for stocking ponds, lakes, etc. The experiments have shown that a suitable tanks of about four acres in area can grow about 2,000 lb. of fish and the financial returns are most encouraging.

The main difficulty, however, in undertaking stocking operations on a large scale is that fry and fingerlings of suitable carps have to be imported from such distant places as Patna, Calcutta, etc. and consequently there is great uncertainty about the supplies. The future of the fresh water fisheries in this province, therefore, depends on whether a reliable source of supply can be established, at hand. In order to obviate the difficulty of importing fry and fingerlings from outside the province, perrenial sheets of water are being annually stocked. These waters include the Ulhas river, Visapur reservoir, Tata Lakes and Powai Lake.

It is expected that the fish introduced in these waters will grow and breed so that the resulting fingerlings will be utilised for stocking other ponds. The work, however, will have to be continued for a number of years before any tangible results can be obtained.

A scheme for setting up of a fish farm to remedy the lack of precise scientific data regarding the breeding habits of various indigenous and exotic food fishes, their rate of growth, food requirements, etc., has been sanctioned by Government. The farm which will be established at Khopoli on the Tata tail race is expected to come into existence early next year.

Orissa.

The fishery wealth of Orissa is enormous. The East Coastal line, the Chilka lake and large areas of inland waters yield all the 3 types of fisheries, *i.e.* (*i*) marine, (*ii*) estuarine, (*iii*) inland.

(*i*) *Marine.*—Due to lack of communication facilities, the fishing is scattered along the sea coast, the most important fishing centres being Chandbali, Chandipur, Talpada, Puri, Aryipalli, Gopalpur, Markandi and Sonapur. Fish is consumed locally, the surplus being simply sundried or salted. Whitebait, sardine, mackerel, seer, hilsa and pomfrets, are the principal varieties. 12 Fish curing yards in Orissa provide duty free salt to fishermen. Catmarans are used throughout the year, the sea being too rough for larger boats. Podows, *i.e.* country boats, are used in winter for the shore-seine net. Fishing gear employed are hooks and lines, drift nets, drag nets and seines of crude types. These are made locally. Middlemen control the fishery although there are some co-operative societies.

Lack of harbour, cold storage facilities and capital to introduce better fishing methods make improvement of marine fisheries a very difficult problem. The standard of living of the sea-fisherman is extremely poor and calls for improvement. In some fishing centres the fishermen live on fish alone for days together. Improvement of the financial position of the co-operative societies, legislation limiting the middle men's activities, establishment of fishery schools are some of the problems that confront the attention of Government.

(*ii*) *Estuarine.*—The Chilka lake forms a compact fishing area and yields extremely tasty fish and prawns. The lake is leased out by Zamindars to merchants who have built up an organised fishing industry. The export averages 50,000 mds. per annum and consists of mullets, bhekti, pomfrets, mackerel, Indian salmon, etc. The fish is packed in ice and exported mainly to Calcutta. Other estuarine fishing centres are Kirtanjakhati, Kujang, Chowmuhan and Sonapur. Lately, due to intensive fishing, there has been a scarcity of adult-sized fish in the Chilka lake. Problems of controlling the mesh of nets after studying the life history of important fishes are under consideration of the I.C.A.R. and the Government. Prohibition of indiscriminate fishing, killing of immature fish, observance of close season, etc., are post-war problems to be tackled.

(*iii*) *Inland.*—The rivers and tanks form a great potential source of fishing. Hilsa in Orissa is not as tasty as that of the Ganges Rohee, catla and mrigala are the economic species. These breed only in rivers and in large bunds which resemble rivers during rains as in the Sambalpur District. Collection of fry is carried on every year in Balasore, Cuttack and Sambalpur. An organised fry trade exists in Lakhannath in the Balasore District. Government fry distribution centres supply fry in Cuttack, Sambalpur and Lakhannath.

The fisheries are owned mostly by private individuals. Government fisheries are controlled by the Revenue Department. Although people realise that pisciculture is profitable, the multiple owners of water areas prevent active development. The activities of the Fishery Department have been confined to propaganda which, without executive authority, have not led to appreciable results. The prohibition of killing of fry in canals, paddy fields, etc., by legislation and of letting of sewage into inland waters, construction of dams with fish ladders and placing of Government fisheries under control of the Fisheries Department are under contemplation. A scheme for the development of inland and estuarine fisheries has been instituted in the Province in connection with the "grow more food" drive which is expected to benefit materially, the owners of fisheries, the fishermen and the fish-consuming public.

The Punjab.

During the year under report the Fisheries Department remained under the Game Warden Punjab upto December 1944 and thereafter it was put under a seperate Warden of Fisheries.

The Department was reorganised and its activities now fall under the following categories :

1. *Conservation, Comprising :* (*i*) District work, (*ii*) Licensing, (*iii*) Fish migration, (*iv*) Fish sanctuaries, (*v*) Eradication of fish enemies.

2. *Development, Comprising :* (*i*) Culture of exotic species, *e.g.* Trout, etc., (*ii*) Culture of indigenous species, *e.g.* Carp, etc.

3. *Marketing and Exploitation, Comprising :* (*i*) Socio-economic condition of fisherman, (*ii*) Survey of rivers, (*iii*) Marketing of fish, etc.

4. *Miscellaneous, Comprising :* (*i*) Propaganda, (*ii*) Anti-malarial activities.

1. CONSERVATION :

DISTRICT WORK

The number of fishing licences issued during the year was 10,724 as compared with 10,074 of the last year. The increase is due to strict supervision by the staff and rise in the price of the fish which induced the fishermen to take out licences. The number of netting licences in the Kulu Valley has been restricted to 60 and the fee for such licences has been raised from Rs. 12 to Rs. 30 per licence.

The receipts from Fisheries in 1944-45 amounted to 1,81,394 as against Rs. 1,14,184 in 1943-44.

The total number of fishing offences reported during the year 1944 was 331 as compared with 300 of the last year.

The catches of fishermen were on the whole satisfactory in all the districts.

(ii) Fish Ladders and Fish migration :— Fish ladders are provided at all the Headworks of the canals except at Tajewala and Sidhnai Headworks. Most of the fish ladders are defective and in order to enable the fish to migrate upstream the fish ladders are being improved.

(iii) Fish Sanctuaries :- There are 23 sanctuaries in the Punjab, especially in the spawning areas of the Carp and also at places where killing of fish is prohibited due to religious scruples. The fishing in the sanctuaries is totally prohibited. Heavy floods in the Kangra District caused some damage to the sanctuaries there.

II. DEVELOPMENT.

1. *Culture of exotic species- Trout Culture :* - In addition to the two natural ponds already constructed 5 more natural rearing fry ponds were constructed during the year.

(i) Stripping :—106 fish weighing 131 lbs. were stripped during the season which yielded 1,19,221 ova. All of them were hatched out at the farm. In addition to this 7 wild hen were also stripped at the hatchery and 1544 ova were obtained from them. 55,182 ova reached the fry stage and the rest were picked out bad or unfertilized upto the time of hatching upto fry stage.

(ii) Stocking :—The fry were disposed of as under :—

Patli Kuhl Farm	10,000
Patli Kuhl Farm Natural rearing pond	5,000
Mahili Trout rearing pond	5,000
Katrain Trout rearing pond I	5,000
Katrain ,, ,, ,, II ..	4,000
Bahang Bihal Natural rearing pond ..	4,000
Kulath Natural rearing pond	2,000
Bahang Bihal Natural rearing sanctuary	4,000
Sujain Nal	3,000
Fojal Nal	3,000
Chubli Nal	3,000
Kept at Mahili Farm	1,671
Losses upto the time of stocking and upto 30-5-45	5,511
	55,182

Besides 4,117 Brown Trout yearlings from Patli Kuhl, Katrain and Kalath natural ponds were stocked in the neighbouring streams.

(iii) Licensing :—137 Trout Angling Licences were issued in Kulu Trout waters in 1944-45 as compared with 160 of the last year. The fishing conditions in the Kulu Valley are improving and sufficient measures have been adopted for its improvement The Kulu Angling Association held 5 meetings and their resolutions were carefully attended to.

The control of fishing in the Pabar river has been taken over by the Bushahr State.

2. *Culture of indigenous species—Carp Farming :*—The Punjab Government sanctioned the following 4 schemes for January 1945 in connection with ' Grow More Food Campaign '.

(i) Survey of spawning grounds of Carp and sale of fry, *(ii)* Establishment of Hatcheries and Nurseries, *(iii)* Improvement of village ponds and stocking of such ponds and local jheels with fish, *(iv)* Establishment of Fish Farms in the Punjab.

All the above 4 schemes are inter-connected and their aim is to increase the fish food supply in the Province.

In addition to the existing Fish Ponds at Batala, Chhenawan and Lyallpur, thirty ponds and tanks were selected for stocking with Carp in the vicinity of large consuming centres namely, Lahore, Sheikhupura, Gujranwala, Gurdaspur and Ferozepore.

A lorry for the transport of fry for stocking the tanks and ponds has been provided by Government of India.

(i) Spawning : -There were good showers of rain on 25th July 1944 and the fish at Chhenawan Farm spawned on 26th July. Spawning occurred at other places as well especially at Ferozepore, Khori and Wazirabad. Spawning grounds of Rohu (*Labeo rohita*) and Thella (*Catla catla*) were surveyed during the year.

(ii) Salvage of Fry :— Salvage of fry from such pools which are likely to dry in summer was undertaken and 66,162 fry of Mahseer and other different species of Carp were salvaged.

(iii) Stocking :— During the year 19 tanks were stocked with 13,565 fry.

(iv) Mortality :—There was unprecedented flood in all the streams in Kangra Valley on the 5th August 1944. All the bridges were washed away. Hundreds of fishes were picked out dead from the stream. The first flood washed away all the fish from Mumtah Sanctuary near Nagrota but subsequent floods brought new stock and the sanctuary was filled up. Another sanctuary in the Kangra district near Palampur was silted up altogether.

III. MARKETING AND EXPLOITATION COMPRISING OF.

(i) Socio-economic conditions of fishermen :—The complaints of the fishermen are enquired into and every possible step is taken to remove their grievances. Efforts to bring in more fish markets for the disposal of their catches are being made. They are also being helped for the supply of yarn for their nets, etc.

(ii) Survey of Rivers :—The Fisheries Staff has surveyed most of the rivers, streams and dhands in their jurisdiction with the result that most of the fishing is done in back waters and not in the main streams of the rivers except where main stream is shallow.

(iii) Marketing of Fish :—An enquiry into the catching and marketing of Fish in the Punjab was conducted by the Board of Economic Inquiry, Punjab. The report deals with nine districts comprising the western half of the Punjab. The object of the enquiry was to find out how fish is being caught and marketted and was mainly to interest the Punjab businessmen in the possibilities that await the proper exploitation of the Industry. The enquiry shows

that the annual fish production of the Punjab has increased considerably as is evidenced from the following :—

Lahore Markets.	Year.	Maunds.
	1920	7,264
	1921	11,946
	1922	13,004
	1923	13,711
	1924	8,191
	1939-40	14,699
	1940-41	14,824
	1943-44	38,826

There used to be only one wholesale market in Lahore upto 1924. But now there are 8 wholesale markets, which is a strong proof to show that the quantity of fish has increased considerably.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS.

1. *Propaganda :*—Vigorous propaganda is carried out by the Fisheries Staff to induce the public especially the zamindars to take up fish farming. The public are taking sufficient interest in the matter.

2. *Larvicidal Fish :*—Larvicidal fish have spawned successfully at Chhenawan. 1600 fish were sent from the Chhenawan Fish Farm during the year under report.

Sind.

Taking into consideration the limited sea board and the number of fishing villages, Sind has a rich sea fishery. During the year 1940-41, 26,525 maunds of fresh fish were transported by rail to up-country stations from Karachi and 62,870 cwts. of dried fish were transported to distant markets like South Africa, Hongkong, Singapore, Malaya and Colombo.

The fishing grounds are located not only around Karachi, but as far away to the south east as Kutch and towards north as Sonmiani and even Pasni, Ormara, Gwadar up to the Persian Gulf. Vigorous drift net fishing is carried out in the sea board specially between 10 to 20 fathoms deep and right up to 120 miles due south of Karachi for important economic fish like Ghol, Surmai, Sole, Rawas, Choki, Kargoon, Pitho, Hiro, Sang, Sangro, Gissar, Kanderi, Kar, Lato, etc., etc.

Extensive fish curing operations are carried on with the duty-free coloured salt manufactured in Sind.

A scheme for starting Government Fish curing yards has been approved to begin with 5 yards at Cape Monz, Karachi, Ibrahim Hydri, Sonneri and Mull on the sea coast and one at Buback for Fresh water Fish in Munchur Lake have been sanctioned, where curing will be done under Govt. supervision with clean white duty free Salt in cemented tanks under hygienic conditions. Later on 18-19 such yards will be started throughout the coast.

The best market for Sind's dry fish is Colombo, where in the year 1943-44, 95,000 cwts. of dry fish and cured prawns were sold. Fresh fish packed in ice is also exported to upcountry places like Simla, Lahore, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Quetta. In the year 1944-45 about 30,000 mds. of fish were exported to these places.

With a view to developing the fishery resources of the Province on the above lines an independent Department of Fisheries was constituted and Dr. M. R. Naidu was appointed as its Director. Of the above schemes the following have since been sanctioned :—

1. Edible Oysters.
2. Semi dried Prawns.
3. Smoke House.
4. Transport of Fish carriers.
5. Shark Liver Oil.

As a result, one Edible Oyster Park has been started at Irbahim Hydri where experiments for the collection of Oysters spats to increase the output of Oysters are being conducted.

22 Maunds of "semi-dried" prawns were manufactured. Owing to the unexpected tidal wave disaster which occurred at the height of the prawn fishery season, practically 2 or 3 fishing settlements along a 40 miles coast were completely destroyed, 113 fisher folk were drowned, and the prawn fishery was adversely affected.

A Smoke House for smoking "Palla" (Hilsa) Fish has just been completed at Sukkur near the Lloyd Barrage and experiments in smoking Palla fish will be started soon.

2 Motor Fishing Launches, one 75 footer with 160 H.P. Diesel engine and another 95 footer with 260 H.P. Diesel marine engine, both fitted with a power winch, have just been purchased by the Sind Government from the Royal Naval Base at Cochin. These will be brought here after the South West monsoon season and utilized as "fish carriers" to fetch fish caught in distant places in the sea up to the Persian Gulf in the West and Kutch in the South East, and also probably for deep sea fishing.

The first fishermen's Co-operative Purchase & Sale Society has been started at Karachi and is working very well. The Society has exported a first consignment of 1,286 cwts. of cured fish to Colombo. The Government of India have given this Fishermen's Co-operative Society a special Licence Quota of 18,000 cwts. for the export of dry fish abroad.

Arrangements are being made to instal a cold store for fish at Karachi.

The important fishing villages are :—

		Fishing population.
Khudda.	(in Karachi)	3,000
Kalirl.	,,	2,500
Baba Island.	,,	2,500
Bhit Island.	,,	1,600
Ibrahim Hydri.		4,000
Rerhi.		2,000

Besides, there are other less important fishing villages in the deltaic areas of the Sind coast.

Prawn Fishery.—Seasonal fishery, which commences from the month of November and ends by end of March, is also a very important fishery of this province. On an average 40,000 mds. of cured prawns are exported every year to Colombo and other places.

The important fishing areas for prawn fishery are :—

Kurangi creek.
Phiti creek.
Kudi creek.
Patiani creek
Dabo creek.
Chaan creek.

Of the above, Phiti, Pitiani and Dhabo creeks are the prolific prawn fishing areas.

The prawns caught in Sind waters belong to a big marine group "Penaeidae" which are normally inhabitants of sea but migrate into estuaries of lower salinity in quest of their food which is predominantly diatomaceous in character.

The prawns comprise of the following three kinds. The names are naturally in the local language.

1. "Jhairo" the biggest 5"-9"
2. "Kaliri" the medium 4"-6"
3. "Kidi" the small 2"-4"

A good number of sharks (Saw fish, Hammer head, and other several ordinary sharks) are captured specially during the months of August, September and October and again February and March. One variety, the "Basking" shark (Rhinodon typicus) which grows as large as 60 feet, is occasionally fished with harpoons. Its liver yields a large quantity of oil.

There are at present two private shark liver oil factories and they are manufacturing a fairly good refined oil, fit for therapeutic purposes which is being marketted both as concentrated (20,000 i.u.s.) and standardised oil (1,600 i.u.s.).

There are two distinct oyster-fisheries in Sind,—both present in the creeks which constitute the mouth of the Indus and its network, specially between Karachi and Ketibunder. These are (1) Edible Oyster and (2) the window-pane oyster which yields pearls. An auction held in the year 1944-45 yielded only Rs. 800 under certain conditions.

The most popular fish in the Indus is the Pulla or Palloh (the well-known Indian Shad). This fishery is under the control of the Revenue Dept. who lease out different stretches of the Indus. The Dumbra and other fresh water carps and prawns are other items in the Indus fisheries.

The Hub river which forms the west boundary from Sind and Baluchistan, contain the well-known sporting fish-Mahseer (Barbustor).

Aphanius dispar (Cyprinodon dispar-Day) a well-known mosquito larvivorous fish is present in fresh water pools around Karachi and is used to a certain extent to combat malaria.

Two Dehydration Factories started here to meet the requirements of the Defence Forces stationed in India were closed this year as such products were no longer in demand.

In August 1944 the Sind Government appointed Dr. M. Ramaswami Naidu of the Madras Fisheries Department as Fisheries Expert with a view to making a survey of the Fisheries of this province, both marine and inland, and to examine the possibilities of developing them. He has completed a part of this survey and the report on this is now under preparation. In the meantime the following schemes for the development of the fishing industry were prepared by him and submitted to Government.

1. Edible oyster culture and establishment of an oyster park.

2. Development of prawn fishery and manufacture of semi-dried prawns.

3. The establishment of Smoke houses for smoking Hilsa and other fishes.

4. The establishment of five Government fish curing yards in the Sind coast for production of good quality cured fish.

5. Stabilising the fishing industry and improving the socio-economic conditions of the fisher-folk.

6. The establishment of Hilsa Hatchery and a fresh water fishery research station.

7. The establishment of a Marine Acquarium in Karachi.

8. Deep sea fishing experiments with modern type of power crafts and tackle and introduction of fish carrier launches for expeditious transport of fish.

9. Establishment of demonstration plants for the manufacture of fish manure and fish meal by the utilisation of fish waste and non-economical fish.

10. Establishment of a Marine Biological and Technological station at Karachi.

11. Establishment of an up-to-date wholesale fish market with cold storage and ice packing facilities close to the new fish harbour at Karachi proposed by the Port Trust.

12. State control of the production of shark liver oil and its other products.

Of the above schemes the first four have already been sanctioned by the Government of Sind and are being put into execution.

Other schemes for the conservancy and development of fresh water fisheries of the province are under preparation.

Steps have also been taken to improve road communications for expeditious transport of fresh fish from fishing centres to consuming centres.

United Provinces.

Fisheries investigations in the United Provinces date back to the sixties when Dr. Day, as Inspector General of Fisheries made a survey of the inland fisheries of India. His report on the fresh water fisheries of India (1876) includes replies to his questionnaires to District and Taluq officers in the United Provinces which contain valuable information, most of which still holds good. One of the results of Day's investigation was the enactment of the Government of India Fisheries Act of 1897.

The possibilities of developing fisheries in the U.P. however was for the first time considered by the Government of the U.P. in 1920 in connection with a reference from the Punjab Government about the regulation of fishing in the Jumna. The Government decided to institute an investigation into the possibility of establishing a Fisheries Industry in the U.P. A proposal to legislate on the lines of the Punjab Fisheries Act was also then considered.

The inquiry was conducted by Mr. Edye whose report was published in 1923. Despite the general impression that Mr. Edye dealt mainly with sporting fish and not with fish as food for the general public, his investigations

were comprehensive and his recommendations sound. Due to this general misunderstanding resulting from Edye's own imperfect summary of his recommendations in the report and his unrealised hope that extensive imports of sea fish were about to commence which might render the development of inland fisheries unnecessary, no serious attention was paid to his report. The only concrete action taken by Government appears to be with reference to the conservation of the sporting fish Mahseer and Trout in hill streams and the general recommendation to the Municipal and District Boards and to the Co-operative Department to develop local fisheries. During the next 20 years no developments occurred except the production of a Marketing report on fish by Mr. Pati Ram Kala, of the U.P. Agricultural Dept.

In 1943 as part of the programme for post-war reconstruction and more immediately to provide against the prevailing shortage of food caused by the War, the development of fisheries received consideration. It was, however, felt that exploitation of the fisheries to increase the supply of fish to towns and the Army was the immediate need and should take precedence of fisheries survey, and fisheries research. The Government therefore decided to take immediate steps to provide a regular, abundant and cheap supply of reasonably good quality fish in the market in Lucknow and in the other important cities. Energetic action was taken by the Government through the Co-operative Department, War Supply staff :-

In improving the existing sources of supply by encouraging market contractors to increase supplies and where this was not possible by directly recruiting fishermen supplying them with Boats and nets and intensively fishing rivers, tanks and Jhils.

In seeking and developing new sources of supply hitherto unexploited.

In improving transport by the provision of ice and refrigeration vans, and

In improving the marketing of fish by direct sale to the public and the Army at equitable rates far below the ruling market prices.

The scheme is now working at Lucknow, Allahabad, Benares and Naini Tal and has been extended to other large consuming centres in 18 out of 48 districts. In March 1944 the need for a technical expert was felt and a Fisheries Development Officer was appointed in the Department of Animal Husbandry to help immediately in the proper expansion of the supply scheme which had been launched and ultimately to plan a Scientific Department of Fisheries for the United Provinces.

A comprehensive 5 years' plan of Post-war Development was drawn up by the fisheries Developments Officer and has been approved by the Government.

In response to the general demand to grow more food a scheme for stocking as many suitable tanks as possible in the 6 districts of Benares, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Allahabad, Banda and Jhansi was sanctioned jointly by the Government of India and the U. P. Government early in 1945 and some tanks have so far been cleared of predacious fish and stocked with the fry of quick-growing carp. The scheme has since been extended to 18 districts. A further proposal to extend the scheme to 6 more districts round Meerut is now under consideration

Rivers being the primary source of supply of food fish it was realized that side by side with intensive culture and exploitation the conservation and control of river fisheries should receive attention. A staff of 6 wardens, 15 asstt. wardens and 21 watchers has been sanctioned and has been partially recruited to patrol the rivers. A fisheries research laboratory at Lucknow has been sanctioned for continuous study of conditions obtaining in the rivers and tanks and to initiate suitable measures of fish conservation and culture which will keep pace with intensified exploitation. A suitable site at the Tanda Falls (Mirzapur) has been selected for a research fish farm.

Baroda.

The fishery resources of the Baroda State to-day, while mainly relating to true fish, both marine and freshwater, include the crustaceans and molluscs ; among the latter are the conches and the oysters, one species of oyster being valued for the cheap pearls yielded. To tap these resources a Department of Fisheries, started in September 1937, is being organised by Dr. S. T. Moses, the Director, whose services have been lent by the Government of Madras. Apart from fishery and biological surveys conducted, the main achievements so far are the successful departmental working of the Windowpane Oyster Pearl Fishery for two seasons and the subsequent revival of the lease, along with that of the conch fishery, the demonstration of utilisation of these 'Placuna' pearls, previously used only in medicine, for making jewellery, preparation of oystergrit for poultry from the shells of the edible oyster, conservancy of manure from (1) fish offal, (2) prawn and other crustacean offal and (3) marsh plants (samphire and seablite), preparation of prawn meal dust and the manufacture and sale of shark liver oil with vitamin contents of 2,000 international units per gramme of A and 200 of D. Gradual attempts to introduce freshwater fish culture as a subsidiary occupation for the ryot are being made and studies of larvicidal and cyclopecidal fish, both local and imported, have been started. In Baroda City a Fish Market was erected and the Aquarium in the Public Park was revived. Alterations and additions to the aquarium as to include Laboratory facilities are under the consideration of Government. Schemes just being started are the establishment of a 'Prawn Farm' in the Dadhar river and a scheme for 'curing, pickling and smoking of fish' in the Kodinar area, the latter partly financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Two other schemes sanctioned are Biological studies of our marine fauna and flora and experiments in their industrial uses and experiments in emulsification, deodorisation, etc., of Shark Liver Oil and bye products. At the famous fishing grounds off Kodinar, which supply almost all pomfrets for Bombay, are exploited mainly by outside fishermen who merely camp in the State during

the season, a colonisation scheme has just been begun under which the fishermen are induced to settle permanently at Kotdah by grant of concessions (residential huts, curing yards, salt and even lands for cultivation) ashore and (use of motor launch and loan of nets, etc.) afloat. The first batch of fisherman arrived from Beyt in March 1944.

War, however, held up some schemes, *e.g.*, the Velan Backwater Fishfarm for mullets, salmon and edible oysters and the Muldwaraka Fish Hatchery for Hilsa. A Five-year plan of fishery development in Port Okha, programmed as follows was also deferred until after the war :—

1st year :—erection of a Biological Station ;
2nd year : erection of an Aquarium ;
3rd year : erection of a fish liver oil factory and cold storage station and starting of power fishing ;
4th year : erection of a fishmeal factory ;
5th year : erection of a cannery. These have now been included in the Post-war Reconstruction Programme of the State and are under consideration by a special committee " Ways and Means Committee " with the member of Post-war Reconstruction as Chairman.

Hyderabad (Deccan).

The Hyderabad Fisheries Department was established in 1941. Investigations and preliminary survey of many reservoirs and tanks have been carried out, and about 100 varieties of fishes have been collected. Perennial rivers are Godavari, Kistna and Manjera, but most of their tributaries dry up during summer. There are many big reservoirs and more than 35,000 big tanks, besides thousands of small annual ones. 'Murrel' is the most common and popular fish, which is obtained in large numbers during the hot season, and there is always a scarcity during other periods of the year. Breeding and culture of fishes is being taken in hand, and fish-farms near the City and in the Nizamabad district will be established soon, where, besides indigenous fishes, Gourami and Etroplus will be kept for breeding. Stocking of the reservoirs and tanks will also be done on an extensive scale, and some breeding grounds of Catla and other fishes have been located. The public are taking interest in fish-culture, and several high-class people have started their own concern. Mahseer and other cat-fishes are amongst the sporting fishes.

A plan has been submitted which aims at the development of Fisheries in districts so that a good item of diet may be available to the cultivators and villagers. Nizamabad and Medak districts have been taken up to start with, and this work will gradually be extended to other districts. A five-year plan has also been formulated under the Post-War Planning scheme for the development of Telingana districts so that fishes may be available all the year round in large quantities. It is expected that if these parts be fully developed, Hyderabad may become self-sufficient to a great extent so far as fish is concerned.

Four Fishermen's Co-operative Societies have already been started, whilst others are being formed in the City and districts. Fishermen will be taught the latest methods for catching fishes in deep water, and other facilities to improve their condition will also be afforded.

Oryzias, *Gambusia*, *Brachydanio* and *Esomus* have been introduced into the A.R.P. static tanks for controlling the breeding of mosquitoes and have proved very successful. For the control of Guineaworm disease *Barbus ticto* and *Barbus sophore* have proved quite successful.

Travancore.

The Department of Fisheries of the State is affiliated to the University of Travancore and is now under the control of the Professor of Marine Biology and Fisheries who co-ordinates research and administration.

The coast line of Travancore is 172 miles long and is margined by a shallow water area, within the 100 fathom line, of nearly 3900 square miles. Out of this vast-expense of fishable waters, only a distance of 5-7 miles is exploited at present and the value of the industry to the State at present is estimated at Rs. 1,20,00,000 per year. The surf swept coast is singularly deficient in harbours and during the monsoon months the fury of the breakers is a source of great hindrance to fishing. From Cape Comorin to Trivandrum the unsinkable catamarans composed of logs tied side by side is the only possible easy going fishing craft. From Quilon to the northern most boundary of the State small country made canoes are used and from October to June, when weather conditions are favourable seine nets are extensively employed.

The esteemed table fish of the coast consists of pomfrets, seer fish, several species of horse-mackerel, tunny, Jew fish, whiting, mackerel and thread fins. In economic importance, however, shoal fish and fish of inferior quality such as butter-fish, sardines, white bait and ribbon fish take precedence. Butter-fish, sardines and prawns are abundant in the northern half of the coast, white cat-fish, white bait and ribbon-fish are ,predominant in the southern half. This conspicuous difference in the distribution of shoal fish has been found to be mainly due to the differences in the nature of the sea bottom. During favourable seasons, butter fish, white bait, ribbon-fish and cat-fish are so greatly in excess of the local food requirements that large quantities are salted and dried both for inland consumption and for export. Travancore exports annually about Rs. 23,00,000 worth of salted fish, the greater part of which is sold in the adjoining tamil districts and Ceylon.

As the important shoal fish are seasonal in their appearance certain months are more favourable for fishing than others. During these favourable seasons large catches are landed daily along the coast and the only method of conservation of the large unsaleable surplus is salting and drying. But realizing that salted fish is devoid of some of the essential properties

of fresh fish, the Government opened a refrigerating plant in the metropolis for the preservations and storage of fresh fish.

The Department also succeeded in devising a cheap and efficient method of packing frozen fish for transport over distances within 72 hours by rail. Although, by this means, it was found possible to send frozen fish to all important inland towns in South India, the method did not prove a commercial proposition owing to its high cost and the competition of iced fish from Malabar; consequently it had to be abandoned for the duration of the war.

Fish Curing.—The prevalent methods of fish curing being impefect and very often unhygienic, the salted and dried fish produced in India are usually inferior in quality, which accounts for the low prices they fetch and the limited demand for them. In order to stimulate demand by improving the quality, the Department of Fisheries has prepared a scheme of hygienic methods of curing and experiments on dehydration of fish are in progress.

Shark Liver Oil.—The Department started the manufacture of Shark liver oil in 1939, and the oil is offered in the market under the trade name 'Sharliverol'. The oil is roughly standardized to ensure Vitamin 'A' potency of 6,000-8,000 international units and is sold in the pure form after eliminating traces of free acids and sterine. Since maintenance of a high standard of quality is the guiding principle of the Department, only oil extracted by special methods is used in the manufacture of Shark liver oil in order to maintain a high standard of quality and no attempt is made to blend it with cheap vegetable oils. During the last twelve months, about 14,500 lbs. of oil was produced, the greater part of which was exported to British India and Ceylon. Though some degree of success has been achieved in the manufacture of Shark liver oil, the need for further improvement has not been overlooked. Researches on oil technology and determination of the specific properties of the oil obtained from various species of sharks are in progress in collaboration with the Department of Industrial Chemistry, with a view to improved methods of manufacture and suitable standardization.

The demand for other marine oils has also been steadily increasing. Sardine oil as was very scarce during the past year but it was more or less supplemented by turtle oil and the oil extracted from Ballistis, popularly known as leather jackets.

Other marine products also came into prominence. The war situation stimulated investigation of the commercial possibilities of some of the common sea weeds found along the coast of Travancore. The extraction of iodine from Sargossum and of Agar Agar from Gracilaria was attempted by the Department of Industrial Chemistry which undertake a survey of the distribution of sea weeds, as a result of which the manufacture of Agar Agar has been started on a commercial scale.

Lake Fisheries.—The lake fisheries constitute an important section of the industry. A chain of interconnected lakes extends from the borders of Cochin to Trivandrum. The largest of them is about 30 miles long and ten miles across, at its broadest part. Their greatest advantage is their proximity to the sea and their temporary or permanent communication with the sea, which bring them under tidal influence. Certain varieties of fish and prawns migrate into these lakes periodically either in search of some special type of food or suitable spawning grounds. The most important of these migratory forms is prawn, the annual catch of which is estimated at Rs. 25,00,000, out of which about Rs. 15,00,000 worth of dried prawn pulp was being exported to Burma and Singapore. But after the fall of Burma, the prawn industry was confronted with an unprecedented slump which threatened the economic welfare of a large section of the fishing population who depended mainly on prawn fishing; but the crisis was averted to some extent by discovery of new markets in British India and Ceylon through Departmental propaganda. Experiments were also conducted for improving methods of preservation and for the preparation of new products out of prawn. As a result of these endeavours, a new-product called powdered prawn, suitable for making prawn cutlets, chutnies, pastes and curries has been produced and will soon be placed on the market. A better method of preservation which will prolong the keeping qualities from two months, which is the normal period now, to eight months is also being demonstrated to the public.

Shell Fish Industry.—The shell fish industry of the lakes is now confined mainly to the collection of lime shells from certain regions of two of the major lakes. These supply all the lime required for building purposes in the State and recently a scheme has been drawn up for exploiting these extensive resources for the manufacture of cement.

Large beds of edible oysters are also found in three of the lakes. At present these are not very popular as an article of food but investigations are under progress for culturing them on the same principles as those followed in Europe and for finding out markets for liver oysters outside the State.

While in the rest of India inland fisheries are very unfavourable situated as many of the rivers and tanks dry up in summer, in Travancore fresh water fisheries are a source of perennial fish supply. There are about 120 varieties of fresh water fish some of which grow to very large size.

Research Activities.—A combined Aquarium and Marine Biological Laboratory was recently completed under the auspices of the University of Travancore. The Aquarium which is one of the largest in Asia is open to the public and the Laboratory, in addition to training students for post-graduate research degrees will also function as a bureau of fisheries.

The Marine Biological station of the Department has so far completed seven pieces of research relating to marine and backwater fisheries, the most noteworthy of which are the "Food habits of the Shoal fishes of the coast," "A survey of the prawn fisheries and "The causes of spoilage in dried prawns. The department also read three papers at the last session of the Science Congress and contributed a few short notes to the *Current Science*. At present there are five Research Students working in the Marine Biological Laboratory.

Mysore State.

The Fisheries Department in Mysore is and adjunct to the Department of Veterinary & Animal Husbandry Services. It was started in 1940. A survey of the fisheries of the State with a view to studing the existing condition of the fisheries, the extent of fishing done at present and the scope of improvement of fishing industry has been completed.

Fishery development work, namely adoption of conservation measures, establishment of fish sanctuaries and stocking of tanks and rivers with good species of food fishes has been organised in three suitable areas of the State. They constitute Shimoga, Krishnarajasagar and Kolar Fishery Divisions.

Two Fish Farms have been established, one at Marconahalli and the other at Markandeya, where fishery investigations are being carried out.

The main object of the Fisheries Department is to effect proper conservation of the fisheries on scientific lines with a view to increasing the production of food fishes and to alleviate the economic condition of the fishermen in the State.

Cochin State.

The maritime State of Cochin, South India, has three types of fisheries, namely, marine, estuarine and fresh-water. Its 35 mile coastline includes 19,700 acres of backwater abounding in different varieties of fish, brought in through the natural openings in Cochin and Cranganore. Thanks to the heavy monsoon months bearing down rich feed from the mountain and forest tracts of the interior, the State has her best sea-fishing during the rainy half of the year.

Marine and Estuarine Fishing.—The State has over 800 sea going-boats which bring in on an average 2½ lakhs maunds of fish every year, consisting of Sardine and Mackerel (through gillnets), miscellaneous varieties like butter fish, ribbon fish, sole fish, silver bellies and horse mackerel (caught by boat seine) and sharks, rays, seer and other bigger varieties (by hauling).

The bulk of the monsoon catch is needed to meet the demand within the State itself, while a fraction is salt-cured and exported to the markets of Travancore and British India. The annual export trade in cured fish amounts to about Rs. 5 lakhs per year. Due to war conditions, the demand for fish within the State has so mounted up of late that no surplus is now left for its export in ice.

Prawn Fishing.—The sea, the extensive lagoons and the paddy lands on the cost produce various types of prawns during different parts of the year. All the varieties are nourishing and tasty. Before the war Burma in general and Rangoon in particular used to provide the best market for hard-dried prawn pulp from the State, the annual export amounting to Rs. 15 lakhs, but with the fall of Burma new markets have been explored in India and Ceylon with partial success. The Department of Fisheries has now resources for preserving prawns in air-tight tins which keep the product well preserved for periods ranging from 8 months to one year. In the post-war era it is quite likely that the State's rich crop of prawns may form raw materials for a canning industry within the State.

Preservation.—Salt curing is the most widespread and perhaps the only preservation process which is dependent on the sun. Artificial drying or dehydration is generally resorted to during the monsoon. Smoking of fish is also encouraged as there is a demand for this from the Army. The Department has devised a plan for using smoke and heat from a common oven for smoking and dehydrating separate lots of fish in different chambers.

Fish Oil Industry.—Shark liver oil and Ray liver oil are now being produced by the Department. The hammer-heads and saw fishes are famous for the healing qualities of their oil, particularly in ophthalmic and pulmonary troubles. Shark liver oil which has a very high percentage of Vitamin A has an exceedingly good market in the State. The Cruder form of this oil is used for caulking boats and polishing leather. The stearin is made into insecticidal soaps and lotions.

Shell Fish Industry.—This industry is confined to the collection of little heaps of shells washed ashore. Shells are calcined in kilns to produce lime as a cottage industry. Near Wellington Island in the State, oysters are available, their meat being used as a specific in wasting diseases and also as a delicacy. The Fishery Department is now exploring the possibilities of making face powder out of oyster shells.

Fish Farming.—Estuarine fish farming is another contribution made by the Department in the development of the fishing industry. A splendid ground for the culture of mugilis and milk fish has been discovered by transforming the unused land for paddy or coconut into a sort of nursery. Separate areas for fishes such as the Bekhti, the Indian salmon and Jew Fish which appeal to the sporting angler and the eater alike, are also marked and planned for systematic operations.

Deep Sea Fishing.—The State is working up a scheme for the operation of the boat-seine of Malabar with the basal platforms of net for mackerel: and of drift nets and hook and line for bigger fishes like seer, chornimus, rays and sharks.

The Socio-Economic Activities of the Department are directed towards the liquidation of illiteracy amongst fisherman, by establishing five fishery schools manned by teachers from the fisher community trained in fisheries technique. Canals and roads for facilitating transport of fish are also being opened by the Department. Co-operative Societies have also been established and are being under the auspices of the Department.

COPYRIGHT.

Copyright in every original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic work means the sole right to produce or reproduce the work or any substantial part thereof in any material form whatsoever; to perform or in case of a lecture to deliver the work or any substantial part thereof in public; if the work is unpublished, to publish the work or any substantial part thereof. Amongst the things it includes the sole right to produce, reproduce, perform or publish any translation of the work; in the case of a dramatic work, to convert it into a novel or other non-dramatic work and in the case of a novel or other non-dramatic work or of an artistic work, to

convert it into a dramatic work by way of performance in public or otherwise, and in the case of a literary dramatic or musical work, to make any record, perforated roll, cinematograph film or other contrivance by means of which the work may be mechanically performed or delivered Copyright also includes the right to authorise any such acts as aforesaid.

Publication in relation to any work means the issue of copies of the work to the public but does not include the performance in public of a dramatic or musical work, the delivery in public of a lecture, the exhibition in public of an artistic work or the construction of an architectural work of art.

Copyright Act.

Copyright in India is governed by the Indian Copyright Act III of 1914 which made the Imperial Copyright Act of 1911 applicable to India with such modifications as appeared to be desirable for adapting its provisions to the circumstances of India. The portions of the Imperial Act made applicable to India form the First Schedule to the Indian Copyright Act III of 1914.

Copyright subsists throughout the parts of His Majesty's dominions to which the Imperial Act extends. Registration is no longer necessary but the publisher of every book has to supply a copy thereof as provided in the Copyright Act and in the Press and Registration of Books Act XXV of 1867. The author of a work is the first owner of the copyright therein and may assign the right either wholly or partially (copyright being a bundle of different rights) and either generally or subject to limitations, or may grant any interest in the right by license to another person but no such assignment or grant is valid unless it is in writing signed by the owner of the right in respect of which the assignment or grant is made or by his duly authorised agent.

Duration of Copyright.

Generally the term for which copyright subsists is the life of the author and a period of 50 years after his death but at any time after the expiration of 25 years or in the case of a work in which copyright subsisted at the time of the passing of the Imperial Act of 1911, 30 years from the death of the author of a published work, copyright in the work is not deemed to be infringed by the reproduction of the work for sale if the person reproducing the work proves that he has given the notice in writing prescribed by the Governor-General in Council of his intention to reproduce the work and that he has paid in the prescribed manner to or for the benefit of the owner of the copyright, royalties in respect of all copies of the work sold by him calculated at the rate of 10 per cent. on the price at which he publishes the work.

If, at any time after the death of the author of a literary, dramatic or musical work, which has been published or performed in public, a complaint is made to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council that the owner of the copyright in the work has refused to re-publish or allow the re-publication of the work or has refused to allow the performance in public of the work and that by reason of such refusal the work is withheld from the public, the owner of the copyright may be ordered to grant a licence to reproduce the work or perform the work in public as the case may be on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Judicial Committee may think fit.

Duration of Sole Ownership of Copyright.

In the case of works first published in British India copyright is subject to this limitation that the sole right to produce, reproduce, perform or publish a translation of the work subsists only for a period of 10 years from the date of the first publication of the work but if within the said period the author or any person to whom he has granted permission so to do publishes a translation of any such work in any language, copyright in such work as regards the sole right to produce, reproduce, perform or publish such translation in that language is not subject to the limitation above prescribed.

Copyright of Photographs.

The term for which copyright subsists in photographs is 50 years from the making of the original negative from which the photograph was directly or indirectly derived and the person who was owner of such negative at the time when such negative was made is deemed to be the author of the work.

Musical Instruments.

The provisions of the act as to mechanical instruments for producing musical sounds were found unsuitable to Indian conditions. "The majority of Indian melodies," it was explained in Council, have not been published, *i.e.*, written in staff notation, except through the medium of the phonograph. It is impossible in many cases to identify the original composer or author, and the melodies are subject to great variety of notation and tune. To meet these conditions s. 5 of the Indian Act follows the English Musical Copyright Act of 1902 by defining musical work as meaning any combination of melody and harmony, or either of them, which has been reduced to writing.

The Copyright Act does not apply to designs capable of being registered under the Patents and Designs Act II of 1911 except designs which though capable of being so registered are not used or intended to be used as models or patterns to be multiplied by any industrial process.

Infringement of Copyright.

Copyright in a work is considered to be infringed by any person who without the consent of the owner of the copyright does anything, the sole right to do which is conferred by the Copyright Act on the owner of the copyright. Where copyright in any work has been infringed, the owner is entitled to all remedies by way of injunction, damages and accounts. Every suit or other civil proceeding regarding infringement of copyright must be instituted and tried in the High Court or the Court of the District Judge. An action in respect of infringement of copyright cannot be commenced after the expiration of 3 years next after the infringement. No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the First Class can try any offence against the Copyright Act. It is not an infringement of copyright to publish a report in a newspaper of an address of a political nature delivered at a public meeting.

Where a married woman and her husband are joint authors of a work the interest of such married woman therein shall be her separate property.

The Forests.

Even in the earliest days of the British occupation the destruction of the forests in many Parts of India indicated the necessity for a strong forest policy, but, whether or not our early administrators realised the importance of the forests to the economic and physical welfare of the whole country, the fact remains that little or nothing was done to check uncontrolled destruction with its inevitable results in erosion and sterilisation of the fertility of the land. The years between 1850 and 1857 witnessed the first beginnings of forest conservancy in Southern India. During the preceding twenty years far-sighted individuals had repeatedly urged, both in Madras and Bombay, that scientific advice in the management of the forests had become an urgent necessity. In 1847 the Bombay Government appointed Dr. Gibson as Conservator of Forests for the Presidency. Madras did not follow this example until nine years later, when Dr. Cleghorn was appointed Conservator of Forests in 1856. It was a Memorandum of the Government of India issued in 1855, arising as it chanced out of the annexation of the Province of Pegu in Burma which first laid down the outline of a permanent policy for forest conservancy in India. Progress was delayed for a time by the disturbed state of the country, but from 1860 onwards forest organisation was rapidly extended, though the earlier years of forest administration were full of difficulties. Exploration, demarcation and settlement, followed by efforts to introduce protection and some form of organised management, were long and laborious tasks, which are even yet not completed. Nevertheless, large tracts of forest were saved from ruin and were gradually brought under increasingly efficient management. It was in 1862 that the Governor-General in Council submitted to the Secretary of State detailed proposals for the administration of forests as a public estate for the welfare of the country as a whole. "The idea that forest is a thing valuable in itself, and, in truth, just as essential to the community as fields of wheat, sugar, or cotton, took a long time to spring up, and, in fact, is not even now generally realised in that complete manner that is essential before forest management can be said to stand on a proper basis." With the appointment of Brandis (later Sir Dietrich Brandis) as the first Inspector-General of Forests in 1863 commenced the scientific management of India's forest estate. Whatever may have been the opinions held in the past in some quarters regarding restrictions imposed by forest policy, there can now no longer be any doubt regarding the very substantial benefits which have accrued to the country through the formation of an extensive forest estate and that in her forests India now possesses a property of great value, the future importance of which it is hardly possible to over-estimate.

Types of Forest.—More than one tenth of the total area of British India is under the control of the Forest Department. These areas are classified as reserved, protected or unclassed State forests. In the reserved forests rights of user in favour of individuals and the public are carefully recorded and limited at settlement while the boundaries are defined and demarcated; in the protected forests the record of rights is not so complete, the accrual of rights after settlement not being prohibited, and the boundaries are not always demarcated; while in the unclassed forests no systematic management is attempted, and as a rule the control amounts to nothing more than the collection of revenue until the areas are taken up for cultivation or are converted into reserved or protected forests. The total forest area of British India under the control of the Forest Department on 31st March, 1941, was 98,258 square miles or 11·4 of the total area. This was classed as follows: Reserved 72,936; Protected 6,772; Unclassed State 18,550.

Throughout this vast forest area, scattered over the length and breadth of India, from the Himalayan snows to Cape Comorin, and from the arid Juniper tracts of Baluchistan to the Eastern limits of the Assam hills, there is an infinite variety in the types of forest vegetation, depending on climate, topography, soil and other local factors. Vegetationally, the greater part of India, including the Indo-Gangetic plain, must be considered as in the tropics, but wherever there are mountains, such as the Nilgiris in the south and the Himalayas and Assam-Burma hills in the north, subtropical, temperate and, in the north, alpine zones must be distinguished, each supporting its own forest types. Next to the major altitudinal effects, rainfall is the most important factor in the determination of the nature of the forests, and within each of the main zones, tropical, subtropical, temperate and alpine, there can be distinguished wet, moist and dry forest types. In addition, various edaphic and seral types occur, dependent on local conditions, such as littoral (beach), tidal, fresh-water swamp, and riverain forests.

The following is a brief description of the main forest types :—

I.—TROPICAL FORESTS.

1. Tropical Wet Evergreen Forests.—These are dense forests, with a large number of tree species all mixed together, but according to their heights forming several canopies or layers. The upper canopy trees, among which *Dipterocarps* are usually characteristic, are often 150 to 200 feet high, and they very often have clear stems of 100 feet before the first branch is reached. These forests are found in the areas with the heaviest rainfall. In the southern or Peninsular region, they occur along the Western Ghats from a little south of Bombay to Tinnevelly, *i.e.*, in the western parts of Bombay, Madras, Coorg, Mysore, Cochin and Travancore. In the northern or Indo-Gangetic region, the type is to be found in the wetter parts of Bengal (the submontane and Chittagong areas), extending into the damper parts of the coastal strip of Orissa, and intermingled with the next two types over almost the whole of Assam. The type also occurs extensively in North Burma and the Andamans.

2. Tropical Semi-Evergreen Forests.—These form an intermediate type between the wet and the moist types. They are very extensive in Burma, and are fairly widely distri-

buted in the Northern region of India, occurring all over Upper Assam and in North and South Bengal (Buxa, Jalpaiguri, Kurseong, Kalimpong, Chittagong), and in Orissa (Puri, Angul and some of the adjoining States). In the South, however, the type is not extensive, owing to the steep rainfall gradient in the Western Ghats, and it is limited to narrow strips just north of Bombay, near Goa, South Cochin and part of Coorg. Forming a dense forest of several canopies, there are again numerous evergreen species, but mixed with them are many deciduous species, such as the *Terminalias*, and the general height is somewhat less than in the wet evergreen forests.

3. Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests.—In these forests the trees are leafless for part of the year, and although the canopy is complete, the forests are not so dense, nor are the trees so tall as in the preceding types. The height of the dominant trees varies from 100 to 150 feet. In the southern region, *Teak* is the chief tree, mixed with *Terminalias* and many other species. The type is widely distributed all over the centre and south of India, in the Central Provinces, Bombay, Madras, Mysore, Coorg, Cochin and Travancore. In the North, *Sal* (*Shorea robusta*) is the dominant species, and the type extends extensively through Bengal and Assam, Bihar and Orissa, and the United Provinces up to the eastern border of the Punjab.

4. Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests.—This type is found throughout the Peninsula, in Bombay, Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras, and in the Indo-Gangetic plain, from Orissa, through Bihar and the United Provinces to the Punjab, wherever the annual rainfall is from about 30 to 50 inches. In the South, the most important tree is again *Teak*, but there are many associates, which often become the dominant species. In the North, the forest is typically mixed, with *Sal* occurring only locally.

5. Tropical Thorn Forest.—The dry tract throughout the Peninsula, to the lee of the Western Ghats, from the extreme south to Indore and Bhopal, with a rainfall of only 20 to 35 inches per year, is characterised by a low open forest of thorny trees, of which various species of *Acacia* are especially common. The corresponding area in the North has an even lower rainfall, 10 to 30 inches per year. It extends throughout the western side of Upper India (except for areas of actual desert), from the North-West Frontier Province, through the Punjab and Rajputana, to Sind and Baluchistan, with eastern extensions into the drier parts of the United Provinces, especially on unfavourable soils. *Acacias* are again characteristic, although less prominent than in the south and the related tree *Prosopis spicigera* is also generally distributed.

6. Tropical Dry Evergreen Forest.—A special type is met on the Carnatic coast, where the rainfall is 30 to 50 inches per year, but is largely from the retreating (north-east) monsoon in October and November. Here there is a low forest 30 to 40 feet high, consisting of small thick leaved evergreen trees, such as *Mimusops hexandra* and *Memecylon edule*.

II.—SOUTHERN SUBTROPICAL AND TEMPERATE FORESTS.

These are represented only by wet types on the higher hills, such as the Nilgiris and Palni hills, where the rainfall is relatively high. The subtropical zone, from about 3,000 feet to 5,500 feet, has a dense evergreen forest of medium height (60 feet) in which *Eugenia* is a characteristic genus, with *Lauraceæ* and other families also well represented. Above this, in the temperate zone, rolling grassy downs are characteristic, as round Ootacamund, with patches of forest, known as *sholas*, occupying the sheltered folds in the hills. These forests, probably the relics of former much more extensive forests which have been reduced by burning, felling and grazing, are typically a relatively low but fairly dense evergreen type, 50 to 60 feet high, with a great variety of trees, among which *Ternstrœmia*, *Eugenia* and *Meliosma* are typical genera.

III.—NORTHERN SUBTROPICAL FORESTS.

1. Subtropical Wet Hill Forests.—This type occurs on the lower slopes of the Eastern Himalayas and in the Assam-Burma hills, from a little under 3,000 feet to 6,000 feet. The forests are mostly of good height (up to 150 feet) and density, characterised by many species of evergreen *Oaks* and *Chestnuts*, with many other temperate trees, such as *Alder* and *Birch*, which are deciduous for short periods. *Pines* are typically absent, or are confined to drier sandy soils or well drained ridges, while *Dipterocarps* sometimes extend upwards from the tropical wet evergreen forests.

2. Subtropical Moist Hill Forests.—These extend the whole length of the Western and Central Himalayas, from the North-West Frontier Province to Bhutan, mostly between 3,000 and 6,000 feet, but descending in places to 2,000 feet, and ascending on southerly aspects to 7,500 feet.

The principal tree is the *Chir* or *Chil* pine (*Pinus longifolia*), which forms almost pure forests over extensive areas. *Oaks*, *Rhododendrons* and other trees mix with or replace the *Chir* at the higher levels and in damper situations.

The type extends eastwards into the Khasi, Naga, Manipur and Upper Burma hills, but instead of the *Chir* the dominant tree is the *Khasi pine* (*Pinus khasya*). This again is replaced by *Pinus merkusii* on the hills in the South Shan States and parts of Lower Burma.

3. Subtropical Dry Evergreen Forests.—These are open low scrub forests of evergreen trees and thorny shrubs, in which the chief species is the *Olive* (*Olea cuspidata*). They occur from about 1,500 feet to 5,000 feet in the Himalayan foothills, the Salt Range and the Kala Chitta hills in Punjab, Kashmir and Hazara, extending westwards into Baluchistan and other countries. The forests have mostly been considerably impoverished by grazing, lopping and felling and with protection the general density becomes much better.

IV.—NORTHERN TEMPERATE FORESTS.

1. Wet Temperate Forests.—These are found in the Eastern Himalayas from Nepal eastwards, extending through Bengal into the higher hills of Assam and Burma, from about 6,000 feet

to 9,500 feet. They are typically fairly dense evergreen forests, in which several species of *Oaks* and *Chestnuts* predominate, but many other species are also present, including typically deciduous trees such as *Maple*, *Elm* and *Prunus*.

2. Moist Temperate Forests.—Along the whole length of the Himalayas from the North-West Frontier Province, through Kashmir, Punjab, United Provinces, Nepal and the Darjeeling district to Sikkim and Bhutan, at altitudes from 5,000 to 11,000 feet, and with a rainfall from 40 to 100 inches per year, are to be found extensive coniferous forests similar to the temperate forests of Europe and North America. The chief trees are *Spruce*, *Silver Fir*, *Cedar* (*Deodar*), *Blue Pine* (*Pinus excelsa*), and *Tsuga*. *Cypress* and *Yew* also occur to a less extent. Often these trees are mixed together, but pure crops of one or the other are almost more frequent, depending on the altitude, aspect and other conditions. Evergreen *Oaks* are also often present, particularly on southern aspects, while in the damper situations are often many broad leaved trees, also typical of European forests, such as *Maples*, *Hornbeam*, *Horse Chestnut*, *Birch*, *Elm*, etc.

3. Dry Temperate Forests.—In the inner ranges of the Himalayas, where the South-West monsoon is feeble, and the rainfall is usually less than 40 inches a year, and that is mostly in the form of winter snow, is to be found extending from 5,000 to 10,000 feet a drier and more open type of temperate forest. It consists chiefly of the conifers *Cedar* (*Deodar*), *Pinus gerardiana* and *Juniper* (*J. macropoda*), with some *Silver Fir* and *Blue Pine* at higher elevations. Broad leaved trees, such as *Maple*, *Ash* and the *Holm Oak*, occur scattered or in pure patches, while the *Olive* spreads up from the dry subtropical zone. The type occurs in Hazara, Kashmir, Chamba, Inner Garhwal and Sikkim. Among the herbs and shrubs present are many medicinal plants, such as *Artemisia* and *Ephedra*.

V.—ALPINE FORESTS.

The uppermost forests of the Himalayas, from about 9,500 to 12,000 feet, consist of a dense growth of small trees and large shrubs, chiefly *Birch*, *Rhododendron* and dwarf *Juniper* with patches of coniferous overwood of high level *Silver Fir* and *Blue Pine*.

This gives place to an alpine scrub above, consisting of dwarf *Rhododendrons*, *Junipers* and other shrubs, interspersed with patches of grassland, which form excellent grazing areas in summer, when they are covered with a great variety of beautiful alpine flowers.

VI.—SPECIAL FOREST TYPES.

Among various special edaphic and seral forest types, the following may be mentioned :—

1. Beach Forests.—All round the coast, wherever a fair width of sandy beach occurs, there is a fringe of forest in which *Casuarina*, originally introduced from Australia, is now often the most characteristic species. Elsewhere, small evergreen and deciduous trees form a low but fairly dense fringe along the shore.

2. Tidal Forests.—In the Sunderbans of the Ganges-Brahmaputra delta, and along the mouths of other large rivers, such as the Mahanadi, Godaveri and Indus, are to be found *Mangrove* (*Rhizophera*, *Brouguiera*, etc.) and *Sundri* (*Heritiera*) forests, typical of salt water swamps. Many of the trees have stilt roots for support, and "knees" or pneumatophores projecting upwards from the swamps to provide aeration for the roots.

3. Fresh-water Swamp Forests.—These are not very extensive, but are to be found above the salt water limit in the deltas of the large rivers, and also in depressions, often old river beds, in parts of Assam, Bengal, the United Provinces and Madras. They are subject to prolonged annual flooding and have various species according to the locality. The delta type in Bengal supports the best of the *Sundri* forests, often over 100 feet high.

4. Riverain Forests.—Along all the larger rivers on the banks of new alluvium are to be found stretches of moisture-loving trees, such as *Lagerstræmia flos-regina*, *Terminalia myriocarpa* and *Salix tetrasperma*. On recently deposited gravels and sand, extensive stretches of which occur along many river courses both in North and South India, are often to be found forests in various stages of succession, depending on how new or old is the deposit, on the rainfall and other local factors. Perhaps the most characteristic are the *Khair* (*Acacia catechu*), *Sissoo* (*Dalbergia sissu*) and *Tamarix* forests found throughout Northern India from Assam to Punjab. These forests are usually characterised by heavy grass, and with protection they slowly change to a more miscellaneous type of forest by the gradual colonising of other species.

VII.—THE BAMBOOS.

No account of the forests of India would be complete without a reference to the *Bamboos*, of which there are very many species occurring in the tropical, subtropical and temperate zones. Tall bamboos, such as *Bambusa arundinacea* and *Dendrocalamus hamiltonii*, often form a very dense undergrowth in the tropical semi-evergreen and moist deciduous forests, while *Dendrocalamus strictus* is locally abundant and economically important in the drier parts of the tropical moist deciduous forests and in some of the tropical dry deciduous forests. One of the important results of forest research is the utilisation of bamboos for the making of paper, but there are still extensive areas of forests with a dense undergrowth of bamboos, which are not at present economically exploitable and which often greatly hinder other forest operation.

Forest Policy.—The general policy of the Government of India in relation to forests was definitely laid down in 1894 by the classification of the areas under the control of the Department into four broad classes, namely :—

(*a*) Forests the preservation of which is essential on climatic or physical grounds. These are usually situated in hilly country where the retention of forest growth is of vital importance on account of its influence on the storage of the rainfall and on the prevention of erosion and sudden floods.

(*b*) Forests which afford a supply of valuable timbers for commercial purposes, such, for example, as the teak forests of Central and Southern India, the sal forests of Northern, Central and North-Eastern India, and the deodar and pine forests of the North-Western Himalaya.

(*c*) **Minor Forests, containing somewhat inferior kinds of timber and managed for the production of wood, fodder, grazing and other produce for local consumption**; these forests are of great importance in agricultural districts.

(*d*) Pasture lands.—These are not "forests" in the generally understood sense of the term but grazing grounds managed by the Forest Department merely as a matter of convenience.

These four classes of forest are not always sharply divided from each other, and one and the same tract may to a certain extent be managed with more than one object.

Administration.—The forest business of the Government of India is carried out in the Department of Agriculture. The Inspector-General of Forests is the technical adviser to the Government of India in forest matters. Under the Constitution of 1919 Forests were made a transferred subject in Bombay and Burma, where they had long been administered by the Provincial Governments, and in 1924 the Reforms Inquiry Committee presided over by the late Sir Alexander Muddiman, Home Member of the Government of India, recommended that they be transferred in other provinces unless any local Government on examination of the position could make out a convincing case against the transfer in its own province. After the Constitution of 1935 Burma was separated from India and Forests were included in the schedule of Provincial subjects throughout India.

Territorial Charges.—The various provinces are divided into one or more Forest Circles, each in charge of a Conservator of Forests; usually provinces containing three or more circles also have a Chief Conservator who is the head of the Department for his province. Circles are divided into a number of Forest Divisions, in charge of members of the Imperial or Provincial Forest Service. Each Division contains a number of Ranges in charge of junior members of the Provincial Service or of Forest Rangers or Deputy Rangers; heavy Divisions are also sometimes divided into Sub-divisions. The Ranges are further sub-divided into a number of rounds and beats. These are protective as well as administrative sub-divisions held by Foresters and Forest Guards.

Non-Territorial Charges.—Apart from territorial charges there are various important posts of a non-territorial nature connected with Forest Research and Education, Silviculture, Utilisation and the preparation of Forest Working Plans.

The Forest Service.—The Forest Service comprises four branches:—

(1) The Indian Forest Service.—This still contains 147 officers. Of these, 139 were recruited direct to the service. Recruitment to this service ceased in 1932.

(2) The Indian Forest Engineering Service.—This service was created in 1919 but since 1922 no further recruitment has been made. Some of the Forest Engineers have been transferred to the Indian Forest Service or the Indian service of Engineers and some have resigned or have retired. The present number of officers in the Indian Forest Engineering Service is only 2, one in the Punjab and the other in Bombay.

(3) The Provincial Forest Service.—Till 1928, officers for the lower gazetted Forest Service were recruited for direct appointment as Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests, and were known as Provincial Forest Service Officers. They were trained at the Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun. After the training of Indian officers for appointment to the Indian Forest Service was started at Dehra Dun, in 1926, the training of the Provincial Forest Service officers was stopped in 1928.

With the advent of Provincial autonomy in 1935 and the consequent cessation of all further recruitment to the Indian Forest Service, Provincial Governments are now building up new Provincial Forest Services of their own to take the place of the Indian Forest Services. As a result the old Provincial Forest Services will disappear in due course.

(4) The Subordinate Forest Service.—These consist of Forest Rangers, Deputy Rangers, Foresters and Forest Guards.

The training of Forest Rangers for the whole of India is concentrated at the Indian Forest Ranger College, Dehra Dun: but in addition to sending candidates to this college, Madras has its own Forest College for training Forest Rangers at Coimbatore.

The training of subordinates below the rank of Rangers is carried out in various local forest schools and training classes.

Forest Education.—Forest education in India first started with the founding in 1878 of a Forest School at Dehra Dun, for the training of forest rangers. The school owed its origin to a memorandum submitted in September, 1877, by Sir Dietrich Brandis, the first Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India, in which he urged the desirability of creating a national Forest School in India, with the object of preparing students for the executive charge of a range, and of enabling Forest Rangers to qualify for promotion to the superior staff. Forestry, he said, must cease to be a subject of foreign introduction: it must become naturalised before it could be regarded as established on a safe and permanent basis.

The hopes of Sir Dietrich have today been more than realised, for not only is the executive charge of ranges and even divisions now being held by ranger students of Dehra Dun or of the daughter college at Coimbatore, but with the establishment of the new Indian Forest College, probationers are now being trained directly for the Superior Forest Services of the various Provinces and States of India.

The original Forest School, established in 1878, came directly under the Government of India in 1884, when it became known as the Imperial Forest College, and trained Rangers at first for all the provinces. In 1912 the Madras Forest College was opened at Coimbatore, serving Madras, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, and the South and Central Indian States, the Imperial Forest College at Dehra Dun serving the rest of India. The Madras Forest College was closed from 1st July 1939, but was re-opened for Madras candidates only in 1945. Apart from this Ranger students

from all parts of India are being trained at Dehra Dun. The College at Dehra Dun has now been renamed the *Indian Forest Ranger College*, to distinguish it from the new *Indian Forest College* for the training of officers for the Superior Forest Services, opened in 1938.

In 1912 a separate course was started for the Provincial Forest Services as then constituted. This course was closed in 1928 with the cessation of direct recruitment to the old Provincial Forest Services. From 1st November, 1926, the training of Indian probationers for the Indian Forest Service was commenced, a separate Indian Forest Service College being established in the old Forest Research Institute at Chandbagh, Dehra Dun. This College, however, had to be closed in November, 1932, owing to the cessation of recruitment to the Indian Forest Service.

Following the transfer of "Forests" to popular control, under the reformed constitution, the old Indian Forest Service is slowly disappearing, and in its place each province is building up its own Superior Forest Service. For the training of officers for these new Provincial Forest Services, and for the corresponding Forest Services of the Indian States, the *Indian Forest College* was established at New Forest in conjunction with the Forest Research Institute and was opened in May, 1938.

The Indian Forest College.—The Indian Forest College is housed in the Forest Research Institute building at New Forest and is well equipped with lecture and common rooms, and biological and chemical laboratories. The museums, herbarium laboratories and workshops and the Central Library of the Forest Research Institute form an important part of the College, in so far as they are largely used for educational purposes by the Research Officers and College Staff a Hostel accommodation is provided in separate blocks and there is a common mess. A large playing field with a pavilion provides football and hockey grounds, a cricket pitch and tennis courts.

The staff of the College consists nominally of six—the Principal and Professor of Forestry, and five lecturers, under the Director of Forest Education, who is responsible for both Colleges, and under the general administrative control of the President, Forest Research Institute and Colleges. But in addition the Research Officers of all the branches of the Forest Research Institute act as lecturers in their respective subjects.

The course covers two years, and among other conditions: "An honours degree, not lower than second class, in any natural science or mathematics or agriculture, or its equivalent, is required as a qualification for entry, and the combination of botany and mathematics is preferred." The fees are Rs. 3,500 per year, and the total cost, including stipend for living expenses, cost of camp outfit and equipment, and travelling expenses for field training and tours comes to about Rs. 12,000 for the two years' course. Only those students are accepted who are deputed by their Provinces or States, or who have a guarantee of employment on their successfully completing the course. Holders of the College Diploma are styled "Associates of the Indian Forest College" and are entitled to use the letters "A.I.F.C." after their names.

The Indian Forest Ranger College.—The Indian Forest Ranger College (formerly known as the Forest School, and then as the Imperial Forest College) is housed partly (2 classes) in the original College buildings at Dehra Dun and partly (2 classes) at New Forest, near the Forest Research Institute. These comprise college buildings, with lecture and common rooms, drawing and engineering halls, biological laboratory and museum, and hostels for the students. The surrounding grounds of the main College at Dehra Dun, covering about 4 acres, constitute a small arboretum and include tennis-courts, while there is a good playing field adjacent.

The staff of the College consists at present of the Director and seven Instructors. Certain of the Research Officers of the Forest Research Institute also lecture on their special subjects, while the lecturers in Surveying and Engineering at the Indian Forest College also conduct the courses in Engineering at the Indian Forest Ranger College.

The course covers two years. Among other conditions, the minimum qualification for admission to the College is: A certificate of having passed the Intermediate Examination of any recognised Indian university with one or more of the following subjects:—Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology. A certificate of having passed any other examination of an equivalent or higher standard will be admissible. The fees are Rs. 1,500 per year, and the total cost, including stipend for living expenses, camp outfit and equipment, and travelling expenses for field training and tours comes to about Rs. 5,500 for the two years' course. Only those students are accepted who are deputed by their Provinces or States, or who have a guarantee of employment on their successfully completing the course.

Research.—The Forest School founded at Dehra Dun in 1878 became also a recognised centre of Forest Research in 1906, when at the instance of Sir Sainthill Eardley-Wilmont, then Inspector-General of Forests, a staff was appointed to investigate problems connected both with the growing of forests and with the utilisation of forest produce.

In 1914 the first Forest Research Institute was opened on the Chandbagh Estate, Dehra Dun. Within a very few years the war demand for forest produce emphasised the scope and need for extensive research far beyond that for which accommodation had been provided. Plans were therefore made for a new Forest Research Institute on the Kaulagarh (New Forest) estate a few miles out of Dehra Dun, and it was opened on the 7th November, 1929. The old Institute was converted into the Indian Forest Service College, but with the closing of that college in 1932, the whole of the Chandbagh estate was given up, and with many additions and modifications now forms the Doon School.

The Forest Research Institute is under the administrative control of the President. There are five main branches of forest research, namely Silviculture, Forest Botany, Utilisation, Entomology and Chemistry & Minor Forest Products. Silviculture, which deals with all the production

side of forestry, is under the direction of the Silviculturist. Much of the actual research work is, however, decentralised and done by local provincial silviculturists in the provinces, but the Central Silviculturist co-ordinates their work, does all the statistical computing and acts as an information bureau on silvicultural matters for the whole of India and Burma. The Botanical branch is chiefly concerned with the identification of species, but has a mycological section dealing with fungus diseases of trees and wood rotting fungi. The Utilisation branch has sections dealing respectively with timber testing, wood working, wood preservation, timber seasoning, paper making and wood technology. The sections are under the charge of specially trained Indian assistants and are equipped with up-to-date workshops, testing machines, seasoning kilns, antiseptic treatment plant, sawmill and a paper-making plant sufficiently large to enable paper-making tests to be carried out on a commercial scale. The Forest Entomologist is primarily concerned with research into the control of insect attacks in tree crops, and insect damage to timber. There is also a section dealing with the taxonomy of Indian insects under the Systematic Entomologist. The Chemist does research work into drugs, oils, and other minor forest products, and there is also a Soil Chemist who is engaged on silvicultural problems.

The Forest Research Institute is thus organised and equipped to deal with every aspect of Forest Research and the work it has done in the past and is doing, has gone a long way towards improving the productivity of the forests of India, and had led to the fuller and better utilisation of their products, with correspondingly increased financial returns. Limited facilities also exist at the Forest Research Institute for training in research methods and for the conduct of research by private individuals.

Forest Products.—Forest produce is divided into two main heads—(1) Major produce, that is timber and firewood, and (2) Minor produce, comprising all other products such as bamboos, leaves, fruits, fibres, grass, gums, resins, barks, animal and mineral products, etc. The average annual outturn of timber and fuel from all sources averages about 306 million cubic feet. This was undertaken a few years ago at the initiation and development of certain large exploitation schemes, especially in Madras, which had indifferent success. It was hoped in Madras, by utilising modern American methods, to extract and utilise very large quantities of valuable timbers, but the final result proved that this extensive exploitation was justified neither by the stand of timber in the forests nor by the possibilities of satisfying markets. The Provincial Government after this experience adopted a more cautious policy.

In the Andamans notable developments have taken place. In the past, extraction of timber was done by elephant dragging with the result that only a fringe of the forests could be touched. Attempts were made in employing American methods of mechanical logging, for which machinery was bought and an American expert employed to take charge of the work. The costs of extraction, however, by these means proved too high. Recently the problem has been solved by means of light tramways, the trains of trucks being drawn by elephants which have been superannuated from ordinary work, and it has been found possible in this way to work large, hitherto inaccessible areas of forest very cheaply. Elsewhere in India a great part of the trade in timber lies in the hands of contractors who are, on the whole, regarded trustworthy if sufficient control over their operations is exercised.

Forest Industries.—The important role which the forests of a country play in its general commercial welfare and in providing employment for its population is not always fully recognised. If accurate estimates were available for India, they would no doubt show that apart from the jungle population which is directly dependent on the forests and the large numbers of wood-cutters, sawyers, carters, carriers, raftsmen and others working in and near them, employment on an enormous scale is provided to persons engaged in working up the raw products. Among these latter may be mentioned carpenters, wheelwrights, coopers, boat-builders, tanners, rope-makers, lac-manufacturers, basket-makers, and many other classes of skilled labourers. The Indian census shows over a million people and their dependents so employed in British India and nearly a further half million in Indian States, but these are probably below the actuals, as much forest labour is not whole-time labour, devoting seven or eight months in the year to forest work and the rest to agriculture. With the opening up of the forests, the extension of systematic working, the wider use of known products, and the possible discovery of new products, a steady and extensive development of industries dependent on the forests of India may be confidently anticipated in the future.

Financial Results.—The growth of forest revenue, expenditure and surplus during the past 70 years has been steady. Gross revenue, before the late world-wide depression caused a temporary disorganisation of all trades, steadily increased until it amounted to some Rs. 299 lakhs a year, surplus revenue amounting to upwards of 26 per cent. of gross revenue. Most of the provinces ordinarily show a steady increase of surplus. Figures of Revenue, Expenditure and Surplus for the three years ending 1940-41 are as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
1940-41	37,105,052.	23,763,614.	133,41,438.
1939-40	30,202,818.	22,744,245.	74,58,573.
1938 39	30,097,367.	23,130,435.	6,966,932.

Agencies.—The general practice of the Forest Department in the Government of India and the various Provinces is to conduct their own sales direct with timber dealers or large consumers though there are notable exceptions. Indian timber marketing in England (especially Andaman timbers) is now done under the direction of a Timber Adviser who is attached to the Office of the High Commissioner for India. Sales of Indian timbers and especially timbers from the Andamans are steadily increasing.

Bibliography.—A large number of bulletins and other publications has been issued by the Forest Research Institute, and of these a list can be obtained from the President, Forest Research Institute and College, New Forest, Dehra Dun, U.P.

BROADCASTING.

History.—For several years limited broadcasting services were maintained by radio clubs in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. Although the transmitting sets employed by them were of very low power, the broadcasts were popular. The clubs were assisted financially by a government contribution based upon the revenue from licence fees, but this did not nearly suffice to cover the cost of the transmissions, and great credit is due to the members of those clubs for the sporting manner in which they provided additional funds and undertook the entire responsibility for the programmes.

After negotiations extending over several years, an Indian Broadcasting Company was granted a licence to establish broadcasting services upon lines similar to those of the British Broadcasting Corporation, and transmitting stations were erected at Bombay and Calcutta, the service at the former being inaugurated by His Excellency the Viceroy in July 1927 and the latter by the Governor of Bengal a month later. These stations had each an aerial input of one and a half kilowatts, the same as that of the 2LO stations in London, of which they were practically duplicates. The programmes were so arranged that both Indian and European music were broadcast daily and the news bulletins and market and weather reports were read in two languages.

Owing to financial difficulties the Indian Broadcasting Company went into liquidation with effect from March 1, 1930. Since then the Government of India have been controlling broadcasting in this country. Government for this purpose formed an Indian State Broadcasting Service, now called All-India Radio, and instituted a Central Broadcasting Advisory Committee.

In 1934, Government felt justified in embarking on a policy of development and, as a first step, a sum of Rs. 2,50,000 was granted for a 20-kw. mediumwave station to be established at Delhi. This station was actually opened on January 1, 1936.

In the year 1936 a special fund of Rs. 40,00,000 was created for the development of Broadcasting in India. At that time there was, in addition to the mediumwave centres at Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi, a 0.25 kw mediumwave centre at Peshawar which was being operated by the N.W.F.P. Government.

Orders for extensive new equipment for implementing the scheme of expansion were placed in January 1937. It included 10 transmitters which were put into operation as follows :—

Lahore 5-kw mediumwave : December 16, 1937 ; Delhi 10-kw shortwave : December 16, 1937 ; Bombay 10-kw shortwave : February 4, 1938 ; Lucknow 5-kw mediumwave : April 2, 1938 ; Delhi 5-kw shortwave : June 1, 1937 ; Madras 10-kw shortwave : June 16, 1938 ; Madras 0.2-kw mediumwave : June 16, 1938 ; Calcutta 10-kw shortwave : August 16, 1938 ; Trichinopoly 5-kw mediumwave : May 16, 1939 ; Dacca 5-kw mediumwave : December 16, 1939.

Peshawar, which was taken over from the N.W.F.P. Government on April 1, 1937, was converted into a 10-kw mediumwave centre on July 16, 1942.

Broadcasting House.—Probably the largest centre of broadcasting activity in the East was completed in 1943. Architecturally, Delhi's newest and one of its most striking sites, it represents from the point of view of equipment, the latest in radio engineering. With its soft-shaded studios, each with an individual acoustic pattern to suit every variety of sound reproduction, its control room—a compact of up-to-the-second scientific efficiency - its dramatic control panels and its luxury-liner corridors between studios, it constitutes a landmark in every sense of the word in the history of Indian broadcasting.

A 100-kw transmitter capable of providing a broadcasting service to countries outside India which was opened on May 1, 1944 constituted another technical development of great importance in AIR's history.

The mediumwave regional transmitters provide a firstgrade service for local listeners located within 80-100 miles, and the shortwave regional transmitters a second-grade service for distant listeners within 500 miles of their range.

In the year 1942, India became an important operational base for the Far Eastern theatre of world War II. Consequently His Majesty's Government requested All India-Radio to install at Delhi five short wave transmitters including one 100-kw transmitter as an urgent war measure. These projects were undertaken and completed according to schedule.

The receiving centre at each broadcasting station is the link between the Central News Organisation at Delhi and the station itself and is further required by the station for relaying important broadcasts from Delhi.

Post-War Plan.—In November 1944 a Basic Plan for the development of broadcasting in India was drawn up and submitted to the Government of India as a post-war scheme. This was revised in September 1945 to include a scheme for External Broadcast and for the re-organisation of the Central Directorate and other units located at Delhi.

The objects of the scheme, as outlined in the basic plan, are :

(*i*) To provide two different broadcast services—an urban service in large cities and towns and over thickly populated areas of urban character, and a rural service for the whole of India on two different sets of transmitters.

(*ii*) (*a*) Under urban service to provide urban programmes in 19 major languages.

(*b*) Under rural service to provide rural programmes in 125 different rural languages and dialects spoken in the rural areas.

(*iii*) To provide an alternative urban service (zonal programme) over certain areas where the density of urban population is high.

This post-war broadcasting scheme, in general, seeks to provide, among other things, each of the seven lakh villages in India with a community receiving radio set and over 130 transmitting stations broadcasting instructional and entertainment programmes.

All-India Radio.—All India Radio is an "attached" office of the Department of Information and Arts, of the Government of India. Its head is the Director-General, All India Radio, whose office is located in Broadcasting House, Parliament Street, New Delhi. Other officers at headquarters: Chief Engineer, three Deputy Directors General (Administration, Home and External programmes), Director of Administration, Assistant Chief Engineer, Public Relations Officer, Assistant Director of Administration, Assistant Solicitor, Director of Programmes, and three Officers on Special Duty (Programmes, Administration and Engineering). Under the Directorate General, All India Radio, there are fourteen "subordinate offices", each with its own head of office. These are the nine Regional stations (each in charge of a Station Director); the Central News Organisation (under the Director of News and External Services); the Installation Department; the Research Department; the Indian Listener; Engineer-in-Charge, High Power Transmitters at Delhi, and the Monitoring Office at Simla.

Regional Stations.—These Stations are situated at Peshawar, Delhi, Lucknow, Calcutta, Dacca, Madras, Trichinopoly, Bombay and Lahore. Each Regional Centre consists of studios and office building, of transmitter installations and receiving centre installations. The number of studios at each centre varies, ranging from four studios at mediumwave centres to seven studios at the more important regional centres. At Delhi, however, because of its importance as All India Radio headquarters and centre for external broadcasts, fifteen studios have been provided in Broadcasting House. The technical facilities at the studios provide for simultaneous programme transmissions, channels for simultaneous rehearsals and tests, listening rooms, recording facilities, etc. The studios at Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta are air-conditioned.

At Bombay, Calcutta and Madras there are two transmitters each—one mediumwave and one shortwave. At Delhi, however, five transmitters are operated—a 20kw mediumwave transmitter for local services, a 10kw shortwave transmitter for regional services, a 10kw and a 5kw shortwave transmitters for the internal news services centralised at Delhi, and one 100kw transmitter for the external service. Peshawar, Lahore, Lucknow, Delhi and Trichinopoly possess only one mediumwave transmitter each. This gives a total of sixteen transmitters of All India Radio besides the five transmitters installed at Delhi at the request of His Majesty's Government. The studios are situated in the towns, and the transmitters as well as the receiving centres some distance from the towns, but connected to the studios by means of telephone lines.

Transmissions.—Most stations transmit for about nine to eleven hours a day. This is generally split up into three daily transmissions—morning, afternoon and (longest of all) evening.

Programmes.—Programmes, both Western and Indian, are planned by Station Directors with the assistance of their Programme Executives and Programme Assistants. These are drawn up well in advance of their schedule dates, and are published in fortnightly journals of All India Radio. These programmes are broadcast in English and thirteen Indian languages. English is broadcast in various degrees from all stations. The general programme consists of Indian music, talks, plays, feature programmes and programmes for women and children. Rural programmes are broadcast from all stations with the exception of Calcutta and Dacca. Educational broadcasts are given by Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Trichinopoly, Delhi, Lahore and Dacca. European music is mainly concentrated at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and only a short period is allotted to it at the other stations.

Central News Organisation.—This is situated at Delhi and provides (*a*) news bulletins for Home programmes (in English and seven Indian languages) and (*b*) external programmes. All the news bulletins are prepared in the Central News Organisation and broadcast from the transmitters at Delhi set apart for news. Each station relays the bulletins suitable for its listening areas.

A few minutes are set apart at each station for local news. This period accommodates news of purely local interest.

The external broadcasts from the Central News Organisation consists of daily services in Mid-Eastern and Far-Eastern languages, programmes for Indians Overseas and programmes for the forces. All these are radiated from Delhi but they are distinct from the programmes of the Delhi (regional) station. Altogether fiftynine news bulletins a day in twenty-one languages—fourteen foreign and seven Indian—are broadcast from Central News Organisation at fixed times of the day. The languages used in External Services include Burmese, Thai, Kuoyu, Amoy, Cantonese, Japanese, French Arabic, Persian, Afghan-Persian, English, Hindustani, Tamil, Gujerati, Tonkinese, Cochin-Chinese and Italian.

Installation Department.—This Department is in charge of the Installation of transmitters, studios and receiving centres. The Research Department deals with all practical technical problems concerning reception of transmissions which require careful study and constant vigilance. Both these departments are situated in New Delhi but the Installation Department has an itinerant staff working on the location required.

Radio Journals.—The office of the Editor, "The Indian Listener", who is also in charge of "Awaz" (Urdu) and "Sarang" (Hindi), is situated in New Delhi. There are also two other radio journals; "Vanoli" (Tamil) which is in charge of the Station Director, Trichinopoly, and "Betar Jagat" (Bengali) which is in charge of the Station Director, Calcutta.

Monitoring Office.—In order that all news bulletins should be prepared with a knowledge of what is being broadcast by other important stations of the world a Monitoring Office has been established at Simla.

Public Relations.—For establishing and maintaining contact between All India Radio and its listeners there is a Public Relations Officer at headquarters and a Liaison Officer and a Listener Research Officer at each Station.

Advisory Committees, established at the nine broadcasting centres in consultation with the Provincial Governments, keep the Director General, All India Radio, in touch with local public opinion in the matter of programme construction and advise him on such matters. For advising the Director General All-India Radio, on the choice of a generally acceptable vocabulary for Hindustani, a Hindi-Urdu Standing Advisory Committee was formed in 1946. The first meeting of the Committee was held in May and June 1946.

Licences.—Broadcast receiver licences are issued at all head and sub-post offices at a fee of ten rupees per year, and cover the use of receiving sets throughout British India except Baluchistan and the tribal areas of the North-West Frontier Province. Licences for fixed stations for transmitting and experimental purposes are much sought after, and despite a careful scrutiny of the applications, a considerable number have been issued. The number of traders in wireless apparatus who are required to take out special import licences has increased considerably during recent years. Broadcast Receiver Licences are issued to Municipalities or other public bodies for the reproduction of broadcast programmes in public places by the Postmaster-General of the Province. A licence issued for this purpose covers the use of one wireless receiver and any number of loudspeakers at one place only but does not cover any external wiring erected outside the premises of the licensee.

A commercial Broadcast Receiver Licence is, however, necessary in the case of clubs, institutions, messes, etc., for reproducing broadcast programmes at subscriptions dances, concerts, bazaars, etc., to which the public are admitted. This licence is also issued by the Postmaster-General at a fee of Rs. 25 and is valid for one year.

While the number of wireless receiver Licensees in India has increased, the total for British India of 2,05,130 at the end of March 1946 is negligible, when one considers the vast population, about 388,097,955, and when one compares it with the progress in Europe, America or Japan where it has become an indispensable dynamic social institution.

Taking the figures of wireless licences, there was an increase of 11,000 between January 1933, and July 1935. The number in April 1937 was 43,351, in April 1938, 53,810, in April 1939, 73,698, in April 1940, 100,388, in April, 1941, 1,28,087, in April 1942, 1,56,793, in April 1943, 1,68,236, in April 1944, 1,81,848, and 2,05,130 in April 1946. At the end of March 1946 there were 47,492 licence holders in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province Postal Circle which has the largest number in India, the Bombay Postal Circle coming next with 45,144.

The growth of Broadcast receiver licences at the end of March of each year beginning with 1933 is given below which will indicate the interest evinced in radio :

Year	*Licences.*
1933	9,275
1934	12,037
1935	17,881
1936	28,066
1937	42,152
1938	52,883
1939	72,282
1940	97,597
1941	1,25,847
1942	1,55,735
1943	1,67,123
1944	1,80,660
1945	1,99,589
1946	2,05,130

Radio Imports—The imports of wireless apparatus into India has increased rapidly in recent years, though lately there has been some decline. Imports increased in value from Rs. 11 lakhs in 1933-34 to Rs. 47.7 lakhs in 1937-38. The value for 1938-39 was Rs. 41.1 lakhs, in 1939-40, Rs. 49.8 lakhs and in 1940-41, Rs. 44.3 lakhs. In 1941-42 it rose to Rs. 52.5 lakhs while in 1942-43, it fell to Rs. 30.7 lakhs owing to shipping restrictions, in 1943-44 to 19.9 lakhs and in 1944-45 to 13.2 lakhs. For the nine months 1st April to 31st December 1945, the total value of imports was Rs. 15·0 lakhs.

A feature of the imports statistics is the growth of importations from the United Kingdom, which now heads the list of countries supplying wireless apparatus to India. The United States come second.

During the year 1934-35, imports from the United Kingdom fell by over a lakh from Rs. 5,71,971 to 4,66,316 while those from the United States of America increased by 6½ lakhs from Rs. 1,78,944 to 8,30,348. In 1937-38 imports from the United Kingdom increased to Rs. 15,54,884 and in 1938-39 to Rs. 16,87,726. Imports from the U.S.A. in 1937-38 amounted to Rs. 15,36,217 and in 1938-39 to Rs. 12,63,017. In 1939-40 imports from the U.K. were valued at Rs. 17,35,318 whereas from the U.S.A. at Rs. 15,95,349. In 1940-41 imports from the U.K. were valued at Rs. 29,19,771 and those from the U.S.A. at Rs. 17,12,827. In 1941-42 imports from the U.K. were valued at Rs. 29,09,344 and those from the U.S.A. at Rs. 18,82,353. In 1942-43 imports from the U.K. were valued at Rs. 16,61,497 and those from the U.S.A. at Rs. 7,78,564. In 1943-44 imports from the U.K. were valued at Rs. 13,13,323 and those from the U.S.A. at Rs. 5,58,874. In 1944-45, imports from the U.K. were valued at Rs. 6,39,488 and those from U.S.A. at Rs. 5,87,150. For the nine months, 1st April 1945 to 31st December, 1945. total imports from the U.K. were of the value of Rs. 6,90,281 and from the U.S.A. Rs. 6,92,084

ALL-INDIA RADIO BROADCASTING SYSTEM.

(With effect from 1st July 1946.)

Station. (1)	Type. (2)	Power in K.W. (3)	Call Sign. (4)	Frequency in Kc/s. (5)	Wave-length in metres. (6)	Trans-mission No. (7)	Transmission Time (Indian Standard Time) (Subtract 5½ hrs. for G.M.T.) (8)
1. Delhi ..	M.W.	20	VUD	886	338. 6	*i.*	0730–0930
						ii.	1230–1430
						iii.	1700–2300
Delhi ..	S.W.	10	VUD 2	6190	48.47	*i.(a)*	0730–0930
				9590	31.30	*i.(b)*	1100–1130
				9590	31.30	*ii.(a)*	1230–1430
				9590	31.30	*ii.(b)*	1500–1545
				9590	31.30	*iii.(a)*	1700–1830
				4960	60.48	*iii.(b)*	1845–2300
Delhi ..	S.W.	5	VUD 3	7290	41.15	*i.(a)*	0710–0915
				17760	16.89	*i.(b)*	1030–1130
				17760	16.89	*i.(c)*	1155–1200
				17760	16.89	*ii.*	1230–1430
				17760	16.89	*iii.(a)*	1500–1545
				15130	19.83	*iii.(b)*	1800–1815
				6010	49.92	*iii.(c)*	1830–1900
				11850	25.32	*iii.(d)*	1915–2200
				4860	61.73	*iii.(e)*	2230–2310
Delhi ..	S.W.	10	VUD 4	9670	31.02	*i.(a)*	0710–0915
						i.(b)	1030–1130
						i.(c)	1155–1200
						ii.(a)	1230–1430
						ii.(b)	1500–1545
						iii.(a)	1800–1815
						iii.(b)	1830–1900
						iii.(c)	1915–2300
Delhi ..	S.W.	100	VUD 5	15190	19.74	*i.(a)*	0710–0830
				15190	19.74	*i.(b)*	0845–1215
				15190	19.74	*ii.(a)*	1245–1430
				15190	19.74	*ii.(b)*	1500–1900
				9590	31.30	*iii.(a)*	1930–2130
				9590	31.30	*iii.(b)*	2145–2345
				7290	41.15	*iv.*	0400–0455
Delhi ..	S.W.	100	VUD 7	9630	31.15	*i.(a)*	0820–0830*
				15160	19.79	*i.(b)*	0845–1300
				15160	19.79	*ii*	1345–1415
				15160	19.79	*iii.(a)*	1515–1730
				15160	19.79	*iii.(b)*	1800–2015
				6190	48.47	*iii.(c)*	2030–2140
				6190	48.47	*iii.(d)*	2145–2345
Delhi ..	S.W.	7.5	VUD 8	15350	19.54	*i*	0845–1300
						ii.(a)	1410–1430
						ii.(b)	1500–1900
						iii.(a)	1930–2140
						iii.(b)	2145–2345
Delhi ..	S.W.	7.5	VUD 9	11870	25.27	*i.*	0845–1300
						ii (a)	1410–1430
						ii.(b)	1500–1900
						iii.(a)	1930–2140
						iii.(b)	2145–2345
Delhi ..	S.W.	20	VUD 10	7210	41–61	*i.(a)*	0820–0830*
			*	17830	16.83	*i.(b)*	0845–1300
				17830	16.83	*ii.*	1515–1730
				17830	16.83	*iii.(a)*	1800–1845
				7210	41.61	*iii.(b)*	1900–1945

* On Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Station.	Type.	Power in K.W.	Call Sign.	Frequency in Kc/s.	Wave-length in metres.	Trans-mission No.	Transmission Time (Indian Standard Time) (Subtract 5½ hrs. for G.M.T.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Delhi ..	S.W.	20	VUD 11	11760	25.51	*i.(a)*	0710–0900
				15290	19.62	*i.(b)*	0915–1100
				15290	19.62	*ii.(a)*	1155–1215
				15290	19.62	*ii.(b)*	1230–1430
				15290	19.62	*iii.(a)*	1515–1845
				7290	41.15	*iii.(b)*	1915–2140
				7290	41.15	*iii.(c)*	2230–2310
2. Bombay ..	M.W.	1.5	VUB	1231	243.7	*i.*	0730–0930
						ii.	1200–1430
						iii.	1620–2300
Bombay ..	S.W.	10	VUB 2	6150	48.73	*i.(a)*	0730–0815
				7240	41.44	*i.(b)*	0830–0930
				9630	31.15	*ii.*	1200–1430
				9630	31.15	*iii.(a)*	1620–1930
				4880	61.48	*iii.(b)*	1945–2300
3. Calcutta ..	M.W.	1.5	VUC	810	370.4	*i.*	0630–0830
						ii.	1130–1400
						iii.	1600–2200
Calcutta ..	S.W.	10	VUC 2	6010	49.92	*i.*	0630–0830
				9530	31.48	*ii.*	1130–1400
				9530	31.48	*iii.(a)*	1600–1815
				4840	61.98	*iii.(b)*	1830–2200
4. Madras ..	M.W.	0.2	VUM	1420	211.3	*i.*	0700–0900
						ii.	1230–1500
						iii.	1600–2230
Madras ..	S.W.	10	VUM 2	6085	49.30	*i.*	0700–0900
				9565	31.36	*ii.*	1230–1500
				7255	41.35	*iii.*	1600–2230
5. Lahore ..	M.W.	5	VUL	1086	276.2	*i.*	0730–0900
						ii.	1230–1340
						iii.	1730–2300
6. Lucknow ..	M.W.	5	VUW	1022	293.5	*i.*	0730–0930
						ii.	1230–1340
						iii.	1730–2300
7. Trichi-nopoly.	M.W.	5	VUT	758	395.8	*i.*	0715–0900
						ii.	1300–1430
						iii.	1700–2230
8. Dacca ..	M.W.	5	VUY	1167	257.1	*i.*	0700–0830
						ii.	1130–1300
						iii.	1630–2200
9. Peshawar ..	M.W.	10	VUP	629	476.9	*i.*	0730–0930
						ii.	1230–1430
						iii.	1730–2310

* On Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Below are given tables showing the value of the radio import trade, the value of imports into Bombay and the share of principal countries.

FIGURES OF WIRELESS IMPORTS.

Principal Articles.	1943-44. (Twelve months.)		1944-45. (Twelve months)		1945-46. (Nine months from 18th April to 31st Dec. 1945)	
	No.	Value Rs.	No.	Value Rs.	No.	Value Rs.
Complete Wireless Receivers.						
From United Kingdom ..	3,993	5,49,835	675	98,710	1,618	1,78,294
,, United States of America	765	1,05,602	65	20,097	155	23,913
,, Other countries ..	629	93,228	155	34,140	459	91,710
Total ..	5,387	7,48,665	895	1,50,947	2,232	2,88,917
Wireless Valves.						
From United Kingdom ..	39,960	2,56,211	25,248	1,56,433	30,291	97,682
,, United States of America	34,109	67,875	31,106	59,190	1,19,761	1,80,472
,, Other countries ..	307	5,529	249	2,610	65	1,088
Total ..	74,376	3,29,615	56,603	2,18,233	1,50,117	2,79,242
Component parts of Wireless receivers other than valves	..	5,72,541	..	3,70,185	..	5,79,268
Others	..	3,13,669	..	5,82,911	..	3,54,515
Total of Wireless apparatus.						
From United Kingdom ..	..	13,13,323	..	6,39,488	..	6,90,281
,, United States of America	..	5,58,874	..	5,87,150	..	6,92,084
,, Other Countries ..	..	1,22,293	..	95,638	..	1,19,577
Grand Total ..	..	19,94,490	..	13,22,276	..	15,01,942

Banking.

An event of great importance in the history of Indian banking was the formation on the 27th January 1921 of the Imperial Bank of India by amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

The idea of a Central Banking establishment for British India was mooted as early as 1836, and was the subject of a minute by Mr. James Wilson, when Finance Member, in 1859. Again, in 1867 Mr. Dickson, the well-known Secretary of the Bank of Bengal, submitted detailed proposals for an amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks. On various later occasions the matter was brought forward without result and it was discussed by the Chamberlain Commission on Indian Finance and Currency in 1913. The present scheme which has come to fruition was however the result of a *rapprochement* on the part of the Banks themselves as a result of the experience gained during the war and the realisation of the desirability of strengthening and extending the Banking system in India.

The Presidency Banks.—The history of the Presidency Banks in their relationship with Government falls into three well-defined stages. Prior to 1862 the Presidency Banks had the right of note issue, but were directly controlled by Government and the scope of their business was restricted by their charters. The second period was from 1862 to 1876. In 1862 the Banks were deprived of the right of note issue, though by their agreements of that year they were authorised to transact the paper currency business as agents of Government. As compensation for the loss of their right of issue, they were given the use of the Government balances and the management of the treasury work at the Presidency towns and at their branches. The old statutory limitations on their business were at the same time greatly relaxed, though the Government's power of control remained unchanged. In 1866 the agreements were revised and the paper currency business was removed from their control and placed under the direct management of Government. The third period dates from the Presidency Banks Act of 1876 by which nearly all the most important limitations of the earlier period were reimposed. But, very briefly, the principal restrictions imposed by this Act prohibited the Banks from conducting foreign exchange business, from borrowing or receiving deposits payable out of India, and from lending for a longer period than six months, or upon mortgage or on the security of immovable property or upon promissory notes bearing less than two independent names or upon goods, unless the goods of the title to them were deposited with the Bank as security. At the same time Government abandoned direct interference in the management, ceasing to appoint official directors and disposing of their shares in the Banks. The Banks no longer enjoyed the full use of the Government balances. Reserve Treasuries were constituted at the Presidency towns into which the surplus revenues were drawn and the balances left at the disposal of the Banks were strictly limited.

This system continued with only minor modifications until 1920. During the war, however, the policy was deliberately adopted of reducing the amount of the balances held in the Reserve Treasuries and leaving much larger balances with the Headquarters of the Presidency Banks in order to assist the money market.

The Imperial Bank of India.—Under the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920 as amended by the amendment Act of 1934 which came into force from 1st April 1935 the control of the Bank is entrusted to a Central Board of Directors with Local Boards at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and such other places as the Central Board may determine. The Central Board of Directors shall consist of:—

(*a*) the presidents, vice-presidents and the secretaries of the Local Boards;
(*b*) one person elected from amongst the members by each Local Board;
(*c*) a Managing Director and a Deputy Managing Director appointed by the Central Board;
(*d*) not more than two non-officials, nominated by the Central Government.

Representatives of any new Local Boards, which may be constituted, may be added at the discretion of the Central Board.

The Deputy Managing Director and the Secretaries of the Local Boards are entitled to attend the meetings of the Central Board but not entitled to vote. The Deputy Managing Director is entitled to vote in the absence of the Managing Director.

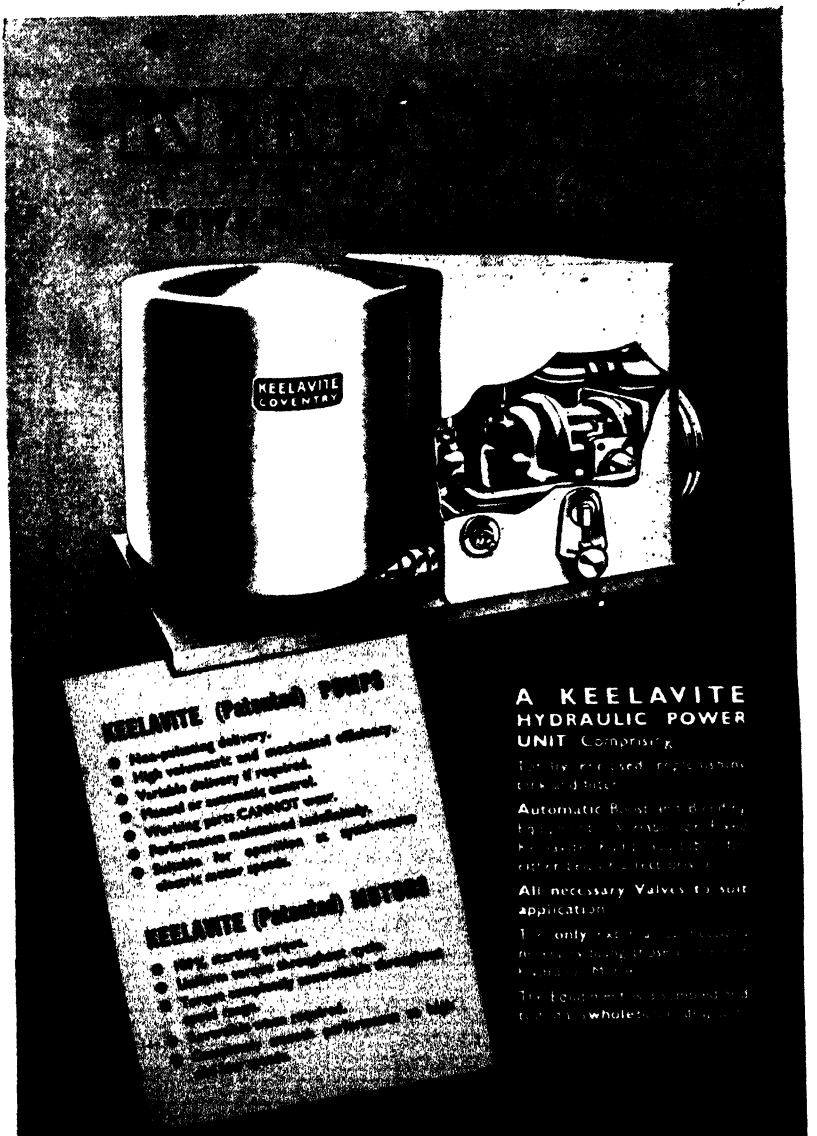
The Central Government shall nominate an officer of the Crown to attend the meetings of the Central Board but he shall not be entitled to vote.

Under the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920 provision was made for the increase of the capital of the bank. The capital of the three Presidency Banks consisted of 3½ crores of rupees in shares of Rs. 500 each, fully subscribed. The additional capital authorised was 7½ crores in shares of Rs. 500 each, of which Rs. 125 has been called up, making the present capital of the Bank Rs. 11¼ crores, of which Rs. 5,62,50,000 has been paid up. The Reserve Fund of the Bank is Rs. 6,07,50,000 and the Balance Sheet of 31st December 1945 showed the deposits at Rs. 259,37,45,355 and Cash Rs. 41,59,86,716 with a percentage of cash to liabilities of 16·03.

Agreement with Reserve Bank of India.—The Bank has entered into an agreement with the Reserve Bank of India which will remain in force for 15 years and thereafter until terminated after five years' notice on either side. Provisions contained in the agreement between the Imperial Bank of India and the Reserve Bank of India are:—

The Imperial Bank of India shall be the sole agent of the Reserve Bank of India at all places in British India where there is a branch of the Imperial Bank of India which was in existence at the commencement of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, and there is no branch of the Banking Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

In consideration of the performance of the Agency duties, the Reserve Bank of India shall pay to the Imperial Bank of India as remuneration a sum which shall be for the first ten years during which this agreement is in force a commission calculated at 1/16 per cent. on the first 250 crores and 1/32 per cent. on the remainder of the total of the receipts and disbursements


KEELAVITE
COVENTRY
KEELAVITE (Patented) PUMPS
KEELAVITE (Patented) MOTORS
A KEELAVITE
HYDRAULIC POWER
UNIT Comprising
KEELAVITE ROTARY PUMPS AND MOTORS LTD., ALLESLEY, COVENTRY
ENGLAND

GRINDLAY & COMPANY LIMITED.

Established 1828.

Bankers & Agents.

Affiliated with National Provincial Bank Ltd.

•

Banking business of every description transacted. Current accounts opened with individuals, firms and companies. Securities bought and sold, and custody of customers' securities undertaken.

Specialised attention given to Executor and Trustee, Income-Tax, and Insurance business.

Special arrangements available for Officers of the Indian Services.

Foreign Exchange business transacted. Remittances effected by mail and cable.

Letters of Credit, Travellers Cheques issued.

Commercial Credits established, and the negotiation of Bills effected.

•

GRINDLAY & COMPANY LIMITED

invite Merchants and others contemplating business with India, Burma and Ceylon to communicate with them.

HEAD OFFICE:

54, Parliament Street, LONDON, S.W. 1.

Branches:

BOMBAY	LAHORE	KARACHI
CALCUTTA	PESHAWAR CANTONMENT	MADRAS
SIMLA	PESHAWAR CITY	COLOMBO
DELHI	QUETTA	RANGOON
NEW DELHI		

dealt with annually on account of Government. As for the remaining five years the remuneration to be paid to the Imperial Bank shall be determined on the basis of the actual cost to the Imperial Bank of India, as ascertained by expert accounting investigation.

The first ten years of the agreement having come to a close on the 31st March 1945, the rates of remuneration were revised with effect from the 1st April 1945 for a further period of five years. According to the revised rates, the commission payable to the Imperial Bank on the turnover of Government account is to be calculated at 1/10th of one per cent. on the first 150 crores (in place of the first 250 crores), 1/32nd of one per cent. on the next 150 crores (in place of the remainder), 1/64th of one per cent. on the next 300 crores, and 1/128th of one per cent. on the remainder of the total receipts and disbursements dealt with annually on account of Government.

In consideration of the maintenance by the Imperial Bank of India of branches not less in number than those existing at the commencement of the Reserve Bank of India Act, the Reserve Bank of India shall, until the expiry of 15 years, make to the Imperial Bank the following payments :—

(*a*) during the first five years of this agreement Rs. 9 lacs per annum ;
(*b*) during the next five years of the agreement Rs. 6 lacs per annum ; and
(*c*) during the next five years of the agreement Rs. 4 lacs per annum.

The Directorate.

Managing Director	A. R. Chisholm.
Dy. Managing Director	N. G. Irvine.

Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the Local Boards.

CALCUTTA—	
Sir John Burder	President.
Sir Birendra Nath Mookerjee	Vice-President.
F. H. Moorhouse, O.B.E.	Secretary.
BOMBAY—	
The Hon'ble Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoy	President.
Sir Vithal N. Chandavarkar	Vice-President.
J. Robertson	Secretary.
MADRAS—	
Dewan Bahadur V. Shanmuga Mudaliar, C.B.E.	President.
H. M. Small, O.B.E.	Vice-President.
W. J. Threlfall	Secretary.

Nominated by the Central Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hossain Imam, New Delhi.
Elected under Section 28, (1), (*ii*), of the Act by the Local Boards.
Rai Bahadur Sir Badridas Goenka, C.I.E., Calcutta.
J. R. D. Tata, Bombay.
G. B. Gourlay, Madras.

Manager in London.
R. R. Birrell.

BRANCHES & SUB-BRANCHES.

Calcutta :—
Burra Bazaar.
Clive Street.
Park Street.
Bombay :—
Byculla
Dadar
Mandvi
Sandhurst Road.
Madras :—
Mount Road
Abbottabad.
Abohar.
Adoni.
Agra.
Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad City.
Ahmednagar.
Ajmer.
Akola.
Akyab*.
Aligarh.
Allahabad.
Alleppey.
Alwar.
Ambala Cantt.
Ambala City.
Amraoti.
Amritsar.
Asansol.
Bahawalpur.
Bangalore.
Bangalore City.
Bareilly.
Bassein*.
Belgaum.
Bellary.
Benares.
Berhampore (Ganjam).
Bezwada.
Bhagalpur.
Bhimavaram.
Bhopal.
Broach.
Bulandshahr.
Burnpur.
Calicut.
Cannanore.
Cawnpore.
Chandausi.
Chandpur.
Chapra.
Chittagong.
Cocanada.
Cochin.
Coimbatore.
Colombo.
Cuddalore.
Cuddapah.
Cuttack.
Dacca.
Darbhanga.
Darjeeling.
Dehra Dun.
Delhi.
Deolali.
Dhanbad.
Dhulia.
Dibrugarh.
Ellore.
Erode.
Etawah.
Farrukhabad.
Ferozepore.
Fyzabad.
Gaya.
Godhra.
Gojra.
Gorakhpur.
Gudivada.
Gujranwala.
Guntur.
Gwalior.
Hapur.
Hathras.
Hissar.
Howrah.
Hubli.
Hyderabad (Deccan).
Hyderabad (Sind).
Indore.
Jaipur.
Jalgaon.
Jalpaiguri.
Jamshedpur.
Jhansi.
Jodhpur.
Jubbulpore.
Jullundur.
Karachi.
Kasur.
Katni.
Khamgaon.
Khandwa.
Kumbakonam.
Lahore.
Larkana.
Lucknow.
Ludhiana.
Lyallpur.
Madhura.
Mandalay*.
Mangalore.
Masulipatam.
Meerut.
Mirpurkhas.
Monghyr.
Montgomery.
Moradabad.

* not yet reopened.

Moulmein*.	Nellore.	Rajkot.	Srinagar (Kashmir).
Multan.	New Delhi.	Ramgarh.	Sukkur.
Murree.	Nowshera.	Rampur.	Surat.
Mussoorie.	Okara.	Ranchi.	Tellicherry.
Muttra.	Ootacamund.	Rangoon.	Tirunelveli.
Muzaffarnagar.	Palakol.	Ratlam.	Tirupur.
Muzaffarpur.	Patna.	Rawalpindi.	Trichinopoly.
Myingyan*.	Peshawar.	Sharanpur.	Trichur.
Mymensingh.	Peshawar City.	Salem.	Trivandrum.
Nadiad.	Pollachi.	Sambhar.	Tuticorin.
Nagpur.	Poona.	Sargodha.	Ujjain.
Naini Tal.	Poona City.	Secunderabad.	Vellore.
Nanded.	Porbandar.	Shillong.	Vizagapatam.
Nandyal.	Purnea.	Sholapur.	Vizianagram.
Naraingunge.	Quetta.	Sialkot.	Wardha.
Nasik.	Raipur.	Simla.	Yeotmal.
Negapatam.	Rajahmundry.	Sitapur.	Yol.

*not yet reopened.

In Schedule 1, Part 1, of the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920 as amended by the amendment Act of 1934, the various descriptions of business which the Bank may transact are laid down, and in Part 2 it is expressly provided that the Bank shall not transact any kind of banking business other than that sanctioned in Part 1.

Briefly stated, the main classes of business sanctioned are:—

(1) Advancing money upon the security of.—

(*a*) Stocks, etc., in which a trustee is authorised by act to invest trust moneys and shares of the Reserve Bank of India.

(*b*) Securities issued by State aided Railways, notified by the Central Government.

(*c*) Debentures, or other securities issued under Act, by, or on behalf of a district or municipal board or under the authority of any State in India.

(*d*) Debentures of companies with limited liability registered in India or elsewhere.

(*e*) Goods, or documents of title thereto, deposited with, or assigned to the Bank.

(*f*) Goods hypothecated to the Bank against advances.

(*g*) Accepted Bills of Exchange or Pro. Notes.

(*h*) Fully paid shares of Companies with limited liability or immovable property or documents of title relating thereto, as collateral security where the original security is one of those specified in 'a' to 'f' and, if authorised by the Central Board, in 'g.'

(2) Selling of promissory notes, debentures, stock-receipts, bonds, annuities, stock, shares, securities or goods or documents of title to goods deposited with or assigned to the Bank as security for advances.

(3) With the sanction of the Provincial Government, advancing money to Courts of Wards upon security of estates in their charge for the period not exceeding nine months in the case of advances relating to the financing of seasonal agricultural operations or six months in other cases.

(4) Drawing, accepting, discounting, buying and selling of bills of exchange and other negotiable securities.

(5) Investing the Bank's funds in the securities referred to in (1) *a*, *b*, *c* and *d*.

(6) Making, issuing and circulating of bank post-bills and letters of credit to order or otherwise than to the bearer on demand.

(7) Buying and selling gold and silver.

(8) Receiving deposits.

(9) Receiving securities for safe custody.

(10) Selling and acquiring such properties as may come into the Bank's possession in satisfaction of claims.

(11) Transacting agency business on commission and the entering into of contracts of indemnity, suretyship or guarantee.

(12) Acting as Administrator, for winding up estates.

(13) Drawing bills of exchange and granting letters of credit payable out of India.

(14) Buying of bills of exchange payable out of India, at any usance not exceeding nine months in the case of bills relating to the financing of seasonal agricultural operations or six months in other cases.

(15) Borrowing money upon security of assets of the Bank.

(16) Subsidizing the pension funds of the Presidency Banks; and

(17) Generally, the doing of the various kinds of business including foreign exchange business.

The principal restrictions placed on the business of the Bank in Part 2 are as follows:—

(1) It shall not make any loan or advance:—

(*a*) For a longer period than six months except as provided in clauses 3 and 14 above;

(*b*) upon the security of stock or shares of the Bank;

(*c*) save in the case of estates specified in Part 1 (Courts of Ward) upon mortgage or security of immovable property or documents of title thereof.

(2) The amount which may be advanced to any individual or partnership is limited.

(3) Discounts cannot be made or advances on personal security given, unless such discounts or advances carry with them the several responsibilities of at least two persons of firms unconnected with each other in general partnership.

(4) Discounts cannot be made or advances given against any security not being a security in which a trustee may invest trust money under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.

Balance Sheet of the Imperial Bank of India as at 31st December 1945.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Capital:—			**Investments (of which securities are valued in accordance with bye-law 29 of the Bye-Laws of the Bank):—**		
Authorised—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each..	11,25,00,000 0 0		Government Securities ..	148,93,76,040 10 7	
			Other Trustee Securities..	1,61,89,093 13 4	
Issued and Subscribed—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000 0 0		Other Authorised Securities	3,62,15,711 15 1	
			Immovable Properties at or below cost	....	154,17,80,846 7 0
Called up—75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	3,75,00,000 0 0		**Advances:—**		
			Loans	30,23,49,489 8 0	
1,50,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid	1,87,50,000 0 0	5,62,50,000 0 0	Cash Credits and Overdrafts	33,42,03,835 11 2	
			Bills Discounted and Purchased	9,31,52,301 0 4	72,97,05,625 3 6
Reserve Liability of Shareholders—Rs. 375 per share on 1,50,000 shares	5,62,50,000 0 0		**Particulars of Advances:—**		
Reserve Fund		6,97,50,000 0 0	1. Debts considered good in respect of which the Bank is fully secured..	63,40,97,490 1 9	
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts		250,37,45,355 14 11	(This amount includes debts (fully secured) due by Directors, members of Local Boards and employees, or by them jointly with others, and by firms in which a Director or a member of a Local Board is a partner, aggregating Rs. 33,75,027-14-1, including Rs. 3,92,666-9-6 advanced to Directors and members of Local Boards since 31st December 1944 and recoverable).		
Loans against Securities per contra		....			
Acceptances for Constituents		....			
Dividends:—					
For the half-year ended 31st December 1945 ..	39,37,500 0 0				
Unclaimed	7,60,890 14 2	46,98,390 14 2			
Profit & Loss Account ..		39,98,195 6 10			

The Balance Sheet of the Bank as at 31st December 1945 was as follows :—*concluded.*

LIABILITIES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
			2. Debts considered good for which the Bank holds no security other than the debtor's personal security.. ..	4,56,08,135 1 9	
			(This amount includes debts due by Directors, members of Local Boards and employees, or by them jointly with others, and by firms in which a Director or a member of a Local Board is a partner, aggregating Rs. 9,048-7-2 including Rs. *Nil* advanced to Directors and members of Local Boards since 31st December 1944 and recoverable).		
				72,97,05,625 3 6	
			Liability of Constituents for Acceptances per contra ..		....
				Premises.	Furniture & Fittings.
			Dead Stock :—		
			Total cost up to the 30th June 1945	3,00,68,806 1 8	66,78,908 9 9
			Additions since 30th June 1945	3,048 6 9	55,890 10 4
				3,00,71,854 8 5	67,34,799 4 1

				Loss sales since 30th June 1945 and adjustments in respect of property fully written off which has passed out of the Bank's possession	2,223	0	0	2,273 0 0
					3,00,60,629	8	5	67,32,526 4 1
				Total depreciation written off up to the 31st December 1945 less depreciation previously provided on property which has passed out of the Bank's possession permanently or temporarily	1,52,80,655	3	9	53,77,612 10 0
					1,47,79,974	4	8	13,54,913 10 1
Profit and Loss Account ..		39,98,245	6 10		Rupees ..			1,61,34,887 14 9
Contingent Liabilities :—								
On Bills of Exchange rediscounted Rs. 53,42,219-4-3				Sundries (Stationery, Stamps, etc.)				31,98,759 0 8
				Adjusting Account of Interest, commission, etc.				1,25,45,107 7 10
				Bullion				....
Claims against the Bank not acknowledged as debts Rs. 1,03,406-15-0				Cash :—				
				In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India .	40,64,28,382	5	9	
				Balances with other Banks :				
				(a) On current account and at call 95,58,323-12-5				
				(b) On deposit	95,58,323	12	5	41,59,86,716 2 2
	Rupees ..	271,93,51,942	3 11		Rupees ..			271,93,51,942 3 11

Government Deposits.

The following statement shows the Government deposits with each Bank at various period during the last 64 years or so :— *In Lakhs of Rupees.*

—	Bank of Bengal.	Bank of Bombay.	Bank of Madras.	Total.	—	Bank of Bengal.	Bank of Bombay.	Bank of Madras.	Total.
30th June									
1881 ..	230	61	53	344	1913 ..	247	167	68	482
1886 ..	329	82	39	450	1914 ..	290	197	93	580
1891 ..	332	97	53	482	1915 ..	263	187	102	552
1896 ..	225	88	57	370	1916 ..	336	263	115	714
1901 ..	187	90	63	340	1917 ..	1,338	716	209	2,263
1906 ..	186	93	46	325	1918 ..	664	549	213	1,426
1911 ..	198	129	77	404	1919 ..	346	298	142	786
1912 ..	210	155	75	440	1920 ..	801	663	170	1,634
					26th Jan. 1921 ..	364	206	138	708

IMPERIAL BANK.

30th June 1921	..	..	2,220	30th June 1928	..	..	796
,, 1922	..	..	1,672	,, 1929	..	..	2,074
,, 1923	..	..	1,256	,, 1930	..	..	1,391
,, 1924	..	..	2,208	,, 1931	..	..	1,596
,, 1925	..	..	2,252	,, 1932	..	..	1,908
,, 1926	..	..	3,254	,, 1933	..	..	582
,, 1927	..	..	1,004	,, 1934	..	..	791

RESERVE BANK.

31st Dec. 1935	..	..	604	30th June 1940	..	..	1,207
,, 1936	..	..	714	,, 1941	..	..	2,245
,, 1937	..	..	976	,, 1942	..	..	2,200
,, 1938	..	..	1,118	,, 1943	..	..	1,903
,, 1939	..	..	1,285	,, 1944	..	..	8,283
				,, 1945	..	..	30,164

Government Deposits.

The proportions which Government deposits have borne from time to time to the total Capital Reserve and deposits of the three Banks are shown below :—

In Lakhs of Rupees.

—	1 Capital.	2 Reserve.	3 Government deposits.	4 Other deposits.	Proportion of Government deposits to 1, 2, 3 & 4.
1st December					
1901	360	158	340	1463	14·3 per cent.
1906	360	213	307	2745	8·3 ,,
1907	360	279	335	2811	8·8 ,,
1908	360	294	325	2861	8·4 ,,
1909	360	309	307	3265	7·4 ,,
1910	360	318	339	3234	9·7 ,,
1911	360	331	438	3419	9·6 ,,
1912	375	340	426	3578	9·0 ,,
1913	375	361	587	3644	11·8 ,,
1914	375	370	561	4002	10·5 ,,
1915	375	386	487	3860	9·5 ,,
1916	375	369	520	4470	9·0 ,,
1917	375	358	771	6771	9·3 ,,
1918	375	363	864	5097	12·9 ,,
1919	375	340	772	7226	8·8 ,,
1920	375	355	901	7725	9·6 ,,
30th June (Imperial Bank).					
1921	547	375	2220	7016	21·8 ,,
1922	562	371	1672	6336	18·6 ,,
1923	562	411	1256	7047	13·5 ,,
1924	562	435	2208	7662	20·2 ,,
1925	562	457	2252	7588	20·7 ,,
1926	562	477	3254	7530	27·4 ,,
1927	562	492	1004	7317	10·6 ,,
1928	562	507	796	7331	8·6 ,,
1929	562	517	2074	7233	19·9 ,,
1930	562	527	1391	7003	14·6 ,,
1931	562	537	1596	6615	17·1 ,,
1932	562	542	1908	6146	20·8 ,,
1933	562	520	582	7423	6·4 ,,
1934	562	527	791	7483	8·4 ,,

Recent Progress.

The following statements show the progress made by the three Banks prior to their amalgamation into the Imperial Bank:—

In Lakhs of Rupees.

BANK OF BENGAL.

—	Capital.	Reserve.	Govt. deposits.	Other deposits.	Cash.	Investments.	Dividend for year.
1st December							
1910	200	175	198	1609	514	368	14 per cent.
1911	200	180	270	1677	729	321	14 ,,
1912	200	185	234	1711	665	310	14 ,,
1913	200	191	301	1824	840	319	14 ,,
1914	200	200	287	2160	1169	621	16 ,,
1915	200	*204	265	1978	785	793	16 ,,
1916	200	*213	274	2143	772	768	16 ,,
1917	200	†221	448	2934	1482	773	17 ,,
1918	200	‡189	584	2392	894	779	17 ,,
1919	200	‡200	405	3254	997	864	17 ,,
1920	200	‡210	434	3398	1221	910	19½ ,,

* Includes Rs. 63 lakhs as a reserve for depreciation of investments.
† ,, 67 ,, ,, ,, ,,
‡ ,, 25 ,, ,, ,, ,,

BANK OF BOMBAY.

—	Capital.	Reserve.	Govt. deposits.	Other deposits.	Cash.	Investments.	Dividend for year.
1910	100	105	152	1053	436	149	14 per cent.
1911	100	106	107	1104	463	208	14 ,,
1912	100	106	117	1124	315	210	14 ,,
1913	100	106	200	1015	477	232	14 ,,
1914	100	110	183	1081	646	202	15 ,,
1915	100	100	136	1079	423	276	15 ,,
1916	100	90	142	1367	667	312	15 ,,
1917	100	92	235	2817	1398	744	17½ ,,
1918	100	101	177	1749	542	353	18½ ,,
1919	100	110	262	2756	928	315	19½ ,,
1920	100	120	349	2748	876	298	22 ,,

BANK OF MADRAS.

1910	60	48	72	567	184	85	12 per cent.
1911	60	52	59	625	165	104	12 ,,
1912	75	70	75	743	196	113	12 ,,
1913	75	73	86	805	219	117	12 ,,
1914	75	76	91	761	207	134	12 ,,
1915	75	65	86	803	256	184	12 ,,
1916	75	55	104	960	286	161	12 ,,
1917	75	50	87	1020	496	94	12 ,,
1918	75	50	102	954	271	139	12 ,,
1919	75	45	104	1215	436	175	12 ,,
1920	75	45	118	1579	505	211	18 ,,

IMPERIAL BANK.

30th June							
1921	547	371	2220	7016	3433	1652	16 per cent.
1922	562	411	1672	6336	3395	900	16 ,,
1923	562	435	1256	7047	2913	925	16 ,,
1924	562	457	2208	7862	2195	1175	16 ,,
1925	562	477	2252	7588	3582	1413	16 ,,
1926	562	492	3254	7530	4503	2188	16 ,,
1927	562	507	1004	7317	2283	2050	16 ,,
1928	562	517	796	7331	1377	2535	16 ,,
1929	562	527	2074	7233	3041	2409	16 ,,
1930	562	537	1391	7003	1696	2969	16 ,,
1931	562	542	1596	6615	1717	3077	14 ,,
1932	562	515	1908	6149	2201	2979	12 ,,
1933	562	520	582	7423	2308	3973	12 ,,
1934	562	527	791	7488	2165	3982	12 ,,

IMPERIAL BANK—*contd.*

30th June								
1935	562	542	*	7243	1676	3783	12	per cent.
1936	562	550	..	7894	1976	4254	12	,,
1937	562	550	..	8314	2168	4065	12	,,
1938	562	552	..	8118	1628	3975	12	,,
1939	562	557	..	8392	1459	4280	12	,,
1940 Dec. ..	562	562	..	9603	2482	4857	12	,,
1941 ,, ..	562	562	..	10891	1526	6439	12	,,
1942 ,, ..	562	575	..	16346	2352	11587	12	,,
1943 ,, ..	562	585	..	21452	5376	12979	12	,,
1944 ,, ..	562	600	..	23778	2831	14863	12	,,
1945 ,, ..	562	607	..	25937	4159	15417	14	,,

* Govt. Deposits were taken over by Reserve Bank as from 1st April 1935.

Reserve Bank.—The Reserve Bank of India Act was passed by the Legislative Assembly and received the assent of the Governor-General on 6th March 1934 and the Bank began to function from 1st April 1935. From this date, the Reserve Bank took over the management of the Currency Department of the Government of India by the creation of a special department known as the Issue Department. The assets of the Gold Standard Reserve were transferred to the Bank and were combined with the assets of the Currency Department. From July 1st the Banking Department was opened and the scheduled banks deposited the required percentage of their demand and time liabilities. The Clearing House was transferred from the Imperial Bank to the Reserve Bank as from this date.

The share capital of the Reserve Bank is 5 crores of Rupees in shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up. The Reserve Fund of Rupees five crores is provided by Government to the Bank in the form of Government Rupee Securities.

The Bank maintains share registers at its offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon.

Management.—The general superintendence and direction of the affairs and business of the Bank is entrusted to a Central Board of Directors which exercises all powers and does all acts and things which may be exercised and done by the Bank. The Board is composed of:—

(*a*) A Governor and two Deputy Governors appointed by the Central Government after consideration of the recommendations made by the Board.

(*b*) Four Directors nominated by the Central Government.

(*c*) Eight Directors elected on behalf of the shareholders on the various registers.

(*d*) One Government official nominated by the Central Government.

The Governor and Deputy Governors are the executive heads, and hold office for such term not exceeding five years as the Central Government may fix when appointing them, and are eligible for re-appointment. A Local Board is constituted for each of the five areas.

Business which the Bank may transact.—The Bank is authorised to carry on and transact the following commercial business, *viz*:—The accepting of money on deposit without interest; the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes with certain restrictions; the making of loans and advances, repayable on demand but not exceeding 90 days, against the security of stocks, funds and securities (other than immovable property) against gold coin or bullion or documents of title to the same and such bills of exchange and promissory notes as are eligible for purchase or rediscount by the Bank; the purchase from and sale to scheduled Banks of sterling in amounts of not less than the equivalent of Rs. 1 lac; the making of advances to the Central Government and to Provincial Governments repayable in each case not later than three months from the date of making the advance; the purchase and sale of Government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within ten years from the date of purchase; the purchase and sale of securities of the Government of India or of a Provincial Government of any maturity or of a local authority in British India or of certain States in India which may be specified.

The Bank is authorised to act as Agent for the Secretary of State in Council, the Central Government or any Provincial Government or State in India for the purchase and sale of gold and silver; for the purchase, sale, transfer and custody of bills of exchange, securities or shares; for the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any securities or shares; for the remittance of such proceeds by bill of exchange payable either in India or elsewhere, and for the management of public debt.

Right to issue Bank Notes.—The sole right to issue bank notes in British India is vested in the Reserve Bank and at the commencement the Bank shall issue currency notes of the Government of India supplied to it by the Central Government and on and from the date of such transfer the Central Government shall not issue any currency notes. The issue of bank notes shall be conducted by the Bank in an Issue Department which shall be separated and kept wholly distinct from the Banking Department.

Obligation to Sell or Buy Sterling.—The Bank shall sell to or buy from any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras or Rangoon, sterling for immediate delivery in London at a rate not lower than 1*sh.* 5 49/64*d.* and not higher than 1*sh.* 6 3/16*d.* respectively; provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to buy or sell an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds.

Publication of the Bank Rate.—The Bank shall make public from time to time the standard rate at which it is prepared to buy or re-discount bills of exchange or other commercial paper eligible for purchase under the Act.

The Bank will publish the accounts of both the Issue and Banking Departments weekly in the *Gazette of India*.

The full text of the Reserve Bank Act is reproduced elsewhere in the Year Book.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Balance Sheet as at 30th June 1945

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Notes held in the Banking Dept.	14,31,00,000 0 0		A. Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
			(a) Held in India ..	44,41,43,823 4 11	
Notes in circulation	11,37,47,13,926 0 0		(b) Held outside India	Nil.	
Total Notes issued ..		11,51,78,77,176 0 0	Sterling Securities ..	10,34,32,99,317 1 4	
			Total of A ..		10,78,74,42,640 6 3
			B. Rupee Coin		15,20,13,801 13 9
			Government of India Rupee Securities ..		57,84,30,733 12 0
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other Commercial Paper		Nil.
Total Liabilities Rs. ..	....	11,51,78,77,176 0 0	Total Assets Rs. ..	....	11,51,78,77,176 0 0

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 93.65 per cent.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.	ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	5,00,00,000	0	0	Notes	14,31,93,230	0	0
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	0	0	Rupee Coin	16,29,564	0	0
Deposits:—				Subsidiary Coin	1,41,696	3	6
(a) Government—				Bills Purchased and Discounted:—			
(1) Central Government of India ..	277,96,91,188	14	7	(a) Internal	*Nil.*		
(2) Government of Burma	70,64,833	4	4	(b) External	*Nil.*		
(3) Other Government Accounts	22,36,62,224	15	3	(c) Government Treasury Bills	*Nil.*		
(b) Banks	89,15,25,057	4	8	Balances held abroad*	388,13,16,709	11	8
(c) Others	17,93,34,021	10	3	Loans and Advances to Governments ..	70,00,000	0	0
Bills Payable	3,78,19,355	9	0	Other Loans and Advances	*Nil.*		
Other Liabilities	12,34,62,129	15	3	Investments	21,44,54,436	4	0
				Other Assets**	1,12,60,165	6	4
Total Liabilities Rs. ..	425,89,27,121	9	6	Total Assets Rs. ..	425,89,27,121	9	6

* Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

** Included in the above is the sum of Rs. 3,83,075-0-0 being the book value of Dead Stock at Rangoon.

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

Governor—Sir Chintaman D. Deshmukh, C.I.E.

Deputy Governors—C. R. Trevor, C.I.E., (on leave), W. T. McCallum, O.B.E. (offg.).

Directors Nominated under Section 8 (1) (*b*)—Sir Homi Mehta, K.C.I.E., K.B.E., Bombay; Khan Bahadur Adam Hajee Mohomed Salt, Madras; Sir Syed Maratib Ali, C.B.E., Lahore; Sir Arthur A. Bruce, K.B.E., Bombay.

Directors Elected under Section 8 (1) (*c*)—*Bombay Register*:—Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, K.B.E., C.I.E., Kasturbhai Lalbhai.
Calcutta Register:—B. M. Birla.
Delhi Register:—Sir Shri Ram, Satya Paul Virmani.
Madras Register:—C. R. Srinivasan.
Rangoon Register:—U Po Byaw.
Director Nominated under Section 8 (1) (*l*)—V. Narahari Rao, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The following statement shows the position of the Reserve Bank of India (Banking Department) since its inception.
(In Lakhs of Rupees.)

31st Dec.	Capital paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Government deposits.	Other deposits.	Notes and Coin.	Bills Purchased and Discounted.	Balances held abroad.	Loans and Advances to Government.	Other Loans and Advances.	Investments.
1935	500	500	601	2860	2157	..	1738	100	..	529
1936	500	500	714	1614	1196	..	1486	..	..	616
1937	500	500	976	2142	2041	..	363	200	..	624
1938	500	500	1118	1301	1853	826	114	106	..	526
1939	500	500	1285	2002	1774	1010	697	120	..	642
30th June										
1940	500	500	1207	2243	1120	408	2019	10	15	770
1941	500	500	2245	3239	1318	..	4732	15	..	527
1942	500	500	2200	6664	1144	6	8038	..	..	823
1943	500	500	1903	6128	1384	50	7588	..	22	737
1944	500	500	8283	9779	1230	259	17374	72	10	1110
1945	500	500	30164	9812	1449	..	38813	70	..	2144

THE EXCHANGE BANKS.

The Banks carrying on Exchange business in India are merely branch agencies of Banks having their head offices in London, on the continent, or in the Far East and the United States. Originally their business was confined almost exclusively to the financing of the external trade of India; but in recent years most of them, while continuing to finance this part of India's trade, have also taken an active part in the financing of the internal portion also at the places where their branches are situated.

At one time the Banks carried on their operations in India almost entirely with money borrowed elsewhere, principally in London—the home offices of the Banks attracting deposits for use in India by offering rates of interest much higher than the English Banks were able to quote. Within recent years however it has been discovered that it is possible to attract deposits in India on quite as favourable terms as can be done in London and a very large proportion of the financing done by the Exchange Banks is now carried through by means of money actually borrowed in India. No information is available as to how far *each* Bank has secured deposits in India, but the following statement published by the Director-General of Statistics in India shows how rapidly such deposits have grown in the aggregate within recent years.

TOTAL DEPOSITS OF ALL EXCHANGE BANKS SECURED IN INDIA.
In Lakhs of Rupees.

1900	1050
1905	1704
1910	2479
1915	3354
1916	3803
1917	5337
1918	6185
1919	7435
1920	7480
1921	7519
1922	7338
1923	6844
1924	7063
1925	7054
1926	7154
1927	6886
1928	7113
1929	6665
1930	6811
1931	6747
1932	7306
1933	7078
1934	7139
1935	7618
1936	7522
1937	7321
1938	6720
1939	7417
1940	8532
1941	10673
1942	11685
1943	14019

Exchange Banks' Investments.

Turning now to the question of the investment of the Banks' resources, so far as it concerns India, this to a great extent consists of the purchase of bills drawn against imports and exports to and from India.

The financing of the import trade originated and is carried through however for the most part by Branches outside India; the Indian Branches' share in the business consisting principally in collecting the amount of the bills at maturity and in furnishing their other branches with information as to the means and standing of the drawees of the bills, and it is as regards the export business that the Indian Branches are more immediately concerned. The Exchange Banks have practically a monopoly of the export finance in India and in view of the dimensions of the trade which has to be dealt with the Banks would under ordinary circumstances require to utilise a very large proportion of their resources in carrying through the business. They are able, however, by a system of rediscount in London to limit the employment of their own resources to a comparatively small figure in relation to the business they actually put through. No definite information can be secured as to the extent to which rediscounting in London is carried on but the following figures appearing in the balance sheets latest available of the undernoted Banks will give some idea of this:—

LIABILITY OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE REDISCOUNTED AND STILL CURRENT.

	£
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	369,000
Eastern Bank, Ltd.	7,580,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. ..	164,000
National Bank of India, Ltd. ..	693,000
	8,806,000

The above figures do not of course relat to re-discounts of Indian bills alone, as th Banks operate in other parts of the world als but it may safely be inferred that bills drawn i India form a very large proportion of the whol

The bills against exports are largely drawn a three months' sight and may either be "clean" or be accompanied by the documents relatin to the goods in respect of which they are drawr Most of them are drawn on well-known firm at home or against credits opened by Bank or financial houses in England and bearing a they do an Exchange Bank endorsement the are readily taken up by the discount house and Banks in London. Any bills purchase in India are sent home by the first possibl Mail so that presuming they are rediscounte as soon as they reach London the Exchang Banks are able to secure the return of thei money in about 16 or 17 days instead of havin to wait for three months which would be th case if they were unable to rediscount. I must not be assumed however that all bill are rediscounted as soon as they reach Londo as at times it suits the Banks to hold up th bills in anticipation of a fall in the Londo discount rate while on occasions also the Bank prefer to hold the bills on their own accoun as an investment until maturity.

The Banks place themselves in funds in Indi for the purpose of purchasing export bills i a variety of ways of which the following ar the principal:—

(1) Proceeds of import bills as they mature
(2) Sale of drafts and telegraphic trans fers payable in London and elsewher out of India.
(3) Purchase of Council Bills and Telegra phic Transfers payable in India fron the Secretary of State.
(4) Imports of bar gold and silver bullion
(5) Imports of sovereigns from London Egypt or Australia.

The remaining business transacted by th Banks in India is of the usual nature and nee not be given in detail.

The following is a statement of the position of the various Exchange Banks carrying on busines in India as it appears from the latest available Balance sheets:—

In Thousands of £

Name.	Capital.	Reserve.	Deposits.	Cash and Investments.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	3,000	3,000	86,338	60,857
Eastern Bank, Ltd.	1,000	800	21,739	20,647
Lloyds Bank, Ltd.	15,810	10,500	819,273	713,306
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.	1,050	1,075	33,487	25,054
National Bank of India, Ltd	2,000	2,200	61,803	48,220
National City Bank of New York	19,230	35,359	1,228,002	968,732

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Previous to 1906 there were few Banks of this description operating in India; and such as were then in existence were of comparatively small importance and had their business confined to a very restricted area. The rapid development of this class of Bank, which has been so marked a feature in Banking within recent years; really had its origin in Bombay and set in with the establishment of the Bank of India and the Indian Specie Bank in 1906. After that time there was a perfect stream of new flotations, and although many of the new Companies confined themselves to legitimate banking business, on the other hand a very large number engaged in other businesses in addition and can hardly be properly classed as Banks.

These Banks made very great strides during the first few years of their existence, but it was generally suspected in well informed circles that the business of many of the Banks was of a very speculative and unsafe character and it was a matter of no great surprise to many people when it became known that some of the Banks were in difficulties.

The first important failure to take place was that of the People's Bank of India and the loss of confidence caused by the failure of that Bank resulted in a very large number of other failures, the principal being that of the Indian Specie Bank.

Since those events confidence has been largely restored. But in April 1923 the Alliance Bank of Simla failed. The effect of the failure of this old established Bank might have been disastrous but for the prompt action of the Imperial Bank which dealt with the situation in close association with the Government of India. The Imperial Bank undertook to pay the depositors of the Alliance Bank 50 per cent. of the amounts due to them. A panic was averted and a critical period was passed through with little difficulty.

During 1923 the Tata Industrial Bank, which was established in 1918, was merged in the Central Bank of India.

The end of June 1938 witnessed a banking crisis in South India in the failure of the Travancore National & Quilon Bank Ltd. The bank held a very important position among the South Indian joint stock banks with a paid-up capital of Rs. 25 lakhs. The total resources were said to be large and the bank had 78 branches. As soon as the news of the failure was received, the Reserve Bank sanctioned special credit limits to banks in South India and these limits were later doubled. Although the acuteness of the crisis soon subsided, an underlying feeling of nervousness continued until the close of the year.

The following shows the position of the better known existing Banks as it appears in the latest available Balance Sheets :— *In Lakhs of Rupees.*

Name.	Capital.	Reserve.	Deposits.	Cash and Investment.
Allahabad Bank, Ltd. affiliated to Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	45	100	2,871	1,574
Associated Banking Corporation of India Ltd. ..	6	..	326	204
Bank of Baroda, Ltd.	100	102	2,957	2,006
Bank of India, Ltd.	148	183	5,902	4,130
Bank of Jaipur, Ltd.	50	5	693	382
Bank of Mysore, Ltd.	40	63	913	532
Bharat Bank, Ltd.	201	30	2,691	1,803
Canara Bank, Ltd.	28	10	350	283
Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate, Ltd. ..	19	2	235	173
Central Bank of India, Ltd.	251	222	10,523	8,051
Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co., Ltd.	50	13	714	645
Habib Bank, Ltd.	50	7	573	554
Indian Bank, Ltd., Madras	44	50	1,370	1,057
International Bank of India, Ltd.	48	2	399	292
National Savings Bank, Ltd.	28	5	462	285
Punjab National Bank, Ltd.	80	81	5,152	3,931
Union Bank of India, Ltd.	39	15	504	443
United Commercial Bank of India, Ltd.	200	17	2,388	1,760

Growth of Joint Stock Banks.

The following figures appearing in the Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India show the growth of the Capital, Reserve and Deposits of the principal Joint Stock Banks registered in India :—

In Lakhs of Rupees.

	Capital.	Reserve.	Deposits.
1875 ..	14	2	27
1880 ..	18	3	63
1885 ..	18	5	94
1890 ..	33	17	270
1895 ..	63	31	566
1900 ..	82	45	807
1906 ..	133	56	1155
1910 ..	275	100	2565
1915 ..	281	156	1787
1916 ..	287	173	2471
1917 ..	303	162	3117
1918 ..	436	165	4059
1919 ..	539	224	5899
1920 ..	837	255	7114
1921 ..	938	300	7689

	Capital.	Reserve.	Deposits.
1922 ..	802	261	6168
1923 ..	689	284	4442
1924 ..	690	380	5250
1925 ..	673	386	5449
1926 ..	676	408	5968
1927 ..	688	419	6084
1928 ..	674	434	6285
1929 ..	786	366	6272
1930 ..	747	442	6825
1931 ..	780	428	6226
1932 ..	781	439	7234
1933 ..	778	455	7167
1934 ..	799	467	7677
1935 ..	817	502	8444
1936 ..	848	546	9814
1937 ..	725	553	10026
1938 ..	748	565	9808
1939 ..	825	530	10073
1940 ..	908	556	11398
1941 ..	1012	606	13764
1942 ..	1260	641	20274
1943 ..	1867	780	38899

LONDON OFFICES, AGENTS OR CORRESPONDENTS OF BANKS AND FIRMS (DOING BANKING BUSINESS) IN INDIA.

Name of Bank.	London Office—Agents or Correspondents.	Address.
Reserve Bank of India	London Office	31-33, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
Imperial Bank of India	Ditto	25, Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.
Other Banks & Kindred Firms.		
Allahabad Bank	Affiliated to Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.	38, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
Bank of Baroda	Eastern Bank	2 & 3, Crosby Sq., Bishopsgate, E. C. 3.
Bank of India	Westminster Bank	41, Lothbury, E. C. 2.
Bank of Mysore	Eastern Bank	2 & 3, Crosby Sq., Bishopsgate, E. C. 3.
Central Bank of India	Barclay's Bank and Midland Bank	54, Lombard Street, E. C. 3 and 122, Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.
Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co. ..	Barclay's Bank	168, Fenchurch Street, E. C. 3.
Exchange Bank of India & Africa.	Midland Bank (Overseas Branch).	122, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.
Habib Bank	Ditto	Ditto.
Indian Bank	National City Bank of New York.	117, Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.
Punjab National Bank	Midland Bank	122, Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.
Simla Banking & Industrial Co.	Ditto	Ditto.
Union Bank of India	Westminster Bank	41, Lothbury, E. C. 2.
United Commercial Bank ..	National City Bank of New York.	117, Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.
Exchange Banks.		
American Express Co. (Inc.) ..	London Office	6, Haymarket, London (Temp.).
Banco Nacional Ultramarino ..	Anglo-Portuguese Colonial and Overseas Bank.	Linden House, 1, Epsom Road, Leatherhead, Surrey-England.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	London Office	38, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.	Ditto	8-13, King William Street, E.C. 4.
Eastern Bank	Ditto	2-3, Crosby Sq., E. C. 3.
Grindlay & Co.	Ditto	54, Parliament Street, S. W. 1.
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.	Ditto	9, Gracechurch St., E.C.3.
Lloyds Bank	Ditto	71, Lombard Street, E.C.3.
Mercantile Bank of India ..	Ditto	15, Gracechurch St., E.C.3.
National Bank of India	Ditto	26, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
National City Bank of New York.	Ditto	117, Old Broad Street, E. C. 2. 11, Waterloo Place, S. W. 1.
Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij.	National Provincial Bank ..	1, Princes Street, London, E. C. 2.
Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank.	London Representative	85, Gracechurch Street, E. C. 3.
Thomas Cook & Son	London Office	Berkeley Street, Piccadilly.

INDIAN PRIVATE BANKERS AND SHROFFS.

Indian private Bankers and Shroffs flourished in India long before Joint Stock Banks were ever thought of, and it seems likely that they will continue to thrive for some very considerable time to come. The use of the word "Shroff" is usually associated with a person who charges usurious rates of interest to impecunious people; but this is hardly fair to the people known as "shroffs" in banking circles; as there is no doubt that the latter are of very real service to the business community and of very great assistance to Banks in India. Under present conditions the Banks in India can never hope to be able to get into sufficiently close

touch with the affairs of the vast trading community in India to enable them to grant accommodation to more than a few of these traders direct, and it is in his capacity as middleman that the shroff proves of such great service. In this capacity also he brings a very considerable volume of business within the scope of the Presidency Banks Act, and enables the Presidency Banks to give accommodation which, without his assistance, the Banks would not be permitted to give. The shroff's position as an intermediary between the trading community and the Banks usually arises in something after the following manner. A shopkeeper in the bazaar, with limited means of his own, finds that, after using all his own money, he still requires say Rs. 25,000 to stock his shop suitably. He thereupon approaches the shroff, and the latter after very careful inquiries as to the shopkeeper's position grants the accommodation; if he is satisfied that the business is safe. The business, as a rule, is arranged through a hoondee broker, and in the case referred to the latter may probably approach about ten shroffs and secure accommodation from them to the extent of Rs. 2,500 each. A hoondee usually drawn at a currency of about 2 months is almost invariably taken by the shroffs in respect of such advances.

A stage is reached however when the demands on the shroffs are greater than they are able to meet out of their own money; and it is at this point that the assistance of the Banks is called into requisition. The shroffs do this by taking a number of the bills they already hold to the Banks for discount under their endorsement, and the Banks accept such bills freely to an extent determined in each case by the standing of the shroff and the strength of the drawers. The extent to which any one shroff may grant accommodation in the bazaar is therefore dependent on two factors, *viz.*; (1) the limit which he himself may think it advisable to place on his transactions, and (2) the extent to which the Banks are prepared to discount bills bearing his endorsement. The shroffs keep in very close touch with all the traders to whom they grant accommodation, and past experience has shown that the class of business above referred to is one of the safest the Banks can engage in.

The rates charged by the shroffs are usually based on the rates at which they in turn can discount the bills with the Banks and necessarily vary according to the standing of the borrower and with the season of the year. Generally speaking, however, a charge of two annas per cent. per mensem above the Bank's rate of discount, or 1½% is a fair average rate charged in Bombay to a first class borrower. Rates in Calcutta and Madras are on a slightly higher scale due in a great measure to the fact that the competition among the shroffs for business is not so keen in these places as it is in Bombay.

The shroffs who engage in the class of business above described are principally Marwaries and Multanis having their Head Offices for the most part in Bikaner and Shikarpur, respectively, the business elsewhere than at the Head Offices being carried on by "Moonims" who have very wide powers.

It is not known to what extent native bankers and shroffs receive deposits and engage in exchange business throughout India, but there is no doubt that this is done to a very considerable extent.

THE BANK RATE.

Formerly each Presidency Bank fixed its own Bank Rate, and the rates were not uniform. After the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks the Imperial Bank fixed the rate for the whole of India until the 4th of July 1935 when the right to fix the official Bank rate was exercised by the Reserve Bank. The rate fixed represents the rate charged by the Banks on demand loans against Government securities only and advances on other securities or discount are granted as a rule at a slightly higher rate. Ordinarily such advances or discounts are granted at from one-half to one per cent. over the official rate; but this does not always apply and in the monsoon months, when the Bank rate is some times nominal, it often happens that such accommodation is granted at the official rate or even less.

The following statement shows the average Bank Rates during the last 18 years:—

Year.	1st Half-year.	2nd Half-year.	Yearly average.
1928	6·945	5·456	6·2
1929	6·878	5·788	6·333
1930	6·508	5·277	5·892
1931	6·735	7·353	7·044
1932	6·022	4·033	5·027
1933	3·627	3·5	3·563
1934	3·5	3·5	3·5
1935	3·5	3·41	3·45
1936	3	3	3
1937	3	3	3
1938	3	3	3
1939	3	3	3
1940	3	3	3
1941	3	3	3
1942	3	3	3
1943	3	3	3
1944	3	3	3
1945	3	3	3

BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSES.

The principal Clearing Houses in India are those of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo and Karachi, and of these the first two are by far the most important. The members at these places consist of the Imperial Bank, Reserve Bank, most of the Exchange Banks and English Banking Agency firms, and a few of the better known of the local Joint Stock Banks. No Bank is entitled to claim to be a member as of right and any application for admission to a Clearing must be proposed and seconded by two members and be subject thereafter to ballot by the existing members.

The duties of settling Bank are undertaken by the Reserve Bank at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi and Rangoon and by the Imperial Bank at Colombo and a representative of each member attends at the office of that Bank on each business day at the time fixed to deliver all cheques he may have negotiated on other members and to receive in exchange all cheques drawn on him negotiated by the latter. After all the cheques have been received and delivered the representative of each Bank advises the settling Bank of the difference between his total receipts and deliveries and the settling Bank thereafter strikes a final balance to satisfy itself that the totals of the debtor balances agrees with the total of the creditor balances. The debtor Banks thereafter arrange to pay the amounts due by them to the settling Bank during the course of the day and the latter in turn arranges to pay on receipt of those amounts the balances due to the creditor Banks. In practice however all the members keep Bank accounts with the settling Bank so that the final balances are settled by cheques and book entries thus doing away with the necessity for cash in any form.

The figures for the Clearing Houses in India above referred to are given below :—

Total amount of Cheques Cleared Annually.

In Lakhs of Rupees.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Rangoon.	Colombo.	Karachi.	Total.
1903	..	8762	1464	..	..	340	10566
1904	..	9492	1536	..	..	365	11393
1905	..	10927	1560	..	..	324	12811
1906	..	10912	1583	..	..	400	12895
1907	22444	12645	1548	..	..	530	37167
1908	21281	12585	1754	..	..	643	36263
1909	19776	14375	1948	..	..	702	36801
1910	22238	16652	2117	4765	..	755	46527
1911	25763	17605	2083	5399	..	762	51612
1912	28831	20831	1152	6043	..	1159	58016
1913	33133	21890	2340	6198	..	1219	64780
1914	28031	17696	2127	4989	..	1315	54158
1915	32266	16462	1887	4069	..	1352	56036
1916	48017	24051	2495	4853	..	1503	80919
1917	47193	33655	2339	4966	..	2028	90181
1918	74397	53362	2528	6927	..	2429	139643
1919	90241	76250	3004	8837	..	2266	180598
1920	153388	126353	7500	10779	..	3120	301140
1921	91672	89788	3847	11875	..	3579	200761
1922	94426	86683	4279	12220	9681	3234	210523
1923	89148	75015	4722	11094	11940	4064	195983
1924	92249	65250	5546	11555	13134	4515	192249
1925	101833	51944	5716	12493	14978	4119	191083
1926	95944	42066	5688	12511	16033	3166	175408
1927	102392	39826	5629	12609	15997	3057	179510
1928	108819	54308	6540	12035	15446	2945	200093
1929	99765	79968	5877	12160	15429	2718	215917
1930	89313	71205	5218	11483	12093	2550	191862
1931	75627	63982	4461	8156	8852	2319	163397
1932	74650	64637	4722	7595	7456	2519	161579
1933	82368	64552	5159	5807	7220	2563	167669
1934	86373	68321	5761	5737	8607	2873	177672
1935	93887	75045	6289	6900	8597	2978	193696
1936	89857	72125	8393	7780	9457	3099	190711
1937	99250	83667	10928	8768	11693	3656	217962
1938	91457	79097	10145	7821	10837	3241	202598
1939	107611	83722	9721	9457	11837	3557	225905
1940	106953	82870	10826	10868	16160	4342	232019
1941	120249	97875	13131	15989	18169	5693	271106
1942	106406	118567	12415	..	22070	6922	266380
1943	154061	184768	18596	..	26981	9811	394212
1944	222282	217284	21652	..	33580	11693	506491
1945	264974	244289	27405	..	39764	13789	590221

TABLE OF WAGES, INCOME, &C.

Showing the amount for one or more days at the rates of 1 to 16 Rupees per month of 31 Days.

Rupees.	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16	
Days.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1	0	0 6	0	1 0	0	1 6	0	2 0	0	2 6	0	3 1	0	3 7	0	4 1	0	4 7	0	5 1	0	5 8	0	6 2	0	6 9	0	7 3	0	7 9	0	8 3
2	0	1 0	0	2 0	0	3 1	0	4 1	0	5 1	0	6 2	0	7 2	0	8 3	0	9 3	0	10 3	0	11 4	0	12 4	0	13 5	0	14 5	0	15 6	1	0 6
3	0	1 6	0	3 1	0	4 7	0	6 2	0	7 8	0	9 3	0	10 10	0	12 4	0	13 11	0	15 5	1	1 0	1	2 6	1	4 2	1	5 8	1	7 3	1	8 9
4	0	2 0	0	4 1	0	6 2	0	8 3	0	10 3	0	12 4	0	14 5	1	0 6	1	2 8	1	4 7	1	6 9	1	8 9	1	10 10	1	12 11	1	15 0	2	1 0
5	0	2 6	0	5 1	0	7 8	0	10 3	0	12 10	0	15 5	1	2 0	1	4 7	1	7 2	1	9 9	1	12 5	1	14 10	2	1 7	2	4 2	2	6 9	2	9 3
6	0	3 1	0	6 2	0	9 3	0	12 4	0	15 5	1	2 6	1	5 8	1	8 9	1	11 10	1	14 11	2	2 1	2	0	2	8 3	2	11 4	2	14 5	3	1 6
7	0	3 7	0	7 2	0	10 10	0	14 5	1	2 0	1	5 8	1	9 3	1	12 10	2	0 6	2	4 1	2	7 9	2	11 3	2	15 0	3	2 7	3	6 2	3	9 9
8	0	4 1	0	8 3	0	12 4	1	0 6	1	4 7	1	8 9	1	12 10	2	1 0	2	5 1	2	9 3	2	13 5	3	1 6	3	5 8	3	9 10	3	13 1	4	2 0
9	0	4 7	0	9 3	0	13 11	1	2 6	1	7 2	1	11 10	2	0 6	2	5 1	2	9 9	2	14 5	3	3 1	3	7 8	3	12 5	4	1 0	4	5 8	4	10 3
10	0	5 1	0	10 3	0	15 5	1	4 7	1	9 9	1	14 11	2	4 1	2	9 3	2	14 5	3	3 7	3	8 9	3	13 10	4	3 1	4	8 3	4	13 5	5	2 6
11	0	5 8	0	11 4	1	1 0	1	6 8	1	12 4	2	2 0	2	7 8	2	13 4	3	3 1	3	9 9	3	14 5	4	4 0	4	9 10	4	15 6	5	5 2	5	10 9
12	0	6 2	0	12 5	1	2 6	1	8 9	1	14 11	2	5 8	2	11 4	3	1 6	3	7 8	3	13 11	4	4 2	4	10 4	5	0 6	5	6 9	5	12 11	6	3 0
13	0	6 8	0	13 5	1	4 1	1	10 10	2	1 6	2	8 3	2	14 11	3	5 8	3	12 4	4	4 3	4	11 4	5	5 0	5	12 5	6	5 13	6	13 1	7	4 8
14	0	7 2	0	14 5	1	5 8	1	12 10	2	4 1	2	11 4	3	3 2	3	9 11	4	4 5	4	15 6	5	6 8	6	13 11	7	5 2	8	12 5	7	3 6	8	11 4
15	0	7 8	0	15 6	1	7 2	1	14 11	2	6 8	2	14 5	3	6 2	3	13 11	4	5 8	4	13 4	5	5 2	5	12 10	6	4 8	6	12 4	7	4 2	7	11 10
16	0	8 3	1	0 6	1	8 9	2	1 0	2	9 3	3	3 1	3	9 9	4	2 6	4	10 3	5	3 2	5	10 5	6	3 0	6	11 4	7	3 7	7	11 10	8	4 4
17	0	8 9	1	1 6	1	10 3	2	2 3	3	2 11	3	10 3	4	7 3	4	15 4	5	6 2	5	14 11	6	5 7	6	13 6	7	12 10	8	3 7	8	12 0	9	4 8
18	0	9 3	1	2 6	1	11 10	2	3 5	3	12 4	4	5 3	4	15 4	5	7 1	6	4 10	6	14 10	7	6 8	7	14 5	8	12 10	9	6 2	10	1 7	10	12 0
19	0	9 9	1	3 7	1	13 4	2	4 7	3	13 11	4	6 3	4	16 4	6	7 14	7	5 5	8	3 6	9	2 0	9	14 11	10	7 5	11	2 10	11	11 4	12	7 9
20	0	10 3	1	4 7	1	14 11	2	5 9	3	15 8	5	1 4	5	8 5	6	1 2	6	11 10	7	8 6	8	5 2	9	12 10	10	9 7	11	6 3	12	3 0	13	7 5
21	0	10 9	1	5 8	2	0 6	2	11 4	3	8 2	4	4 1	4	11 10	5	5 8	6	8 6	7	5 3	8	2 0	8	12 11	9	7 9	10	2 7	10	13 3	11	8 0
22	0	11 4	1	6 8	2	2 0	2	13 4	3	8 9	4	4 14	5	5 5	6	10 10	7	6 6	8	2 7	8	14 12	9	8 8	10	2 9	10	13 7	11	9 15	12	4 10
23	0	11 10	1	7 8	2	3 6	2	15 3	4	4 11	5	4 7	6	2 5	6	15 3	7	7 4	8	14 11	9	6 10	10	10 7	11	6 8	12	3 8	12	14 9	13	11 3
24	0	12 4	1	8 9	2	5 1	3	0 6	4	6 3	5	1 14	6	8 6	7	3 1	8	0 15	8	13 7	10	1 5	10	14 2	12	3 0	13	4 10	14	5 11	15	0 12
25	0	12 10	1	9 9	2	6 3	3	1 8	4	8 2	5	3 13	6	10 3	7	5 8	8	2 4	8	15 5	10	3 11	11	0 8	12	5 1	13	6 9	14	8 2	15	10 4
26	0	13 4	1	10 10	2	8 3	3	3 5	4	8 3	5	3 0	6	5 13	7	11 6	8	4 7	8	9 8	9	6 6	10	3 3	11	0 1	11	9 14	12	6 11	13	3 8
27	0	13 11	1	11 10	2	9 3	3	4 7	4	9 3	5	3 13	6	7 6	7	13 4	8	6 15	9	5 7	10	4 8	11	3 9	12	2 10	13	1 11	14	1 13	15	0 14
28	0	14 5	1	12 10	2	10 3	3	5 11	4	10 3	5	4 13	6	8 6	8	1 7	8	7 8	9	2 9	9	15 10	10	13 4	11	11 10	12	10 12	13	8 13	14	7 3
29	0	14 11	1	13 11	2	11 12	3	6 13	4	11 10	5	5 9	6	9 6	8	2 7	8	8 6	9	3 5	10	4 4	11	5 3	12	6 12	13	7 13	14	8 14	15	9 15
30	0	15 6	1	14 11	2	12 14	3	8 3	4	12 12	5	6 12	7	10 8	8	11 4	9	10 10	10	10 10	11	11 9	12	8 12	13	9 14	14	8 15	15	7 16	16	6 16
31	1	0 0	2	0 0	3	0 0	4	0 0	5	0 0	6	0 0	7	0 0	8	0 0	9	0 0	10	0 0	11	0 0	12	0 0	13	0 0	14	0 0	15	0 0	16	0 0

The Railways.

It was only after the railways had proved to be a definite asset to the nation in England that their construction in India was contemplated. And then to test their applicability to Eastern conditions three experimental lines were sanctioned in 1845. These were from Calcutta to Raniganj (120 miles), the East Indian Railway; Bombay to Kalyan (32 miles), Great Indian Peninsula Railway; and Madras to Arkonam (39 miles), Madras Railway. Indian Railway building on a serious scale dates from Lord Dalhousie's great minute of 1853; wherein, after dwelling upon the great social, political and commercial advantages of connecting the chief cities by rail, he suggested a great scheme of trunk lines linking the Presidencies with each other and the inland regions with the principal ports. This reasoning commended itself to the Directors of the East India Company, and it was powerfully reinforced when, during the Mutiny, the barriers imposed on free communication were severely felt. As there was no private capital in India readily available for railway construction, English Companies, the interest on whose capital was guaranteed by the State, were formed for the purpose. By the end of 1859 contracts had been entered into with eight companies for the construction of 5,000 miles of line, involving a guaranteed capital of £52 millions. These companies were (1) the East Indian; (2) the Great Indian Peninsula; (3) the Madras; (4) the Bombay, Baroda and Central India; (5) the Eastern Bengal; (6) the Indian Branch, later the Oudh and Rohilkund State Railway and now part of the East Indian Railway; (7) the Sind, Punjab and Delhi, now merged in the North-Western Railway; and (8) the Great Southern of India, now the South Indian Railway. The scheme laid the foundations of the Indian Railway system as it exists to-day.

Early Disappointments.

The main principle in the formation of these companies was a Government guarantee on their capital, for this was the only condition on which investors would come forward. This guarantee was a five per cent. return coupled with the free grant of all the land required; in return the companies were required to share the surplus profits with the Government, after the guaranteed interest had been met; the interest charges were calculated at 22*d.* to the rupee; the Railways were to be sold to Government on fixed terms at the close of twenty-five years and the Government were to exercise close control over expenditure and working. The early results were disappointing. Whilst the Railways greatly increased the efficiency of the civil administration, the mobility of the troops, the trade of the country, and the movement of the population, they failed to make profits sufficient to meet the guaranteed interest. Some critics attribute this to the unnecessarily high standard of construction adopted, and to the engineers' ignorance of local conditions, the result was that by 1869 the deficit on the Railway budget was Rs. 166½ lakhs. Seeking for some more economical method of construction, the Government secured sanction to the building of lines by direct State Agency, and funds were allotted for the purpose, the metre-gauge being adopted for cheapness. Funds soon lapsed and the money available had to be diverted to converting the Sind and Punjab lines from metre to broad-gauge for strategic reasons. Government had therefore again to resort to the system of guarantee, and the Indian Midland (1882-85), since absorbed by the Great Indian Peninsula; the Bengal-Nagpur (1883-87); the Southern Mahratta (1882); and the Assam-Bengal (1891) were constructed under guarantees, but on easier terms than the first companies. Their total length was over 4,000 miles.

Famine and Frontiers.

In 1879, embarrassed by famine and by the fall of the exchange value of the rupee, Government again endeavoured to enlist unaided private enterprise. Four companies were promoted:—the Nilgiri, the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka, the Bengal Central, and the Bengal and North-Western. The first became bankrupt, the second and third received guarantees, and the Tirhut Railway had to be leased to the fourth. A step of even greater importance was taken when Indian States were invited to undertake construction in their own territories, and the Nizam's Government guaranteed the interest on 330 miles of line in the State of Hyderabad. This was the first of the large system of Indian State Railways. In the first period up to 1870, 4,255 miles were opened, of which all save 45 were on the broad-gauge; during the next ten years there were opened 4,239, making the total 8,494 (on the broad-gauge 6,562, the metre 1,865, and narrow 67). Then ensued a period of financial ease. It was broken by the fall in exchange and the costly lines built on the frontier. The Penjdeh incident, which brought Great Britain and Russia to the verge of war, necessitated the connection of our outposts at Quetta and Chaman with the main trunk lines. The sections through the desolate Harnai and Bolan Passes were enormously costly; it is said that they might have been ballasted with rupees; the long tunnel under the Khojak Pass added largely to this necessary, but unprofitable, outlay.

Rebate Terms Established.

This induced the fourth period—the system of rebates. Instead of a gold subsidy, companies were offered a rebate on the gross earnings of the traffic interchanged with the main line, so that the dividend might rise to four per cent. but the rebate was limited to 20 per cent. of the gross earnings. Under these conditions, there were promoted the Ahmedabad-Prantej, the South Behar, and the Southern Punjab, although only in the case of the first were the terms strictly adhered to. The Barsi Light Railway, on the two feet six inches gauge, entered the field without any guarantee, and with rolling stock designed to illustrate the carrying power of this gauge. The rebate terms being found unattractive in view of the competition of 4 per cent. trustee stocks they were revised in 1896 to provide for an absolute guarantee of 3 per cent. with a share of surplus profits; or rebate up to the full ex-

tent of the main line's net earnings in supplement of their own net earnings, the total being limited to 3½ per cent. on the capital outlay. Under these terms, a considerable number of feeder line companies was promoted, though in none were the conditions arbitrarily exacted. As these terms did not at first attain their purpose, they were further revised, and in lieu was substituted an increase in the rate of guarantee from 3 to 3½ per cent. and of rebate from 3½ to 5 per cent. with equal division of surplus profits over 5 per cent. in both cases. At last, the requirements of the market were met, and there was for a time a mild boom in feeder railway construction and the stock of all the sound companies promoted stood at a substantial premium. Conditions changed after the war and the Acworth Committee so far from approving of this system, considered that the aim of the Government should be to reduce by amalgamation the number of existing companies and that it should only be in cases where the State cannot or will not provide adequate funds that private enterprise in this direction should be encouraged.

The existing Branch Line Companies have ceased for some time to raise additional capital for capital requirements. They have either obtained overdrafts from various Banks for this purpose at heavy rates of interest or issued debentures at special rates of interest (usually about 7 per cent.) or in several cases asked for money to be advanced to them by the Railway Board. So far, therefore, from reducing the amount that the Government of India have to raise in the open market, they were increasing the amount. For the above reasons, the Government of India have abolished this system and are now prepared themselves to find the capital required for the construction of extensions or branches to existing main line systems. They have also announced their readiness to consider the question of constructing branch or feeder lines which were not expected to be remunerative from the point of view of railway earnings upon a guarantee against loss from a Local Government or local authority which might desire to have such lines constructed for purely local reasons or on account of administrative advantages likely to accrue in particular areas. This proposal was put forward as affording a suitable method of reconciling the interests of the Central and the Local Governments and of providing for local bodies and for Local Governments a method of securing the construction of railways which may be required for purely local reasons and which, while not likely to prove remunerative on purely railway earnings, are likely to give such benefits to Local Governments and local bodies as will more than repay the amounts paid under the guarantee. Some such arrangements have already been made with Local Governments in Madras, Punjab, Assam and Bombay.

Railway Profits begin.

Meantime a much more important change was in progress. The gradual economic development of the country vastly increased the traffic; both passenger and goods. The falling in of the original contracts allowed Government to renew them on more favourable terms. The development of irrigation in the Punjab and Sind transformed the North-Western Railway. Owing to the burden of maintaining the unprofitable Frontier lines; this was the Cinderella Railway in India—the scapegoat of the critics who protested against the unwisdom of constructing railways from borrowed capital. But with the completion of the Chenab and Jhelum Canals, the North-Western became one of the great grain lines of the world, choked with traffic at certain seasons of the year and making a large profit for the State. In 1900 the railways for the first time showed a small gain to the State. In succeeding years the net receipts grew rapidly. In the four years ended 1907-08 they averaged close upon £ 2 millions a year. In the following year there was a relapse. Bad harvests in India, accompanied by the monetary panic caused by the American financial crisis, led to a great falling off in receipts just when working expenses were rising, owing to the general increase in prices. Instead of a profit, there was a deficit of £1,240,000 in the railway accounts for 1908-09. But in the following year there was a reversion to a profit, and the net Railway earnings continued to increase steadily till they reached a figure of over £10 millions in 1918-19. This era of profits ended with the close of the year 1920-21 and in 1921-22 there was a loss of over £6 millions. These changes in the fortunes of the railways affected the Budget of the Central Government rather seriously and in 1924-25 the Railway finances were separated from the General Budget. The terms of the separation are referred to in a later paragraph while the profits of the railway in the years from 1924-25 onwards are given below:

Year.	Contribution to General Revenues.	Transferred to Railway Reserve Fund. †	Total Gain or loss. *
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1925–26	5,49,00,000	3,79,00,000	9,28,00,000
1926–27	6,01,00,000	1,49,00,000	7,50,00,000
1927–28	6,28,00,000	4,57,00,000	10,85,00,000
1928–29	5,23,00,000	2,58,00,000	7,81,00,000
1929–30	6,12,00,000	—2,08,00,000	4,04,00,000
1930–31	5,74,00,000	—10,93,00,000	—5,19,00,000
1931–32	—	—4,95,00,000	—9,20,00,000
1932–33	—	—	—10,23,00,000
1933–34	—	—	—7,96,00,000
1934–35	—	—	—5,06,00,000
1935–36	—	—	—4,00,00,000
1936–37	—	—	1,21,00,000
1937–38	2,76,00,000	—	2,76,00,000
1938–39	1,37,00,000	—	1,37,00,000
1939–40	4,33,00,000	—	4,33,00,000
1940–41	12,16,00,000	6,30,00,000	18,46,00,000
1941–42	20,17,00,000	—	28,08,00,000
1942–43	20,13,00,000	8,86,00,000	45,07,00,000
1943–44	37,64,00,000	13,20,00,000	50,84,00,000
1944–45	32,00,00,000	17,88,47,209	49,88,47,209

† Figures preceded by a — indicate a withdrawal from the Railway Reserve Fund.

*Figures preceded by a — indicate a loss.

1933–34 is the first year to show some signs of recovery since the depression. The earnings of the State-owned lines increased from Rs. 84 crores in 1932-33 to Rs. 86 crores in 1933-34 and to Rs. 95·48 crores in 1936-37; but the net result of the year's working showed a gain of Rs. 121 lakhs.

Contracts Revised.

One factor which helped to improve the financial position was the revision of the original contracts under which the guaranteed lines were constructed. The five per cent. dividend guaranteed at 22*d.* per rupee, and the half-yearly settlements made these companies a drain on the State at a time when their stock was at a high premium. The first contract to fall in was the East Indian; the great line connecting Calcutta with Delhi and the Northern provinces. When the contract lapsed, the Government exercised their right of purchasing the line, paying the purchase-money in the form of terminable annuities, derived from revenue, carrying with them a sinking fund for the redemption of capital. The railway thus became a State line; but it was released to the Company which actually worked it. Under these new conditions the East Indian Railway Company brought to the State in the ten years ended 1909 after meeting all charges, including the payments on account of the terminable annuity by means of which the purchase of the line was made, and interest of all capital outlay subsequent to the date on purchase; a clear profit of nearly ten millions. No other railway shows results quite equal to the East Indian, because, in addition to serving a rich country by an easy line, it possesses its own collieries and enjoys cheap coal. But with allowance for these factors, all the other guaranteed companies which have been acquired under similar conditions as their contracts expired, have proportionately swelled the revenue and assets of the State. It is difficult to estimate the amount which must be added to the capital debt of the Indian railways in order to counterbalance the loss during the period when the revenue did not meet the interest charges. According to one estimate it should be £50 millions. But even if that figure be taken, Government have a magnificent asset in their railway property.

Improving Open Lines.

These changes induced a corresponding change in Indian Railway policy. Up to 1900 the great work had been the provision of trunk lines. But with the completion of the Nagda-Muttra line, providing an alternative broad-gauge route from Bombay to Delhi through Eastern Rajputana, the trunk system was virtually complete. A direct broad-gauge route from Bombay to Sind is needed, but the poor commercial prospects of the line and the opposition of the Rao of Cutch to any through line in his territories, has for some time kept this scheme in the background.

There does not exist any through rail connection between India and Burma, although several routes have been surveyed: the mountainous character of the region to be traversed, and the easy means of communication with Burma by sea, rob this scheme of any living importance. Further survey work was undertaken between 1914 and 1920, the three routes to be surveyed being the coast route, the Manipur route, and the Hukong valley route. The metre-gauge systems of Northern and Southern India will also probably one day be connected and Karachi given direct broad-gauge connection with Delhi, a project that has been investigated more than once but cannot at present be financially justified. These works are, however, subordinate to the necessity for bringing the open lines up to their traffic requirements and providing them with feeders. The sudden increase in the trade of India found the main lines totally unprepared. Costly works were necessary to double lines, improve the equipment, provide new and better yards and terminal facilities and to increase the rolling stock. Consequently the demands on the open lines altogether overshadowed the provision of new lines. Even then the railway budget was found totally inadequate for the purpose, and a small Committee sat in London, under the chairmanship of Lord Inchcape; to consider ways and means. This Committee found that the amount which could be remuneratively spent on railway construction in India was limited only by the capacity of the money market. They fixed the annual allotment at £12,000,000 a year. Even this reduced sum could not always be provided.

Government Control and Re-organisation of Railway Board.

As the original contracts carried a definite Government guarantee of interest, it was necessary for Government to exercise strong supervision and control over the expenditure during construction, and over management and expenditure after the lines were open for traffic. For these purposes a staff of Consulting Engineers was formed, and a whole system of checks and counterchecks established, leading up to the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department of the Government of India. As traffic developed, the Indian Railways outgrew this dry nursing, and when the original contracts expired, and the interests of Government and the Companies synchronised, it became not only vexatious but unnecessary. Accordingly in 1901-02 Mr. Thomas Robertson was deputed by the Secretary of State to examine the whole question of the organization and working of the Indian Railways, and he recommended that the existing system should be replaced by a Railway Board, consisting of a Chairman and two members with a Secretary. The Board was formally constituted in March 1905. The Board was made subordinate to the Government of India in which it was represented by the Department of Commerce and Industry. It prepared the railway programme of expenditure and considered the greater questions of policy and economy affecting all the lines. Its administrative duties included the construction of new lines by State agency, the carrying out of new works on open lines, the improvement of railway management with regard both to economy and public convenience, the arrangements for through traffic, the settlement of disputes between lines, the control and promotion of the staff on State lines, and the general supervision over the working and expenditure of the Company's lines. Certain minor changes have taken place from time to time since the constitution of the Railway Board. In 1908, to meet the complaint that the Board was subjected to excessive control by the Department of Commerce and Industry, the powers of the Chairman were increased and he was

given the status of a Secretary to Government with the right of independent access to the Viceroy; he usually sat in the Imperial Legislative Council as the representative of the Railway interest. In 1912 in consequence of complaints of the excessive interference of the Board with the Companies, an informal mission was undertaken by Lord Inchcape to reconcile differences. Various changes were introduced during the years 1912-1920 such as the modification of the rule that the President and members of the Railway Board should all be men of large experience in the working of railways due to the importance of financial and commercial considerations in connection with the control of Indian Railway policy. This decision was, however, revised in 1920 and an additional appointment of Financial Adviser to the Railway Board created instead. The question of the most suitable organization was further fully examined by the Acworth Committee in 1921 and a revised organization which is described later was introduced from 1st April 1924.

Some of the difficulties involved in the constitution of a controlling authority for the railways of India may be realized from a study of the "Notes on the Relation of the Government to Railways in India" which was being printed as appendix 'B' to Volume I of the Annual Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways upto the Report for the year 1938-39. These notes bring out the great diversity of conditions prevailing which involve the Railway Department in the exercise of the functions of—

(*a*) the directly controlling authority of the State-worked systems aggregating 21,356 miles on the 31st March 1943,

(*b*) the representative of the predominant owning partner in systems aggregating 19,169 miles,

(*c*) the guarantor of many of the smaller companies and

(*d*) the statutory authority over all railways in India.

Moreover in all questions relating to railways or extra municipal tramways in which Provincial Governments are concerned, the Railway Department is called upon to watch the interests of the Central Government and is frequently asked to advise the Local Governments. Its duties do not end there. The future development of railways depends largely on the Government of India and the Railway Department is therefore called upon to plan out schemes of development, to investigate and survey new lines and to arrange for financing their construction. The evolution of a satisfactory authority for the administration of these varied functions has proved extremely difficult and the question was one of those referred to the Railway Committee (1920-21) presided over by Sir William Acworth who recommended the early appointment of a Chief Commissioner of Railways whose first duty should be to prepare a definite scheme for the reorganization of the Railway Department and Mr. C. D. M. Hindley, formerly Agent of the East Indian Railway and Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust, was appointed Chief Commissioner on November 1st, 1922.

The principal constitutional change involved in this appointment is that the Chief Commissioner who takes the place of the President of the Railway Board is solely responsible—under the Government of India—for arriving at decisions on technical matters and for advising the Government of India on matters of railway policy and is not, as was the President, subject to be out-voted and over-ruled by his colleagues on the Board. The detailed re-organization of the Railway Board in accordance with the Chief Commissioner's proposals required careful consideration but one of the most important of his recommendations namely the appointment of a Financial Commissioner was considered of particular urgency and the Secretary of State's sanction was therefore obtained to the appointment with effect from 1st April 1923. The Railway Board as then reconstituted consisted of the Chief Commissioner, the Financial Commissioner and two members. The proposal of the Acworth Committee that the Indian Railways should be sub-divided into 3 territorial divisions with a Commissioner in-charge of each was not accepted and the work of the Members of the Board was divided on the basis of subjects.

The reorganization carried out in 1924 had for one of its principal objects the relief to the Chief Commissioner and the Members from all but important work so as to enable them to devote their attention to larger questions of railway policy and to enable them to keep in touch with Local Governments, railway administrations and public bodies by touring to a greater extent than they had been able to do in the past.

This object was effected by the following new posts which in some cases supplemented the existing ones and in other cases replaced them. Directors of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Traffic, Establishment and Finance and 11 Deputy Directors and 2 Assistant Directors working under them.

The necessity of some central organisation to co-ordinate the publicity carried out on railways and to undertake work on the many forms of railway publicity which can be best organised by one central body led to the inauguration of the Central Publicity Bureau under a Chief Publicity Officer in 1927. The Bureau was a great success and the organisation was made permanent from January 1st, 1929. In the slump of the 4th decade of the present century, however, it was found difficult to maintain this. Moreover when the war of 1939 came on, it had its own effects. The Central Publicity Bureau was ultimately shifted to Calcutta on the 1st July, 1940, and amalgamated with the Publicity Offices of the East Indian and Eastern Bengal now the B. & A. Railways.

The growing importance of Labour questions necessitated the organisation of a new branch in the Railway Board's office and to the appointment in 1929 of a third member whose main duties are connected with the satisfactory solution of labour problems and the improvements of the conditions of service of the staff generally and of the lower paid employees in particular.

During the depression which began with the 'thirties it was decided to hold in abeyance many superior posts including those of Member, Traffic, Member, Engineering; Director, Civil Engineering and Director, Mechanical Engineering. Some of these posts have since been

revived and on the recommendations of the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee—presided over by Sir Ralph Wedgewood—the Central Accounts organisation of railways was taken over by the Railway Board. The present superior staff in the railway Board, therefore, consists of the Chief Commissioner, the Financial Commissioner, 2 Members, 6 Directors, a Secretary and 15 deputies and assistants.

Under the Railway Board's policy of progressive standardisation, a Central Standardisation Office was established in 1930 under a Chief Controller of Standardisation to provide the means whereby such standardisation would be progressively effected in accordance with changing conditions and as the result of practical experience. The technical Officer under the Railway Board was transferred to this office as a Deputy Controller. This office was made permanent in 1935.

The question of transferring the supervision of railway accounts of State Railways from the Finance Department to the Railway Board was under consideration for some time and in accordance with a resolution adopted, by the Legislative Assembly in September 1925, a start was made with the transfer of the supervision of railway accounts on the East Indian Railway. At the same time a separate Audit Staff was appointed reporting directly to the Auditor-General. As it was found that the separation of Audit from Accounts led to greater efficiency, a similar organisation was introduced on other State-managed railways during 1929. The supervision of Accounts Officers was placed under a Controller of Railway Accounts reporting to the Financial Commissioner of Railways and that of Audit Officers under a Director of Railway Audit reporting to the Auditor-General. These two duties were previously combined under the Accountant-General, Railways, reporting to the Auditor-General. The Chief Accounts Officers on railways are now under the General Managers and the Controller of Railway Accounts has been made a Director under the Railway Board.

Management.

There are two important systems of administration organisation on Indian Railways—the Divisional system and the Departmental system. In the divisional system the railway is divided into divisions, each under a Divisional Superintendent, who in turn has officers of all departments like Civil Engineering, Transportation, Commercial, Accounts, Stores, the running and operation portion of Mechanical Engineering and on some railways even the Medical, working under him in his division. In the departmental system the railway is divided into smaller portions called districts by each department (and districts of the various departments need not be co-terminus) and each of these districts is under a District Officer reporting direct to the head of his department in the Headquarters Office.

Clearing Accounts Office.

A Clearing Accounts Office, with a Statutory Audit Office attached thereto, was opened in December 1926 to take over work relating to the check and apportionment of traffic interchanged between State-managed Railways. The work of the different railways was gradually transferred to this office, the North Western Railway being taken over first on the 1st January 1927, the East Indian Railway following on the 1st April, the Eastern Bengal Railway on the 1st January 1928, and the Great Indian Peninsula and B. B. & C. I. Rlys. later.

During 1927-28 demonstrations explaining the Clearing Accounts Office procedure were given to the representatives of the Press as well as to the representatives of the various railways who visited the office to study the new procedure.

The Railway Conference.

In order to facilitate the adjustment of domestic questions, the Railway Conference was instituted in 1876. This Conference was consolidated into a permanent body in 1903 under the title of the Indian Railway Conference Association. It is under the direct control of the railways, it elects a President from amongst the members, and has done much useful work.

The Indian Gauges.

The standard gauge for India is five feet six inches. When construction was started the broad-gauge school was strong, and it was thought advisable to have a broad-gauge in order to resist the influence of cyclones. But in 1870, when the State system was adopted it was decided to find a more economical gauge, for the open lines had cost £17,000 a mile. After much deliberation, the metre-gauge of 3 feet 3⅜ inches was adopted, because at that time the idea of adopting the metric system for India was in the air. The original intention was to make the metre-gauge lines provisional; they were to be converted into broad-gauge as soon as the traffic justified it; consequently they were built very light. But the traffic expanded with surprising rapidity, and it was found cheaper to improve the carrying power of the metre-gauge lines than to convert them to the broad-gauge. So, except in the Indus Valley, where the strategic situation demanded an unbroken gauge, the metre-gauge lines were improved and they became a permanent feature in the railway system. Now there is a great metre-gauge system north of the Ganges connecting Assam with the Rajputana lines and Kathiawar and another system in Southern India serving large tracts of the Bombay and Madras presidencies and the States of Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore. These two systems are not yet connected, but the necessary link from Khandwa by way of the Nizam's Hyderabad-Godaveri Railway, cannot be long delayed. Certain feeder and hill railways have been constructed on the 2'-6" and 2'-0" gauges and since the opening of the Barsi Light Railway which showed the possible capacity of the 2'-6" gauge, there has been a tendency to construct feeder lines on this rather than on the metre-gauge.

State versus Company Management.—The relative advantages and disadvantages of State and Company management of the railways owned by Government which comprise the

great bulk of the railway mileage in India have been the subject of discussion in official circles and the public press for many years. In India the question is complicated by the fact that the more important companies have not in recent years been the owners of the railways which they manage and the headquarters of their Boards are in London. The subject was one, perhaps the most important, of the terms of reference of the Acworth Railway Committee. That Committee was unfortunately, unable to make a unanimous recommendation on this point, their members being equally divided in favour of State management and Company management. They were, however, unanimous in recommending that the present system of management by Boards of Directors in London should not be extended beyond the terms of the existing contracts and this recommendation has met with general public acceptance. During the year 1922-23, the question was again referred to certain Local Governments and public bodies and opinions collected and discussed.

The subject has also been discussed on many occasions in the Central Legislature. The Government of India have, however, been following a uniform policy of increasing the scope of direct State-management. The East Indian Railway was taken over for State-management from 1st January, 1925, and since then the policy has been continued, the latest additions to state-management being the Bengal and North Western and Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway which were taken over from the 1st January 1943. From the same date the two were amalgamated and the combined system named as the Oudh and Tirhut Railway.

At the end of 1929-30 the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways system which was the property of the Company, was acquired and its management taken over by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government and is now known as His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railway.

Separation of the Railway from the General Finances.—The question of the separation of the railway from the general finances was under consideration for some time and as a result of the recommendations of the Acworth Committee in 1921, the question was further examined by the Railway Finance Committee and the Legislative Assembly but it was decided to postpone a definite decision for the present.

The question was examined afresh in connection with the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee in 1923, that the railways in India should be so worked as to yield an average return of at least 5½ per cent. on the capital at charge and it was decided that a suitable time had arrived when this separation could be carried out. A resolution was accordingly introduced in the Assembly on the 3rd March 1924, recommending to the Governor-General in Council:—that in order to relieve the general budget from the violent fluctuations caused by the incorporation therein of the railway estimates and to enable the railway to carry out a continuous railway policy based on the necessity of making a definite return over a period of years to the State on the Capital expended on railways:—

(1) The railway finances shall be separated from the general finances of the country and the general revenues shall receive a definite annual contribution from railways which shall be the first charge on railway earnings.

(2) The contribution shall be a sum equal to five-sixths of 1 per cent. on the capital at charge of the railways (excluding capital contributed by Companies and Indian States and Capital expenditure on strategic Railways) at the end of the penultimate financial year *plus* one-fifth of any surplus profits remaining after payment of this fixed return, subject to the condition that if any year railway revenues are insufficient to provide the percentage of five-sixths of 1 per cent. on the capital at charges surplus profits in the next or subsequent years, will not be deemed to have accrued for purposes of division until such deficiency has been made good. From the contribution so fixed will be deducted the loss in working, and the interest on capital expenditure on strategic lines.

(3) Any surplus profits that exist after payment of these charges shall be available for the Railway administration to be utilised in—

(*a*) forming reserves for,

(*i*) equalising dividends, that is to say, of securing the payment of the percentage contribution to the general revenues in lean years,

(*ii*) depreciation,

(*iii*) writing down and writing off capital,

(*b*) the improvement of services rendered to the public,

(*c*) the reduction of rates.

(4) The railway administration shall be entitled, subject to such conditions as may be described by the Government of India, to borrow temporarily from capital or from the reserves for the purpose of meeting expenditure for which there is no provision or insufficient provision in the revenue budget subject to the obligation to make repayment of borrowings out of the revenue budgets of subsequent years.

(5) In accordance with present practice the figures of gross receipts and expenditure of railways will be included in the Budget Statement. The proposed expenditure will, as at present, be placed before the Legislative Assembly in the form of a demand for grants and on a separate day or days among the days allotted for the discussion of the demands for grants the Member in charge of the Railways will make a general statement on railway accounts and working. Any reductions in the demand for grants for railways resulting from the votes of the Legislative Assembly will not ensure to general revenues, *i.e.*, will not have the effect of increasing the fixed contribution for the year.

(6) The Railway Department will place the estimate of railway expenditure before the Standing Finance Committee for Railways on some date prior to the date for the discussion of the demand for grants for railways.

This resolution was examined by the Committee appointed by the Legislative Assembly on 3rd March 1924 to examine the proposals for the separation of railway from general finances. The final resolution agreed to by the Assembly on September 20th, 1924, and accepted by Government differed from the original resolution in that the yearly contribution had been placed at 1 per cent. instead of 5/6th per cent. on the capital at charge and if the surplus remaining after this payment to General Revenues should exceed 3 crores, only 3rd of the excess over 3 crores were to be transferred to the Railway Reserve and the remaining 3rd was to accrue to General Revenues. At the same time a Standing Finance Committee for Railways was to be constituted to examine the estimate of railways expenditure and the demand for grants, the programme revenue expenditure being shown under a depreciation fund. This committee was to consist of one nominated official member of the Legislative Assembly as Chairman and 11 members elected by the Legislative Assembly from that body. This would be in addition to the Central Advisory Council which will include the Members of the Standing Finance Committee and certain other official and non-official members from the Legislative Assembly and Council of State. These arrangements were to be subject to periodic revision but to be provisionally tried for at least 3 years. They would, however, only hold good as long as the E. I. Railway and the G. I. P. Railway and existing State Managed Railways remain under State-management and if any contract for the transfer of any of the above to Company management was concluded against the advice of the Assembly, the Assembly would be at liberty to terminate the arrangements in this resolution.

The Assembly in an addendum recommended that the railway services and the Railway Board should be rapidly Indianised and that the stores for the State Managed Railways should be purchased through the organisation of the Indian Stores Department.

The principles of allocation of surplus laid down in the above resolution has since been amended by a subsequent resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly on 2nd March 1943 which provided, *inter alia* that from 1st April 1943 so much of the convention as provides for the contribution and allocation of surplus to general revenues ceases to be in force and until a new Convention is adopted by the Assembly, the allocation of the surplus on commercial lines between the railway reserve and general revenues shall be decided each year on consideration of the needs of the railways and general revenues, the loss, if any, on strategic lines being recovered from general revenues.

Re-organisation problems.—The growing complexity of railway administration in India and the evolution of new methods of controlling traffic have given a stimulus to the efforts of various railways to revise their organisations. The general direction in which this re-organisation is being considered is that of consolidation into one department of the operating or transportation work of the railway, including the provision of power. This system is invariably in existence on those railways which have adopted the Divisional organisation. It is also being adopted by some railways where the general organisation is still on the Departmental basis.

The Pope Committee.

When the railway finances were in a bad way, a Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. F. A. Pope, General Executive Assistant to the President of the L. M. S. Railway, was formed to investigate and inaugurate a detailed analysis of every important achievement of railway operation. The Committee started work during 1932-33 and among other things, perfected a system of detailed investigation into individual items of railway working which came to be known as 'Job Analysis.'

Mr. Pope returned to India in 1933-34 and prepared a second report based upon the progress of the work and on further possibilities of economy.

The most important recommendations of Mr. Pope's second report related to:—

1. Intensive use of locomotives.
2. Intensive use of coaching stock.
3. Intensive use of machinery and plant.
4. Disposal of Uneconomical wagons.
5. Combining resources between railways.
6. Handling and transport of smalls traffic and of traffic to be transhipped at break of gauge stations.
7. Ticketless travel.
8. Methods of increasing earnings.

As a result of the 1st report of the Pope Committee, special 'Job Analysis' Organisations, were set up on most of the important Indian Railways. Their main purpose was to investigate in detail by special methods individual aspects of railway working and suggest means whereby economies may be achieved or the efficiency of operation increased.

Having overhauled the methods of working on the railways by stages, these organisations have since been abolished.

Indian Railway Enquiry Committee.

As a result of the recommendation of the public Accounts Committee the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee was appointed in October 1936. This Committee was under the Chairmanship of Sir Ralph L. Wedgewood, C.B., C.M.B., Chief General Manager of the London North Eastern Railway. Its terms of reference were:

To examine the position of Indian State-owned railways and to suggest such measures as may, otherwise than at the expense of the general budget,

(i) secure an improvement in net earnings, due regard being paid to the question of establishing such effective co-ordination between road and rail transport as will safeguard public investment in railways, while providing adequate services by both means of transport; and

(ii) at a reasonably early date, place railway finances on a sound and remunerative basis.

The report was submitted in June 1937 and duly considered by the Railway Board. Early action was taken to implement such of the recommendations as could be accepted without further examination. Where special investigation was considered necessary this was arranged for.

Rates Advisory Committee.

The Railway Rates Advisory Committee continued during the year 1942-43 with Khwaja Sir Mohamed Noor as its President.

The functions of the Committee are to investigate and make recommendations on :—

(1) Complaints of "undue preference"—Section 42(4) of the Indian Railways Act;

(2) Complaints that rates are unreasonable in themselves;

(3) Complaints or disputes in respect of terminals—Section 46 of the Indian Railways Act;

(4) Complaints in respect of conditions as to packing of articles specially liable to damage in transit or liable to cause damage to other merchandise;

(5) Complaints in respect of conditions as to packing attached to a rate; and

(6) Complaints that railways do not fulfil their obligations to provide reasonable facilities under Section 42(3) of the Indian Railways Act.

Closer Contact with the Public.

The closest possible contact between the Railways and the business community was maintained by means of the Central and Local Advisory Committees, which were first introduced in 1923, meetings with Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations and personal contact by railway officers with business firms.

Inauguration of the Main Line Electric Service, G. I. P. Railway.

The inauguration of the electrified main line section of the G. I. P. Railway from Kalyan to Poona took place on the 5th November 1929, and constituted the first entirely main line of track to be electrified in India. This scheme involved the elimination of the Bhore Ghat Reversing Station.

Class I—Railways.

Commodity.	1944-45. No. of tons originating (in millions).	1944-45. Earnings. Rs. (in crores).	Increase (+) Decrease (—) in earnings Rs. (in lakhs).
Increases.			
Fuel	22·25	14·17	+ 30
Rice	3·47	3·78	+ 40
Gram and pulses	1·63	2·84	+ 5
Sugar, refined and unrefined	1·07	2·37	+ 10
Oil seeds	2·25	3·91	+ 36
Cotton, raw, pressed	0·71	2·79	+ 12
Fodder	1·00	0·69	....
Fruits and vegetables, fresh	3·17	1·71	+ 1
Gur, Jagree, Mollasses, etc.	1·24	2·17	+ 49
Jute raw	0·64	1·07	+ 24
Iron and Steel, wrought	1·43	2·82	+ 59
Kerosine oil in tins	0·36	1·40	+ 23
Petrol in tins	0·04	0·21	+ 6
Tobacco	0·22	0·85	+ 4
Provisions	1·22	4·14	+ 41
Vegetable oils	0·52	1·43	+ 27
Other commodities	9·03	21·43	+332
Military traffic	16·30	21·08	+666
Live stock	0·24	0·83	+ 6
Railway materials	2·16	0·53	+ 7
Decreases.			
Wheat	1·92	2·63	— 50
Jowar and Bajra	0·66	1·11	— 20
Other grains	0·78	0·85	— 8
Marble and Stone	2·44	0·99	— 11
Salt	1·69	2·96	— 31
Wood unwrought	1·34	1·03	— 3
Metallic ores	2·41	0·75	— 53
Petrol (in bulk)	0·34	1·77	— 22
Kerosine oil (in bulk)	0·11	....	— 9
Cement	0·91	0·96	— 30
Cotton, raw, unpressed	0·05	0·07	— 5
Cotton manufactured	0·76	3·07	— 39
Jute manufactured	0·28	0·81	— 5
Material Stores and Revenue account	13·99	3·54	— 7
Total	96·62	111·06	+1085

All Railways.

Open Mileage.—The total route mileage on 31st March 1944, was made up of—

Broad-gauge	.. ..	20,673·54 miles.
Metre-gauge	.. ..	16,008·10 ,,
Narrow-gauge	.. ..	3,827·62 ,,

Under the classification adopted for statistical purposes, this mileage is divided between the three classes of railways as follows:—

Class I	.. .. ..	36,795·13 miles.
Class II	.. .. ..	2,652·23 ,,
Class III	.. .. ..	1,061·90 ,,

During the year 1944-45 Khargpur subsidiary yard and avoiding lines (14·98) miles, a section of Bengal Nagpur Railway and Jam-Wanthali—Kalawad 16·02 miles, a section of Jamnagar-Dwarka Railway were under construction.

Class I Railways.	Number of seats in passenger carriages—1944-45.			
	1st	2nd	Inter.	3rd
5′–6″ ..	20,869	41,249	57,611	619,045
3′–3⅜″ ..	9,057	11,477	16,576	290,262

Financial Results of Working.—The gross traffic receipts of the Indian Government Railways (including worked lines) amounted to Rs. 216·38 crores in 1944-45 or an increase of 30·95 crores over the previous year.

Statement showing calculations of contributions to General Revenues accruing to Railway Reserve Fund during the year 1944-45.

	Commercial.	Strategic.	Total.
(*i*) Receipts (1944-45)—Gross traffic receipts ..	2,14,12,48	2,25,71	2,16,38,19
Subsidised Companies, Govt. share of surplus profits, etc.	7,66	..	7,66
Interest on Depreciation Reserve Funds and Reserve Fund Balances	4,50,50	14,73	4,65,23
Railway Miscellaneous Receipts	30,01	..	30,01
	2,19,00,65	2,40,44	2,21,41,09
(*ii*) Expenditure—Working expenses	1,37,43,01	2,92,37	1,40,35,38
Payments to worked lines	1,94,51	..	1,94,51
Indian States and Railway Companies' share of surplus profits	99,15	..	99,15
Interest—			
on capital outlay	26,13,39	1,12,91	27,26,30
on capital contributed by Railway companies	18,96	..	18,96
Land and Subsidy	1,03	..	1,03
Miscellaneous Railway expenditure	76,37	92	77,29
Total Expenditure ..	1,67,46,42	4,06,20	1,71,52,62
(*iii*) Surplus	51,54,23	—1,65,76	49,88,47
Payments to General Revenues	33,65,76	—1,65,76	32,00,00
Transferred to Railway Reserve	17,88,47	..	17,88,47

After meeting all interest and annuity charges Government therefore received a net profit of 1·37 lakhs on the capital at charge of the State *minus* the net receipts, that is the gross receipts *minus* the working expenses, have in recent years given the following returns:—

	Per cent.
1924–25	5·85
1925–26	5·31
1926–27	4·95
1927–28	5·30
1928–29	5·22
1929–30	4·35
1931–32	*Nil*
1932–33	*Nil*
1933–34	*Nil*
1934–35	*Nil*
1937–38	0·29
1938–39	0·07
1939–40	0·43
1940–41	2·24
1941–42	3·47
1942–43	5·47
1943–44	6·04
1944–45	5·80

An examination of the latest available figures of operating ratios of foreign countries brings out results not unfavourable to Indian Railways.

	Year.	Operating Ratio
United States of America	1930	74 per cent.
France	1925	84·15 „ „
English Railways	1928	79·40 „ „
South African Railways	1928–29	77·80 „ „
Argentine Railways	1927	71·05 „ „
Canadian Railways	1929	81·21 „ „
India	1913–14	51·70 „ „
	1925–26	62·69 „ „
	1926–27	62·04 „ „
	1927–28	61·39 „ „
	1928–29	62·77 „ „
	1929–30	65·02 „ „
	1931–32	71·08 „ „
	1932–33	71·61 „ „
	1933–34	71 „ „
	1934–35	69·9 „ „
	1935–36	69·5 „ „
	1936–37	65·2 „ „
	1937–38	65·3 „ „
	1938–39	66·8 „ „
	1939–40	65.6 „ „
	1940–41	58·0 „ „
	1941–42	56·4 „ „
	1942–43	51·6 „ „
	1943–44	57·9 „ „
	1944–45	65·1 „ „

Output of Railway-owned Collieries.—The output of Railway owned collieries during 1944-45 was 2,946,299 tons. This represents an increase of 17 per cent over the output of 1931-32.

During the year 1944-45, the output of Railway Collieries represents 32 per cent of the total coal consumed on locomotives on Indian Railways.

Number of Staff.—The total number of employees on Indian Railways at the end of the year 1944-45 was 9,62,009 as compared with 701,307 at the end of 1938-39. The following table shows the number of employees by Communities on 31st March 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944 and 1945 :—

Date.	Europeans.	Indians.					
		Hindus.	Muslims.	Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans.	Sikhs.	Indian Christians.	Other Communities.
31st March							
1936 ..	3,219	504,977	155,439	13,423	8,740	*16,824	9,742
1937 ..	3,121	504,983	154,535	13,416	8,734	17,253	8,838
1938 ..	2,692	494,272	153,794	12,843	8,114	17,311	1,597
1939 ..	*2,508	*501,628	*155,389	*12,978	*7,795	*17,771	*3,243
1940 ..	2,333	506,220	157,857	13,099	8,106	18,045	3,362
1941 ..	2,143	521,171	160,912	13,239	8,503	18,758	3,373
1942 ..	*1,018	*538,840	*172,085	*12,260	*8,705	*20,039	*3,259
1943 ..	*1,823	*587,925	*190,916	*12,270	*9,442	*20,872	*3,996
1944 ..	*1,747	*626,118	*208,014	*12,286	*9,330	*22,093	*4,415
1945 ..	1,634	680,327	230,429	12,284	9,725	23,388	4,222

* Revised figures: Due to changes made by the Railway administration in the figures published last year.

Indianisation.—Superior services, following the recommendation of the Lee Commission that recruitment in India be advanced as soon as practicable up to 75 per cent of the total number of vacancies in the Superior Services of the Railways, the various Railway Companies managing State and other railway lines followed the government lead. As far as concerns State managed Railways, the direct recruitment during the year included no European while 57 Indians were appointed.

Accidents.—The following table shows the number of passengers, railway servants and other persons killed and injured in accidents on Indian Railways, excluding casualties in railway workshops, during the year 1944-45 as compared with the previous year :—

Cause.	Killed.		Injured.	
	1943-44.	1944-45.	1943-44.	1944-45.
A.—Passengers.				
In accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent way, etc.	170	40	493	234
In accidents caused by movements of railway vehicles exclusive of accidents to trains ..	539	664	2,101	2,346
In accidents on railway premises not connected with the movement of railway vehicles.. ..	..	2	33	56
Total ..	709	706	2,627	2,636
B—Railway servants.				
In accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent way, etc.	33	46	163	183
In accidents caused by movements of railway vehicles exclusive of accidents to trains ..	293	274	6,276	6,714
In accidents on railway premises not connected with the movement of railway vehicles.. ..	43	43	15,848	16,655
Total ..	369	363	22,287	23,552
C.—Other than passenger and railway servants.				
In accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent way, etc.	32	71	132	153
In accidents caused by movements of railway vehicles exclusive of accidents to trains ..	3,232	3,072	1,293	1,297
In accidents on railway premises not connected with the movement of railway vehicles ..	31	27	171	136
Total ..	3,295	3,170	1,596	1,586
Grand Total ..	4,373	4,239	26,510	27,774

Amenities for Passengers.—Railway administration in peace time are constantly endeavouring to make railway travel, especially in the lower classes, more attractive and the amenities afforded necessarily cover a large and varied ground. Improved booking facilities by setting up additional booking offices and out-agencies, provision of clean and adequate accommodation in trains, avoidance of overcrowding, arrangements for the vending of wholesome refreshments at reasonable rates in railway premises and trains, amenities to the public waiting at stations in the shape of waiting rooms and covered platforms and measures for ensuring the security of women passengers are some of the main directions in which progress continues to be made from year to year. But both by the size and scale of arrangements required and its primary necessity to the passenger, the most important of all is the adequate supply of wholesome drinking water to the travelling public, particularly in the hot weather season, for which, in addition to the existing permanent arrangements, a hot weather (special) establishment is drafted every year.

THE CHIEF RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

Bengal Assam.

The Assam-Bengal Railway; which is constructed on the metre-gauge, starts from Chittagong and runs through Surma Valley across the North Cachar Hills into Assam. It was worked under a limited guarantee by a company.

The Eastern Bengal Railway was promoted under the original form of guarantee and was constructed on the broad-gauge. The first portion of the line running to Calcutta over the Ganges was opened in 1862. In 1874 sanction was granted for the construction on the metre-gauge of the Northern Bengal State Railway; which ran from the north bank of the Ganges to the foot of the Himalayas on the way to Darjeeling. These two portions of the line were amalgamated in 1884 into one State Railway.

The Assam Bengal Railway has come under State management and has been amalgamated with the E. B. Rly. with effect from 1st January, 1942 and the combined system is named as Bengal Assam Railway.

1944-45

Mileage open	.. ..	3,456.80
Capital at charge	..	.. Rs. 85,99,84,000
Net earnings	..	.. Rs. 8,10,70,000
Earnings per cent.	.. ..	9·43%

Bengal-Nagpur.

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway was commenced as a metre-gauge from Nagpur to Chhatisgarh in the Central Provinces in 1887. A company was formed under a guarantee which took over the line, converted it to the broad-gauge and extended it to Howrah, Cuttack and Katni. In 1901 a part of the East Coast State Railway from Cuttack to Vizagapatam was transferred to it and in the same year sanction was given for an extension to the coal-fields and for a connection with the Branch of the East Indian Railway at Hariharpur.

The State took over the line from October 1, 1944.

Mileage open	.. ..	3,378.62
Capital at charge	.. Rs.	82,08,50,000
Net earnings	.. .. Rs.	2,18,58,000
Earnings per cent.	..	2.66%

Bombay, Baroda and Central India.

The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway is one of the original guaranteed railways. It was commenced from Surat *via* Baroda to Ahmedabad, but was subsequently extended to Bombay. The original contract was terminable in 1880, but the period was extended to 1905; and then renewed under revised conditions. In 1885 the Rajputana-Malwa metre-gauge system of State railways was leased to the Company and has since been incorporated in it. On the opening of the Nagda-Muttra, giving broad-gauge connection through Eastern Rajputana with Delhi the working was entrusted to this Company. On the acquisition of the Company in April 1907 the purchase price was fixed at £11,685,581.

The State has taken over the management with effect from January 1st, 1942.

1944-45

Mileage open	.. ..	3,404.23
Capital at charge	..	Rs. 77,01,91,000
Net earnings	..	Rs. 7,90,55,000
Earnings per cent.	.. ..	10·26%

East Indian.

The East Indian Railway is one of the three railways sanctioned for construction as experimental lines under the old form of guarantee. The first section from Howrah to Pandua was opened in 1854 and at the time of the Mutiny ran as far as Raniganj. It gives the only direct access to the port of Calcutta from Northern India and is consequently fed by all the large railway systems connected with it. In 1880 the Government purchased the line, paying the shareholder by annuities; but leased it again to the company to work under a contract which was terminable in 1919.

The contract was not terminated until January 1st, 1925, when the State took over the management. From July 1st, 1925, the Oudh & Rohilkhund Railway was amalgamated with it.

Mileage open	.. ..	4,063.55
Capital at charge	.. Rs.	1,52,02,10,000
Net earnings	.. Rs.	16,19,92,000
Earnings per cent.	.. ..	10.66%

(*Mileages are route mileages.*)

Great Indian Peninsula.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway is the earliest line undertaken in India. It was promoted by a Company under a guarantee of 5 per cent. and the first section from Bombay to Thana was open for traffic in 1853. Sanction was given for the extension of this line *via* Poona to Raichur, where it connects with the Madras Railway, and to Jubbulpore where it meets the East Indian Railway. The feature of the line is the passage of the Western Ghats, these sections being 15¼ miles on the Bhore Ghat and 9¼ miles on the Thul Ghat which rise 1,131 and 972 feet. In 1900, the contract with the Government terminated and under an arrangement with the Indian Midland Railway that line was amalgamated and leased to a Company to work.

The contract was terminated on June 30th, 1925, when the State took over the management.

Mileage open	.. ..	3,530.17
Capital at charge	.. Rs.	1,16,71,51,000
Net earnings	.. Rs.	15,98,96,000
Earnings per cent.	.. ..	13.70%

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

The Madras Railway was the third of the original railways constructed as experimental lines under the old form of guarantee. It was projected to run in a north-westerly direction in connection with the Great Indian Peninsula

Railway and in a south-westerly direction to Calicut. On the expiry of the contract in 1907 the line was amalgamated with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company; a system on the metre-gauge built to meet the famine conditions in the Southern Mahratta Country and re-leased to a large Company called the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

The contract was terminated and it was decided to bring the railway under State management on the 1st April, 1944.

1944-45

Mileage open	..	2,940.31
Capital at charge	Rs.	56,28,71,000
Net earnings	Rs.	5,26,80,000
Earnings per cent.	..	9.36%

North-Western.

The North-Western Railway began its existence at the Sind-Punjab-Delhi Railway, which was promoted by a Company under the original form of guarantee and extended to Delhi, Multan and Lahore and from Karachi to Kotri. The interval between Kotri and Multan was unbridged and the railway traffic was exchanged by a ferry service. In 1871-72 sanction was given for the connection of this by the Indus Valley State Railways and at the same time the Punjab Northern State Railway from Lahore towards Peshawar was begun. In 1886 the Sind-Punjab-Delhi Railway was acquired by the State and amalgamated with these two railways under the name of the North-Western Railway. It is the longest railway in India under one administration.

Mileage open	..	6,881.27
Capital at charge	Rs.	1,51,89,72,000
Net earnings	Rs.	14,91,22,000
Earnings per cent.	..	9.82%

Oudh Tirhut.

The Bengal and North-Western Railway was constructed on the metre-gauge system by a company without any Government assistance other than free land and was opened to traffic in 1885. The system was begun in 1874 as the Tirhut State Railway. In 1890 this line was leased by Government to the Bengal and North-Western Railway. Since then extensive additions have been made in both sections. It is connected with the Rajputana metre-gauge system at Cawnpore and with the Bengal and Assam Railway at Katihar and the East Indian Railway at Benares and Mokameh Ghat.

The Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway was constructed on the metre-gauge and opened for traffic in 1884. Later on extensions were added between 1906 and 1916.

The Bengal and North Western and the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway have come under State-management from 1st January 1943. From the same date the two were amalgamated and the combined system is named as Oudh Tirhut Railway.

Mileage open	..	2,683.94
Capital at charge	Rs.	28,56,99,000
Net earnings	Rs.	81,40,000
Earnings per cent.	..	2·85%

South Indian.

The South Indian Railway was one of the original guaranteed railways. It was begun by the Great Southern India Railway Company as a broad-gauge line ; but was converted after the seventies to the metre-gauge. This line has been extended and now serves the whole of the Southern India, south of the south-west line of the Madras Railway. Between Tuticorin and Ceylon a ferry service was formerly maintained, but a new and more direct route to Ceylon *via* Rameshwaram was opened at the beginning of 1914. As the original contract ended in 1907, a new contract was entered upon with the Company on the 1st of January 1908.

The contract was terminated on 1st April, 1944, when the State took over the management.

Mileage open	..	2,349.25
Capital at charge	Rs.	48,56,08,000
Net earnings	Rs.	4,08,54,000
Earnings per cent.	..	8.41%

The Indian States.

The principal Indian State Railways are the following :—

Bikaner State.

The line is owned by the Bikaner Government. It was worked by the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway Administration upto 31-10-1924, when it was taken over by the Bikaner Government.

Mileage open 883.05

Jodhpur.

The railway, which was worked by the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway Administration upto 31-10-1924, is now worked by the Jodhpur Durbar. At present the Railway consists of 318.74 miles of British section and 806.95 miles of Durbar lines.

Total mileage open 1,125.69

Mysore State.

These lines are the property of the Mysore Government. Of the 9 lines 5 sections were worked by the Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway. Of these 3 lines were taken over by the Mysore Government from 1-10-1919 and the other two from 1-1-1938. It consists of 609.47 miles of metre-gauge and 128.80 miles of narrow-gauge lines.

Total mileage open 738.27

H. E. H. The Nizam's State.

The Railway was constructed by a company under a guarantee from the Hyderabad State, which took over the management from 1-4-1930. It consists of 57·82 miles of British sections and 1302·16 miles of Hyderabad State lines.

Total mileage open 1,359.98

INDIA AND CEYLON.

The possibility of connecting India and Ceylon by a railway across the bank of sand extending the whole way from Rameswaram to Mannar has been reported on from time to time, and since 1895 various schemes have been suggested.

The South Indian Railway having been extended to Dhanushkodi, the southernmost point of Rameswaram Island, and the Ceylon Government Railway to Talaimannar, on Mannar Island, two points distant from each other about 20 miles across a narrow and shallow strait, the possibility of connecting these two terminal stations by a railway constructed on a solid embankment raised on the sand bank known as "Adam's Bridge," to supersede the ferry steamer service which has been established between these two points, is one of the schemes that has been investigated.

In 1913, a detailed survey was made by the South Indian Railway Company, and the project contemplates the construction of a causeway from Dhanushkodi Point on the Indian side to Talaimannar Point on the Ceylon side, a length of 20·05 miles of which 7·19 will be upon the dry land of the various lands, and 12·86 will be in water. The sections on dry land will consist of low banks of sand pitched with coral and present no difficulty. The section through the sea will be carried on a causeway which it is proposed to construct in the following way. A double row of reinforced concrete piles, pitched at 10 feet centres and having their inner faces 14 feet apart, will first be driven into the sand. These piles will then be braced together longitudinally with light concrete arches and chains and transversely with concrete ties, struts and chains. Behind the piles slabs of reinforced concrete will be slipped into position, the bottom slabs being sunk well into the sand of the sea bottom. Lastly, the space enclosed by the slabs will be filled in with sand.

The top of the concrete work will be carried to six feet above high water level, and the rails will be laid at that level. The sinking of the piles and slabs will be done by means of water jets. This causeway, it is expected, will cause the suspended sand brought up by the currents, to settle on either side bringing about rapid accretion and eventually making one big island of Rameswaram Island and Mannar Island.

Indo-Burma Connection.

The raids of the Emden in the Bay of Bengal in 1914, and the temporary interruption of communications between India and Burma, stimulated the demand for a direct railway connection between India and Burma. Government accepted the position and appointed Mr. Richards, M. Inst. C.E., to be the engineer-in-charge of the surveys to determine the best route for a railway from India to Burma. The coast route appears to be the best one but at present would not be remunerative. This would start from Chittagong, which is the terminus and headquarters of the Assam-Bengal Railway and a seaport for the produce of Assam. The route runs southwards through the Chittagong district, a land of fertile rice fields intersected by big rivers and tidal creeks and it crosses the Indo-Burma frontier, 94 miles from the town of Chittagong. For about 160 miles further it chiefly runs through the fertile rice lands of Arrakan and crosses all the big tidal rivers of the Akyab delta. These include the Kalidan river which drains 4,700 miles of country and even at a distance of about 30 miles from its mouth is more than half a mile wide. About 260 miles from Chittagong the railway would run into the region of mangrove swamps which fringe the seacoast north and south of the harbour of Kaukkphu stretching out into the mangrove swamps like ribs from the backbone. Innumerable spurs of the Arrakan Yoma have to be crossed. Yoma is a mountain ridge which extends from Cape Negrais northwards until it loses itself in a mass of tangled hills east of Akyab and Chittagong. At its southern end the height of the ridge is insignificant but it has peaks as high as 4,000 feet before it reaches the altitude of Sandway and further north it rises much higher. It is a formidable obstacle to railway communication between India and Burma. This route is estimated to cost about £7,000,000 and would have to be supplemented by branch lines to Akyab where there is at present a considerable rice traffic and the cost of this would have to be added to the £7,000,000 already referred to.

The other routes examined have been the Hukong Valley route and the Manipur route which were surveyed by the late Mr. R. A. Way many years ago. The Manipur route was estimated to cost about £5,000,000 as it has to cross three main ranges of hills with summit levels of 2,650, 3,600 and 8,900 feet. Altogether there would be about four miles of tunnelling through the three main ridges and through other hills and more than 100 miles of expensive undulating railway with grades as steep as 1 in 50 and 11,000 feet of aggregate rise and fall. The Hukong Valley route is only about 284 miles long and it presents fewer engineering difficulties than either the Coast or the Manipur route. One hundred and fifty miles of this route lie in open country capable of cultivation though at present it is only very thinly populated. Only one range of hills has to be crossed and this can be negotiated with a summit tunnel 5,000 feet long at a height of 2,500 feet. There are less than fifty miles of very heavy work and only about 4,500 ft. aggregate of rise and fall. The Hukong Valley route although cheaper than the Manipur route is not a practical financial proposition.

Main results of working of all Indian Railways treated as one system.

—	Particulars.		1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
1	Mileage open at close of the year ..	Miles.	41,075·94	41,133·73	41,155·88	41,051·93	40,477·97	40,525·04	40,512·31	40,509·26
2	Total Capital outlay; including ferries and suspense, on open lines (in thousands of rupees)	..Rs.	8,45,68,20	8,47,82,21	8,52,59,34	8,53,78,17	8,48,05,51	§8,49,92,16	§8,58,53,83	8,64,18,55
3	Gross earnings (in thousands of rupees)	.. ,,	1,07,58,27	1,07,14,96	1,11,50,28	1,26,36,32	§1,44,69,37	§1,67,88,74	§1,90,32,35	2,32,61,61
4	Gross earnings per mean mile worked..	.. ,,	25,643	25,612	26,676	30,198	34,916	§40,777	§48,546	56,685
5	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week	.. ,,	492	491	510	579	670	782	§928	1,087
6	Gross earnings per train-mile	.. ,,	5·78	5·40	5·64	6·33	7·10	9·61	§11·7	13·1
7	Total working expenses (in thousands of rupees)	.. ,,	69,68,59	71,15,32	72,17,09	73,15,89	§80,29,58	§86,49,10	§1,14,08,20	1,43,76,43
8	Working expenses per mean mile worked per week	.. ,,	....	....	330	335	371	402	§531	695
9	Working expenses per train-mile ..	.. ,,	3·74	3·58	3·65	3·66	3·93	4·94	§6·69	8·37
10	Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings	.. Per cent.	64·73	66·44	64·75	57·92	55·51	§51·53	§57·25	63·97
11	Net earnings (in thousands of rupees)	..Rs.	37,94,45	35,99,64	39,33,19	53,20,43	§64,39,79	§81,39,64	§85,24,15	88,85,18
12	Net earnings per mean mile worked ..	.. ,,	9,043	8,619	9,427	12,746	15,578	§19,815	§20,804	20,989
13	Net earnings per train-mile	.. ,,	2·04	3·58	1·99	2·67	3.17	4·67	§5·02	4·71
14	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay (Item 2)	Per cent.	4·49	4·24	4·61	6·23	7·59	9·57	§9·93	9,70
15	Passenger train-miles (in thousands).	Steam	90,255	93,420	91,963	91,589	89,660	§67,698	§64,130	68,283
		Electric.	1,359	1,857	1,368	1,408	1,446	1,320	§1,635	1,737

§ Revised figures.

Main results of working of all Indian Railways treated as one system—*contd.*

	Particulars.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
16	Goods train-miles (in thousands) Steam	58,572	60,028	63,434	65,683	72,519	70,223	§ 68,750	71,088
	Electric	594	634	700	775	999	1,057	§ 894	808
17	Mixed train-miles (in thousands) .. „	29,753	29,059	28,372	28,448	§ 27,424	§ 21,499	§ 21,873	21,371
		..	..	..	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	§ 1	1
18	Total, including miscellaneous train-miles (in thousands) .. „	183,437	188,269	190,004	192,039	§ 196,154	§ 166,995	§ 162,280	169,356
		1,979	2,017	2,087	2,199	2,477	2,455	§ 2,608	2,621
19	Passenger mileage of passengers (in thousands)	18,817,246	18,847,246	18,522,052	19,928,619	22,020,108	§24,352,756	§32,306,067	37,590,722
20	Freight ton-mileage of goods (in thousands)	22,776,688	22,158,840	23,492,464	25,238,502	§ 28,043,122	28,106,504	§28,379,064	28,410,562
21	Average miles a ton of goods was carried .. .. Miles	260·9	250·8	254·9	272·6	289·1	295·1	§ 293·5	279·3
22	Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile .. Pies	5·78	5·98	5·93	6·19	6·14	6·64	§ 6·98	7·74
	Average miles a passenger was carried.								
23	1st class .. .. Miles	212·5	215·7	214·6	254·1	253·6	232·3	§ 246·7	216·8
24	2nd class .. .. „	78·7	78·0	76·9	82·3	86·1	92·8	85·3	73·8
25	Intermediate class .. .. .. „	50·1	50·9	51·0	50·6	52·6	§ 58·4	§ 60·8	60·7
26	3rd class .. .. „	35·3	34·5	34·2	33·7	34·2	§ 37·5	39·3	38·5
27	Total .. .. „	36·2	35·3	35·0	34·6	35·3	§ 39·1	41·2	40·6
	Average rate charged per passenger per mile.								
28	1st class .. .. Pies	18·0	17·8	17·4	17·2	15·8	15·9	§ 15·7	16·3
29	2nd class .. .. „	8·33	8·49	8·59	8·94	9·04	9·44	9·52	9·65
30	Intermediate class .. .. .. „	4·14	4·08	4·07	4·31	4·47	§ 5·31	5·31	5·20
31	3rd class .. .. „	2·97	2·85	2·97	3·08	3·20	§ 3·46	3·52	3·37
32	Total .. .. „	3·17	3·15	3·16	3·29	3·46	§ 3·85	3·97	3·90

§ Revised figures.

Route Mileage of Railway Lines contained in the Class I Railway Systems in India.

Railway.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
Bengal and Assam	....	....	3,457·47 Included in B. & A. Ry.	3,459·74	3,456·80
Assam Bengal	1,308·12	1,308·12		....	....
Bengal & North Western ..	2,098·04	2,092·20	2,093·58	Included in O. & T. Ry.	....
Bengal Nagpur	3,391·88	3,380·06	3,377·59	3,375·76	3,378·62
Bikaner State		883·05	883·05	883·05	883·05
Bombay, Baroda & Central India.	3,509·41	3,482·80	3,370·24 Included in B. & A. Ry.	3,403·94	3,404·23
Eastern Bengal	2,005·24	2,147·67	4,078·95	....	....
East Indian	4,340·92	4,106·20	3,564·42	4,061·94	4,063·55
Great Indian Peninsula	3,564·86	3,564·86	1,125·69	3,530·17	3,530·17
Jodhpur	1,125·69	1,125·69	2,939·47	1,125·69	1,125·69
Madras & Southern Mahratta ..	2,939·47	2,939·47		2,941·31	2,940·31
Mysore State	738·22	738·22	738·27	738·27	738·27
Nizam's State	1,359·91	1,359·91	1,359·98	1,359·98	1,359·98
North Western	6,941·43	6,814·78	6,885·24	6,885·24	6,881·27
Oudh & Tirhut	....	....	....	2,681·19	2,683·94
Rohilkund & Kumaon	560·88	560·88	560·88	Included in O. & T. Ry.	....
South Indian	2,500·18	2,348·30	2,348·80	2,348·90	2,349·25
Total ..	36,393·25	36,861·21	36,792·63	36,798·18	36,795·13

Mines and Minerals.

Mineral Production in Inter-War Period

A general tone of stability was noticeable in the mining industry considered as a whole during the period intervening between the two wars. While the output of some minerals showed a decrease, others showed an increase. Among the minerals whose output was on the increase, coal, iron ore, manganese, petroleum and mica stand out prominently.

The annual output of coal at the outbreak of the present war exceeded 25,000,000 tons and this output has raised India to the eighth rank among the coal producing countries of the world. During the present war, the production could not keep pace with the industrial activity in the country owing to various factors, including shortage of labour.

The production of iron ore which was hardly 900,000 tons in 1921 had by 1938 reached the neighbourhood of 3,000,000 tons, the bulk of which was for consumption by the steel industry in India.

India's normal annual output of manganese is slightly more than a million tons, representing roughly a third of the world production, but during the slump period production declined to about 200,000 tons, equivalent to a fifth of the 1929 figure; in terms of value the proportion was a great deal smaller. In fact manganese was the mineral most seriously affected by the last depression; but the increased foreign and internal demand from iron and steel industry in later years had so greatly accelerated the recovery in prices in this case that by 1938 the value of output had risen to Rs. 4 crores from Rs. 2 crores in 1929 although the volume of output was the same in both the years.

The history of the petroleum industry in India is one of continued development. Starting from a modest figure of 9,500,000 gallons, the production in the Punjab and Assam oilfields rose steadily to 87 million gallons in 1938 notwithstanding the ups and downs witnessed in world production.

With the output nearly quadrupled in the course of 20 years, India had by 1938 become the world's biggest supplier of mica and her production of nearly 6,000 tons in that year represented nearly 80 per cent. of the estimate world production. The present war gave a further fillip to the activity.

The publication of statistics regarding India's mineral production has been discontinued since the outbreak of the war as a war-measure. But the demands made by the war has resulted in a substantial increase in the mineral output. 92,694 workers were employed in mines in British India in 1943 as compared with 55,123 in 1939, the corresponding figures for Indian States being 6,583 and 5,090. The total value of Minerals produced in the country during 1937 and 1938 (which are the latest available) is as under :—

Minerals, Ores and Metals.	1937 (Revised).		1938.		Variation per cent. (on rupee basis).
	Rupees.	£(Rs. 13·3).	Rupees.	£(Rs. 13·4).	
1. Coal	7,81,02,439	5,872,364	10,64,23,835	7,942,077	+36·2
2. Steel*	6,68,63,554	5,027,334	6,96,52,932	5,197,980	+4·2
3. Manganese Ore (*a*)	4,29,53,068	3,229,554	3,92,94,763	2,932,445	—8·5
4. Iron (Pig iron) (*b*)	2,82,78,201	2,126,180	3,44,16,000	2,568,358	+21·7
5. Gold	3,03,95,871	2,285,404	3,04,75,397	2,274,283	+0·3
6. Petroleum	1,37,06,864	1,030,591	1,65,43,142	1,234,563	+20·7
7. Mica (*b*)	1,43,60,036	1,079,702	1,13,25,346	845,175	—21·1
8. Building materials	97,07,817	(*c*)729,911	1,12,65,392	840,701	+16·2
9. Salt	81,47,365	612,584	95,18,383	710,327	+16·8
10. Copper	61,67,490	463,721	44,02,580	328,551	—28·6
11. Ferro-manganese*	10,69,453	80,410	24,63,590	183,850	+130·3
12. Ilmenite	11,26,320	84,686	15,46,436	115,406	+37·3
13. Saltpetre (*b*)	11,17,844	84,048	11,68,446	87,197	+4·5
14. Kyanite, etc.	7,08,623	53,280	7,46,514	55,710	+5·3
15. Chromite	8,35,589	62,826	6,82,502	50,933	—22·4
16. Clays	3,25,578	(*c*)24,480	3,76,270	28,080	+15·5
17. Monazite	1,40,365	10,554	2,33,700	17,440	+66·4
18. Gypsum	1,18,543	8,913	1,71,903	12,829	+45·1
19. Steatite	1,55,221	11,671	1,68,580	12,581	+8·6
20. Magnesite	1,63,938	12,326	1,60,593	11,984	—2·0
21. Fuller's earth	75,017	5,640	78,958	5,892	+5·2
22. Diamonds	54,979	4,134	68,813	5,135	+25·1
23. Zircon	39,036	2,935	40,737	3,040	+4·3
24. Silver	32,343	2,432	29,877	2,230	—7·6
25. Barytes	1,49,260	11,223	29,312	2,187	—80·3
26. Ochres	28,193	(*c*)2,120	28,865	2,154	+2·3
27. Bauxite	61,839	4,649	25,540	1,906	—59·1
28. Graphite	16,302	1,226	20,691	1,544	+26·9
29. Iron-ore (*agaria*)	1,062	80	12,690	947	+1,093·9
30. Tungsten-ore	24,500	1,842	9,600	716	—60·8
31. Asbestos	6,022	453	4,482	334	—25·5
32. Felspar	3,390	255	4,335	324	+27·8
33. Beryl	1,909	148	1,597	119	—18·8
34. Garnet sand	1,650	124	600	45	—63·7
35. Bentonite	900	68	330	25	—63·3
36. Corundum	..	..	250	19	+100·0
37. Sapphire	550	41	150	11	—72·7
38. Apatite	1,660	125	119	9	—92·8
39. Copper-ore	..	..	101	8	..
40. Aquamarine	..	..	14	1	+100·0
41. Tantalite	301	23	..	..	—100·0
42. Antimony-ore	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	30,49,43,161	22,928,057	34,13,93,365	25,477,116	+11·9

(*a*) Export f.o.b. values. (*b*) Export values. (*c*) Revised. * Underestimated.

COAL.

Most of the coal raised in India comes from the Bengal and Bihar and Orissa—Gondwana coal-fields. Outside Bengal and Bihar and Orissa the most important mines are those at Singareni in Hyderabad, and in Central Provinces but there are a number of smaller mines which have been worked at one time or another.

Provincial production of Coal during the years 1937 *and* 1938 *(which are the latest statistics available).*

	1937.	1938.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Assam	248,563	278,328	29,765	..
Baluchistan	17,479	21,882	4,403	..
Bengal	6,527,820	7,745,372	1,217,552	..
Bihar	13,836,717	15,364,079	1,527,362	..
Central India	334,291	336,593	2,302	..
Central Provinces..	1,504,159	1,658,626	154,467	..
Eastern States Agency ..	1,244,988	1,463,693	218,705	..
Hyderabad	1,076,241	1,211,163	134,922	..
Orissa	47,127	44,425	..	2,702
Punjab	166,632	184,028	17,396	..
Rajputana..	32,369	34,717	2,348	..
Total ..	25,036,386	28,342,906	3,309,222	2,702

Value of Coal produced in India during the years 1937 *and* 1938.

	1937.			1938.		
	Value (£1 = Rs. 13.3).		Value per ton.	Value (£1 = Rs. 13.4).		Value per ton.
	Rs.	£	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	£	Rs. a. p.
Assam	19,25,409	144,768	7 11 11	24,92,719	186,024	8 15 1
Baluchistan	1,09,713	8,249	6 4 5	1,43,910	10,739	6 9 3
Bengal	2,10,13,790	1,579,984	3 3 6	3,10,96,838	2,320,659	4 0 3
Bihar	4,09,23,918	3,076,986	2 15 4	5,37,10,370	4,008,237	3 7 3
Central India ..	11,77,547	88,537	3 8 4	13,71,920	102,382	4 1 3
Central Provinces ..	49,80,150	374,447	3 4 11	61,18,233	456,585	3 11 0
Eastern States Agency	36,20,601	272,226	2 15 10	48,79,469	364,140	3 5 4
Hyderabad	32,17,860	241,944	2 15 11	52,75,033	393,659	4 5 8
Orissa	1,50,528	11,318	3 2 4	1,44,002	10,746	3 3 10
Punjab	8,36,790	62,917	5 0 4	10,20,856	76,183	5 8 9
Rajputana	1,46,133	10,988	4 8 3	1,70,485	12,723	4 14 7
Total ..	7,81,02,439	5,872,364	..	10,64,23,835	7,942,077	..
Average ..	..	..	3 1 11	..	..	3 12 1

In 1938 the total production of Indian Coal rose to 28,342,906 tons or 3,306,622 tons (13·2 per cent.) increase on the output of the previous year and is thus the highest figure yet recorded. In the years 1931, 1932 and 1933 there was a continuous decrease in production of coal from the peak figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930. In 1934 the direction of change was reversed and production increased by 2,268,284 tons (or 11·4 per cent.) from 19,789,163 tons in 1933 to 22,057,447 tons in 1934. In 1935 the increase continued but at a less rate by 959,248 tons (or 4·3 per cent.) to 23,016,695 tons. In 1936 there was again a decrease by 405,874 tons (1·8 per cent.) to 22,610,821 tons, followed in 1937 by an increase of 2,425,565 tons (10·7 per cent.) to 25,036,386 the highest output till then, but which has now been greatly exceeded. This increase was shared by all provinces except Orissa, which showed a slight decrease.

The increased output of 13·2 per cent. in 1938 was accompanied by an increase of 36·2 per cent. in the total value of the coal produced in India to Rs. 10,64,23,835 (£7,942,077) in 1938, from Rs. 7,81,02,439 (£5,872,364) in 1937.

There was also an increase of 10 annas 2 pies in the pit's month value per ton of coal for India as a whole, namely from Rs. 3-1-11 to Rs.3-12-1. This increase in value was recorded from all provinces without any exceptions. In opposition to the trend of 1934, 1935 and 1936, the exports of coal from India in 1937 have more than doubled as compared with 1936, deducting Burma's share. Since the separation of Burma on the 1st April, 1937, it appears in these statistics as a foreign country, and in 9 months it has taken a little more than Ceylon did in the year.

The average number of persons employed in the coalfields during the year showed an increase of 16·5 per cent. The average output per person employed showed a decrease from the high figure of 130·2 tons in 1934, which is practically the same as the figure for 1929, namely 130·4 tons, the highest figure recorded, to 124·92 tons in 1938 which is less than the figure 128·59 for 1937. The figures for the last nine years average higher than those previously recorded; these higher figures are partly due to an increased use of mechanical coal-cutters, and partly to concentration of work. During recent years a large number of collieries have been shut down and the labour absorbed in the remainder; this concentration permits of a proportional reduction of the supervising staff, resulting in a larger tonnage per head. The fall in output per person employed in 1938 is of course due to increased employment.

There was a decrease in the number of deaths by accident from 274 in 1935, 435 in 1936, to 213 in 1937 but the number increased to 338

due to accidents in Bengal, Bihar and Hyderabad in 1938. In 1935 there were three major accidents, at Loyabad and Bagdigi collieries in the Jharia coalfield and at Kurhurbaree colliery in the Giridih coalfield, in which 11, 19 and 62 lives, respectively, were lost; in 1936 there were two, at Poldih in the Raniganj field, and Loyabad in the Jharia field, which accounted for 209 and 35 deaths respectively. These figures may be compared with the annual average for the quinquennium 1919-1923, which was 274, the annual average for the quinquennium 1924-1928, which was 218, and the annual average for 1929-1933, which was 186. The death rate was 1.09 per thousand persons employed in 1937 and 1·49 per thousand in 1938: the average figure for the period 1919-1923 was 1.36 for the period 1924-1928 was 1.16, and for the period 1929-1938 was 1.08.

IRON ORE.

Bengal and Bihar and Orissa are the only provinces in India in which iron ore is mined for smelting by European methods. Iron smelting, however, was at one time a widespread industry in India and there is hardly a district away from the great alluvial tracts of the Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra in which slag heaps are not found. The primitive iron smelter finds no difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies of ore from deposit that no European Ironmaster would regard as worth his serious consideration. Early attempts to introduce European processes for the manufacture of pig-iron and steel were recorded in 1830 in the South Arcot District. Since that date various other attempts have been made but none proved a success before that now in operation near Barakar in Bengal. The site of the **Barakar Iron-Works** was originally chosen on account of the proximity of both coal and ore supplies. The outcrop of iron stone shales between the coal-bearing Barakar and Raniganj stages stretches east and west from the works, and for many years the clay ironstone nodules obtainable from this formation formed the only supply of ore used in the blast furnaces. Recently magnetite and hematite have been obtained from the Manbhum and Singhbhum districts, and the production from the last named district has largely replaced the supplies of ore hitherto obtained near the Iron-works. The Bengal Iron and Steel Company, Limited, have now given up the use of ores obtained from the neighbourhood of Barakar and Raniganj and are now obtaining most of their ores from the Kolhan Estate, Singhbhum. Some years ago the Bengal Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., secured two deposits of iron-ore in Saranda (Singhbhum) forming parts of two large hill masses known as Notu Buru and Buda Buru respectively. Recent prospecting in this part of Singhbhum has led to the discovery of numerous additional deposits of iron-ore, the extension of which has been traced into Keonjhar and Bonai States in Orissa, a total distance of some 40 miles in a S. S. W. direction. At Pansira Buru, a portion of Notu Buru, the deposit has been opened up, and now feeds the Barakar ironwork. Pansira Buru rises to over 2,500 feet above sea level, the low ground on the west side being at about 1,100 feet above sea-level. The uppermost 400 to 450 feet of this hill has now been opened up, and the workings indicate the existence of a deposit about a quarter of a mile long, perhaps 400 feet thick and proved on the dip for about 500 feet. The ore body appears to be interbedded with the Dharwar slates, from which it is separated by banded hæmatite-jaspers. The ore itself is high-grade micaceous hæmatite often lateritised at the outcrop. Cross-cuts into the interior of the deposit show that the hæmatite becomes very friable not far below the outcrop. In fact the characteristics of this ore, including the surface lateritisation, are almost exactly reproduced in the iron-ore deposits of Goa and Ratnagiri. The Tata Iron and Steel Company at Sakchi possesses slightly richer and purer ore-bodies in the Ralpur district, supplies of ore are at present drawn from the deposits in Mayurbhanj. The ore-deposits have all been found to take the form of roughly lenticular leads or bodies of hæmatite, with small proportions of magnetite, in close association with granite on the one hand and granitic rocks on the other.

For some years up to and including 1929 the production of iron-ore in India had been steadily increasing; India is now, in fact, the second largest producer in the British Empire, and yields place only to the United Kingdom. Her output is of course still completely dwarfed by the production in the United States (30½ million tons in 1935 and 48¾ million tons in 1936) and France (32·3 million tons in both 1935 and 1936); but her reserves of ore are not much less than three-quarters of the estimated total in the United States and there is every hope that India will eventually take a much more important place among the world's producers of iron-ore. From 865,000 tons in 1921, the production of iron ore increased to 2,430, 136 tons in 1929. Then came the depression and the output of iron-ore in India fell to 1,228,625 tons in 1933. In 1934, however, there was a turn of the tide and the production recovered sharply to 1,916,918 tons and in 1935 rose still further to 2,364,297 tons, in 1936 to 2,553,247 · tons. in 1937, to 2,870,832 tons valued at Rs.45,86,378 (£344,840), but in 1938 the production fell slightly to 2,743,675 tons valued at Rs.45,56,974 (£340,073). These figures exclude the output of about 25,000 tons, by the Burma Corporation, which is used as a flux in lead-smelting.

The **Steel Industry (Production) Act 1924** (Act **No. XIV of 1924**)—authorised, to companies employing Indians, bounties upon rails and fishplates wholly manufactured in British India from materials wholly or mainly produced from Indian iron-ore and complying with specifications approved by the Railway Board, and upon iron or steel railway wagons, a substantial portion of the component parts of which had been manufactured in British India. This Act was repealed by the Act No. III of 1927 and the payment of bounties consequently ceased on the 31st March, 1927; the industry is, however, protected to a certain extent by the varying tariffs on different classes of imported steel. As a result of a new Act, No. XXXI of 1934, provision has been made for an increase of tariffs by about half over the 1927 rates, or about Rs. 10 per ton *ad valorem* in most cases, or about Rs. 40 per ton in the case of articles not of British manufacture.

MANGANESE ORE.

This industry was started some thirty years ago by quarrying the deposits of the Vizagapatam district, and from an output of 674 tons in 1892, the production rose rapidly to 92,008 tons in 1900 when the richer deposits in the Central Provinces were also attacked, and are now yielding a larger quantity of ore than the Vizagapatam mines. The most important deposits occur in the Central Provinces, Madras, Central India, and Mysore—the largest supply coming from the Central Provinces. The uses to which the ore is put are somewhat varied. The peroxide is used by glass manufacturers to destroy the green colour in glass making, and it is also used in porcelain painting and glazing for the brown colour which it yields. The ore is now used in the manufacture of ferro-manganese for use in steel manufacture. Since 1904, when the total output was 150,190 tons, the progress of the industry has been remarkable owing to the high prices prevailing.

The catastrophic fall in the production of manganese ore in India from the peak figures of 1927, namely 1,129,353 tons valued at £2,703,068 *f.o.b.* Indian ports to 212,604 tons with a value of £140,022 in 1932 has been recorded previously. In 1933 the output rose slightly to 218,307 tons but the value fell to £123,171. These are the smallest quantities and values reported since 1901, when the output was 120,891 tons valued at £122,831. In 1905 the output was 247,427 tons valued at £223,432, since when the smallest production was 450,416 tons in 1915 valued at £929,546; whilst the smallest value was in 1909 when a production of 644,660 tons was valued at £603,908. In 1934 there was, however, a partial recovery to 406,306 tons valued at £388,240, further increased in 1935 to 641,483 tons valued at £768,630, in 1936 to 813,442 tons valued at £1,124,422 and in 1937 to 1,051,594 tons valued at £3,229,554 but in 1938 there was a fall in output and prices to 967,929 tons valued at £2,932,445. The full magnitude of this catastrophe to the Indian manganese industry is perhaps best realised from the fact that whilst the quantity of the production in 1933 was a little over one-fifth of that of the peak year of 1927, the value was less than one-twenty-second part of the value of the 1927 production. In fact in none of the major Indian mineral industries had the effects of the slump been so seriously felt as in the manganese industry; it is gratifying, therefore, that some measure of recovery can now be recorded, though the value of the output is still less than half the peak figure of 1927, with a much higher value.

The substantial recovery in 1936 is due mainly to increases in the Balaghat, Nagpur and Bhandara districts of the Central Provinces, and to the resumption of work in Panch Mahals. The output from Sandur State fell by a third. The most pleasing feature of this improvement is the recovery of the Central Provinces production from the trivial figure to which it had fallen in 1933 (28,789 tons) to 568,806 tons in 1936.

The recovery in 1936 has been set back by decreases in the Bala Ghat and Bhandara Districts of the Central Provinces, Keonjharin the Eastern States Agency and in North Kanara (Bombay), the Sandur State (Madras) and in the Chitaldurg districts of Mysore State. There has been an improvement in the production from the Panch Mahals, Chindwara, Bellary, Tumkur and Vizagapatam. During 1932 and 1933 the majority of mines in the Central Provinces had been closed, including several mines that had never been closed since the commencement of work in 1900 and 1901; there had been a total cessation of production in the Nagpur district and almost total cessation in Bhandara. The amount of ground recovered can be judged from the fact that the production of the Central Provinces averaged 660,559 tons annually during the quinquennium 1924 to 1928. All producing districts are now actively engaged in the output of Manganese-ore.

The partial recovery of the Indian manganese industry during 1934 and 1935 was reflected in an increase of exports, including the quantities exported from Mormugao in Portuguese India, from the nadir of 275,904 tons in 1933 to 864,698 tons in 1935. In 1936 this fell to 742,547 tons, and after rising to 1,151,834 tons in 1937 fell to 648,740 tons in 1938. The United Kingdom even with a decrease of over 127,000 tons retained her position as the chief importer of Indian manganese-ore. The second place as importer was taken by Japan with 113,212 tons, with the U. S. A. third with 89,037 tons and France a close fourth with 80,950 tons. The Belgium German figures show a marked decrease.

The fall in the Indian output of manganese-ore of recent years can be correlated with the fall in the price of first-grade ore, *c.i.f.* United Kingdom ports, from an average of 22.9*d.* per unit in 1924 to 14.9*d.* per unit in 1929, and then to 9.5*d.* per unit in 1932 and 1933. A partial recovery in output in 1934 accompanied a rise in the average price to 10.5*d.* per unit, and to 12.26*d.* in 1936, rising as high as 22.5*d.* in 1937, but in 1938 the price fell to 19.7*d.* per unit.

This continued fall in the price of manganese-ore from 1924 to 1932 is to be correlated with the fact that from 1924 to 1927 the rate of increase of the world's production of manganese-ore was much greater than the rate of increase in the world's production of pig-iron and steel. And although there was a fall in the world's output of manganese-ore in 1928, there was a very large increase in 1929, greater than was justified by the increased production of iron and steel in that year, and it is evident that the world's available supplies of manganese-ore are now much in excess of normal requirements. The present chief sources of production of Manganese-ore are Russia, India, the Gold Coast, South Africa, Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, Czechoslovakia and Japan. Russia is able to place a large quantities of ore on the market at a price with which many Indian producers cannot compete without a return to pre-war railway freights. The Gold Coast has also become a serious competitor of recent years. The large deposits of high-grade manganese-ore discovered near Postmasburg in South Africa are also being developed. With this increasing competition and falling prices it is not surprising, therefore, that in spite of the apparent prosperity of the Indian manganese industry in 1929 and 1930, as judged from figures of production and export, yet by 1930 the industry as a whole had arrived at a stage of relative depression, causing many operators to cease work. Added to increased available supplies there was in 1931 and 1932 a disastrous decline in the activities of the iron and steel industry of the world.

GOLD.

(The Statistics given below are the latest available.)

The steady decline in India's output of gold in spite of the steep rise in the price has been noted since 1921 when it was as much as 390,927 ounces as against 252,262 ounces in 1943. It has nowhere been adequately explained, but is probably due in the main to increased difficulties resulting from the high temperature in the depths of the Kolar Gold Fields (the mines go down to 8,000 feet below ground level, *i.e.*, roughly 5,000 feet below sea level) which account for almost the entire output of gold in this country.

The greater part of the total output of gold in India is derived from the Kolar gold field in Mysore. During the last decade the production of this mine reached its highest point in 1905 when 616,758 ounces were raised. In 1906 the quantity won was 565,208 ounces and this figure fell to 535,085 ounces in 1907. The figures for the latter years reveal a small improvement. The Nizam's mine at Hutti in Hyderabad comes next, but at a respectable distance, to the Kolar gold field. This mine was opened in 1903. The only other mines from which gold was raised were those in the Dharwar district of Bombay and the Anantapur district of Madras. The Dharwar mines gave in output of 2,993 ounces in 1911 but work there ceased in 1912. The Anantapur mines gave their first output of gold during the year 1910; the amount being 2,532 ounces, valued at Rs. 1,51,800. Gold mining was carried on in the North Arcot district of Madras from 1893 till 1900, the highest yield (2,854 ounces) being obtained in the year 1898. The Kyaukpazat mine in Upper Burma was worked until 1903, when the pay chute was lost and the mine closed down. In 1902 dredging operations were started on the Irrawaddy river near Myitkyina, and 216 ounces of gold were obtained in 1904; the amount steadily increased from year to year and reached 8,445 ounces in 1909, but fell in subsequent years until in 1922 it was no more than 24 oz. The small quantity of gold produced in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and the United Provinces is obtained by washing. Gold washing is carried on in a great many districts in India, but there is no complete record of the amount obtained in this way.

The production of gold in India during the ten years ended 1943 aggregated 3,039,000 ounces or one per cent of the total world production, excluding that of the U.S.S.R.

In 1931 the gradual secular decline in the total Indian gold production was temporarily arrested with an output of 330,488.8 ozs. valued at Rs. 2,08,01,943 (£1,540,885), followed by a rivial fall again in 1932, when the output was 329,681.7 ozs. valued at Rs. 2,53,51,438 (£1,906,123). In 1933 there was an increase to 336,108.3 ozs. valued at Rs. 2,76,40,071 (£2,078,201). In 1934 the output fell to 322,142.9 ozs., but the value increased to Rs. 2,92,71,130 (£2,200,836), being the highest in terms of sterling since 1920. It is interesting to note that the output of 1921, which was valued at £2,050,575 a figure very close to that of the 1933 production, was 432,722.6 ozs. In 1935 the output rose again to 327,652.5 ozs. valued at Rs. 3,04,01,775 (£2,285,848), and in 1936 to 333,385.6 ozs. valued at Rs. 3,06,02,413 (£2,300,933). In 1937 the output fell slightly to 331,748.2 ozs., valued at Rs. 3,04,80,105 (£2,291,737). In 1938 the output decreased slightly to 321,137.8 ozs. valued at Rs.3,04,75,397 (£2,274,283) from 330,743.9 ozs. valued at Rs. 3,03,95,871,(£2,285,404). The estimated production of gold in India in the following years has been given below :—

1939—315,000 ounces, 1940—285,929 ounces (Rs. 3,31,31,783), 1941—260,387 ounces (Rs. 3,72,88,285), 1942—260,302 ounces (Rs. 3,76,83,442), and 1943—252,262 ounces (Rs. 5,02,57,880).

Until the outbreak of the war, the prices of gold remained approximately on world parity although there were occasional and independent fluctuations due to local speculative movements. Upto September 1931, when the United Kingdom went off the gold standard, the gold parity in Bombay was an import parity, *i.e.*, the price in Bombay was the price in London plus the cost of importing gold. After that date until 1940-41 India was an exporter of gold and prices were based on the export parity, *i.e.*, the price of gold in London (or New York) less the cost of sending it to these places.

The outbreak of hostilities in the Far East on December 7, 1941 led to an outburst of speculation and a scramble for gold hoarding, and ready gold rose to Rs. 50-2 on December 19 and the subsequent Japanese advances pushed the prices to Rs. 58-4 on March 12, 1942. A month later, the gold rate declined to Rs. 44-12 on April 18, and then started an upward trend to reach Rs. 71-6 at the close of the financial year. In 1943-44, the price reached a new high level as a result of intensified demand partly induced by the inflation complex. In May the issue of the Defence of India Rule 90-C made all forward and option dealings in bullion illegal, and two months later, another Rule was issued in order to empower the authorities to prohibit advances against commodities and bullion. The Reserve Bank started selling gold on account of the overseas principals on August 16, 1943 and has continued those sales.

The highest, lowest and annual average prices for gold in the Bombay market for the years 1926-27 to 1943-44 are given below :—

Year.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1926-27 ..	21 11 6	21 4 6	21 7 8
1927-28 ..	21 11 3	21 4 9	21 7 6
1928-29 ..	21 11 6	21 4 6	21 6 10
1929-30 ..	22 0 0	21 5 3	21 7 5
1930-31 ..	21 13 3	21 3 6	21 12 6
1931-32+	31 2 0	21 3 6	24 4 3
1932-33+	32 1 6	26 10 0	29 5 2
1933-34+	34 12 0	28 11 0	32 4 5
1934-35+	36 13 3	33 3 0	35 15 8
1935-36+	36 12 0	31 3 6	35 4 11
1936-37+	35 8 0	33 15 3	34 12 6
1937-38+	35 2 9	34 3 6	34 7 10
1938-39+	37 10 6	34 12 3	35 10 3
1939-40+	43 8 0	36 9 0	39 13 11
1940-41+	48 8 0	40 2 6	42 6 0
1941-42 ..	57 12 0	41 9 6	44 7 11
1942-43 ..	72 0 0	44 12 0	57 10 10
1943-44 ..	96 4 0	65 4 0	76 11 6

SILVER.

Inda's production of Silver has been negligible as compared to the world's output, but the country has got fascination for the white metal and has been a heavy importer of the metal from abroad. The details about the output are given below:—

Year.	World output in ounces.	Indian production.	
		Ounces.	Rs.
1939	264,200,000	22,745	33,361
1940	278,000,000	21,808	34,931
1941	266,000,000	22,929	41,597
1942	248,000,000	22,466	48,451

The highest, lowest, and the annual average prices for Silver in the Bombay market, together with the import duty on silver, since 1926-27 are given below:—

Year.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Import duty.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1926-27	72 0 0	55 8 0	63 1 5	*Nil.*
1927-28	61 2 0	56 8 0	59 3 7	*Nil.*
1928-29	66 6 0	58 2 0	60 9 2	*Nil.*
1929-30	59 7 0	46 14 0	53 9 11	*Nil.*
1930-31	57 4 0	39 0 0	46 15 1	9 6 0
1931-32	66 8 0	41 12 0	50 3 11	14 1 0
1932-33	60 0 0	48 14 0	52 11 4	14 1 0
1933-34	59 14 0	52 15 0	56 0 10	17 9 3
1934-35	69 0 0	50 7 0	60 13 5	11 11 6
1935-36	87 0 0	46 12 0	65 1 1	4 11 0
1936-37	56 2 0	47 0 0	50 5 8	4 11 0
1937-38	55 15 6	46 1 6	51 4 1	7 0 6
1938-39	53 1 6	48 2 0	51 11 3	7 0 6
1939-40	66 4 0	44 7 6	55 4 9	7 0 6
1940-41	64 13 0	62 11 0	62 8 0	7 0 6
1941-42	97 6 0	61 12 6	66 11 4	8 7 0
1942-43	116 8 0	75 4 0	94 2 6	8 7 0
1943-44	141 8 0	101 8 0	120 7 11	8 7 0

SALT.

The production of salt in India was almost steady during the past 25 years. In 1921, India produced 1,334,000 tons of salt, the figure dropped to 1,084,000 tons in 1935 when it reached the bottom, four years later the output was placed at 1,439,000 tons and moved in the following decade between 1,368,000 tons and 1,538,000 tons. The war gave a further fillip to the production of this article of vital necessity and the figure reached new high levels as the years passed by. In 1940 the salt production amounted to 1,644,000 tons; in the following year, it increased to 1,778,000 tons; and in 1942 it reached the record high level of 1,890,000 tons. No up to date details are available regarding salt production in the various provinces.

Since the outbreak of the war, imports continued to dwindle and reached a low level of 133,000 tons in 1942-43 as compared with 262,000 tons in the preceding year, 207,000 tons in 1940-41. The decline in imports during the war period was attributable to the elimination of Germany which was an important source of supply before the war and reduced shipments from Aden.

There was a moderate increase in the production of salt in India in 1938, made up of increase in the production in Northern India and Madras, with decreases in the production in Sind and Bombay.

The production in Aden was less in 1938 than in 1937; the production in Burma showed a large decrease.

There was a decrease in the imports of salt into India in 1938.

Quantity and value of Salt produced in India during the years 1937 *and* 1938 *(which are the latest figures available.)*

	1937.			1938.		
	Quantity.	Value (£1 = Rs. 13.3).		Quantity.	Value (£1 = Rs. 13.4).	
India—	Tons.	Rs.	£	Tons.	Rs.	£
Bengal	112	7,865	591	267	3,595	268
Bombay	489,742	22,86,482	171,916	406,992	18,84,939	140,667
Gwalior (*a*) ..	55	2,680	202	183	9,711	725
Madras	421,014	20,87,038	156,920	453,954	31,00,561	231,385
Northern India ..	465,712	31,74,484	238,683	582,391	40,36,224	301,211
Sind	116,386	5,88,816	44,272	95,876	4,83,353	36,071
TOTAL ..	1,493,021	81,47,365	612,584	1,539,663	95,18,383	710,327
Aden	355,166	(*b*) 20,70,618	155,686	278,047	(*b*) 16,24,014	120,971
Burma	53,813	(*b*) 8,24,953	62,026	38,698	(*b*) 5,94,014	44,329

(*a*) Figures relate to the official years, 1936-37 and 1937-38. (*b*) Estimated.

Imports of Salt into India during the years 1937 *and* 1938.

	1937			1938		
	Quantity.	Value (£1 = Rs. 13.3).		Quantity.	Value (£1 = Rs. 13.4).	
From—	Tons.	Rs.	£	Tons.	Rs.	£
Germany	41,577	6,69,468	50,336	27,752	4,52,781	33,789
Aden and dependencies ..	295,879	52,80,684	397,044	216,883	26,97,967	201,341
Egypt .. .	1,000	15,269	1,148	61,209	6,62,123	49,412
Other countries ..	530	97,489	7,330	26,111	3,86,867	28,871
TOTAL ..	338,986	60,62,910	455,858	331,955	41,99,738	313,413

The Review of the Trade of India gives the following details of imports for the three financial years ending March 31, 1943 :—

(In thousand tons)

From	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.
Aden	145	122	57
Egypt	27	121	65
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	..	10	6
Italian East Africa	22	..	4
Spain	..	9	..
Total ..	207	262	133

Stock Exchanges.

The earliest reference to stock broking in this country dates back to the end of the 18th century when transactions in Government securities and the shares of the East India Company used to take place in Calcutta under a *neem* tree. Similar references are also available about business in shares in Bombay before 1840. The boom following the American Civil war gave great impetus to this business.

By an indenture dated December 3, 1887, the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association of Bombay was formally constituted. It has a membership of about 475 brokers who carry on business in the Brokers' Hall bought in 1887 from the funds of the Association. Trading is governed by the rules framed by the Governing Board. The present value of a broker's card is about Rs. 45,000.

This is the only share market where forward business used to be conducted in an organised way. This business is governed by separate rules approved by the Government of Bombay under powers vested in them by the Bombay Securities Contract Control Act. This legislation was enacted in 1925 in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Stock Exchange Inquiry Committee, with Sir Wilfrid Atlay as President, in 1923. Thirteen years later, the Government of Bombay appointed a Committee, with Mr. W. B. Morison as Chairman, "to examine and report on the organisation and methods of working of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, to consider whether any modifications are desirable in the interests of the investing public and to make recommendations."

Besides the premier share market in Bombay, occasional attempts were made in the city to have an additional share market. In 1917, the Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd. was registered, but it ceased to function after a brief period. A new stock market was opened in 1938 under the name of the Indian Stock Exchange, Ltd.

The Calcutta Stock Exchange Association was founded at No. 2, New China Bazar Road (now known as 2, Royal Exchange Place), Calcutta, with 150 founder members in 1908. Fifteen years later, it was registered as a limited liability concern. The Association is controlled and managed by a Committee and has a membership of 232 brokers.

The only registered institution in South India of brokers dealing in shares and securities is the Madras Stock Exchange Association, Ltd. It was registered in 1937.

Of late, several stock markets have been started at other industrial centres. These include Delhi, Lahore and Cawnpore. Plans for setting up a share market in Nagpur are now under way.

The Ahmedabad Stock Exchange is also a registered body and recognised by the Government of Bombay under the Bombay Securities Contract Control Act.

Among the Indian States, Hyderabad State has recently started a stock market of its own.

The wild orgy of speculation that started in the share markets all over the country in 1943 called for Governmental action. On September 11, 1943, the Government of India issued Rule 94-C under the Defence of India Rules, prohibiting with effect from the 24th of that month all stock exchanges in British India from permitting or affording facilities for *badla* transactions or for the making of any contracts other than for ready delivery contracts. Speaking about the working of this Rule at the annual meeting of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association in 1945, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, however, complained that instead of achieving the objective, the Rule had only created "grey" markets all over the country.

The Government of India have appointed a special officer to investigate into the question of having a centralised control over the affairs of stock markets.

Chambers of Commerce.

Modern commerce in India was built up by merchants from the west and was for a long time entirely in their hands. Chambers of Commerce and numerous kindred Associations were formed by them for its protection and assistance. But Indians have in recent years, taken a large and growing part in this commercial life. The extent of their participation varies greatly in different parts of India, according to the natural proclivities and genius of different races. Bombay, for instance, has led the way in the industrial and commercial regeneration of the new India, while Bengal, very keen in other fields of activity, lags behind in this one. Arising from these circumstances we find Chambers of Commerce in Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and other important centres, with a membership both European and Indian; but alongside these have sprung up in recent years certain Associations, such as the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber, and Bureau, of which the membership is exclusively Indian. These different classes of bodies are in no sense hostile to one another but constantly work in association.

In 1921, the London Chamber of Commerce, realising the increasing attention demanded by the economic development of India, took steps to form an "East India Section" of their organisation. The Indian Chambers work harmoniously with this body, but are in no sense affiliated to it, nor is there at present any inclination on their part to enter into such close relationship, because it is generally felt that the Indian Chambers can themselves achieve their objects better and more effectively than a London body could do for them, and on various occasions the London Chamber, or the East India Section of it, have shown themselves out of touch with what seemed locally to be immediate requirements in particular matters.

A new movement was started in 1913 by Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, a leading millowner and public citizen of Bombay, which aimed at effecting great improvement in strengthening Indian commercial organisation. Sir Fazulbhoy's original plan was for the formation of an Indian Commercial Congress. The proposal met with approval in all parts of India. The scheme was delayed by the outbreak of war but afterwards received an impetus from the same cause and the first Congress was held in the 1915 Christmas holiday season, in the Town Hall, Bombay. The list of members of the Reception Committee showed that all the important commercial associations of Bombay were prepared to co-operate actively.

The Congress was attended by several hundred delegates from all parts of India. The late Sir Dinshaw Wacha, the then President of the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber, presided as Chairman of the Reception Committee, at the opening of the proceedings and the first business was the election of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy as the first President. The Congress resolved upon the establishment of an Associated Indian Chamber of Commerce, and elected a Provincial Committee empowered to take the necessary steps to get the Association registered and to enrol members and carry on work. The Congress also approved of the draft constitution.

The organisation languished for lack of support for some years until a number of merchants specially interested in currency and exchange questions revived it in 1926 at Delhi and in 1927 at Calcutta, the initiative in the new activities coming, like the first movement, from Bombay. The Commercial Congress held in Calcutta on 31st December, 1926, and 1st and 2nd January 1927, decided upon the formation of a "Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce" and agreed to the registered office of this body being "at the place where the President for the year has his headquarters or where he directs it to be located."

Among the objects for which the Federation is established are the following:—

(*a*) To promote Indian businesses in matters of inland and foreign trade, transport, industry and manufactures, finance and all other economic subjects.

(*b*) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among the business community and association on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian business.

(*c*) To enter into any arrangement with any Government or authority supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the Federation's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such Government or authority all rights, concessions, and privileges which the Federation may think desirable to obtain and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions.

(*d*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the Federation or any part thereof for such consideration as the Federation may think and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Federation.

(*e*) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company, having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Federation.

(*f*) To undertake and execute any trusts the undertaking of which may seem to the Federation desirable either gratuitously or otherwise.

(*g*) To draw, make, accept, discount, execute and issue bills of exchange, promissory notes, bills of lading, warrants, debentures and other negotiable or transferable instruments or securities.

Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

The Federation has 95 Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations affiliated to it as Ordinary Members and 5 Associate Members, and is recognised by the Central Government as the premier organisation representing commercial and industrial interests in the country. The headquarters of the Federation are situated in New Delhi. There are two classes of Members, Ordinary and Associate.

Office-Bearers for 1946-47.

President :—Lala Gurusharan Lall, Calcutta.

Vice-President :—M. A. Master, Bombay.

Hon. Treasurer :—Dr. S. B. Dutt, Ph.D. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law, Calcutta.

Secretary :—D. G. Mulherkar.

Office :—28, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.

ALL-INDIA ORGANISATION OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYERS.

The Employer's Delegations to the various sessions of the International Labour Conference felt the necessity of a central organisation in India representing employers of industrial labour in the country with a view to studying various questions coming before these International Conferences from the Indian employers' point of view. Walchand Hirachand, who was the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, with the consent of the Committee, took the initiative of launching a central organisation in December, 1932, to represent Indian employers. Any organisation representing an industry, the constituents of which are employers of industrial labour, is entitled to become a member of the All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers (briefly called A.O.I.E.). Besides this membership, any industrial concern is also entitled to become a member of the Organisation.

The annual subscription for industrial associations is Rs. 300 and for individual industrial concerns Rs. 50.

The Organisation has on its roll 16 industrial associations representing Ahmedabad and Bengal millowners, Northern India employers, salt industry, national shipping, sugar industry, Baroda State Mills and Industries, glass, coal mining, tea, Delhi Factory Owners and jute industry. Besides, there are about 131 big industrial concerns as members of the Organisation.

Office-Bearers for 1946-47.

President :—Seth Sakerlal Balabhai, Ahmedabad.

Secretary :—D. G. Mulherkar.

Office :—28, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.

BENGAL.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1834. Its headquarters are in Calcutta. The Bengal Chamber is registered with a declaration of membership of 300. Its objects are the usual purposes connected with the protection of trade "in particular in Calcutta." There are two classes of members. Permanent (Chamber and Associate) and Honorary.

Merchants, bankers, shipowners, representatives of commercial, railway and insurance companies, brokers, persons and firms engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and joint-stock companies or other corporations, formed for any purpose or object connected with commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature, may be elected as permanent members of the Chamber.

The following are the office-bearers of the Chamber for the year 1946-47 :—

President :—The Hon. Mr. H. D. Townend, Shaw Wallace & Co.

Vice-President :—H. D. Cumberbatch, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.

Committee Members :—Sir Harry Burn, Imperial Chemical Industries (India), Ltd.; A. T. Orr Deas, Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.; A. J. Elkins, Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.; J. McFarlane, Messrs. Octavius Steel Co. Ltd.; A. P. Benthall, Messrs. Bird & Co. F. W. Heilgers & Co.; A. C. Watkins, The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China; P. F. S. Warren, Jessop & Co., Ltd.

Secretary :—D. C. Fairbairn, M.A., C.I.E.; *Deputy Secretary* : J. J. B. Sutherland; *Assistant Secretaries* : W. D. Bryden, T. R. Crook and J. J. Rattray.

The following are the public bodies (among others) to which the Chamber has the right of returning representatives, and the representatives returned, for the current year.

The Council of State.—The Hon'ble Mr. H. D. Townend.

The Bengal Legislative Assembly.—D. Gladding, C.I.E.; J. R. Walker, F.T.I.; R. Haywood; A. W. Taylor; H. Rowan Hodge; C. W. Miles and F. F. M. Ferguson.

The Calcutta Port Commission.—A. T. Orr Deas; A. J. Elkins, C.B.E.; J. F. Elton; A. L. Cameron, J. Morshead, Nell Brodie.

The Calcutta Municipal Corporation.—J. B. Elias; E. H. Edney; W. H. Humphrey; J. N. Smart and A. A. Wise.

The Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta. T. Godley.

The Bengal Boiler Commission.—J. M. Grant, G. P. Chestney and W. H. W. Urquhart, A.M.I. Mech. E.

The Bengal Smoke Nuisances Commission.—R. J. Oliver; J. M. Grant.

The Chamber elects representatives to various other bodies of less importance, and to numerous subsidiary associations. The following are the recognised associations of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce:—

Calcutta Grain Oilseed and Rice Association, Indian Jute Mills Association; Indian Tea Association; Calcutta Tea Traders' Association; Calcutta Insurance Association; Calcutta Import Trade Association; The Wine, Spirit and Beer Association of India; Indian Mining Association; Calcutta Baled Jute Association; Indian Paper Makers' Association; Indian Engineering Association; Calcutta Jute Fabrics

Shippers' Association; Calcutta Hydraulic Press Association; Jute Fabric Brokers' Association; Calcutta Baled Jute Shippers' Association; Calcutta Jute Dealers' Association; Calcutta Hides and Skins Shippers' Association; Calcutta Flour Mills' Association; Calcutta River Transport Association; The Masters' Stevedores' Association and the Association of Paint, Colour & Varnish Manufactures in India; Calcutta Freight Brokers' Association and European Mofussil Jute Balers' Association.

The Chamber does not assist in the preparation of official statistical returns. It publishes weekly the *Calcutta Prices Current*, and also publishes a large number of statistical circulars of various descriptions in addition to a monthly abstract of proceedings and many other circulars on matters under discussion.

The Chamber maintains a Tribunal of Arbitration for the determination, settlement and adjustment of disputes and differences relating to trade, business, manufactures, and to customs of trade, between parties, all or any of whom reside or carry on business personally or by agent or otherwise in Calcutta or elsewhere in India or Burma, by whomsoever of such parties the said disputes and differences be submitted. The Secretary of the Chamber acts as the Registrar of the Tribunal, which consists of such members or assistants to members as may from time to time, annually or otherwise be selected by the Registrar and willing to serve on the Tribunal. The Registrar from time to time makes a list of such members and assistants.

The Chamber also maintains a Licensed Measurers' Department controlled by a special committee. It includes a Superintendent (G. C. Gee Smyth), Head Office Manager (F. W. Kendall) and Assistant Superintendents (Messrs. J. B. F. Hentrey, on active service, B. Perry and S. J. Warwick) and the staff at the time of the last official returns consisted of 110 officers. The usual system of work for the benefit of the trade of the port is followed. The Department has its own provident fund and compassionate funds and Measurers' Club.

BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, the premier institution of the Indian Commercial Community in Bengal, was founded in 1887. The objects of the Chamber are to aid and stimulate the development of commercial, agricultural and industrial enterprises in Bengal and Assam and to protect the commercial interest of all persons trading therein; to promote unanimity and uniformity of practice amongst the members of the commercial community; to represent their views and requirements to the Government, railway and port authorities; to arrange for organised action on all matters involving the interests of members including conditions of employment of industrial labour; to arbitrate when occasion occurs between parties willing to submit their differences to the Association, and generally to do all such things as may be conducive to the interests of the commercial classes of Bengal and Assam.

The constitution of the Chamber extends the facilities of Associate and Honorary Membership to the entire trading community in Bengal. The number of Ordinary members on the roll is about 600. Almost all the leading Indian commercial and industrial firms and persons in every branch of the inland and foreign trade in Bengal are members of the Chamber. A considerable portion of the joint stock capital invested in Bengal in banking, insurance, steamer services, cotton mills, etc., is also represented. The constitution of the Chamber provides for a close association as between the Chamber and various sectional organisations of trades and industries in Bengal.

List of Associations Affiliated to the Chamber.—All-Bengal Bobbin Manufacturers' Association; All Bengal Electrical Contractors' Association; All-India Soap Makers' Association; All-India Tea Growers' Federation; Association of Engineers; Barisal Mahajan Samity; Bengal Motion Pictures Association; Bengal Hosiery Manufacturers' Association; Bengal Glass Manufacturers' Association; Bengal Banks' Association; Bengal Galvanized Sheet Merchants' Association; Bengal Cotton Association, Ltd.; Bengal Industries Association; Bengal Building Traders' Association; Bengal Knitting & Millowners' Association; Bengal Stationers' Association; Bengal Oil Mills' Association; Bolpur Cloth, Merchants' Association; Brick Field Association; Kotrung; Brahmanbaria Merchants' Association; Burdwan Rice Mills Owners' Association; Calcutta Cloth Ration Shop Association; Calcutta Electric Traders' Association; Calcutta Flour Dealers' Association; Calcutta Iron Merchants' Association; Calcutta Jute Exchange, Ltd.; Calcutta Paper Traders' Association; Calcutta Retail Yarn Merchants' Association; Calcutta Rice Dealers' Association; Calcutta Sugar Dealers' Association; Calcutta Timber Merchants' Association; Calcutta Salt Association, Ltd.; Calcutta Rice Mills Association; Calcutta Wine Association; Dacca District National Chamber of Commerce; East India Jute & Hessian Exchange Ltd.; Faridpur Local Merchants' Association; Gramophone & Radio Dealers' Association; Grain & Pulse Dealers' Association; Indian Insurance Institute; Indian Lamp Factories' Association; Indian Cement Distributors' Association; Indian Colliery Owners' Association; Indian Confectioners' Association; Indian Plywood Manufacturers' Association; Indian Plywood Traders' Association; Indian Cycle Traders' Association; Metropolitan Banking Association; Merchants' Association, Khulna; Memari Paddy & Rice Merchants' Association; Pabna Mahajan Samity; Paddy Merchants' Association; Tripura Tea Association; Retail Textile Dealers' Association; Sirajganj Bengali Cloth & Yarn Dealers' Association.

The Chamber enjoys the privilege of electing representatives to the Bengal Legislative Assembly, the Calcutta Port Trust, the Calcutta Improvement Trust, Bengal Industries Board, Economic Enquiry Board, Bengal, Indian Central Jute Committee, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Indian Tea Market Expansion Board, Indian Coal Grinding Board, Provincial Sugar Board and other important bodies.

The headquarters of the Chamber are at Calcutta and its affairs are administered by a committee of 32 members in addition to the president, two Vice-Presidents, and the Honorary Treasurer, with the help of the Secretary and a number of Departmental committees.

LIST OF OFFICE-BEARERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1946.

President :—Dr. S. B. Dutta, M.A., Ph.D. (Econ. Lond.), Bar-at-Law.

Vice-Presidents :—D. N. Sen ; K. Basu.

Hony. Treasurer :—Dr. Satya Churn Law, M.A., Ph.D.

Members of the Executive Committee :—I. B. Sen ; Nalini Ranjan Sarker ; Dr. N. N. Law, M.A., Ph.D., J. K. Mitter ; P. Mukherjee ; Lt.-Col. D. N. Bhattacharyya ; S. N. Chaudri ; A. C. Dutta ; C. L. Bajoria ; H. C. Sarcar, B.Sc. (Econ. Lond.) ; Raj B. G. Mookerjee Bahadur ; G. Basu, B.A. ; Dutta, F.S.A.A., F.C.I.S. (Lond.), B.A. ; D. P. Goenka ; N. Datta ; S. M. Bose, A.B. (Stanford), M.Sc. (California, U.S.A.) ; Sadhan C. Roy, B.Sc., L.M.E., M.I.E.E. ; Tulsi Charan Roy; S. N. Dutt, B.Sc. (Engr. Glasgow), A.M.I.C.E., M.I.E. (Ind.) ; S. Chatterji ; R. Datta.

Co-opted Members of the Executive Committee:—Ashutosh Battacharyya ; J. N. Sen Gupta, M.A., B.L., M.B.E. ; N. N. Rakshit ; C. K. Ghosh ; B. T. Ghattack ; Raghunath Dutt ; S. C. Nawn ; S. C. Roy, M.A., B.L. ; N. C. Ghose ; B. C. Ghose, B.Sc. (Lond.), B.com. (Lond.), M.L.A. ; Dabes C. Ghose.

Secretary.—S. R. Biswas, M.A.
Asst. Secretary.—B. C. Kundu, M.A.
Office :— 4, Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta.
Telephone : Calcutta, 3932.
Telegram : 'Conjoint.'

CALCUTTA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Object :—To foster and develop mutual help and co-operation amongst those who are directly or indirectly interested in Trade, Commerce, Industry, Agriculture, etc. and safeguard the interests of commercial communities of India.

Membership :—Any firm, company, corporation, or individual doing business, lawyer, physician, banker or man of public importance is eligible for membership on payment of subscription as determined by the committee and on recommendation in writing by any two of its members subject to the approval of the committee.

Administration :—The affairs of the Chamber shall be administered by an Executive Committee the members of which are :—

Patron :—Moulvi A. K. Fazlul Huq, M.A., B.L., Ex-Premier, Bengal ; *President* :—Nandalal Chatterji, B.L. ; *Vice-President* :—Mrs. Protiva Sasmal ; *Hony. Secretary* :—Jamnadas G. Bhatia; *Hony. Treasurer* :—B. Sattar.

Members of the Executive Committee :—Bhupal Chandra Rai Choudhury of the Churamon Estate, Dinajpur ; Chandra Nath Mookerjee of Uttarpara ; M. M. Sengupta ; B. N. Chatterji, Land-Holder, Tollygunge ; Miss Naya Debi ; R. Roy, B.A. ; S. P. Mehta ; Sivananda Sarker of the Zanbazar Estate ; H. Chakravorty ; Anil Chandra Banerjee ; Dr. R. G. Guha Thakur, M.B.H., A.M.C. (Eng.), M.C.P.S. (Cal.); S. Acharya Chowdhury of Mymensingh ; Y. Johnson ; K. N. Desai, B.Sc. ; S. K. Gangopadhaya.

The Committee shall co-opt. members if recommended by any two of its members and by the committee.

Address :—91, Dr. Daudor Rahaman Road Lake-Side, Calcutta.

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CALCUTTA.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce was established in November 1925 to promote and protect the trade, commerce and industries of India and in particular the trade, commerce and industries in or with which Indians are engaged or concerned ; to aid and stimulate the development of trade, commerce and industries in India with capital principally provided by or under the management of Indians ; to watch over and protect the general commercial interests of India or any part thereof, and the interests of persons, in particular, the Indians, engaged in trade, commerce or industries in India ; to adjust controversies between members of this Chamber ; to arbitrate in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions between parties willing or agreeing to abide by the judgment and decision of the Tribunal of the chamber ; to promote and advance commercial and technical education and such study of different branches of Art and Science as may tend to develop trade, commerce and industries in India ; to provide, regulate and maintain a suitable building or room or suitable buildings or rooms for a Commercial Exchange in Calcutta ; and to do all such other things as may be conducive to the development of trade, commerce and industries, or incidental to attainment of the above objects or any of them.

There are two classes of Members, local and mofusil. The local Members pay an annual subscription of Rs. 300 and the Mofusil members Rs. 150. Merchants, Bankers, Shipowners, representatives of commercial, transport or insurance companies, brokers and persons engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature who are Indians shall be eligible for election as members of the Chamber.

The following constitute the Managing Committee of the Chamber for the year 1946 :—

President :—K. D. Jalan.

Senior-Vice-President:—Darab Cursetji Driver.

Vice-President :—K. P. Goenka.

Members :—Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi; B. M. Birla; M. L. Shah; D. P. Khaitan; G. L. Mehta; R. L. Nopany; Lala Gurusharan Lall; K. L. Jatia; Nand Lal Puri; K. M. Naik; Lala Karam Chand Thapar; Dr. H. Ghosh; M. R. Jaipuria; P. D. Himatsinghka; R. N. Bangur; Sir Padamji P. Ginwala; K. C. Neogy; Khan Bahadur G. A. Dossani.

Secretary :—Dr. R. D. Tiwari, M.A., Ph.D., LL.B.

Senior Asst. Secretary :—L. S. Bisht, B.Sc., LL.B.

The following Associations are affiliated with the Chamber :—

Indian Sugar Mills' Association; Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association; Indian Paper Mills' Association; Engineering Association of India; Indian Insurance Companies' Association; Indian Paint Manufacturers' Association; Indian Colliery Owners' Association; Indian Hemp Association; Calcutta Tea Merchants' Association; Indian Steel Makers' Association; Indian Re-Rolling Mills' Association; Calcutta Chemical Merchants' Association; East Indian Jute Association Ltd; Jute Balers' Association; Gunny Trades' Association; Calcutta Hessian Exchange Ltd; Indian Tea Brokers' Association; Calcutta Kirana Association; Indian Coal Merchants' Association; Shareholders' Association; Calcutta Tube Importers' Association; Calcutta Metal Merchants' Association; Marwari Rice Mills' Association; Calcutta Rice Merchants' Association; Indian Produce Association; Sindhi Merchants' Association; Bengal Sugar Merchants' Association; Indian Boat Builders' Association; Calcutta Ice Makers' Association; Indian Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacturers' Association.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce also appointed in 1927 a Tribunal of Arbitration to arbitrate in all disputes relating to various trades. With a view to covering the varying nature of disputes arising in different trades, separate panels of Arbitration are appointed on the Tribunal of Arbitration for each of the following trades:—(1) Jute; (2) Gunny; (3) Sugar; (4) Piece-goods and yarn; (5) Iron and Steel; (6) Coal and Minerals; (7) General.

The various bodies on which the Chamber is represented are as under :—

Bengal Legislative Assembly.—D. P. Khaitan.

Visiting Committee of the Campbell Hospital.—P. D. Himatsinghka.

Visiting Committee of the Medical College Group of Hospitals.—K. M. Naik.

Indian Central Jute Committee.—K. D. Jalan.

Bengal Textiles Association.—M. R. Jaipuria and Ramnarayan Bhojangarwala.

Tertile Advisory Board, Government of Bengal.—R. L. Nopany; M. R. Jaipuria; L. P. Goenka; B. K. Birla.

Port Committee of Export Advisory Council.—Surajmull Mohta.

Advisory Committee of Manufacturers of Engineering Stores.—B. K. Rohatgi, and Pratap Singh.

Bengal Assam Railway Local Advisory Committee.—B. P. Dalmia.

B. N. Railway Local Advisory Committee.—Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi.

East Indian Railway Local Advisory Committee.—R. L. Nopany.

Calcutta Port Commissioners.—K. P. Goenka.

Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Consultative Committee.—D. C. Driver.

Trade Marks Advisory Committee.—M. L. Shah.

Bengal Textile Institute, Serampore.—B. M. Bagri.

Bengal Sugar Advisory Board.—B. P. Dalmia.

Calcutta Advisory Pilot Committee.—G. L. Mehta.

Seth Banshidar Jalan Charitable Trust.—B. M. Birla.

Bengal Smoke Nuisance Commission, Calcutta.—D. C. Driver.

Bengal Board of Boiler Attendants.—M. P. Mehta.

Emergency Committee for distribution of coal to industrial concerns.—K. D. Jalan.

Goods Traffic Advisory Sub-Committee on the E. I. Railway, Calcutta.—Surajmull Mohta.

Traffic Advisory Board, Bengal.—K. M. Naik.

Government Commercial Institute.—N. L. Puri.

Provincial Advisory Board of Indian Forest Education.—P. D. Himatsinghka.

Social Work Committee of the University of Calcutta.—M. G. Bhagat.

Provincial Transport Authority.—R. L. Nopany.

Price Control Advisory Committee.—D. P. Khaitan.

Provincial Advisory Board for War Supplies.—D. P. Khaitan.

Safety First Investigation Committee of the Safety First Association of India.—B. K. Rohatgi.

Advisory Board of the Combined Commercial Museum & Health Publicity Section of the Calcutta Corporation.—Kassim A. Mohammed.

Board of Apprenticeship Training.—M. G. Bhagat.

Address :—102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Phone :—Cal. 3244 (Two lines).

Grams :—"Inchamb."

MARWARI ASSOCIATION.

160A, CHITTARANJAN AVENUE, CALCUTTA.

The Marwari Association was established in the year 1898.

Its chief objects are :

To promote and advance the moral, intellectual, commercial, economic, political and social interests of the Marwari community and to protect its rights and status.

To arbitrate in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions between parties either one or both of which are members

of the Marwari community, provided the parties are willing to abide by the judgment and decision of the Association.

To adjust controversies between members of the Association.

To communicate with Chambers of Commerce and other mercantile and public bodies within or outside India and to concert and promote measures for the protection of trade, commerce and industries in which Indians, in particular Marwaris, are engaged.

To found and support establishments and institutions for disseminating commercial, technical and general education in different branches of Art and Science in the Marwari community.

To take all necessary steps for promoting, supporting or opposing legislation or other action, affecting the interests of the Commercial communities in general and of the Marwari community in particular either by Government, or any department thereof or by any local body or bodies.

To take such action as may be necessary for securing the redress of grievances of any branch of trade, commerce and industry in which the Marwari community is interested as also such other action as may be conducive to the development and growth of such trade, commerce and industry.

The constituents of the Association are the leading industrialists, exporters and importers of the province of Bengal.

The Association issues certificates of origin to exporters of indigenous goods.

The Association is a member of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

The Association publishes a monthly Journal called "The Journal of the Marwari Association."

The following are the Office-bearers:—

President.—Anandi Lall Poddar, M.L.A.

Vice-Presidents.—K. P. Khaitan, Bar-at-Law and Babulal Shroff.

Honorary Secretary.—Madan Gopal Poddar B.L., Attorney-at-Law.

Asstt. Secretary.—Prahlad Rai Bhagat.

Treasurer.—Murlidhar Sonthalia.

Auditor.—Ram Chandra Singhi.

Personal Assistant to the Honorary Secretary and Officer-in-charge.—Saibendranath Chatterjee, M.A., B.L., Examiner-in-Law, Calcutta University.

The following are representatives on public bodies:—

Central Legislative Assembly.—Baijnath Bajoria.

Bengal Legislative Assembly.—Anandi Lall Poddar.

Price Advisory Committee, Bengal.—Mukundlall Chiripal.

Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Advisory Committee (Bengal). Mungturam Jaipuria.

Board of Economic Enquiry, Bengal.—Harikrishna Jhajharia.

Board of Industries, Bengal.—Babu Lall Shroff.

Non-Official Jail Visitor, Howrah Jail.—Ratan Lall Goenka.

Non-Official Jail Visitor, Presidency Jail.—Kanahiya Lall Jatia.

Non-Official Jail Visitor, Alipore Jail.—Anandi Lall Poddar.

E. I. Ry. Wagon Supply Advisory Committee.—Mahabir Prasad Kasera, B.Com., B.L., M.R.A.S., Sahityaratna.

B. N. Ry. Wagon Supply Advisory Committee.—Mahabir Prasad Kasera, B.Com., B.L., M.R.A.S., Sahityaratna.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce was established for the following purposes in the year 1928:—

(a) To participate in the promotion of the objects for which the International Chamber of Commerce, hereinafter called the "International Chamber," is established, namely:

(i) To facilitate the commercial intercourse of countries.

(ii) To secure harmony of action on all international questions affecting finance, industry and commerce.

(iii) To encourage progress and to promote peace and cordial relations among countries and their citizens by the co-operation of businessmen and organisations devoted to the development of commerce and industry.

The Indian National Committee has on its roll 37 commercial bodies as Organisation Members and 48 commercial firms as Associate Members.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1946-47.

President.—Lala Gutusharan Lall, Calcutta.

Vice-President.—M. A. Master, Bombay.

Honorary Treasurer.—D. N. Sen, Calcutta.

Secretary.—D. G. Mulherkar.

Office.—28, Feroshah Road, New Delhi.

BOMBAY.

The object and duties of the Bombay Chamber, as set forth in the Memorandum and Articles of Association, are to encourage and promote a friendly feeling and unanimity among commercial men on all subjects involving their common good; to promote and protect the general mercantile interests of this Presidency, to collect and circulate information on all matters of general commercial interest; to obtain the removal, as far as such a Society can, of all acknowledged grievances affecting merchants as a body, or mercantile interests

in general; to receive and decide references on matters of usage and custom in dispute, recording such decisions for future guidance, and by this and such other means, as the Committee for the time being may think fit, assisting to form a code of practice for simplifying and facilitating business; to communicate with the public authorities, with similar Associations in other places and with individuals on all subjects of general mercantile interest; and to arbitrate between parties willing to refer to, and abide by, the decision of the Chamber.

The Bombay Chamber was established in 1836, under the auspices of Sir Robert Grant, who was then Governor of the Presidency, and the programme described above was embodied in their first set of rules. According to the latest returns the number of Chamber members is 225. Of these 12 represent banking institutions, 7 shipping agencies and companies, 3 firms of solicitors, 3 railways, 18 insurance companies, 20 engineers and contractors, 162 firms engaged in general mercantile business.

All persons engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits desirous of joining the Chamber and disposed to aid in carrying its objects into effect are eligible for election to membership by ballot. The Chamber member's subscription is Rs. 360. Gentlemen distinguished for public services, or "eminent in commerce and manufactures," may be elected honorary members and as such are exempt from paying subscriptions. Any stranger engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits and visiting the Presidency may be introduced as a visitor by any Member of the Chamber inserting his name in a book to be kept for the purpose, but a residence of two months shall subject him to the rule for the admission of members.

Officers of the Year.

The affairs and funds of the Chamber are managed by a committee of twelve ordinary members, consisting of the President and Vice-President and ten members. The committee as a rule meet at least once a week and the minutes of its proceedings are open to inspection by all members of the Chamber, subject to such regulations as the committee may make in regard to the matter. A general meeting of the Chamber must be held once a year and ten or more members may requisition, through the officers of the Chamber, a special meeting at any time, for a specific purpose.

The Chamber elects representatives as follows to various public bodies:—

The Council of State, one representative.

Bombay Legislative Assembly, two representatives.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, one member, elected for three years.

Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, five members, elected for two years.

The following are the officers of the Chamber for the year 1945-46 and its representatives on the various public bodies:—

President: A. W. Percy.

Vice President: L. A. Halsall.

Committee: C. R. Agar; C. P. Bramble, C.I.E., M.L.A.; C. J. Damala; R. L. Ferard; A. D. Finney; A. L. Hutson; C. G. Marrable; H. C. De Mierre; H. F. Milne; W. G. J. Shaw.

Secretary.—L. Boult.

Representatives on—

Council of State: The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. B. Gibbons.

Bombay Legislative Assembly: W. M. Martin, M.B.E., C.R. Sharpa.

Bombay Port Trust: R. W. Bullock; C. J. Damala; A. D. Finney; D. R. C. Hartely, C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D.; E. Wilkinson.

Bombay Municipal Corporation: C.B. Cockaine.

Sydenham College of Commerce Advisory Board: R. W. Bullock.

Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission: H. F. Milne.

Persian Gulf Lights Committee: C. F. Morris.

Indian Central Cotton Committee: L. F. H. Goodwin.

Empire Cotton Growing Corporation: S. B. Samollys.

Back Bay Reclamation Scheme—Standing Advisory Committee: L. A. Halsall.

Auxiliary Force Advisory Committee: L. A. Halsall.

National Service Advisory Committee.—C. P. Bramble, M.L.A.

Ex-Services Association, India.—A. W. Percy.

Ex-Services Association, Bombay Branch—C. R. Agar.

Bombay Seamen's Society: L. A. Halsall.

Indian Sailors' Home: N. McLeod.

I. M. M. T. S. Dufferin: A. D. Finney.

Traffic Advisory Committee.—V. Corbett-Wright.

Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire: Sir Geoffrey Winterbotham, Kt.

Railway Advisory Committees—

G. I. P.: C. W. Warrington.

B. B. & C. I.: C. W. Warrington.

Railway Rates Advisory Committee: L. A. Halsall, C. J. Damala; A. P. Darlow; and A. L. Hutson.

Government of Bombay Board of Communications: W. R. Wood.

Bombay University: The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. B. Gibbons

Bombay Provincial Transport Authority: The Hon'ble Mr J. M. B. Gibbons.

Bombay Provincial Advisory Committee for War Supplies: R. W. Bullock.

Special Work.

One of the most important functions performed by the Chamber is that of arbitration in commercial disputes. Rules for this have been in existence for many years and have worked most satisfactorily. The decisions are in all cases given by competent arbitrators appointed by the General Committee of the Chamber and the system avoids the great expense of resort to the Law Courts.

A special department of the Bombay Chamber is its Statistical Department, which prepares a large amount of statistical returns connected with the trade of the port and of great importance to the conduct of commerce. The department consists of nineteen Indian clerks who, by the authority of Government, work in the Customs House and have every facility placed at their disposal by the Customs authorities. They compile all the

statistical information in connection with the trade of the port, in both export and import divisions, which it is desirable to record. No other Chamber in India does similar work to the same extent.

The Bombay Chamber publishes a Daily Arrivals Return which shows the receipts into Bombay of cotton, wheat and seeds, and a Daily Trade Return, which deals with trade by sea and shows in great detail imports of various kinds of merchandise and of treasure, while the same return contains particulars of the movements of merchant vessels.

The Chamber publishes twice a week detailed reports known as Import and Export manifests, which give particulars of the cargo carried by each steamer and country craft to and from Bombay.

Four statements are issued once a month. One shows the quantity of exports of cotton seeds and wheat from the principal ports of the whole of British India. The second gives in detail imports from Europe, more particularly in regard to grey cloths, bleached cloths, Turkey red and scarlet cloths, printed and dyed goods, fancy cloth of various descriptions, woollens, yarns, metals, kerosene oil, coal, aniline dyes, sugar, matches, wines and other sundry goods. The third shows classified, the number of packages of piece-goods and yarns imported by individual merchants. The fourth gives the number of bales of cotton exported by each firm to each country during the month with a running total of the number of bales exported during the year.

Another "Monthly Return" issued by the Chamber shows clearances of a large number of important designations of merchandise. A return of "Current Quotations" is issued every Saturday and shows the rates of exchange for Bank and Mercantile Bills on England and a large quantity of general banking and trade information.

The Chamber has also a Measurement Department with a staff of 16, whose business is that of actual measurement of exports in the docks before loading in steamers. Certificates are issued by these officers with the authority of the Chamber to shippers and ship agents as to the measurement of cotton and other goods in bales or packages. From the measurements given in these certificates the freight payable by the Shippers of goods is calculated. The measurers are in attendance on the quays whenever there are goods to be measured and during the busy season are on duty early and late.

Associated Chambers of Commerce of India.

HEAD OFFICE LOCATED IN CALCUTTA FOR 1945.

President.—The Hon'ble Mr. H. D. Townend of Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co.

Secretary.—D. C. Fairbairn, M.A., C.I.E.

Millowners' Association, Bombay.

Established in the year 1875, the Millowners' Association, Bombay, is one of the oldest and most important organisations of industrial employers in the country. Membership of the Association is mainly confined to cotton spinning and weaving concerns drawn from every part of India including the Indian States. The great work done by the Association ever since its inception has been generally recognised, and the important role which it fills in the economic life of the country is perhaps no where better illustrated than in the representation accorded to it in the Central and Provincial Legislatures, in local authorities such as the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and on public bodies such as the Bombay Port Trust. The Association is also represented on all important all-India bodies constituted by the Central Government connected in one way or another with the interests of the textile industry.

By special arrangement with the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the Association compiles every month special statistics relating to the import, re-export and export trade in cotton yarn and piece-goods and artificial silk goods of British India and the Province of Bombay. The annual Cotton Mill Statement published by the Association is well-known as a comprehensive and authoritative directory of cotton mills in India.

By a system of market correspondents stationed in important piece-goods consuming markets in India, the Association keeps its members regularly informed of the trend of prices and tendencies in the principal trading centres in the country. The Association also publishes every fortnight detailed lists of the average ex-mill quotations for the principal lines of cotton yarn and piece-goods produced by Bombay mills and the wholesale bazaar prices of the chief lines of goods imported into the principal ports in India.

As large employers of Labour, the Association has always adopted a forward policy in regard to labour problems, and a very large number of recommendations have been made to member mills during the last few years for the amelioration of the conditions of labour employed by constituent members. That some of these recommendations have subsequently been adopted by other large employers of labour and the country is at once a tribute to the excellent spade work done by the Association in the field of social and labour work.

The Association has on its rolls 149 members, including 5 woollen mills, 3 silk mills, 2 cotton ginning and pressing factories and 4 dye and bleach houses.

The following is the Managing Committee of the Association for the year 1946:—Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau (*Chairman*); Bhagwandas C. Mehta (*Dy. Chairman*); Sir Ness Wadia, K.B.E., C.I.E.; Sir Sorab Saklatvala, Kt., M.L.A.; Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, Kt.; H. F. Milne; T. V. Baddeley; Neville N. Wadia; A. Pether; Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey; J. C. Burns; Navinchandra Mafatlal; G. D. Somani; J. C. Lancashire; L. F. H. Goodwin; H. G. H. Everitt; W. B. Bryden; Ramnath A. Podar; Ramniwas Ramnarian; and R. S. Khaitan; N. S. V. Aiyer (*Secretary*); R. G. Gokhale (*Labour Officer*).

The Office of the Association is located at 2nd Floor, Elphinstone Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, and the Telephone Nos. are 31041 and 31042. Tel. Address: Millomutua.

The following are the Association's Representatives on public bodies:—

Bombay Legislative Assembly: Sir Sorab Saklatvala, Kt., M.L.A.

Bombay Port Trust: Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey.

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute: Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, M.L.A.

Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission: G. S. Karpur and H. A. Wood.

Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics: B. S. Dabke.

Indian Central Cotton Committee: Sir Sorab Saklatvala, Kt., M.L.A.

Development of Bombay Advisory Committee: Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, M.L.A.

G. I. P. Railway Advisory Committee: Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey.

B. B. & C. I. Railway Advisory Committee: Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, M.L.A.

Bombay Municipal Corporation: Ramnath A. Podar.

University of Bombay: Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, M.L.A.; Neville N. Wadia.

Royal Institute of Science: Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, M.L.A.

Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd.

The Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd., was registered on 30th June, 1924, as a Company limited by guarantee. The registered office of the Association is located in Elphinstone Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

The objects of the Association are:—

(*a*) The mutual insurance of members of the Company against liability to pay compensation or damages to workmen employed by them or their dependants for injuries or accidents, fatal or otherwise, arising out of and in the course of their employment; (*b*) the insurance of members of the Company against loss or damage by or incidental to fire, lightning, etc.; and (*c*) to reinsure or in any way provide for or against the liability of the Company upon any assurances granted or entered into by the Company and generally to effect and obtain re-insurances, counter-insurances and counter-guarantees, etc., etc.

All members of the Millowners' Association are eligible for admission to the Mutual Company. Non-members are also eligible for membership of the Mutual, provided their application is approved of by the Committee of the Millowners' Association.

The affairs of the Mutual Insurance Association are under the control of a Board of Directors.

The present Directors are:—

Sir Ness Wadia, K.B.E., C.I.E. (*Chairman*).

Sir Joseph Kay, Kt.; Sir Sorab Saklatvala, Kt.; Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey; D. M. Khatau; A. Pether; and A. C. M. Cursetjee, M.A., LL.B., Secretary of the Association.

Indian Merchants' Chamber.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber was established in the year 1907. Its objects are:—

(*a*) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among the business community on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian merchants.

(*b*) To secure organised action on all subjects relating to the interests of the Indian business community directly and indirectly.

(*c*) To promote the objects of the Indian business community in matters of inland and foreign trade, shipping and transport, industry and manufacture, banking and insurance.

(*d*) To collect and disseminate statistical and other information securing the promotion of the objects of the Chamber, and to make efforts for the spread of commercial and economic knowledge.

(*e*) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting, supporting or opposing legislation or other action affecting the aforesaid interests by the Government or any Department thereof or by any local body or bodies, and in general to take the initiative to secure the welfare of the business community in all respects.

(*f*) To make representations to Local, Central or Imperial authorities, Executive or Legislative, on any matter affecting trade, commerce, manufacture or shipping, banking or insurance.

(*g*) To undertake by arbitration the settlement of commercial disputes between merchants and businessmen and also to provide for arbitration in respect of disputes arising in the course of trade, industry or transport, and to secure the services of expert technical and other men to that end if necessary or desirable.

(*h*) To advance and promote commercial and technical education and to found and support establishments and institutions for such purposes.

(*i*) To undertake special enquiries and action for securing redress for legitimate grievances of any branch of trade or industry as also all such other action as may be conducive to the extension of trade, commerce or manufacture or incidental to the attainment of the above objects.

(*j*) To secure the interests and well-being of the Indian business communities abroad.

(*k*) To secure, wherever possible, organised and/or concerted action on all subjects involving the interests of members including 'regulating conditions of employment of industrial labour' in various industries represented by the members of the Organisation.

(*ii*) To nominate delegates and advisers, etc., to represent the employers of India at the Annual International Labour Conference of the League of Nations.

(*iii*) To take up, consider and formulate ideas on the subjects which are on the Agenda of each International Labour Conference.

(*iv*) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting, supporting or opposing recommendations or conventions of the International Labour Conference.

(*l*) And generally to do all that may be necessary in the interests of the realisation of the above objects of the Chamber directly or indirectly.

Under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms the Chamber has the right of electing one representative on the Central Legislative Assembly and under the Government of India Act 1935 it has the right of electing one representative on the Bombay Legislative Assembly. The Chamber also has the right to elect five representatives on the Bombay Port Trust, and one representative on the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

President for 1946.—Mahomed Husein Hasham Premj.

Vice-President.—Ratilal Mulji Gandhi.

Representatives of the Chamber on various public bodies: —

Central Legislative Assembly.—Manu Subedar, M.L.A. (Central).

Bombay Legislative Assembly.—Chhitabhai S. Patel, M.L.A.

Bombay Port Trust.—J. C. Setalvad; M. A. Master; Sir Behram N. Karanjia; Seth Haridas Madhavdas.

University of Bombay.—Mangaldas B. Mehta.

Sydenham College of Commerce Advisory Committee.—The Hon'ble Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoy.

G.I.P.R. Local Advisory Committee.—Madhavlal M. Bhatt.

Trustees of the Chamber.—Seth Chatrabhuj Gordhandas; M.C. Ghia; Gordhandas G. Morarji.

Bombay Board of Communications.—Keshavprasad C. Desai.

Royal Institute of Science Advisory Committee.—Dr. K. A. Hamied.

Traffic Advisory Committee.—The Hon'ble Mr. Manockji N. Dalal.

Indian Sailors' Home Committee.—C. A. Buch.

Secretary.—J. K. Mehta, M.A.

Asstt. Secretaries.—A. C. Ramalingam; K. P. Daru; P.M. Shah, M.A.

Address:—Lalji Naranji Memorial, Indian Merchants' Chamber Building, Back Bay Reclamation, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Phone.—Bombay, 25212.

Grams.—"Inchambu."

Bombay Piece-Goods Native Merchants' Association.

Office:—Mulji Jetha Cloth Market Hall, Bombay.

The objects of the Association are:—

(*a*) To promote, by creating friendly feelings and unity amongst the merchants, the business of the piece-goods trade in general at Bombay, and to protect the interests thereof; (*b*) to remove, as far as it will be within the powers of the Association to do so, all trade difficulties of the piece-goods business and to frame such line of conduct as will facilitate the trade; (*c*) to collect and assort statistics relating to piece-goods and to correspond with public bodies on matters affecting the trade, and which may be deemed advisable for the protection and advancement of the objects of the Association or any of them; and (*d*) to hear and decide disputes that may be referred to the Association for arbitration.

The following are the office-bearers for the current year:—

Chairman.—Purshottam Mulji Kapadia, Advocate.

Deputy Chairmen:—

(1) Narottamdas Keshavlal, J. P.

(2) Harjivan Bhagwandji.

Hon. Jt. Secretaries.—

Padamsey Damodar Govindji, J. P.

Himatlal Trimbaklal Munshi.

Navinlal Lallubhai Shah.

Hon. Treasurer.—

Jethabhai Kalianji.

Grain Merchants' Association.

The object of this body is "to promote the interests of the merchants and to put the grain and oil-seeds trade on a sound footing." It is an influential body with a large membership. Office-bearers for the current year are:—

President.—Sheth Velji Lakhamsi Napoo B.A., LL.B.

Vice-President.—Sheth Devji Rattansey.

Hon. Secretary.—Sheth Vallabhdas Peraj.

The address of the Association is Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi, Bombay.

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce was started in September 1927 with the object of establishing friendly relations among merchants and factory-owners of Maharashtra, safeguarding their interests against measures likely to affect them adversely, collecting financial, industrial and trade statistics, and disseminating information thereabout amongst members of the Chamber.

Membership of the Chamber is confined to merchants and factory-owners belonging to the City of Bombay, Bombay Suburban District, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Thana and East and West Khandesh and Belgaum and the Indian States in and about these, namely, Kolhapur (with its Jagirs), Sangli, Miraj, (Senior and Junior), Kurundwad (Senior and Junior), Jamkhandi, Sawantwadi, Mudhol, Ramdurg, Jath, Akalkot, Phaltan, Aundh, Bhor, Surgana, Jawhar and Janjira.

President—M. L. Dahanukar.

Vice-Presidents—D. R. Naik, J.P.; G. V. Puranik and E. B. Rajderkar, M.Sc.

Secretary—D. V. Kelkar, M.A.

Address:—Industrial Assurance Building, Church Gate, Bombay.

KARACHI.

The objects and duties of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce are set forth in terms similar to those of Bombay. Qualifications for membership are also similar. Honorary Membership may be conferred by the Committee upon "any gentlemen interested in the affairs and objects of the Chamber." All new Members joining the Chamber pay Rs. 750 entrance fee and the monthly subscription is Rs. 18. The subscription to the Chamber's periodical returns is at present fixed at Rs. 150 per annum per set for Members and Rs. 280 per annum per set for non-Members. The set comprises :—

(i) a Daily Trade Return containing lists of commodities entered in the Customs House for export, and imports cleared from Customs on each working day, shipping information and statistics of commodities entering Karachi by rail, and leaving by sea,

(ii) a Weekly Price Current and Market Report which, besides giving quotations for commodities traded in the Karachi Markets, also contains statistics of exports and imports compiled from Ships' Manifests, and shipping movements,

(iii) Export Manifests of all Steamers leaving Karachi for Foreign Ports,

(iv) Monthly Import and Export statistics for the main commodities compiled from Ships' Manifests.

The affairs of the Chamber are managed by a Committee of ten Members, consisting of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and eight other Members, elected at the annual general meeting of the Chamber held early in each year. The Chamber elects a representative to the Sind Legislative Assembly, four representatives to the Karachi Port Trust, one to the Karachi Municipal Corporation and two to the North Western Railway Advisory Committee, Karachi. There were 60 Members of the Chamber in April 1946. The following are the officers for 1946-47 :

Chairman.—B. R. Graham.

Vice-Chairman.—E. J. Pakes.

Members of Committee.—A. J. Bebbington; C. M. Clamp; W. J. Cullen, M.B.E.; T. G. R. Eagan, E.D.; H. A. Henry; Lt.-Col. W. B. Hossack, M.L.A.; G. O. Pike; T. Waddell.

Secretary.—H. J. Martin.

Asstt. Secretary.—J. S. Lobo.

Public Measurer.—G. B. Potts. (E.T.W. Nicholas, Acting.)

Representative on the Sind Legislative Assembly.—Lt.-Col. W. B. Hossack, M.L.A.

Representatives on the Karachi Port Trust.—A. J. Bebbington; T. Waddell; Col. R. B. Fairclough, M.C., E.D.; E. J. Pakes.

Representative on the Karachi Municipal Corporation.—N. W. G. Brown.

Representatives on the North-Western Railway Local Advisory Committee, Karachi.—A. J. Bebbington and B. R. Graham.

The following are the principal ways in which the Chamber gives special assistance to Members :

The Committee take into consideration and give an opinion upon questions submitted to them regarding the custom of the trade or of the Port of Karachi. The Committee undertake to nominate arbitrators and surveyors for the settlement of disputes. When two Members of the Chamber or when one Member and a party who is not a Member have agreed to refer disputes to the arbitration of the Chamber or of an arbitrator or arbitrators nominated by the Chamber, the Committee will undertake to nominate an arbitrator or arbitrators, under certain regulations. Similarly, the Chamber, under certain regulations, will undertake to appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators for the settlement of disputes in which neither of the parties are Members of the Chamber. A public measurer is appointed under the authority of the Chamber to measure merchandise arriving at or leaving the port.

MADRAS.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1836. Any person or firm, interested in the general trade, commerce, or manufactures of the Madras Presidency is eligible for Chamber membership. Distinguished persons, members of kindred associations, and officials interested in trade, commerce or industry in the Madras Province may be elected Honorary Members of the Chamber. Honorary Members do not have to pay any subscription and are not entitled to exercise the privileges of Ordinary Members except to speak at any ordinary meeting of the Chamber. Other Chambers of Commerce may be Affiliated Members. Election for membership is by ballot. Every member other than an Honorary Member pays an entrance fee of Rs. 100, provided that banks, corporate bodies and mercantile firms may be represented on the Chamber by one or more members and are liable for an entrance fee of Rs. 100 once in every 10 years. The subscription shall not exceed Rs. 360 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. Each Affiliated Member shall pay an annual subscription of Rs. 50 payable at the beginning of the calendar year.

The Chamber undertakes arbitrations and surveys, and the granting of certificates of origin.

There are 60 Firms, who are Members of the Chamber; and there are 5 Affiliated Members and 9 Honorary Members of the Chamber in 1945. The officers and the committee of the Chamber for the year are as follows :—

Chairman : H. S. Town, M.L.A. *Vice-Chairman :* W. T. Williams. *Committee :* C. P. Johnstone; B. S. Laurence; D. G. Leonard, M.L.A.; S. M. Smith; H. I. Wonfor. *Secretary :* W. Fyfe.

The following are the Chamber's representatives on various public bodies during 1946 :—

Corporation of Madras : E. F. G. Hunter, G. M. Morrison, and S. M. Smith; *Madras Port Trust :* F. G. Hadden; H. R. Goosey, H. S. Town, M.L.A., H. I. Wonfor; *Madras*

and Southern Mahratta Railway Advisory Committee: J. H. Henrie; *South Indian Railway Advisory Committee:* D. G. Leonard, M.L.A., *Board of Communications:* C. P. Johnstone; *Senate of the University of Madras:* F. H. Oakley, H. S. Town, M.L.A.; *Senate of the Annamalai University:* F. H. Oakley; *State Technical Scholarship Board:* F. H. Oakley; *Board of State Aid to Industries:* S. G. H. Davies; *South Indian Nursing Association:* F. H. Oakley; *Madras Provincial Cotton Committee:* D. V. Bulloch; *Madras City Excise Licensing Board:* D. V. Bulloch; *Claims Committee under the War Risks Insurance Schemes:* H. S. Town, M.L.A.; *War Risks (Factories) Insurance Ordinance Advisory Committee:* B. S. Laurence; *Trade Mark Advisory Committee:* D. M. Passmore.

SOUTHERN INDIA.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce established in 1909 has its Registered Office in Madras. The objects of the Chamber are those usual for such bodies, concerning the promotion of trade, especially in the Madras Presidency, and the interests of members. Special objects are stated to be:—

"To maintain a Library of books and publications of commercial interest, so as to diffuse commercial information and knowledge amongst its members.

"To establish Museums of commercial products or organise exhibitions, either on behalf of the Chamber or in co-operation with others."

There are three classes of members, Affiliated, Resident and non-Resident. The usual conditions as to eligibility for election prevail.

The Chamber is a member of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, and the Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, Paris.

The Chamber holds survey and arbitration, issues certificates of origin and certificates of invoices; certificates of sampling, analysis and weights.

The right of electing three representatives to the Madras Port Trust was accorded to the Chamber by the Madras Port Trust Amendment Act, 1941. Members of the Chamber hold seats in the Madras Legislative Assembly, and the Chamber has also been accorded the right of electing a representative to that body. Co-jointly with the Nattukottai Nagarathars Association the Chamber has the right of electing a representative to the Federal Assembly.

Under the Madras City Municipal Amending Act, 1936, the Chamber has the right of electing one Councillor to the Madras Corporation. Under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1923, the Chamber has the right to elect one member to the Board of Industries.

The Chamber also sends its representatives to the South Indian Railway Local Advisory Committee, M. & S. M. Railway Local Advisory Committee, Senate of the Madras University, Senate of the Annamalai University, Board of Industries, Board of Communications, Madras City Improvement Trust Board, Indian Tea Market Expansion Board, Madras City Excise Licensing Board, Madras War Supply Advisory Committee, Textile Trade Marks Advisory Committee, Madras Port Committee, Board of Referees, E. P. T. Madras University Employment Bureau, War Risk Insurance Madras Claims Committee, Prices and Supply Board Panel, Transport Board Panel, Railway Rates Advisory Committee, Madras Income Tax Board of Referees, Indian National Committee, H. P. P. Ordinance Panels, Madras Employment Exchange, Advisory Committee for Manufacturing Engineering Stores, Advisory Committee for Madras Requisitioning of Lands, etc.

The Chamber has about 700 members on the rolls and has its own building. Forty-five Associations in the City of Madras and Chambers of Commerce in the mofussil have been affiliated to this Chamber.

President.—Dr. Sir Rm. Alagappa Chettiar.
Vice-Presidents.—Messrs. V. Pandurangiah and A. P. Yamal.
Secretary.—P. Raghavan Nair, B.A., B.Com.

NORTHERN INDIA.

"COMMERCE HOUSE." 14, LAWRENCE ROAD, LAHORE.

The Northern India Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1923 and has its headquarters at Lahore. The business of the Chamber is conducted by the Chairman, and a Committee consisting of a minimum of eight but not more than 11 elected members, and a maximum of 3 co-opted members and ex-officio members.

The Chamber is represented on the Communications Board, Punjab; and Joint Development Board, Punjab; the North-Western Railway Advisory Committee, Lahore Branch; the Managing Committee of the Hailey College of Commerce, Lahore; Board of Economic Enquiry, Punjab; Board of Industries, Punjab; Electricity Board, Punjab; Industrial Survey Advisory Committee, Punjab; Board to deal with trade and prices in the Punjab; Price Control Advisory Committee—Wheat; Provincial Standard Cloth Advisory Committee; Railway Priority Sub-Committee; Executive Committee S. P. C. A., Lahore; Industrial Development Committee, Punjab; Provincial Transport Authority; Punjab Labour Tripartite Conference Advisory Committee for Engineering Stores; Civil Supplies Board, Punjab; Punjab Board of Film Censors, Punjab Industrial Research Committee and also nominates a panel for the Railway Rates Advisory Committee and Excess Profits Tax (Board of Referees).

The Chamber is affiliated with the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, and with the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, London.

A Tribunal of Arbitration has been set up under the Rules of which arbitration relating to commercial disputes are carried out on behalf of members and non-members. Surveys of merchandise are also frequently held. Certificates of origins are issued for goods manufactured in India.

The aim of the Chamber is to protect and further commercial, industrial and agricultural interests in Northern India by every possible means, and it is the constant endeavour of the Chamber to achieve as much as possible for the good of the common interest of members—the business prosperity of Northern India.

Chairman :—C. T. Mason.

Vice-Chairman :—Sardar Bahadur Sarda Sapuran Singh Chawla.
Secretary :—G. J. Lumb.
Head Clerk :—S. Mohd Hussain Bokhari, D.Com.
Address : Commerce House, 14, Lawrence Road, Lahore.
Telegraphic Address :—" Commerce ".
Telephone No. 2237.

UPPER INDIA.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce is concerned with trade, commerce and manufactures in the United Provinces and has its registered office at Cawnpore. Members are elected by the Committee, subject to confirmation by the next general meeting of the Chamber. Gentlemen distinguished for public service, or eminent in commerce or manufactures, may be elected honorary members of the Chamber by the members in a General Meeting and such shall be exempted from paying any subscription to the Chamber. There is no entrance fee for membership, but subscriptions are payable as follows:—A firm, company or association having its place of business in Cawnpore, Rs. 500 a year; an individual member resident or carrying on business in Cawnpore, Rs. 500; firms or individuals having their places of business or residence outside Cawnpore pay half the above rates, but the maintenance of a branch office in Cawnpore necessitates payment of full rates.

The affairs and funds of the Chamber are managed by a Committee of ten members, which has power to constitute Local Committees of from four to seven members each at trade centres where membership is sufficiently numerous to justify the step. Such Local Committees have power to communicate only with the Central Committee.

The Chamber appoints Arbitration Tribunals for the settlement and adjustment of disputes, when invited to do so, members of the Tribunals being selected from a regular printed list of arbitrators.

The Chamber has a membership of 139 excluding 2 honorary, 12 affiliated members.

President.—C. W. Tosh.
Secretary.—H. W. Morgan, M.B.E.

MERCHANTS' CHAMBER OF UNITED PROVINCES, CAWNPORE.

The Merchants' Chamber of United Provinces was established in November, 1932, with the object of safeguarding the interests of trade and industry in the United Provinces, providing regular and efficient statistical and intelligence service to the business firms of the province and generally helping the promotion of trade and business in the United Provinces through proper organisation of commercial opinion. The Chamber represents almost entirely Indian capital and has affiliated to its membership Cotton Mills, Sugar Mills, Jute Mills, Silk weaving and Hosiery works, oil mills Banks and Firms engaged in extensive dealings in Piece-goods country-produced Hide and Leather. Ten Commercial Organisations and Trade Associations of the Province are also affiliated to the Chamber. The Chamber maintains a ceaseless channel of correspondence with the Central and Provincial Governments and the various Railways on all points of commercial grievances, whether of general or of specific interest. It issues every month an English and Hindi Bulletin to its members who are scattered over the entire province. The report of the activities of the Chamber is a regular feature of the daily press of the province. The Chamber is represented on the U.P. Legislative Assembly, Court of the Lucknow University, Rly. Advisory Committees, Provincial Economic Advisory Board, U.P. Price Advisory Board, Governing Body of the Agricultural College, Cawnpore, Provincial Board of Agriculture and Animal husbandry, Cawnpore Municipal Board, United Provinces Food Advisory Council and about 15 other spheres of public service. The constitution of the Chamber which is registered under the Indian Companies Act 1913, with a license under Section 26, provides for an Executive consisting of a President, a Vice-President and 19 Members of the Council. A wholetime Secretary is attached to the Council.

President.—L. Lakshmipat Singhania.
Vice-Presidents :—K. C. Puri, B.A., F.I.B. (London), M. L. A.
Secretary.—J. V. Krishnan, M.A.
Asst. Secretary.—R. Chandra, M.A., B.Com.
Head Asst.—Shri Ram, B.Com.
Office : 15-57, Civil Lines, Cawnpore.
Grams.—" Mercham."
Phone.—Cawnpore No. 2469.

UNITED PROVINCES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CAWNPORE.

The United Provinces Chamber of Commerce was established in 1914, and represents all the important commercial and industrial interests of the Province. The Chamber is recognised both by the Provincial and Central Governments and jointly returns a representative to the United Provinces Legislative Assembly. It is represented on the Cawnpore Municipal Board, the Local Advisory Committee of the East Indian Railway, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Rohilkhund Kumaon Railway, Bengal and North-Western Railway and on the Informal Committee of the East Indian Railway. The Chamber's representatives also sit on the Provincial Boards of Industries, Economic Enquiry and Agriculture, High School and Intermediate Education and Governing bodies of Government Textile and Dyeing and Printing Schools, Agricultural College, Sir H. B. Technological Institute, Cawnpore, Board of Traffic and

Communications, Senate of the Lucknow University, and Employment Board, U.P. and various other public bodies in the Province. The Chamber is affiliated to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry as also to the National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Membership :—Any firm, individual, company, corporation or association engaged or interested in trade, commerce or industry is eligible for membership of the Chamber.

The number of members on register is 260.

The following are the office-bearers of the Chamber for the current year.

President.—J. K. Srivastava, M.L.A.

Vice-President.—H. S. Bagla and L. Moti Lal.

Secretary.—Benarsidas Tandon.

Jt. Secretary.—Satyanarain Bagla.

Head Assistant.—Ram Jiwan Gupta, M.com.

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LAHORE (PUNJAB).

The Indian Chamber of Commerce (Desi Beopar Mandal), Lahore, was established in 1912 and was registered under the Indian Companies Act 1882 in 1913. The main object for which the Chamber was established were to safeguard the interests of Indian Commerce, Trade and Agriculture. The Chamber is recognised by the Punjab Government and the Government of India.

The Chamber is affiliated to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries and is a member of the International Chamber of Commerce, Paris. The Chamber issues certificates of Origin of goods manufactured in British India and has a Board of Arbitration to settle commercial disputes.

Office-Bearers for 1946-47.

President :—L. Shiv Raj Bhalla, Messrs. Prem Electricals Limited, Lahore.

Vice-Presidents :—S. B. Sardar Sapuransingh Chawla, Messrs. Meharsingh Sapuransingh Chawla, Lahore, R. B. Lala Janki Dass, Messrs. Janki Dass & Co., Lahore.

Hony. Secretary :—Mr. H. S. Balhaya, D.com. (I.M.C.), F.I.S.A. (India), Messrs. G. Balhaya & Co., Lahore.

Asstt. Secretary :—Bawa Devinder Singh, B.A., LL.B., F.I.S.A. (India), Lahore.

Members of the Committee :—Sirdar P. S. Sodhbans, F.L.A.A. (Lond.), R.A. (India), Messrs. Sodhbans & Co., Lahore, Kanwar Raj Nath, Messrs. R. B. Kidar Nath & Sons, Gujrat, K. B. Sirdar Habib Ullah, Bar-at-Law, Lahore, Seth Kishen Chand, Messrs. Kaycee & Co., Ltd., Lahore, K. R. Khosla, Messrs. Imperial Publishing Co., Lahore, L. Yodh Raj, Chairman and General Manager, Punjab National Bank Ltd., Lahore, R. B. Lala Sohan Lall, New Indian Industries Ltd., Lahore, Sirdar Dilawar Singh, Messrs. Dilawar & Co., Lahore, R. B. Seth Ram Rattan, Messrs. R. B. Seth Ajudhia Parshad & Sons, Lahore, Seth J. Dalmia, Dalmia Cement Ltd., Lahore, K. B. Syed Sir Maratib Ali Shah, Messrs. Syed A. & M. Wazir Ali, Lahore, Dr. Dev Raj Narang, Punjab Sugar Mills Limited, Lahore, L. Bhagwan Dass, M.L.A., Messrs. Bijja Mal Mela Ram, Lahore.

REPRESENTATION ON DIFFERENT BODIES.

Joint Development Board, Punjab :—R. B. L. Janki Dass, Lahore.

Excess Profit Tax Board of Referees :—Sirdar P. S. Sodhbans, Lahore, and Dr. Dev Raj Narang, Lahore.

War Supply Advisory Committee :—K. B. Sirdar Habib Ullah, Lahore.

N. W. R. Advisory Committee :—R. B. Lala Janki Dass, Lahore.

State Board of Industries, Punjab :—Sirdar P. S. Sodhbans, Lahore.

Railway Rates Advisory Committees :—Seth Kishen Chand, Lahore; Satya Paul Virmani, Amritsar; G. S. Salariya, Amritsar; K. R. Khosla, Lahore.

Electricity Wiring Contractors and Licensing Board :—H. S. Balhaya, Lahore.

Punjab Prices Control Board :—Sirdar P. S. Sodhbans, Lahore.

Punjab Board of Film Censors :—K. B. Sirdar Habib Ullah, Lahore.

Punjab Transport Board Advisory Body :—H. S. Balhaya, Lahore.

Civil Supplies Board, Punjab :—S. B. Sardar Sapuransingh Chawla, Lahore.

Committee to consider Industrial Position in Punjab :—Sirdar P. S. Sodhbans, Lahore.

Industrial Survey Advisory Committee :—K. B. Sirdar Habib Ullah, Lahore.

Punjab Industrial Research Committee :—Dr. Dev Raj Narang, Lahore.

Punjab Legislative Assembly :—L. Bhagwan Dass, M.L.A., Lahore.

Corporation of the City of Lahore :—Raghu Raj Bhalla, Lahore.

Provincial Transport Authority :—Dr. Dev Raj Narang, Lahore.

Address :—10, Nisbet Road, Lahore.

Telegrams :—"Indchamber".

Telephone :—2095 (Lahore).

PUNJAB.

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce has its headquarters at Delhi and exists for the care of mercantile interests on the usual lines in the Punjab, Delhi and Northern India. The Chamber has Branches at Amritsar and Lahore. Memberships generally is restricted to Banks, Merchants (wholesale), Railways and proprietors of large industrial interests. The entrance fee is Rs. 250 and the rate of subscription Rs. 200 per year or if the member has no place of business in Delhi proper, Rs. 140 p.a. The Chamber returns one member to a seat on the Punjab Legislative Assembly jointly with the Punjab Trades Association and two other Chamber and shares representation in the Indian Legislative Assembly, in the seat allotted to the Associated Chambers. The Chamber is a member of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce, London. The Chamber is represented on the Municipal Corporation of Delhi as well as various other Committees and Local Government Bodies.

Members of the Managing Committee, 1946-1947.—C. J. L. Stokoe, Bird & Co., New Delhi; *Chairman:* Lala Shankar Lall, Curzon Road, New Delhi; *Deputy Chairman*: Rai Bahadur P. Mukerji; Messrs. P. Mukerji & Co., Ltd., Grand Trunk Road, Delhi; D. D. H. Thomas, Messrs. Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co., Ltd., Connaught Circus, New Delhi; D. S. Mathews, Messrs. Govan Brothers Ltd., Scindia House, New Delhi; R. M. T. Orr, Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Delhi; The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sir Sobha Singh, O.B.E., A-1, Queensway, New Delhi; Khan Bahadur S. M. Abdulla, Messrs. S. M. Abdulla & Sons, Masjid Fatehpuri, Delhi; Sir U. N. Sen, C.B.E., Western Court, New Delhi; L. G. Heasman, Messrs. Dyer Meakin Breweries Ltd., Solan Brewery, P. O. Simla Hill; J. J. Haslett. The New Egerton Woollen Mills, Dhariwal; H. E. Ormerod, Associated Cement Companies Ltd., Wah; G. Stevens, Messrs. East India Carpet Co., Ltd., Civil Lines, Amritsar; Lachhmi Narain, Messrs. B. M. Lachhmi Narain, Cloth Market, Amritsar; Satya Paul Virmani, Messrs. Gawala Flour Mills, Amritsar; Rai Bahadur Lala Sohan Lall, M.L.A., No. 3, Darapur Road, Lahore; S. B. S. Sapuran Singh Chawla, Amritsar Distillery Co., Ltd., Amritsar.

Address:—Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Post Box No. 24, New Delhi.

Phone: No. 74460.

Grams:—"Chamber," New Delhi.

THE PUNJAB FEDERATION OF INDUSTRIES (Amritsar).

The Punjab Federation of Industries was established in 1937, with the object of creating a solid body of industrialists of the Punjab and Northern India to promote and protect their interests through organised effort. It is now the only body of its kind in the Punjab as a purely industrial association which can speak with authority on all matters relating to industrial development. The Federation has now among its members the largest industrial units in the province and no industry of any importance is left unrepresented in the Federation.

President:—St. B. S. Sapuran Singh Chawla, (Managing Director, Amritsar Distillery Co. Ltd.). *Vice President*:—H. R. Sakhuja, (Managing Director, The Upper India Metal Works Ltd.).

Members of the Managing Committee:—Shaikh Ahmed Sadeque (The Amritsar Swedeshi Woollen Mills); Satya Paul Virmani (Jawala Flour Mills); W. Roberson Taylor (Oriental Carpet Mfg. Co. Ltd.); Som Raj Kapur, (Messrs. Shambhu Nath & Sons Ltd.); Lala Kishori Lal (Mohabir Hosiery & Textile Mills); L. Kidar Nath (The Model Woollen & Silk Mills); Y. R. Puri. (The Amritsar Spinning Mills); *Secretary*.—Dr. Jagdish Chand.

COCANADA.

The Cocanada Chamber of Commerce was established on 29th October 1868.

The following are the members of the Chamber, which has its headquarters at Cocanada, the chief port on the Coromandel Coast north of Madras:—

Members.—The Coromandel Co., Ltd.; Ripley & Co.; Gordon, Woodroffe & Co. (Madras) Ltd.; Wilson & Co.; Best & Co., Ltd.; Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India Ltd.; The Agent, Imperial Bank of India; The Deccan Sugar and Abkhari Co., Ltd.; Samalkot & Parry & Co., Ltd., Vizagapatam.

Members of the Committee.—S. A. Cheesman (*Chairman*), W. Le Faucheur, J. D. James, G. M. Lake (*Secretary*).

The rules of the Chamber provide that by the term 'member' be understood a mercantile firm or establishment, or the permanent agency of a mercantile firm or establishment, or a society of merchants carrying on business in Cocanada or other place in the Districts of Kistna, Godavari, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam, and duly elected according to the Rules of the Chamber, and that all such be eligible but only members resident in Cocanada can hold office. Members are elected by ballot. The Committee, when called upon by disputing members or non-members of the Chamber, give their decision upon all questions of mercantile usage and arbitrate upon any commercial matter referred to them for final judgment. In either case a minimum fee of Rs. 16 must accompany the reference with Rs. 5 from a non-member and Re. 1 from a member as payment for the Chamber's Sealed Certificate.

The Committee consisting of 3 members, including the Chairman, is elected by ballot at the general meeting in January in each year for a term of 12 months. The entrance fee for each member, whose place of business is in Cocanada, is Rs. 100 and for each member whose place of business is elsewhere is Rs. 50. Subscription for members whose place of business is in Cocanada, Rs. 120 per annum, payable quarterly, for others Rs. 60 per annum, payable in advance. The Committee usually meets once a month on the penultimate Thursday and the general body meets on the last Thursday.

A Fortnightly Circular of current rates of produce, freights, and exchange is drawn up by the Committee.

MARWARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(ESTABLISHED 1900.)

The main object of this Chamber is to foster the growth of commerce and industry in the country, to safeguard the interests of the commercial communities, to protect and promote the trade, commerce, manufactures, agriculture and industries of Bengal, to watch over and protect the general commercial interests of persons engaged in trade, commerce, manufactures, agriculture or industries in India and in particular of Calcutta, and to deal with all questions connected with trade, commerce, agriculture, manufacture and industries. It

arbitrates in disputes arising out of commercial transactions and also issues certificates of origin to exporters of indigenous goods. The Chamber is generally consulted by Government on questions of public interest and commercial matters. It undertakes special enquiries and action for securing redress of legitimate grievances of any branch of trade or industry. The Chamber is the Calcutta agent of the Central Cotton Committee and controls most of the Calcutta piece-goods market. It has an ordinary membership of about 750.

The Chamber accepts surveys to be conducted in the Technological Laboratory, Matunga, Bombay.

President :—M. L. Khemka.

Vice-Presidents :—Rai Bahadur G. V. Swaika and R. N. Bhojnagarwalla.

Hony. Secretary :—K. N. Gutgutia. *Hony. Asstt. Secretary* :—P. L. Saraogi.

The following Associations are affiliated with the Chamber :—Marwar Association, Kalimpong ; District Marwari Merchants' Association, Darjeeling ; The Wheat and Seeds Association, Calcutta ; Sonada Merchants' Association, Sonada ; The Indian Jute & Cotton Association Ltd., Calcutta ; Assam Marwari Chamber of Commerce ; Calcutta Salt Association ; Cloth Merchants' Association, Siliguri ; Upper Assam Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Jorhat ; Bogra Cloth and Yarn Merchants' Association ; Bengal Textile Unit Holders' Association.

Address : Imperial Bank Building, Burrabazar Branch, Calcutta.

Telephone No. B.B. 2265.

Telegram Address : —" Marchamber."

THE BERHAMPUR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (ORISSA).

The Berhampur Chamber of Commerce was established soon after the formation of the new province of Orissa. It is registered under the Indian Companies' Act and is recognised by the Government of Orissa. It maintains a library and an information service, arranges commercial arbitration and makes commercial opinion available to Government. It has nearly 100 members on its rolls and is represented on all important Committees set up by Government for various purposes.

President :—P. Narayana Rao, B.A. B.L. ; *Vice-President* :—The Agent of Messrs. Haji Jamal Nur Mohamad ; *Hon. Jt Secretaries* :—I. Ramanur and T. R. Mohana Rao, B.A. ; *Assistant* :—G. V. Rangacharyulu. Address :—Berhampur, Ganjam Dist., B. N. Rly.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS.

(1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.)

The Department of Statistics was reabsorbed into the Department of Commercial Intelligence with effect from the 1st December 1922. The joint department has its office at No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, and was until lately administered by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence assisted by two Deputy Directors and an Assistant Director. The posts of Director General and Deputy Directors having been abolished there are now two Directors, one designated Director of Commercial Intelligence and the other Director of Statistics with one Assistant Director. It embraces two distinct classes of work: (*a*) the collection and dissemination of information connected with overseas trade which may be of use to Indian firms and (*b*) the compilation and publication of All-India statistics.

Among the important publications for which the Department is responsible are the following annual volumes :—Statement of the Foreign Seaborne Trade and Navigation of British India, Statistical Abstract for British India, Agricultural Statistics, Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops and Indian Customs Tariff. The department also publishes a weekly journal— "The Indian Trade Journal"—the principal features of which are (*a*) information as to tariff changes in foreign countries which affect Indian interests, (*b*) notices of tenders called for and contracts placed by Government departments and public bodies, (*c*) crop reports and forecasts, (*d*) Government orders, communiques and other notifications affecting trade, (*e*) analysis of Indian trade statistics, (*f*) market reports, price and trade movements of the staple exports and imports, (*g*) trade enquiries for securing trade introductions, and (*h*) monthly, quarterly and annual reports of the Indian Trade Commissioners abroad and summaries of the leading features of consular and other trade reports.

The Department also administers the COMMERCIAL LIBRARY AND READING ROOM located at No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. This was at first a small departmental library used for the purpose of answering enquiries, but in 1919 the Government of India agreed to the formation of a combined technological library of reference in Calcutta in place of the separate libraries attached to the Departments of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, and Patents and Designs, and the resultant Commercial Library and Reading Room was placed under the administrative control of the Director-General, which control is now exercised by the Director of Commercial Intelligence. It has now been expanded into a first-class technical library containing over 21,325 volumes on different subjects of commercial, economic and industrial interest as well as Indian and foreign statistical publications, and over 385 technical and commercial journals and market reports. Ordinarily books are consulted in the Library but they are also available on loan upon deposit of value throughout India.

The Department works in close co-operation with the Directors of Industries and other Government Departments in India, with the Indian Trade Commissioners in London, Toronto (Canada), Mombasa (East Africa), New York, Buenos Aires (Argentine), Alexandria, Sydney (Australia), Tehran (Persia) and the Indian Trade Agent, Kabul, with His Majesty's Trade Commissioners in India and the Dominions and with Consular Officers in various parts of the world.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN INDIA.

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE.

The United Kingdom Trade Commissioners are the representatives in India, Burma and Ceylon of the Board of Trade. The two departments of the Board which are mainly concerned with external economic relations are the Commercial Relations and Treaties Department, which is responsible for general external commercial policy, and the Export Promotion Department, which acts as the executive instrument for fostering export trade. Both departments are under the same ministerial direction—the Secretary for Overseas Trade—who is responsible to the President of the Board of Trade under whose guidance he is concerned with the whole field of external trade.

In foreign countries the counterpart of the work performed by Trade Commissioners is undertaken by Foreign Service Officers in Commercial Diplomatic and Consular posts. The Board of Trade is associated with the Foreign Office in the staffing of commercial posts in foreign countries. But the trade policy of the United Kingdom is a matter for the President of the Board of Trade acting, as do all other Ministers, in consultation and agreement with those of his colleagues whose interests are also concerned.

Function of United Kingdom Trade Commissioners. The primary duty of the United Kingdom Trade Commissioners consists in the giving of assistance to governments, organisations, firms and individuals who wish to establish contact with sources of supply in the United Kingdom. The Trade Commissioner, in addition, himself collects information in regard to trade opportunities which may arise within his territory. He reports to the Board of Trade on all matters affecting the trade, industry and commerce of the area entrusted to him. He is responsible for maintaining close personal relations with ministers and officials of governments in his area, with chambers of commerce, trade associations and the principal importers and manufacturers. He aims at visiting the principal commercial centres, reporting upon foreign competition, on financial and trade conditions, and new legislation affecting trade. He is also expected to maintain a regular flow of commercial information of all kinds to the Board of Trade, to maintain active correspondence with firms in the United Kingdom who wish to extend their trade, and to give all possible assistance to representatives of United Kingdom firms who may visit his territory.

The United Kingdom Trade Commissioners in India endeavour to maintain contact with United Kingdom representatives and agents in India. The offices are equipped with a wide range of directories and reference books of all kinds, including libraries of catalogues of the leading United Kingdom manufacturers. Firms desiring information with regard to specific manufacturers are invited either to call personally or to communicate their requirements in writing. It is hoped that local importers and buyers will *not hesitate to make more extensive use* of the information available in these offices, and to bring to the attention of the United Kingdom Trade Commissioners any cases where difficulties may have arisen over the harmonious development of trade between the United Kingdom and India.

Staff

Delhi—Rowland Owen,
His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India, Burma & Ceylon.
G. T. Dow Smith,
His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Delhi.
Temporary address: Old Secretariat, Delhi
Telephone Nos. 5965 and 5966.
Telegrams: TRADCOM, Delhi.

Calcutta—W. Godfrey,
His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Calcutta.
J. H. O'Hagan,
H. M. Trade Commissioner at Calcutta
Address: Fairlie House, Fairlie Place.
Telephone No. Calcutta 1042.
Telegrams: TRADCOM, Calcutta.

Bombay—K. E. Mackenzie,
His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Bombay.
Address: 3 Wittet Road, Ballard Estate.
Telephone No. Bombay 23095.
Telegrams: TRADCOM, Bombay.

Colombo—C. E. Thorogood,
His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in Ceylon.
Temporary address: Galle Face Hotel, Colombo.
Telephone No. 4211.

THE CANADIAN FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE.

The Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce comprises, as one of its principal divisions, the Foreign Trade Service, formerly described as the Commercial Intelligence Service. This Service had its beginnings prior to the establishment of the Department in 1892 and has since undergone considerable expansion. Before the war it included a head-quarters staff in Ottawa and thirty-four Trade Commissioner offices abroad, seventeen of these being in British and an equal number in foreign countries. Several of these were closed during the war years but are being progressively re-opened and at the beginning of 1946 the service comprised offices in the United Kingdom, the Dominions, India, Newfoundland, Eire, the West Indian Colonies, the United States, Cuba, Egypt, the principal countries of Central and South America, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Portugal France, and Belgium Plans are at present under way to expand the service both in respect to offices and trained personnel in order to assist in the transition of Canada's extensive war-time trade to a normal commercial basis.

In those countries where Canada has established diplomatic representation the Trade Commissioner's office has been incorporated into the Canadian embassy or legation.

The office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner for India, Burma and Ceylon was established in Calcutta in 1922 and was transferred to Bombay on April 1, 1940. Its services are at the disposal of Canadian firms interested in the export of their goods to the Indian, Burma and Ceylon markets and to Canadian Manufacturers and others who may be interested in the purchase of local products. It is also in regular touch with import houses in these countries and is prepared to co-operate as well with exporters interested in the Canadian market.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in India, Burma and Ceylon.—Paul Sykes, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road, Bombay, P.O. Box 886. Telephone—20672. Tel. Address:—"Canadian, Bombay."

THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN INDIA.

The Australian Government Trade Commissioner is located in Bombay and covers the territory of India, Burma and Ceylon.

The Trade Commissioner deals with enquiries received from India, Burma and Ceylon and places Indian Merchants and Firms in touch with manufacturers in his country. He maintains a flow of trade information to the Department of Commerce, Australia, for dissemination to Australian exporters and information on specific openings for trade, including Government contracts and tenders for which Australian products might be suitable. He watches the demand for specific goods and gives information concerning competition to be met in their supply. An important function is to provide details of credit conditions and terms of payment. Market surveys on specific commodities are prepared and sent for the information of trade interests in Australia.

Information and literature is available on all aspects of trade with Australia.

Australian Government Trade Commissioner in India.—H. R. Gollan, D.S.O., M.C. *Address:* "Fairlie Place, Calcutta".

CEYLON TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

In 1937 the Government of Ceylon decided to send over to India a Trade Commissioner for the purpose of stimulating trade between Ceylon and India. "Ceylon House in Bombay" was thus inaugurated in June, 1937, and was to continue operation for a period of three years as an initial experiment. At the expiration of the first period of three years, it has been decided by the Ceylon Government to continue Ceylon House for a further period. The purpose of Ceylon House is not actually to enter into trade directly but to put Ceylon producers in direct touch with Indian importers and to see that all Ceylon products get a fair deal in the Indian markets or find outlets where they are not much known. In pursuance of this policy the Commissioner helps all local inquirers in obtaining the necessary trade contacts. Information and literature relating to Ceylon and Ceylon produce are being supplied by the Commissioner and free advice is given to intending tourists.

Trade Commissioner.—Annesley de Silva; *Secretary.*—G. A. Fernando, B.A. (Lond.). *Address* Ceylon House, Jehangir Wadia Building, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay *Telegram* "Lankatrade." *Tel.* 31239.

SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE.

The South African Government, Department of Commerce and Industries, decided to open the office of the Trade Commissioner in India in 1940 primarily for the purposes of furthering the export of South African products to India, to maintain informative correspondence with firms in South Africa who wish to extend their trade in this direction and to give all possible assistance to representatives of South African firms who may visit this territory, based on the policy of assistance without interference.

During the War the Government of the Union of South Africa found it necessary to obtain various essential commodities from India and the National Supplies Control Board called upon the Trade Commissioner in Bombay to assist in the purchase and prompt shipment of these commodities with the co-operation of the relative Government Control bodies in India

The Trade Commissioner's office also furnishes information to local importers and buyers who wish to contact South African Manufacturers and Exporters and is equipped with reference books and lists of manufacturers who have goods to offer.

Interesting literature and other material relating to publicity, travel and immigration into South Africa is supplied upon application, to enquirers.

SENIOR TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR THE EAST:—

ALBERT H. HANDFORD.

Address: Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road, Bombay. P. O. Box 763.

IRANIAN TRADE REPRESENTATION IN INDIA.

The Iranian Trade Representation in India purchases all goods required by the Iranian Government as also deals with enquiries received from India and Ceylon and tries to put in contact Indian merchants and firms with firms and merchants in Iran.

The Iranian Trade Representation studies ways and means of improving the trade between India and Iran and endeavours to give all kind of assistance to firms and traders who wish to trade with Iran.

Address :—The Office of the Iranian Trade Representation, "Dorchester" Flat 4, Queens Road, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 32418. *Telegraphic Address* :—"IRANTRADE, BOMBAY". *Iranian Trade Commissioner in India* :—N. Emami. *Residence* :—"Alhambra," Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay. Telephone No. 45093. *Assistant Trade Commissioner* :—A. Behnia. *Chief Accountant* :—G. V. Tehrani.

THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

Office.—Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Secretary.—D. N. Mahta, O.B.E., B.A. (Oxon.).

Asst. Secretary.—C. J. Bocarro, M.B.E., M.A.

Offg. Director, Technological Laboratory.—D. L. Sen, M.Sc. (Tech.) (Manch.) M.Sc. (Bom.), A.I.I.Sc., F.I.C.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee was constituted by the Government of India in March 1921, as a result of the recommendation of the Indian Cotton Committee of 1917-18. Originally the Committee was purely an advisory body but with its incorporation under the Indian Cotton Cess Act in 1923, it became an administrative body having at its disposal funds for the improvement and development of the growing, marketing and manufacture of cotton in India. The funds of the Committee are derived from the Cotton Cess of two annas per bale (four annas for the first three years) which was imposed in 1923. Having complete control over its funds, the Committee has been able to build up a satisfactory reserve and is at present spending about Rs. 10 lakhs per annum on cotton improvement, mainly on agricultural and technological research and seed distribution and marketing schemes.

The activities of the Committee now extend to all branches of cotton improvement in India, and, as an authoritative body to advise the Central and Provincial Governments on important matters of cotton policy, it has attained an outstanding position. The Committee provides funds for research into cotton problems of all-India importance and for the development, extension and marketing of improved varieties of cotton. The aim, however, has always been to supplement and not supplant the work of the Agricultural Departments in the cotton growing provinces and Indian States. Including as it does representatives of growers, agricultural officers, traders, spinners and manufacturers, it has been an invaluable forum for the discussion of many problems of general concern. A list of the members constituting the Committee and the various interests they represent as on 1st April, 1946 is given below :—

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

President.—Sir Herbert Stewart, C.I.E., I.A.S., Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

The Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India, *ex-officio* (Vacant).

REPRESENTATIVES OF AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS.

Madras. Rao Bahadur Dr. B. Viswanath, C.I.E., Director of Agriculture.

Bombay.—Dr. Ganda Singh Cheema, D.Sc., I.A.S., Director of Agriculture.

United Provinces.—C. Maya Das, I.A.S., Director of Agriculture.

Punjab.—Malik Sultan Ali Noon, I.A.S., Director of Agriculture.

Central Province & Berar.—(Vacant).

Sind.—Rai Bahadur R. L. Sethi, Director o Agriculture.

The Director of Commercial Intelligence, *ex-officio*.

REPRESENTATIVES OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND ASSOCIATIONS.

The East India Cotton Association, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, K.B.E., C.I.E.

The Bombay Millowners' Association, Sir Sorab Saklatvala, M.L.A.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, L. F. H. Goodwin.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Chimanlal B. Parikh.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce, A. P. Darlow.

The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Nanalas Haridas.

The Tuticorin Chamber of (Commerce), (Vacant).

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Major S. R. Pocock, M.C., M.B.E., M.L.A.

The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, Sir William Roberts, C.I.E., M.L.A.

COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVES NOMINATED BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

Central Provinces and Berar.—Baburao Krishnaji Patil; Seth Gopaldas Mohta.

Madras.—G. V. Doraiswamy Naidu.

Punjab.—Sardar Ujjal Singh.

Bengal Representative.—Suryya Kumar Basu.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKING REPRESENTATIVE.

Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I.

REPRESENTATIVES OF COTTON-GROWING INDUSTRY.

Madras.—D. Gnanasiromani ; L. Madhava Reddi.

Bombay.—Rao Bahadur F. B. Laxmeshwar ; B. K. Patel.

United Provinces.—Major Nawab Sir Mohd. Jamshed Ali Khan, M.B.E., M.L.A. ; Rai Bahadur Kunwar Lakshmi Raj Singh, M.L.C.

Punjab.—Main Mohd. Nurulla ; Chaudhri Ram Sarut, M.L.A.

Central Provinces and Berar.—Rao Bahadur Sir Madhorao Deshpande ; Mir Riyat Ali.

Sind.—Fakirjee Phirozjee Golwala.

REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIAN STATES.

Hyderabad State.—Rai Bahadur Kalidas Sawhney, Director of Agriculture.

Baroda State.—Sir Robert Allan, C.I.E., Commissioner of Agriculture.

Gwalior State.—N. M. Deshmukh.

Rajputana and Central India States.—(Vacant.)

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS NOMINATED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

Rao Saheb V. C. Pavate, Deputy Director of Agriculture, S. D. Dharwar ; M. J. Narasimhan, Director of Agriculture in Mysore, Bangalore ; R. Balasubramania Ayyar, Cotton Specialist, Coimbatore ; Musahib-i-Khas Bahadur Capt. H. C. Dhanda, Commerce Minister, Holkar State, Representative of the Holkar State ; Dr. B. L. Sethi, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Western Circle, U.P., Meerut. Sir Shri Ram, Representative of the Cotton Millowners of Delhi ; Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, K.B.E. ; Camer Tyabjee, Second representative of Hyderabad State ; Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Director of Statistics, Food Department, Government of India ; Sir Padampat Singhania ; R. G. Saraiya, O.B.E., J.P. ; Roger Thomas, C.I.E. ; G. V. Deshmukh ; Khan Saheb Agha Yusuf Ali, Director of Agriculture, Bahawalpur State, Bahawalpur ; Sir Chunilal B. Mehta (Vice-President) and Sardar Bahadur Sardar Beant Singh.

Amongst the research schemes of the Committee, plant breeding schemes for the improvement of quality naturally take pride of place. The agencies employed by the Committee for its research work have varied little in character since 1923, though they have grown in number. It continues to maintain a Technological Laboratory at Bombay which includes a complete experimental spinning plant and a scientific laboratory for research on the cotton fibre and a Testing House which is recognised by the B.I.S.F.A. The Committee also provides a large proportion of the funds for the Indore Institute of Plant Industry.

For a considerable period the Committee restricted its grants to agricultural research, but in 1930 it was decided that the time had come to add its support to the efforts already being made to bridge the gap between the experiment station and the cultivator and to supplement the funds which the Agricultural Departments were devoting to the introduction of improvements into agricultural practice. Special attention from that time began to be devoted to seed distribution schemes.

The Committee has not stopped at the production of better cotton, but from its inception has devoted special attention to better marketing, to the prevention of adulteration and other abuses and to many other problems connected with the cotton trade of the country. Regulated Cotton Markets existed in Berar before the establishment of the Committee, and that system which had stood the test of time was commended with certain modifications for general adoption. Regulated Cotton Markets have now been established in Bombay, Central Provinces, Madras, Punjab, Hyderabad Baroda and Indore. Similarly, on the recommendation of the Committee, the Cotton Transport Act was passed in 1923 by which Provincial Governments are empowered to exclude from any specified area cotton, *kapas* or seed from outside unless required for a special purpose and covered by a licence. Prior to the passing of this Act, inferior cottons used to be imported in large quantities into the staple cotton tracts for purposes of adulteration, to the detriment of the reputation of several valuable cottons. The Act is now in force in almost all the important staple cotton areas of Bombay, Madras and the Central Provinces as well as in Baroda, Rajpipla, Chhota Udepur, Hyderabad and Indore, etc. In 1925, on the recommendation of the Committee, the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act was passed. This provides for a certain measure of control of ginning and pressing factories and especially for the marking of all bales of cotton pressed with a press mark and serial number which enables them to be traced to their origin. Recently the Act has been used for the prevention of watering and for the mixing of non-cotton articles with cotton. The Committee has also taken steps to bring to the notice of the trade, both in India and abroad, those improved varieties which have now reached a commercial scale.

It may be stated without hesitation that, as a result of the efforts of the Committee, the last nineteen years have seen a marked change in the character of the Indian crop, particularly in the percentage of short and medium staple. Equally important is the result of agricultural research and its application to the yield of cotton per acre. The average yield per acre in the quinquennium 1939-44 for the whole country was 112 lbs. This is 18 per cent. higher than for the quinquennium 1927-32. The average yield per acre in 1944-45 was 121 lbs. The ascertained area under improved cotton during 1944-45 was about 52 per cent. of the total. The ultimate ideal is to encourage the establishment of single variety tracts wherever agricultural conditions and the limitations of irrigation supply and soil make this possible.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Bombay.—The Association is the outcome of the findings of the Indian Cotton Committee which was appointed by the Governor-General in Council under a resolution dated September 27th, 1917. Until the end of 1917 the Cotton Trade of Bombay was in the hands of seven distinct bodies, viz., The Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd., The Bombay Cotton Exchange, Ltd., The Bombay Millowners' Association, The Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Ltd., The Marwari Chamber of Commerce, The Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Mucadums' Association, Ltd., and The Japanese Cotton Shippers' Association. None of these bodies were representative of the trade as a whole and their interests often came into conflict with each other. The necessity of a system of periodical settlements, such as existed in Liverpool, was badly felt, especially when speculation was rife in futures which was so excessive in 1918 that the Trade had to invoke the aid of Government to prevent a financial crisis.

The Cotton Contracts Committee was created under the Defence of India Act in June 1918 as a temporary measure under the Chairmanship of G. Wiles, I.C.S. This body was replaced by the Cotton Contracts Board in 1919, which continued to function until May 1922, when the Act, under which the Board worked, was repealed, and its functions were carried on by the East India Cotton Association under Bombay Act No. XIV of 1922.

The Association continued to function under the above Act until 31st October, 1932. With effect from 1st November, 1932, the Association has been regulating transactions in cotton under Bombay Act No. IV of 1932 under which it has been declared to be a recognised Cotton Association.

The Constitution of the Board on 1st September 1945 was as under :—

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, K.B.E., C.I.E. (President); Haridas Madhavdas (Vice President), (Sellers' Panel); Ramdas Kilachand, Jehangir Pestonji Patel, Madanmohan R. Rulya, Arthur Pether (Buyers' Panel), Hansraj Jivandas, Fathechand Jhunjhunwala, Shivchandari Jhunjhunwala (Sellers' Panel); Chunilal Krishanalal Sayta, Maganlal Popatbhai Mehta, Chandulal Chhotalal, Hemraj Anandilal, Madanlal Nemani, Hirlal A. Dave (Brokers' Panel); Rao Bahadur Sir Madhavrao G. Deshpande, K.B.E., L. Madhava Reddi, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Major Nawab Mohd. Jamshed Ali Khan, M.B.E., M.L.A. (Cotton Growers' Representatives nominated by the Indian Central Cotton Committee); Rao Bahadur F. B. Laxmeshwar Kurthoti, P.M. Bildiker (Cotton Growers' Representatives nominated by the Government of Bombay).

Officers.

C. M. Parikh, B.Com., *Secretary*; S. A. P. Aiyar, *Assistant Secretary*.

Some of the objects for which the Association is established are:—To provide and maintain suitable buildings or rooms for a Cotton Exchange in the City of Bombay and elsewhere in India and to regulate admission to and prohibition of the use thereof and the nature and times of such user, whether in the case of the general body or particular classes or any individual or firm or company using the Exchange; to provide forms of contracts compulsory or permissive and regulate the making, carrying out and enforcement or cancellation of contracts; to adjust by arbitration or otherwise controversies between persons engaged in the cotton trade; to establish just and equitable principles in the trade and to maintain uniformity of control; to fix or adopt standards of classification of cotton; to acquire, preserve and disseminate useful information connected with the cotton interest throughout all markets; to decrease or insure the local risk attendant upon business; and generally to control, promote and regulate the cotton trade in the Presidency of Bombay and elsewhere in India, improve its stability and augment the facilities with which it may be conducted; to establish and maintain a Clearing House for the purpose of dealing with cotton transactions, and to regulate admission to and prohibition of the user thereof and the nature and times of such use whether in the case of the general body or particular classes or any individual or firm or company using the Clearing House; to regulate the handling and exportation of cotton from India and the importation of cotton into India in so far as it may be imported; to bring, prosecute, or defend, or aid in bringing, prosecuting, or defending, any suits, actions, proceedings, applications, or arbitrations on behalf of Members or Associate Members or Special Associate Members or otherwise as the Directors of the Association may think proper or conducive to the objects of the Association and to prescribe the principle of framing of contracts with a view to eliminate the temptation and possibility of speculative manipulation.

The Association has a fine Building at Sewri Cotton Depot, containing 121 Buyers' Rooms and 84 Sellers' Rooms, a large Trading Hall on the lines of Liverpool and New York Exchanges, Survey Rooms, Appeal Rooms, etc.

The Association has another fine Building, "The Cotton Exchange" at the corner of Sheikh Memon Street and Kalbadevi Road, wherein trading in "forward" contracts is conducted. It comprises of a basement, a ground floor (Trading Hall) with two galleries and six other upper floors. There are 114 telephone cabins for members on the ground floor and the galleries. The top floor accommodates the administrative offices of the Association and the Clearing House, and the remaining five floors contain 113 rooms for members' offices.

The Association has a membership of 537.

The Bombay Cotton Annual containing matters relating to every branch of the trade is published annually in December and statistics are issued twice weekly.

Address :—Cotton Exchange, Marwari Bazar, Bombay 2.

Telephone :—Bombay No. 26176.

Telegraphic Address :— "Cotboard."

The Textile Industry.

India has been the home of the cotton trade from the earliest times. Its cotton, known as white wool, was well-known to the ancients and its cloth was familiar to the West in the days of the overland route. The name Calico comes from the fine woven goods of Calicut, and the products of the Dacca handlooms are still remarkable as the finest muslins human skill can produce.

Indian Cotton.—The exports of Indian cotton began to assume importance with the opening of the sea route. They received an immense stimulus during the American Civil War, when the close blocade of the Confederate ports produced a cotton famine in Lancashire, and threw the English spinners back on India for their supply of raw material. When the war broke out the shipments of Indian cotton were 528,000 bales but during the last year of the war they averaged 973,000 bales. Most of this cotton was sold at an enormously inflated price, and induced a flow of wealth into Bombay, the great centre of the trade, for which there was no outlet. The consequence was an unprecedented outburst of speculation known as the "Share Mania," and when the surrender of Lee re-opened the Southern Ports widespread rule followed. It is estimated that the surplus wealth brought into the country by the American Civil War aggregated £92 millions.

The principal varieties are Dholleras, Broach, Oomras (from the Berars), Dharwar and Coomptas. Broach is the best cotton grown in Western India. Hinganghat cotton, from the Central Provinces, has a good reputation. Bengals is the name given to the cotton of the Gangetic valley, and generally to the cottons of Northern India. The Madras cottons are known as Westerns, Coconadas, Coimbatores and Tinnevellys. The best of these is Tinnevelly. Cambodia cotton has been grown with success in Southern India, but it shows a tendency to revert.

The cultivation of cotton in India has shown a marked variation by way of adjustments to the world cotton conditions and domestic price fluctuations mainly dictated by overseas markets which happened to be the main customers for Indian cotton in the pre-war years. The gradual decline in the average price of Broach from Rs. 255 in 1873 to Rs. 150-8 in 1899 checked the growth of this crop; but thereafter the growing demand and upward price trend reaching the climax at Rs. 561 in 1923-24 gradually raised the production to 6,098,000 bales in 1924-25 as against 1,090,000 bales in 1899-1900. A downward twist given to the prices by the depression reduced the size of the crop to 4,007,000 bales in 1931-32. After a minor recovery, the prices slumped to the bottom of Rs. 157 following the decision of Japan to reduce her purchases from India and the Indian Central Cotton Committee was forced to launch a campaign for reducing the acreage under short stapled cotton for which Japan was the best customer. As a result, the production was voluntarily brought down to 4,909,000 bales in 1939-40 from the all time record level of 6,234,000 bales in 1937-38.

The outbreak of the war reminded the growers of the fortunes they had made in the past wars and the crop was stepped up under the stimulus of upward trend of cotton prices to 6,223,000 bales in 1941-42. The war developments, however, upset the calculations and the quotation for Broach fell precipitately to Rs. 148. Simultaneously, the Government was forced to launch the grow-more-food campaign. The combined effect was a sharp cut of 22 per cent. in acreage and 26 per cent. in output of cotton in 1942-43. The crop was higher in the following year in sympathy with the better cotton prices; but the statutory ceilings on cotton prices and legal limitations on cotton cultivation reduced the acreage to the 32 years old record low level of 14,803,000 acres yielding 3,543,000 bales in 1944-45.

The constitution of the Indian Central Cotton Committee in March 1921 has proved an important landmark in the history of this leading cash crop of the country. The introduction and extension of super varieties of cotton on which the Committee has been spending nearly Rs. 10 lakhs every year has gradually changed the face of Indian cotton. The production of 'medium and long staple' cotton (7/8 inch and above) increased in 1943-44 by 1,531,000 bales or 95 per cent. as compared with the figure for 1922-27, while there was a reduction of 1,889,000 bales of 49 per cent. during the same period under 'short staple' cotton (below ¾ inch). The production of cotton of staple length, one inch and above, was nil in 1922-27; but it amounted to 654,000 bales in 1943-44. While tackling the question of improving the quality of Indian cotton, the importance of raising the yield per acre has not been overlooked by the Committee. The average yield per acre rose from 96 lbs. in the quinquennium 1922-27 to 109 lbs. in the quinquennium 1937-42 and was as much as 112 lbs. in 1943-44.

Cotton Trade. Bombay is the heart of the cotton trade with Karachi next in importance and a network of regulated markets spread throughout the cotton growing tracts. Trading in futures forms an integral part of the markets in Bombay and Karachi. The year 1942-43 was a most eventful year during which speculation took up the cotton price to the record peak of Rs. 637 on March 12, 1943 and forced the Government of India to close down the futures market on May 1, 1943. This was followed by regulation of movement of cotton, fixation of floors and ceilings for the various varieties, and the resumption of trading in new crop.

The introduction of the Indian cotton contract, based on Khandesh Jarilla cotton of ¾ inch staple with other varieties having staples between ¾ inch and 7/8 inch tenderable against the contract, was an important innovation in 1942-43. The new contract replaced the Broach, Bengal and Oomra contracts which had served the trade for nearly a quarter of a century. It was the outcome of the necessity to establish a close identity between the hedge contract and the type of cotton required by the domestic textile industry.

Indian cotton assumed importance in the past mainly as an exportable commodity and until 1936-37, export markets formed the most

important outlets for the commodity. Among them Japan was, of course, the most valuable buyer responsible for the offtake of over one-fourth of the crop. Thereafter the Japanese textile industry was switched on to the Chinese cotton with the result that India's total exports fell from the all time record level of 4,268,000 bales during the financial year ended March 31, 1937 to 2,703,000 bales in 1938-39. The bottom was knocked down by the war developments and exports were reduced to only 282,000 bales in 1943-44.

The consumption of Indian cotton by the domestic textile industry became an important feature of the cotton trade only after 1936-37 cotton season. For the first time in the history of the trade, mill consumption outstripped the export figure in 1937-38 season during which mill consumption totalled 2,99,609 bales as against 2,732,000 bales shipped out of India. The figure for absorption of Indian cotton within the country reached the peak in 1942-43 when the mill industry used 4,280,817 bales, while foreign markets were able to buy only 301,000 bales. This trend has continued thereafter.

Reference has been made to the popularity of the Indian handloom cloths in the earliest days of which we have record. This trade grew so large that it excited alarm in England, and it was killed by a series of enactments, commencing in 1701, prohibiting the use or sale of Indian calicoes in England. The invention of the spinning jenny and the power loom and their development in England converted India from an exporting into an importing country, and made her dependent on the United Kingdom for the bulk of her piecegoods.

Indian Cotton Mill Industry.—The foundations of the Indian cotton mill industry were laid as early as in 1818 when the first mill was erected at Calcutta. Bombay saw its first mill in the year 1854 owing to the enterprise of a Parsee merchant, Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davar. Till 1877 Bombay city was the exclusive home of the industry; but its development was thereafter widely distributed owing to the proximity of raw cotton. The factory legislation first undertaken in 1881 led to the diversion of the industry to Indian States.

The following table shows how by successive stages, the industry's productive capacity has grown:—

Year.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.
1880 ..	56	1,461,500	13,502
1890 ..	137	3,274,196	23,412
1900 ..	193	4,945,783	40,124
1905 ..	197	5,163,486	50,139
1910 ..	263	6,195,671	82,725
1915 ..	272	6,848,744	108,009
1920 ..	253	6,763,076	119,012
1925 ..	337	8,510,633	154,292
1930 ..	348	9,124,768	179,250
1935 ..	365	9,685,175	198,867
1940 ..	388	10,005,785	200,076
1941 ..	390	9,961,178	198,574
1942 ..	396	10,026,425	200,170
1943 ..	401	10,130,568	200,890
1944 ..	407	10,222,107	201,761
1945 ..	417	10,238,131	202,388

It may be noted that the rate of development has not been uniform in all centres of the Industry in India, and although in the initial stages, the Industry was concentrated in Bombay owing to its advantageous geographical and climatic situation, this pre-eminence of Bombay was not maintained in subsequent years. The number of mills in Bombay City was around 81 till 1931, while at present there are only 65 mills. The industry's development in later years has been more rapid in other Provinces in India and particularly in the Indian States. Out of 417 mills, Bombay province can boast of 209 mills, 69 mills are located in Madras Province, Bengal has 37 mills and the U. P. has 30.

From 1860 to 1865, progress was materially assisted by the accession of wealth which accrued to Bombay commercial interests owing to the high prices at which Indian cotton was sold during the American Civil War. Another factor which contributed to the rapid growth of the Industry was the establishment of a profitable export yarn trade with China. In the years 1865 to 1871, the Industry suffered a severe setback to its prosperity owing to the financial crash which followed the American Civil War. In the early 'seventies, after the restoration of credit, the industry made rapid progress, though in the initial stages, the development of the weaving side of the industry was comparatively slow. The profitable yarn trade with China enabled the Bombay mills to make further progress in the 'seventies and 'eighties of the last century.

Cotton Excise Duty.—The growth of the industry in India during the early years was regarded with a jealous eye by the Lancashire manufacturing interests whose agitation resulted in the Government of India exempting from import duty coarse yarn and cloth in 1878. This resulted in the substitution of the exempted classes of goods for the medium and fine goods previously imported from England, to the detriment of the growing indigenous industry. In 1893, the Indian mints were closed to the free coinage of silver. This step had a disastrous and almost immediate effect on the industry. With the precision of an automatic machine, business with China and Japan came to a standstill as the exchange dropped by about 12 to 15 per cent. to the detriment of India. This measure was followed three years later by the imposition of an excise duty of 3½ per cent. on cloth manufactured in Indian mills for the purpose of countervailing the import duties which had been re-imposed at the end of 1894. From the date of its imposition, until it was finally abolished in the year 1926 this excise duty was condemned by all shades of public opinion in India as an inequitable and unjust burden on the indigenous industry. The closing years of the last century also witnessed the beginnings of the growth of a Mill Industry in China and Japan, which contributed greatly to the cutting off of the Indian yarn trade with the Far East in the following years. Japan later proved to be a very formidable rival to India in the China Market, and eventually threatened the very existence of the Indian industry even in its home market. The loss of the export trade with China and Japan, with whom Indian mills were doing a profitable business in yarn,

was a serious matter, and was the main reason for the development of the weaving side of the Indian industry, which had previously been relatively neglected.

The first Swadeshi Movement afforded a temporary fillip to the Indian industry in the years 1905 to 1907. The intensification of the movement during these years gave a considerable impetus to the cotton manufacturing industry, and as the yarn trade with China was not then profitable, attention was naturally turned to the installation of more looms in the mills, so that the yarn spun in the mills might be turned into piece-goods instead of being exported to China. In 1907 there were large failures of commercial houses, particularly in Bombay, consequent on the heavy fall in the prices realised for yarn in China, the fall in demand from that country following a famine, and violent fluctuations in the silver exchange. The next three years saw the industry passing through a difficult period accentuated by the enhancement of the duty on silver. The adverse conditions persisted with brief spells of partial recovery until 1917 when the boom arising from the Great War set in, which lasted up to the year 1922. The Capital investment in the industry increased from Rs. 20.84 crores in 1917-18 to Rs. 40.98 crores in 1921-22. Production was up during this period by about 50 per cent. while exports of piece-goods doubled the pre-war average. The mills' profits soared and the industry paid high dividends amounting to 40.1 per cent. of the paid up capital in 1919, 35.2 per cent. in 1920 and 30 per cent. in 1921.

Abolition of Excise Duty.—This boom was followed by a period of severe depression, especially in Bombay. This depression, combined with the growing severity of Japanese competition in the home market, assisted as it was by inferior labour conditions, led in the years following 1923 to a renewed agitation for the repeal of the cotton excise duty. In August 1925, a deputation from the Bombay and Ahmedabad Millowners' Associations waited on His Excellency the Viceroy. The situation worsened in the following months, and in December 1925, the excise duty was suspended, and it was finally abolished in March 1926.

Tariff Board Enquiry.—A special Tariff Board was appointed soon after to enquire into the position of the industry, the causes of the depression, the extent to which it was due to foreign competition and the necessity or desirability of protection. The Board found that the difficulties of the industry were mainly due to the unfair advantage which Japan enjoyed owing to the adoption of the double shift system and the employment of women and children at night. The Board, however, presented a majority and a minority report. Government were unable to accept the recommendations made, but as a measure of partial relief, they removed the import duties on mill stores and textile machinery.

The general disappointment felt at Government's decisions on the Tariff Board's recommendations and the grave crisis which then faced the industry were brought to the notice of His Excellency the Viceroy by a deputation of millowners from all parts of the country which waited on His Excellency on 12th July 1927. As a result of this deputation, Government revised their original decisions and imposed a minimum specific duty of 1¼ annas per pound on imported yarns with effect from September 1927, for a period of three years. By the end of this period, although labour conditions in Japan had improved, a new danger had arisen in the shape of a large import trade from China where labour conditions were far inferior to those in India. The protective duty was, therefore, extended for a further period of three years ending on the 31st March 1933.

Protection to Cotton Industry.—The utter inadequacy of the protection extended to the industry by the Yarn Protection Act of 1927 was abundantly evidenced by the increasing imports of piecegoods from Japan in the following years. On 22nd July 1929, on the suggestion of the Bombay Millowners' Association, Mr. G. S. Hardy was appointed by Government to examine the possibility of substituting a system of specific duties for the then existing system of *ad valorem* assessment. Mr. Hardy's conclusions, which revealed that Japanese competition was extremely severe in certain classes of goods manufactured in India, were discussed at a conference of millowners convened by the Government of India towards the end of 1929, and in February 1930, Government introduced in the Legislative Assembly the Cotton Industry (Protection) Bill, which, as finally passed, provided for a change in the then existing revenue duty of 11 per cent. to a protective duty of 15 per cent. in the case of British cotton piece-goods and of 20 per cent. in the case of foreign goods, with an alternative minimum specific duty in either case of 3½ annas per pound on plain grey goods. For revenue reasons, these *ad valorem* rates were raised by 5 per cent. in March 1931, and a surcharge of 25 per cent. of the enhanced duties was imposed in October of the same year, bringing the rate of duties to 25 per cent. (British) and 31¼ per cent. (foreign) with a minimum specific duty of 4¼ annas per pound on plain greys. At the same time, an import duty of 6 pies per pound on all raw cotton and of 10 per cent. on machinery and dyes used by the industry was also levied. The duty on raw cotton was raised in 1939, again for reasons of revenue, to one anna per pound.

Early in 1932 Government directed the Tariff Board to enquire into the question of the grant of substantive protection to the industry. In the meantime the depreciation of the Japanese exchange, consequent on Japan's going off the Gold Standard in 1932, enabled her to place her piece-goods on the Indian Market at abnormally low prices, and offset to a very great extent the protection conferred on the Indian Industry by the 1930 Act. Government, therefore, directed the Board to hold a special enquiry into this question, and in accordance with the recommendations of the Board, the duties on foreign piece-goods were raised from August 1932, to 50 per cent. or 5½ annas per pound, whichever was higher, but in view of the continued severity of the Japanese competition, Government once again found it necessary in June 1933 to raise the level of the duty on foreign piece-goods to 75 per cent. *ad valorem* or 6¾ annas per pound. At the same time notice was also given of Government's intention to abrogate the Indo-Japanese Trade Convention of 1904.

British & Japanese Trade Delegations.—This was followed by the arrival in India of an official Delegation from Japan and an unofficial Trade Delegation from the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom unofficial Delegates' deliberations with Indian millowners culminated in what has been termed the Mody-Lees Pact of 1933, an understanding which was to be in force until the end of 1935. Similar discussions between certain unofficial delegates from Japan and Indian millowners proved abortive, but the efforts of the Japanese official delegates resulted in a fresh Convention and Protocol being agreed to early in 1934, under which a link was established between the exports of Indian raw cotton to Japan and the imports of cotton piece-goods from Japan. Japan agreed to take one million bales of Indian raw cotton in return for the right to export 325 million yards of cotton piece-goods to this country, with a maximum limit of 400 million yards for an aggregate offtake of 1¼ million bales of Indian raw cotton. Japan was also accorded most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of her miscellaneous trade. In virtue of the terms of the Protocol, the duties on Japanese cotton piece-goods were reduced, with effect from 8th January 1934, to 50 per cent. *ad valorem* with a minimum specific duty of 5¼ annas per pound on plain grey goods.

The protective duties on cotton yarn and piece-goods imposed by the Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Act, 1930, were due to expire on 31st March 1933, but as Government were not able to complete their consideration of the report of the Tariff Board of 1932 (which had recommended the institution of specific duties based on weight subject to their being combined with alternative *ad valorem* duties to prevent a loss of revenue and the imposition of a duty of one anna per pound in the case of yarns below 50s count) before that date, they extended the provisions of the Act for another year.

Textile Protection Bill.—The Cotton Industry (Textile Protection) Bill of 1934 sought to give effect to the recommendations of the Tariff Boards on the cotton and sericultural industries in the light of the Indo-Japanese Protocol and the unofficial agreement entered into between Indian and Lancashire millowners. So far as yarn was concerned, the Act, as passed, fixed the rates of duties at 5 per cent. (British) and 6¼ per cent. (non-British) with a corresponding alternative minimum specific duty of 1¼ annas and 1½ annas per pound on counts up to and including 50s. In the case of piece-goods, the levels of the duties were fixed at 25 per cent. and 50 per cent. on British and non-British goods respectively, with a minimum specific duty of 4¼ annas and 5¼ annas per pound on plain grey goods. The Act also guaranteed protection to the Industry for a period of five years ending March 1939, but recognized the need for an examination of the scale of duties on two occasions: firstly on the expiry of the Mody-Lees Pact at the end of 1935, and secondly, at the end of the Indo-Japanese Protocol in March 1937. Accordingly, at the end of 1935, Government directed the Tariff Board to examine the adequacy of the then existing levels of duty on British goods. Accepting the recommendations of the Board, Government reduced, with effect from June 25, 1936, the duty on all United Kingdom cotton piece-goods, with the exception of prints, to 20 per cent. *ad valorem* with a minimum specific duty of 3¼ annas per pound on plain grey goods.

Textile Trade Agreement.—The Indo-Japanese Trade Protocol was subsequently renewed for a further period of three years ending March 1940, without any material modification in the rates of duties applicable to Japanese cotton piece-goods. With the separation of Burma from India in April 1937, however, the basic quota of cotton piece-goods for India was reduced to 283 million yards, rising to a maximum of 358 million yards, leaving a margin of 42 million yards for Burma.

The negotiations between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom for the conclusion of a new Trade Agreement in replacement of that entered into at Ottawa in 1932 were brought to a conclusion early in 1939, and the new Agreement specifically provided for a reduction of the basic rates of duties on United Kingdom cotton piece-goods as under:—

Printed goods ..	17½% *ad valorem.*
Grey goods ..	15 % *ad valorem* or As. 2-7½ ps. per lb., whichever is higher.
Others	15 %

The basic rates were subject to a reduction of 2½ per cent. if imports from the United Kingdom in any year were less than 350 million yards and to an increase to the same extent in the event of United Kingdom imports exceeding 500 million yards. The new rates of duty came into force on April 1, 1939. In the year 1939-40, the European War affected imports from the United Kingdom, and as her sendings of piece-goods did not exceed 350 million yards, the duties on all classes of British piece-goods were reduced by 2½ per cent. with effect from April 17, 1940.

Between Two Wars.—This was a period of chequered career for the industry. Yet it recorded such a good progress in the inter-war period that the share of imports in the cloth requirements of the country decreased from about four-fifths to much less than a fifth. In the same period, the number of mills in British India increased from 227 to 355, the number of spindles from 6.2 millions to 8.4 millions and the number of looms from 109,000 to 168,000. The output of yarn more than doubled in weight and the output of piece-goods nearly trebled in length. Many technical improvements were effected by the industry during this period, chief among these being the installation of modern machinery for spinning and weaving and the development of new bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing processes.

The following table shows at a glance the progress made by the Indian Cotton Mill Industry during the last forty-five years:—

Progress of Cotton Mills in British India and Indian States since 1900.

Years ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles installed.	Number of Looms installed.	Average No. of Hands employed daily.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1901	193	50,06,936	41,180	1,72,883	47,81,090	13,51,740
1902	192	50,06,965	42,584	1,81,031	61,77,633	17,65,038
1903	192	50,43,297	44,092	1,81,399	60,87,690	17,39,340
1904	191	51,18,121	45,337	1,84,779	61,06,681	17,44,766
1905	197	51,63,486	50,139	1,95,277	65,77,354	18,79,244
1906	217	52,79,595	52,668	2,08,616	70,82,306	20,23,516
1907	224	53,33,275	58,436	2,05,696	69,30,595	19,80,170
1908	241	57,56,020	67,920	2,21,195	69,70,250	19,91,500
1909	259	60,53,231	76,898	2,36,924	73,81,500	21,09,000
1910	263	61,95,671	82,725	2,33,624	67,72,535	19,35,010
1911	263	63,57,460	85,352	2,30,649	66,70,531	19,05,866
1912	268	64,63,929	88,951	2,43,637	71,75,357	20,50,102
1913	272	65,96,862	94,136	2,53,786	73,36,056	20,96,016
1914	271	67,78,895	1,04,179	2,60,276	75,00,941	21,43,126
1915	272	68,48,744	1,08,009	2,65,346	73,59,212	21,02,632
1916	266	68,39,877	1,10,268	2,74,361	76,92,013	21,97,718
1917	263	67,38,697	1,14,621	2,76,771	76,93,574	21,98,164
1918	262	66,53,871	1,16,484	2,82,227	72,99,873	20,85,678
1919	258	66,89,680	1,18,221	2,93,227	71,54,805	20,44,230
1920	253	67,63,076	1,19,012	3,11,078	68,33,113	19,52,318
1921	257	68,70,804	1,27,783	3,32,179	74,20,805	21,20,230
1922	298	73,31,219	1,34,620	3,43,723	77,12,390	22,03,540
1923	336	79,27,938	1,44,794	3,47,380	75,30,943	21,51,698
1924	336	83,13,273	1,51,485	3,56,887	67,12,118	19,17,748
1925	337	85,10,633	1,54,292	3,67,877	77,92,085	22,26,310
1926	334	87,14,168	1,59,464	3,73,508	73,96,844	21,13,384
1927	336	87,02,760	1,61,952	3,83,623	84,60,942	24,17,412
1928	335	87,04,172	1,66,532	3,60,921	70,34,237	20,09,782
1929	344	89,07,064	1,74,992	3,46,925	75,64,081	21,61,166
1930	348	91,24,768	1,79,250	3,84,022	90,07,999	25,73,714
1931	339	93,11,953	1,82,429	3,95,475	92,16,116	26,33,176
1932	339	95,06,083	1,86,341	4,03,226	1,01,89,424	29,11,264
1933	344	95,80,658	1,89,040	4,00,005	99,30,053	28,37,158
1934	352	96,13,174	1,94,388	3,84,938	94,63,965	27,08,994
1935	365	96,85,175	1,98,867	4,14,884	1,09,31,949	31,23,418
1936	379	98,56,658	2,00,062	4,17,803	1,11,34,963	31,81,418
1937 ‡ ..	370	97,30,798	1,97,810	4,17,276	1,10,13,632	31,46,752
1938 ‡ ..	380	1,00,20,275	2,00,286	4,37,690	1,28,19,268	36,62,648
1939 ‡ ..	389	1,00,59,370	2,02,464	4,41,949	1,33,37,569	38,10,734
1940 ‡ ..	388	1,00,05,705	2,00,076	4,30,165	1,28,79,559	36,79,874
1941 ‡ ..	390	99,61,178	1,98,574	4,59,509	1,48,78,577	42,51,022
1942 ‡ ..	396	1,00,26,425	2,00,170	4,80,447	1,65,92,527	47,40,722
1943 ‡ ..	401	1,01,30,568	2,00,890	5,02,650	1,71,15,763	48,90,218
1944 ‡ ..	407	1,02,22,107	2,01,761	5,05,562	1,69,55,920	48,44,564
1945	417	1,02,38,131	2,02,388	5,09,778	1,71,82,599	49,09,314

‡ Excludes Burma and Ceylon.

The following statement shows the quantity (in pounds) of yarn of various counts produced in Indian mills during the last five years :—

Statement of the Quantity (in pounds) of Yarn spun by Indian Mills according to counts.

	1940–41.	1941–42.	1942–43.	1943–44.	1944–45.
1s to 10s	125,771,036	152,256,756	166,572,951	162,804,774	179,802,924
11s to 20s	646,600,575	797,386,289	817,663,852	869,417,781	854,886,410
21s to 30s	311,928,563	333,112,715	315,557,326	373,466,316	336,246,237
31s to 40s	159,294,770	171,769,046	149,509,217	169,992,951	168,018,790
Above 40s	88,456,603	103,326,002	65,922,583	85,392,373	90,106,221
Wastes, etc.	16,987,224	19,326,171	18,510,260	19,388,387	21,864,844
Grand Total ..	1,349,038,771	1,577,177,579	1,533,736,189	1,680,462,582	1,650,925,426

Fine Count Yarn.—Substantial progress has been made in the last few years in the direction of spinning fine count yarn. Much, however, remains to be accomplished; but the duty of one anna per pound which Indian mills have now to pay for long staple cotton imported from abroad is a factor which is likely to hamper more rapid progress.

The statement below shows the total quantities of woven goods manufactured in Indian mills during the past four years:—

	1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.
Grey & Bleached goods	3,310,230,682	3,020,518,284	3,765,350,893	3,608,103,822
Coloured Piece-goods	1,183,382,586	1,088,818,506	1,105,336,010	1,118,368,451
Grand Total ..	4,493,613,268	4,109,336,790	4,870,686,903	4,726,472,273

Here again, it may be pointed out that Indian mills are now turning out increasingly larger quantities of fine Dhoties, Cambrics and fine Longcloth on the lines recommended by the first Tariff Board (1927).

Textile Industry and the War.—After continuous period of almost unrelieved gloom extending over a period of nearly two decades, culminating in measures being actively explored with a view to bringing about an organised curtailment of production throughout the country, the war in Europe which commenced in September 1939 opened up the prospect of a spell of prosperity for the industry. Following the cessation of trade with Japan, which happened to be the leading supplier of cotton textile to the East in December 1941, the Indian cotton textile industry enjoyed a completely monopolastic position. It was faced with a steadily expanding demand from overseas, an increasing volume of war orders and growing domestic requirements for civil purposes stepped up by inflationary forces. The cloth production was stepped up from 4,012·4 million yards in 1939-40 to the record level of 4,870·6 million yards in 1943-44. Yet the industry was unable to meet the growing demand and the prices were pushed up to four times the pre-war levels.

In may 1943 the Government of India issued the cotton cloth and yarn (control) order based on an agreement between the Government of India and the representatives of the textile industry. Its objects were to reduce prices and stimulate production by controlling the cost and supply of mill stores and by regulating the price of raw cotton and by superintending the distribution of cloth from the mills to the retailers. The control authorities were, however, faced with a formidable task created by reduction in output due to coal shortage and *hartals* on the one hand and growing demand on the other. Consequently, though in the following two years, the prices stamped on the cloth were brought down by about 60 per cent. the full benefit was not passed to the consumer owing to widespread black market activity, mainly encouraged by illicit exports due to trade regulations and large scale hoarding as inflation hedge.

The latest supply position was reviewed by the Chairman of the Textile Control Board recently when he said: "In the calendar year 1945, Indian cotton mills produced 4,687 million yards of cloth and 1,625 million lbs. of yarn in 1944 and 4,715 million yards of cloth and 1,620 million lbs. of yarn in 1943. The loss in production in 1944 is primarily due to reduction in output following stoppages of mills for lack of coal or inferior coal. In 1945 a higher production might have been attained had it not been for a large number of spindles and loom hours lost through hartals, shortage of labour, shortage of raw materials, etc. It is estimated that the total quantity of cloth and yarn exported in 1945 would be approximately 387 million yards of cloth and 13 million lbs. of yarn as compared with 434 million yards of cloth and 18 million lbs. of yarn in 1944. Supplies of cloth and yarn for defence services in 1945 have amounted to 417 million yards of cloth and 25 million lbs. of yarn as compared with 583 million yards of cloth and 28 million lbs. of yarn in 1944. The net available supplies of mill made cloth for civilian consumption in 1945 amount, therefore, to 3,883 million yards as compared with 3,794 million yards in 1944. Including handloom, it is estimated that the cloth available for the civilian population of India in 1945 is approximately 14 yards per head per annum for India's population of 400 million."

The table below sets out the exports of cotton twist and yarn from India to her chief export markets:

	1938-39.	1941-42.	1943-44.	1944-45.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
United Kingdom	182,238	3,651,838	..	..
Burma	12,442,644	29,165,816	..	..
Straits Settlements	5,537,768	2,506,320	..	..
Hongkong	8,168,448	3,881,286	..	..
Syria	3,400,400	1,547,100	14,000	841,360
Others	8,228,101	49,776,205	18,922,952	16,077,053
Grand Total ..	37,959,599	90,528,565	18,936,952	16,918,413

The table below sets out the exports of Indian Cotton piece-goods to foreign countries:—

	(In thousands of yards.)			
	1919-20 to 1923-24. average.	1940-41.	1941-42.	1942-43.
Burma	..	117,706	61,827	..
Iran	27,438	36	7,784	39,658
Iraq	37,999	5,710	19,608	77,773
Straits Settlements	21,083	24,719	35,133	..
Aden, etc.	10,581	552	23,108	41,715
Kenya, etc.	11,142	45,587	69,337	42,930
Ceylon	16,710	27,001	26,273	45,419
Portuguese East Africa ..	6,435	5,095	2,201	2,004
Others	32,370	104,477	400,584	439,149
Grand Total ..	163,758	335,884	645,855	688,738

In relation to the world cotton textile industry, the Indian Industry ranks second from the point of view of the volume of cotton consumed, and fifth in point of spindles and looms installed. The position of the Mill Industry in the national economy of India will be evident from the fact that, at the present time, it consumes more than 70 per cent. of the total Indian cotton crop, directly gives employment to over 500,000 workers, and affords subsidiary employment to large numbers of persons who are engaged in various trades which directly depend for their existence upon the Cotton Mill Industry.

Hand Weaving Industry.—Hand weaving is the largest single unit among India's small scale industries controlled mainly by a small class of entrepreneurs. It is essentially an urban industry and turns out approximately 1,600 million yards of cloth representing nearly 25 per cent. of the goods available for domestic needs. The recent estimates indicate that the total number of handlooms is about 2½ millions of which nearly 64 per cent. are throw-shuttle looms and 35 per cent. fly-shuttle looms. The industry supports nearly 10 million persons including 2,400,000 weavers and 2,600,000 auxiliary workers, a number greatly in excess of that dependent on any other industry except agriculture.

The first 15 years of the current century witnessed a steady rise in the production of handloom cloth; but the unsteady supply of yarn during the first world war resulted in a sharp decline of over 50 per cent. in its output. The industry was thereafter able to raise its head; but no appreciable progress could be made owing mainly to the political movement which created a strong prejudice against the use of imported yarn thereby preventing the handloom weaver from finding market for cloth of finer counts woven by him. That was followed by the change in the clothing habits and the competition from the mill made cloth with the result that the hand weaving industry had to face a long period of depression in the 'thirties.

The economic plight of the handloom weaver focussed the attention of the Government of India and the provincial governments on the remedial measures and as a result of the recommendations of the Industries Conference held in 1933, grants-in-aid were allotted to the provincial governments to organise the industry by providing facilities for improving its technique, production methods and marketing system.

One of the recent developments in the history of the industry is the entry of small power looms. In 1941, there were 11,604 power looms of which about 55 per cent. were located in Bombay Province alone. The latest information indicates that their number has gone up to 18,758.

The report of the Fact-Finding Committee (Handloom and Mills) appointed by the Government of India in 1941 to survey the position of the industry reveals that the cost of production of the industry is high on account of the heavy profit of the middlemen, while the existing marketing system robs the weaver of a reasonable

return owing to the high margin of profit varying up to 46 per cent. usurped by a chain of middle men.

With a view to improving the position of the industry, the Government of India have constituted the All-India Handloom Board on which the weaver, the provincial governments and Indian States interested in the industry are represented. The recommendation of the Board favouring the increase of the present yarn supply to the industry by reserving half the production from the spindles to be installed during the first five years of the post-war development plan has been accepted by Government. Proposals for organising the industry on a sound footing by rationalising and standardising its products and consolidating its markets are under examination. A scheme is being evolved for ensuring free inter-provincial movement of handloom cloth in order to enable the industry to regain the pre-war markets within the country.

Post-War Plan.—The expansion of India's present productive capacity of mill-made cloth from 4,800 million yards to 7,200 million yards per annum is desirable but impracticable at present because of difficulty in securing the necessary machinery, says a press note announcing the post-war plan for the industry issued by the Industries and Supplies Department, Government of India, on May 3, 1946. It adds that an expansion of about 2·75 million spindles proposed as the immediate target will produce an additional 1,700 million yards a year, consisting of 510 million yards of fine and 1,190 million yards of coarse cloth. This production together with handloom cloth, will help to provide approximately 18 yards per head per annum after allowance for exports of 10 per cent of the total Indian production.

Planning must be on an all India basis and the distribution of new plants and extensions of the existing plants should follow territorial divisions of India. The plan will in the present circumstances be an interim plan and it is the intention of the Government of India to review it when world economic conditions or other circumstances make a review desirable. In order to ensure increased supplies of yarn for handloom weavers and other consumers, the Government of India have directed that at least 25 per cent. of the new spindles installed shall be left uncovered by looms. Each British Indian Province and Indian State would of course be the best assessor of its own exact needs, and the Government of India propose, therefore, that the Provinces and States may, if so advised, reserve a larger spindlage for such purpose.

On the question of reduction in the duty o foreign cotton and a full rebate of import duty paid on cotton for the benefit of India's export trade, the press note says that the Government of India will review the matter when competitive conditions return in order that the Indian export trade may be able to compete in world markets on equal terms with other countries.

The Government of India have turned down the suggestion for banning imports of second-hand machinery on the ground that it will be some years before India can produce enough cloth for her own requirements. They will, therefore, allow import licences for second-hand machinery for the present if they are fully satisfied that the machinery in question will be serviceable for a reasonable period and suitable for economic production. As regards the suggestion that import of certain machinery should be permitted freely from any country in the world, Government consider that import should be permitted only when there is reason to believe that the plant will be delivered appreciably earlier or will be considerably cheaper or better than if obtained from the sterling area.

The Jute Industry.

Considering its present dimensions, the jute industry of Bengal is of very recent origin. The first jute mill in Bengal was started at Rishra in 1855, and the first power-loom was introduced in 1859. The original outturn was 8 tons per day. In 1909 it had grown to 2,500 tons per day, it is now about 5,500 tons a day of 10 working hours, and it shows every indication of growing and expanding year by year. Another interesting thing about the jute industry of Bengal is that, although it is practically a monopoly of Scotsmen from Dundee, the industry itself owes its inception to an Englishman. The founder of the industry was George Acland, an Englishman, who began life as a midshipman in the navy, and was for some years in the East India Marine Service. He quitted this service while still a young man, and engaged in commercial pursuits at Ceylon, where he was successful. Later on he turned his attention to Bengal, and arriving in Calcutta about 1853 he got into touch with the management of the paper works, then at Serampore, where experiments were being tried with country grasses and fibre plants to improve the quality or cheapen the manufacture of paper. This seems to have suggested to Acland the manufacture of rhea, and in 1854 he proceeded to England, with a view to obtaining machinery and capital in order to manufacture goods from that material. During this trip he visited Dundee, and while there Mr. John Kerr, of Douglas Foundry, suggested to him the importing of machinery into Bengal "where the jute comes from and spin it there." This suggestion bore fruit, for shortly afterwards Acland placed orders with Kerr for a few systems of preparing and spinning machinery, and returned to India the same year accompanied by his two sons and a few Dundee mechanics who were to assist him in erecting and operating the first jute mill in Bengal. This, as has been stated, was at Rishra, the site of the present Wellington mills, near Serampore, and here, in 1855, the first machine-spun jute yarns were made. As not infrequently happens the pioneer got very little out of his venture. After several ups and downs the Acland interest in the Rishra mill ceased in 1867, and the company which Acland had formed in 1854 was wound up in 1868.

Power-looms.—The pioneer's example was followed by Mr. George Henderson of that silk firm, and in 1859 the Borneo Jute Co. was launched under his auspices. To this company is due the credit of introducing the power-loom for jute cloth. Unhampered by the financial difficulties which had burdened the Aclands, the Borneo Jute Co. made rapid progress, doubling their works in 1864, and clearing their capital twice over. In 1872 the mills were turned into a limited liability company, the present "Barnagore Jute Factory Co., Ltd." Four other mills followed in succession—Gouripore, Serajgunge, and India Jute Mills.

"From 1868 to 1873," writes Mr David Wallace in "The Romance of Jute," "the five mills excepting the Rishra mill simply coined money and brought the total of their looms up to 1,250." To illustrate the prosperity of the industry at this period we may take the dividends paid by the Barnagore Company. On the working of their first half year, a 15 per cent. interim dividend was declared, which seemed to justify the enormous capital at which the company was taken over from the Borneo Company, and shares touched 68 per cent. premium. The dividend for the first year, ending August 1873, was 25 per cent., for 1874, 20 per cent., and for 1875, 10 per cent. Then came a change. The investing public had forgotten the effect of the Port Canning bubble, and the condition of the jute industry in 1872-73 seeming to offer a better return than coal or tea, both of which had just enjoyed a boom, it was only necessary to issue a prospectus of a jute mill to have all the shares snapped up in the course of an afternoon.

In 1872-73 three new companies were floated locally—the Fort Gloster, Budge and Sibpore, and two Home companies, the Champdany and Samnugger, all of which commenced operations in 1874. In 1874-5 eight other mills were launched—the Howrah, Oriental (now Union), Asiatic (now Soorah), Clive, Bengal Pressing and Manufacturing Co. (now the Belliaghatta-Barnagore branch mill), Rustomjee (now the Central), Ganges (registered in England), and Hastings, owned by Messrs. Birkmyre Bros., of Greenock fame—in all thirteen new companies, coming on all of a heap and swelling the total looms from 1,250 up to 3,500. This was too much of a strain for the new industry, and for the next ten years all the mills had a severe struggle. The older ones all survived the ordeal, but four of the new concerns—the Oriental, the Asiatic, the Bengal Pressing and Manufacturing Co. and the Rustomjee—became moribund, to appear again later on under new names and management. Fort Gloster also suffered badly.

Between 1875 and 1882 only one new mill was put up. This was Kamarhatty, promoted by Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co., which came into being in 1877, as the result of Dr. Barry's visit to Calcutta in 1876, when he transferred the agency of the Gouripore Co. from Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co. to his own firm. This mill together with additions made by some of the other mills, brought the total looms up to 5,150 in 1882. By the end of 1885 the total was further augmented by the Hooghly, Titaghur, Victoria and Kanknarrah mills, bringing the number of looms at work up to 6,700. From this period on to 1894 no new mills came into existence except the Calcutta Twist Mill, with 2,460 spindles, since merged into the Wellington branch of the Champdany Co. Between 1896 and 1900 the following new mills were started:—The Gordon Twist Mill with 1,800 spindles (now acquired by Anglo-India), Khardah, Gondolpara (French owned), Alliance, Arathoon, Anglo-India, Standard National, Delta (which absorbed the Serajgunge), and the Kinnison. A lull of four years witnessed large extensions to the existing mills, after which came the following series of new mills, besides further heavy extensions.—Dalhousie, Alexandra, Naihati, Lawrence, Reliance, Belvedere, Auckland, Kelvin and Northbrook. The last decade has seen the construction of Hukumchand, Birla, Shree Hanuman, Gagalbhai, Premchand and Agarpara Mills, which—with the exception of the last-named—are under Indian ownership.

Progress of the Industry.

The record of the jute industry may well be said to be one of uninterrupted progress. The following statement shows the number of Mills, capital invested, number of looms and spindles employed in the industry in the various Provinces from 1929-30 to 1938-39 :—

Province.	No. of Mills.	Authorised Capital Rs., £ and $	Paid-up Capital Rs., £ and $	Number of Looms.	Number of Spindles.
		Rs.	Rs.		
Bihar	3	62,00,000‡	39,00,000	455	11,025
Bengal	98(*b*)	25,31,56,000(*a*) £3,175,000 $3,750,000	19,38,01,125(*a*) £2,250,000 $3,750,000	65,720	1,296,501
Madras	2	15,05,000(*d*)	15,05,000(*d*)	805	21,664
United Provinces	3	68,00,000	33,49,500	809	18,208
Central Provinces and Berar (*c*)	1	5,00,000	5,00,000	150	3,068
Total 1938-39	107	26,81,61,000 £3,175,000 $3,750,000	20,30,55,625 £2,250,000 $3,750,000	67,939	1,350,466
Totals 1937-38	105	24,88,47,000 £3,175,000 $3,750,000	20,29,05,640 £2,525,000 $3,750,000	66,705	1,337,958
1936-37	104	24,42,47,000 £3,175,000	20,21,52,480 £2,525,000	65,273	1,300,077
1935-36	104	24,11,47,000 £3,175,000	19,97,07,038 £2,525,000	63,724	1,279,460
1934-35	100	23,05,67,000 £3,175,000	19,67,69,738 £2,525,000	61,387	1,221,786
1933-34	99	23,70,67,000 £3,175,000	19,56,54,808 £2,525,000	59,501	1,194,405
1932-33	99	23,70,67,000 £3,175,000	19,72,05,145 £2,525,000	60,506	1,202,183
1931-32	103	23,60,67,000 £3,175,000 $12,000,000	19,76,49,386 £2,525,000 $12,000,000	61,426	1,220,586
1930-31	100	23,60,67,000 £3,175,000 $12,000,000	19,61,74,249 £2,525,000 $12,000,000	61,834	1,224,982
1929-30	98	21,86,67,000 £3,175,000 $12,000,000	18,71,65,615 £2,525,000 $12,000,000	53,900	1,140,435

‡ Capital of one mill not stated.

(*a*) Capital of two mills not stated.

(*b*) Includes one mill in French Settlements.

(*c*) The mill is situated in Raigarh State.

(*d*) Capital of one mill not stated as it has other branches of business for which capital cannot be distinguished.

Jute and Jute Manufactures.—(Rs. 45,42 lakhs). The total export of raw and manufactured jute during the year 1942-43 amounted to 863,000 tons as compared with 1,213,000 tons in 1941-42, showing a decrease of 350,000 tons or 29 per cent. The value of these shipments which also recorded on equal percentage decrease fell from Rs. 64,31 lakhs to Rs. 45,42 lakhs. The following table shows the variation in export of raw jute and manufactured goods separately during the past five years as compared with 1935-36.

	Export of raw jute.	Percentage variation as compared with 1935-36.	Exports of sacking bag and cloth.	Percentage variation as compared with 1935-36.	Export of Hessian bags and cloth.	Percentage variation as compared with 1935-36.
	Tons (000)		Tons (000)		Tons (000)	
1935-36 ..	771	100	438	100	354	100
1938-39 ..	690	89	488	111	451	127
1939-40 ..	570	74	511	117	546	154
1940-41 ..	243	32	445	102	464	131
1941-42 ..	315	41	403	92	460	130
1942-43 ..	243	32	331	76	273	77

Exports of raw jute decreased in quantity from 315,000 tons in 1941-42 to 243,000 tons in 1942-43 or a decrease in 23 per cent, the value showing a fall of 13 per cent from Rs. 10.42 lakhs to Rs. 9,02 lakhs. The decline was shared by almost all the principal consuming countries except the United States of America which occupied the premier place for the first time displacing the United Kingdom. Exports to the United States of America increased from 99,000 tons to 124,000 tons in the year under review, but those to the United Kingdom fell by 57,000 tons to 89,000 tons in 1942-43. As a result of the situation brought about by the war the Continental countries excluding the U.S.S.R. were completely out of the picture. Export to U.S.S.R. amounted to 7,000 tons as against 14,000 tons in 1941-42. There were no exports to China and Japan in the year under review which took respectively 1,700 tons and 2,600 tons in 1941-42. The amount sent to the Argentine Republic was 7,000 tons as against 12,000 tons, while that to Brazil 9,000 tons as against 15,000 tons in the preceding year. Shipments to Australia fell from 4,000 tons to 2,000 tons in 1942-43.

The consumption of raw jute by Indian mills recorded a slight decrease in 1942-43 as compared with that in the preceding year. The following table shows the exports and Indian consumption of raw jute during the last five seasons, July to June:

Season (July-June)	Exports of raw jute.	Consumption in India.*	Proportion of consumption to exports. (%)
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	
1938-39 ..	693	1,112	160
1939-40 ..	529	1,288	243
1940-41 ..	241	989	410
1941-42 ..	276	1,222	443
1942-43 ..	235	1,202	511

*Figures refer to mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association.

It will be observed that during all these years consumption was higher than exports, the relative proportion between the two being the highest in 1942-43 when the consumption was five times that of exports.

Exports of jute bags and cloth in the past three years are shown in the following table:—

	Bags (Millions.)	Cloth (Million yards.)
1940-41	678	1,546
1941-42	492	1,696
1942-43	406	908

The Indian Jute Mills Association, now one of the most important, if not the most important, of the bodies affiliated to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, was started under the following circumstances:—In 1886 the existing mills, finding that, in spite of the constant opening up of new markets, working results were not favourable, came to an agreement with the late S. E. J. Clarke, Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce as trustee, to work short time. The only mills which stood out of this arrangement were the Hooghly and Serajgunge. The first agreement for six months dating from 15th February 1886, was subsequently renewed at intervals without a break for five years up to February 15, 1891. The state of the market at the time of the renewals dictated the extent of the short time, which varied throughout the five years between 4 days a week, 9 days a fortnight and 5 days a week. Besides short time, 10 per cent. of the sacking looms were shut down for a short period in 1890. An important feature of this agreement was a mutual undertaking by the parties not to increase their spinning power during the currency of the agreement, only a few exceptions being made in the case of a few incomplete new mills.

Working Hours.—With the introduction of the electric light into the mills in 1896, the working day was increased to 15 hours, Saturdays included, which involved an additional amount of cleaning and repairing work on Sundays. In order to minimise this Sunday work and give them a free Sunday, an agitation was got up in 1897 by the Mill European assistants to have the engines stopped at 2 or 3 p.m. on Saturdays. The local Government took the matter up, but their action went no further than applying moral suasion backed by a somewhat half-hearted threat. The Mill Association held meetings to consider the question and the members were practically agreed as to the utility of early closing on Saturdays, but, *more suo*, could not trust

themselves to carry it out without legislation. Unfortunately the Government of India refused to sanction the passing of a Resolution by the provincial Government under the Factory Act and the matter was dropped. It is about 20 years now that the Jute Mills Association in despair brought out an American business expert, Mr. J. H. Parks, to advice them on the possibility of forming a jute trust with a view to exercising some control over the production and price of jute. Mr. Parks came, and wrote a report which the Association promptly pigeon-holed because the slump was over and the demand was so prodigious that there was no need to worry about the price of jute.

The working agreements referred to above have been followed by others, differing in points of detail, but with the same object in view namely the restriction of production. By an agreement operating from October 1931 the mills in the membership of the Association, comprising some 95 per cent. of the trade, worked during 1932, 1933 and the greater part of 1934 for 40 hours per week, with 15 per cent. of the total complement of looms sealed; and the agreement incorporated a clause which provided that the mills would not install any extra productive machinery or relative buildings during the currency of the agreement. The agreement also provided machinery whereby production could be gradually increased by reducing the percentage of looms required to be kept sealed. The process of increasing production in this way was begun on 1st November 1934, when 2½ per cent. of the total complement of looms were unsealed, and was continued throughout 1935, a further 2½ per cent. of looms being unsealed on 1st May 1935, 2½ per cent. on 5th August and 2½ per cent. on 11th November. The remaining 5 per cent. of looms were unsealed on the 17th February 1936. Throughout this time the mills, with five exceptions, continued to restrict their working hours to 40 per week. The five exceptions, namely, Premchand, Craig, Waverley, Megna and Nuddea had, by the terms of the agreement, been granted the privilege of working 54 hours per week with a full complement of machinery and all five worked in accordance with the special terms allowed to them. This working agreement between the Association mills, however, in accordance with the requisite notice given in December 1935, terminated on the 31st March 1936 and was superseded by an agreement, operating from the 1st April 1936, under which the mills were permitted to work up to but not exceeding 54 hours per week on single shift, with no night work. As in the old agreement, this new agreement incorporated a clause which restricted the mills from installing any extra productive machinery or relative buildings during the currency of the agreement.

Under this agreement the mills' working hours were increased by successive stages until with effect from the beginning of August 1936 all mills in the membership of the Association were working 54 hours per week on single shift. With effect from the 1st March 1937, however, the agreement was suspended indefinitely and mills were at liberty to work whatever hours and install, whatever machinery they desired; in 1938 the position was reviewed and a new short time working agreement was proposed to take effect from the 15th March 1939, whereby member mills agreed to hours of work which would not be less than 40 nor greater than 54 per week. A supplementary agreement was entered into with effect from the 31st July 1939, by which the mills worked 45 hours per week with 20% Hessian and 71% Sacking looms sealed. This was the position at the outbreak of the present war, after which large government orders for sandbags and a heavy overseas demand necessitated increased production; the restriction on working hours was withdrawn and all mills went into full production at 60 hours per week. This was an emergency arrangement that came into effect from about the middle of November 1939 to cope with the British Government orders, for which provisions in the Factories Act regarding working hours had to be relaxed. After a few months however, it was realised that as a result of the small offtake of sand bags and difficulties in obtaining shipping facilities, the mills were producing more goods than there was demand for. To meet this situation the working hours of the mills were reduced to 54 per week from the 8th April 1940. This arrangement continued up to August, but the mounting of stocks made it clear that this could not continue after the sand bag orders were completed. From 19th August 1940, mill working hours were further curtailed to 45 per week. This too did not have the desired effect on the stock position and the Indian Jute Mills Association decided to close their mills for one week in each month from September 1940 up to the end of the year. With new orders for sandbags the working hours had to be reviewed again and the mills worked 60 hours per week upto May 17, 1942. In view of shipping difficulties the working hours were again changed to 54 from May 18 when 10 per cent of the looms were also sealed.

This arrangement continued up to March 14, 1943, when to meet an urgent demand for 12 crores yards of hessian from the U. S. Government the Association decided to increase the working hours of jute mills from 54 to 60 per week with effect from March 15, 1943, and to unseal 10 per cent of the looms then under seal. The working hours were again curtailed to 54 hours per week from May, 1943, and 10 per cent of the looms were also sealed. After a month, on June 15, all looms were unsealed to meet the demand of another big American order. Since then no change took place up to May, 1945.

In addition to the above working agreements which applied only to the mills in the membership of the Association, an agreement was entered into, with effect from 1st August 1932, with the five principal mills outside the Association, namely, Adamjee, Agarpara, Gagalbhai, Ludlow and Shree Hanuman, whereby these mills undertook to restrict their working hours to 54 per week up to 30 June 1933. With certain modifications this agreement was extended and became a continuing agreement subject to six months' notice of termination being given by either party, which notice of termination could not be given before 1st July 1934. On the 30th September 1935 the Association gave the required notice and the agreement terminated on the 31st March 1936.

Indian Central Jute Committee.—A Central Jute Committee has been constituted by the Government of India with 27 members. Representation has been found in the Committee for trade and agricultural interests and for the Provincial Governments most concerned, namely, Bengal, Bihar and Assam.

The formation of the Committee is the result of a recommendation made by the Royal Commission on Agriculture, which suggested that there should be a committee on the lines of the Indian Central Cotton Committee to watch over the interests of all branches of the jute trade from the field to the factory.

The functions of the Committee include agricultural, technological and economic research; the improvement of crop forecasting, of production, of testing, and of distribution of improved seed; enquiries and recommendations relating to banking and transport facilities and transport routes; improvement of marketing in the interests of the jute industry; and collection and distribution of all relevant information on Jute.

The Committee will also advise the Local Governments concerned on any points within its prescribed functions which may be referred to it.

The Offices of the Committee are situated at 4, Hastings Street, Calcutta. *President (Ex-Office)*: H. R. Stewart, C.I.E., I.A.S. (Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research); *Secretary*: B. Das Gupta, M.A.

Agricultural Research.—The Jute Agricultural Research Laboratories are situated at Dacca and are working on (1) the improvement of the plant, both in regard to quality and yield (2) the improvement in the methods of jute-growing, (3) the reduction of loss caused by diseases and insects, and (4) the improvements in the methods of retting. These aspects of research are being tackled in five sections viz. Botany, Agronomy, Mycology, Entomology and Chemistry.

In the field of genetics considerable progress has been made, the mode of inheritance of branching habit, pigmentation patterns and other important characters have been worked out.

Very interesting work has been done on the anatomy of jute from seedling to maturity. These investigations have helped in a fuller understanding of the changes involved in the retting of jute and the origin of certain commercial defects. Quite hopeful results have been achieved in the field of breeding improved races of jute which is in progress at Dacca and three sub-stations. Interesting experiments have been carried out which help in assessing the relative importance of factors such as climate, soil variety and retting water on the quality of jute. The effect of spacing and manuring on jute is being tested. It has been established that line sowings are more economical and profitable than the usual practice of sowing the crop broadcast.

Some new light has been thrown on the mode of infection by stemrot fungus and certain measures have been devised to combat the spread of infection through the seed. Work has been commenced on hitherto unrecorded diseases of jute. Intimate knowledge regarding the bi-nomics of jute pests has been gained on the basis of which practical control measures have been devised for most of the jute pests. A field-centre has been opened to control diseases and pests in the ryots' fields.

The causes for the colouration of jute have been worked out. The chemical changes that take place in the water during the retting process have been determined. Such aspects as the relationship between the volume of jute steeped and the volume of water, the depth of steeping, gradual steeping, etc., are under investigation.

Technological Research.—The work undertaken at the Technological Research Laboratories of the Committee at Tollygunj, Calcutta, includes the spinning of samples of fibre obtained in agricultural experiments (breeding, manurial trials, etc.) and reporting on their quality as indicated by the results obtained. The spinning tests are carried out at a standard temperature and humidity and a special technique has been worked out to give good results with as little as 12 lb. of fibre.

Work of fundamental importance includes the investigation of the relations that may exist between spinning quality and measurable chemical or physical characters of the fibre. In this considerable progress has been made.

Problems dealt with, which are of direct interest to the mill, comprise the effect of twist on yarn strength, the improvement of jute bags for storing commodities such as sugar and cement in damp atmospheres and the spinning of flax and other fibres on jute machinery, either alone or blended with jute.

The matter of finding new or extended uses for jute is constantly in view and in this connection machinery for spinning fine yarns from jute has been installed.

A certain amount of time is devoted to day-to-day problems submitted by mills of other bodies.

Tests are made on fibres which are, or may become, competitors for jute, with the twofold object of assessing the danger from competition and of determining the suitability of the fibres for spinning on jute machinery.

A useful Library has been got together and information bearing on the technology of jute is abstracted and indexed.

The Principal Officers of the Technological Research Laboratories are:—

Director.—C. R. Nodder, M.A. (Cantab.); *Manager*.—A. S. Gillies; *Senior Research Physicist*.—K. R. Sen, D.Sc. (Dacca); *Senior Research Chemist*.—P. B. Sarkar, D.Sc., A.I.C.

Marketing.—During 1938 and part of 1939, the Marketing Section carried out a comprehensive enquiry into the conditions governing the marketing and transport of jute in the principal jute growing districts of Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa and the United Provinces. The data, thus collected, were published in two reports entitled, "Report on the Marketing and Transport of Jute in India" (1940) and "Report on the Marketing of Jute and Jute Products"

(1941). The former embodies the results of the enquiry relating to the marketing and transport of raw jute so far as inland business is concerned while the latter embodies that relating to the jute export trade and manufacturing industry. Thus, the two reports will appear to give a complete picture of the jute industry and trade in India.

For the last few years, the Section has been engaged in certain developmental work of which the main are :—

(i) *Dissemination of jute prices in the mofussil.*—With the help of the Publicity Section of the Committee, jute growers in the interior of the jute-growing provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam are informed of the daily prices prevailing in Calcutta so that they may be well posted with fluctuations taking place in the terminal market. This is being done since the 1939-40 season.

(ii) *Marketing of fibre grown from improved seed.*—This scheme is intended to interest growers in improved jute seed which can give higher yield and at the same time produce better fibre. Seeds of improved strains are distributed to growers at concessional prices and the results of grading and marketing of fibre produced both from the improved and local varieties are studied with a view to demonstrating to the growers the advantages of using good seed. The scheme is in operation since the 1942-43 season.

(iii) *Organisation of Grading Parties.*—The primary producers are instructed through peripatetic Grading Parties to assort jute themselves, according to the trade specifications and sell it on the basis of grades so that the middlemen may not under-estimate the value of their fibre. They are also told about the various faults that occur in jute and the steps that should be taken to eradicate them. The scheme has been operating from the 1941-42 season.

(iv) *Establishment of Co-operative Jute Sale Societies.*—With a view to forming a selling organisation of the growers, a few such Societies have been established in 1942-43 in Bengal, as an experimental measure. Three such societies are also working in Orissa. While those in the former province do not provide for credit facilities, those in the latter have linked credit with marketing.

(v) *Study of Indian Market with a view to increasing the consumption of jute and jute goods.*—The war has closed many overseas markets for jute and its manufactures ; at the same time, substitutes are becoming more important. Therefore, a comprehensive study of the Indian market is being undertaken with a view to explore the possibilities of increasing the internal consumption of jute. The scope of the enquiry includes both mill-made and cottage industry goods.

Principal Officer in charge of the Section.—S. M. Gupta, B.Ag. (Bombay).

Jute Forecast.—Work on the Jute Census have long been completed. The results of the random sampling survey have been considered to be satisfactory and the method has been adopted by the Government of Bengal, for forecasting the jute acreage.

Experiments are being conducted to find out a cheap and accurate method for the determination of the yield of the crop.

Economic Research.—The Economic Research Section keeps constant vigilance over all aspects of the economics of jute. Some important findings relating to the world consumption of jute, its trend in recent years and its relation to the changes in the world market, such as those brought about by the war, have been published in the Committee's *Economic Research Bulletin No.* 1. An investigation into the relationship between the demand for and the supply and price of jute is now under progress, the results of which may have an important bearing on the question of the control of the jute crop. Other investigations have thrown light on some important aspects of the jute industry, such as the productive capacity of the Indian Jute Mills, the possibility of extending the market for jute goods manufactured in India, etc. The effect of the growth of jute substitutes and of new uses of jute on the jute trade is also being investigated. A pamphlet on Jute substitutes is expected to be published soon.

Besides research work on the economics of jute, a large volume of information on various subjects pertaining to jute is regularly collected from authoritative sources in different parts of the world. The Committee has also a special correspondent in the Argentine Republic to report on the conditions of the jute trade in that country. A close watch is maintained on all developments in economic and commercial policy abroad calculated to replace jute by its possible substitutes, and prompt steps are taken to collect all relevant information on the subject to place it at the disposal of the trade and others concerned.

Publicity.—A monthly journal, known as the *Indian Central Jute Committee Bulletin*, the annual subscription of which is Rs. 5-8 or 10s. (including postage), is published monthly, containing figures of production, consumption, prices, stocks, imports and exports of jute and jute manufactures, and also information regarding the prices and utilisation of jute substitutes. It also includes items relating to export and import restrictions imposed on various countries and other information regarding the economics of jute and its competitors, as well as general information of interest to the trade. The Committee also disseminate information to the grower to assist him towards improved methods of growing and retting, and getting better prices for his crop. A preliminary investigation into the economics of jute growing has been undertaken in three representative villages of Bengal.

Principal Officers of the Economic Research Section :—*Director* D. Ghose, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law ; *Asst. Economics Officer.*—K. C. Basak, B.A. (Cantab.)

Besides all general publicity work of the Committee, the Publicity Section has been entrusted with the organisation of a big Central Jute Museum in Calcutta which is soon expected to materialise.

Principal Officer in charge of the Section :—K. I. A. Quaderi.

Indian Iron and Steel Industry.

Less than thirty years ago the iron and steel industry on a modern scale was non-existent in India. To-day India has practically reached self-sufficiency in the more widely used forms of steel. It is now a vital, national, basic and defence industry. The last war proved its usefulness; the present war has confirmed its indispensability.

History of Iron and Steel in India.—India has known iron and its uses since some four to five thousand years before the Christian era. In 1836 Josiah Heath stated that India's claim to the discovery and uses of this metal was beyond doubt. The famous 'Iron Pillar' of India, well known to all visitors to Delhi, is estimated to be about 1,500 years old. Considerable skill must have been exercised in welding and shaping this Pillar which is over 23 ft. in length, weighs approximately 6 tons and varies from 12¼ to 16¼ inches in diameter.

The manufacture of steel has been known in India for over 1,000 years. Damascene or Wootz sword or dagger blades of genuine Indian manufacture can still be obtained in Northern India. These weapons or the metal from which they were produced were obtained by Persian traders centuries ago and exported to and via Damascus. It happened, however, that the Indian steel makers never overcame certain difficulties and did not progress with the times.

The first recorded efforts to found an iron and steel industry on modern lines were those of Mottee and Farquhar in 1779. In 1825 Josiah Heath of the Indian Civil Service, Madras, resigned his appointment in order to establish an iron and steel works in that province. The charcoal furnaces installed by him at Porto Novo resulted in complete failure owing to financial difficulties and lack of practical experience, and the East India Company, who acquired his derelict works and formed a new Company in 1853, did not achieve any commercial success and ceased operations in 1874.

The next undertaking was started by Messrs Jessop & Co. which finally resulted in the erection of the Barakar Iron Co. at Kulti in 1875. After passing through several vicissitudes, it passed into the hands of the Barakar Iron & Steel Co. in 1887. In 1889, the plant was modernized and it became known as the Bengal Iron & Steel Co. A steel plant started in 1905 closed within a year as the orders received could not be supplied at economic rates. Since 1919, this company has been known as the Bengal Iron Co. and it amalgamated with the Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. in 1937.

The credit for the first successful attempt to manufacture steel in India on a commercial scale goes to The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., and it is to the genius, perseverance and foresight of Jamshedji Tata, the great pioneer of India industry, and his sons, that The Tata Iron and Steel Co. owes its origin and development. It owns valuable iron ore concessions, manganese ore deposits, limestone, dolomite, coal, magnesite and chromite, scattered over India.

Other important steel companies were subsequently started in Bengal and Bhadravati in Mysore. The first production of pig iron was made in 1911, and of steel in 1912. There has been continuous development and The Tata Company now produces more iron and steel than any single firm in the British Commonwealth.

Owing to the restrictions imposed by Government, it is not possible to give particulars about the plant at the various steel works, their capacity, the output of the different kinds of steel, or any other detail as those would be of use to the enemy.

Raw Materials.—Of the raw materials required by the iron and steel industry, the three most important are iron ore, coking coal and limestone and dolomite for fluxing purposes.

Iron Ore.—On account of the high ash of Indian metallurgical coke, it is usual in estimating the Indian iron ore reserves to accept only ores with an iron content of 60% and above. Ores below this iron content are used only in very small quantities in Indian blast furnaces. Large deposits of high grade ores are limited to a few areas of which only three field, require special mention:

(*i*) *Mysore.* There are big deposits of quartz—magnetite ore in Mysore but they are of low-grade and would require concentration before using them. The ores used in the Bhadravati Iron Works can be compared to Singhbhum ores containing about 60% Fe. and the quantity available may be put at 30 million tons.

(*ii*) *Goa.* Large quantities of ores are available near Goa. Though the grade is good, the ores are soft and require either sintering or briquetting and bagging before despatch.

(*iii*) *Singhbhum and Orissa.* In what is known as the Singhbhum Iron Belt, consisting of the Singhbhum District, in which the Tata Iron & Steel Company's Steel Works are situated, and the neighbouring Orissa Feudatory States, there exists some of the richest iron ore deposits in the world. The iron ore content is nearly 60%, and these deposits are estimated to contain about 3,000 million tons, which are sufficient for the iron and steel requirements of India for nearly 1,000 years. In other parts of the world equally rich iron ore may be found but it cannot always be landed at the iron works at anything alike the same cost. The advantage India possesses in the shape of iron ore is, therefore, very great.

Coal.—Nature has not been so bountiful to India in respect of its coal resources. The most important coal measures in India are (*i*) the Gondwana (Permian) coalfields of the Peninsula, such as Raniganj, Jharia, etc., and (*ii*) the Tertiary coalfields of Assam, the Punjab and Baluchistan. Taking only seams with a thickness of more than 4 feet and ash content below 20%, and those occurring within a depth of 2,000 feet only, the Indian coal resources have been estimated to be of the order of 24,000 million tons. Out of this,

good quality coal, with less than 18 per cent. ash content, is estimated to amount to only 6,000 million tons and coal capable of yielding coke of metallurgical quality to only about 1,400 million tons, which is found in the Gondwana (Permian) coal fields of the Damodar basin.

More than 1,000 million tons of strongly coking coal with less than 8% ash, but high in sulphur, occur in the Tertiary coalfields of Assam, but these are not at present considered useful for metallurgical purposes.

The manufacturers of hard coke in India rely on the Jharia coalfields to an overwhelming extent to meet their requirements. With the present wasteful means of extracting coal and the use of metallurgical coal for non-metallurgical purposes, some experts consider that the coking coal resources of the Jharia field will not last for more than 30 years. The Indian Coal Mining Committee reported in 1937 that these reserves would last for about 57 years.

If the Government and the coal industry co-operate and adopt adequate measures for improved methods of mining coal and conserving and economising the use of metallurgical quality coal, the life of these reserves will be extended beyond the gloomy prognostications referred to above.

In addition, it might become possible in the future, as the result of technical research, for the iron and steel industry to use coals not regarded as coking coals at present, by blending them with strong coking coals.

While the reserves of coking coal in India are not adequate for melting the huge quantity of iron ore available, frequent repetition of this statement has produced an impression abroad that adequate raw materials are not available in India for a large scale iron and steel industry, which is entirely a mistaken view. The metallurgical industry has taken its own precautions to prevent the speedy exhaustion of its coking coal reserves. It is unfortunate that so much of India's best coking coal is still being used for steam raising purposes but we can confidently hope that this practice will tend to diminish in the near future.

The coalfields and the iron ore deposits are situated within a short distance of one another and there are ample supplies of limestone and dolomite within a reasonable distance of other raw materials.

Importance of the Industry in the National Economy.—The total capital invested in the iron and steel industry in India is estimated to be about Rs. 25 crores. Roughly 150,000 men and women are employed directly and indirectly in the Indian iron and steel industry, the re-rolling mills and the auxiliary enterprises. Including their dependents, the total number of people dependent on the industry in India is about 600,000. The industry is contributing to the Government and the public revenues between Rs. 7 to 8 crores per annum by way of excise and customs duties, income and super taxes.

Development.—The last decade has seen a great expansion of the iron and steel industry in India accompanied by improvement in the various processes and the application of scientific methods of control. The successful development on a commercial scale of the rapid dephosphorising process and the making of acid steel out of Indian basic pig iron, for both of which full credit is due to the Tata Iron & Steel Company Ltd., may be regarded as the most important advance in steel making practice that the young Indian steel industry has made. It is likely to have far-reaching effects on the establishment of several new industries in India such as locomotive manufacture, and the manufacture of railway wheels, tyres and axles for which acid steel is specified. The development and manufacture of a low alloy high tensile steel containing copper and chromium known as Tiscrom is another instance. The steel is being employed for the construction of the New Howrah Bridge.

Besides metallurgical research, fuel research, chemical research and research in refractories are being pursued in India.

Special Steels Manufactured in India.—Amongst special steels now manufactured in India and special bars for the manufacture of shells, bullet-proof armour plate for the fabrication of armoured vehicle bodies, bullet-proof plate for howitzer shields and gun turrets, various kinds of alloy steels for the manufacture of steel helmets, armour piercing bullets and shots, and shear blades for shearing armour plates, chrome molybdenum alloy steel for aircraft, spring steels for machine-guns, special deep drawing for rifles and machine-gun magazine, nickel steel plates for gun-carriage mountings, high carbon steels for high explosive shells and mint dies, high speed steel for machine tools and stainless steel for surgical instruments. Other manufactures by the industry include steel mill rolls, steel billets for drawing into telegraph wires and barbed wire, and steel to Admiralty specification for ship-building. A process for the manufacture of acid open hearth steel required for gun forgings, gun carriage axles and railway wheels, tyres, etc. has also been developed.

A new chapter in India's iron and steel industry was opened when the Tatas added a Wheel Tyre and Axle plant with up to date mills and finishing requirements to their plant at Jamshedpur and began the manufacture of acid steel. It is bound to go a long way towards the country's self-sufficiency so far as its steel requirements are concerned. This might be also a prelude to a large-scale manufacture of locomotives in India.

India's Munitions Output.—Referring to India's important munitions output, the India Office recently announced: "The American Technical Mission has recently sponsored several new plants including work for machine tools. India has also undertaken the manufacture of alloy steels which form the components of special steels. The manufacture of ferro-silicon has been established in one Indian works and at least half of India's requirements will be met from this source. The production of aluminium in India will begin shortly on a scale which is ultimately expected to enable India to meet her requirements of this metal. The progress of the steel industry is one of the outstanding developments of the war in India."

The Paper Making Industry.

Paper making in India is of some antiquity. The manufacture by hand had been practised from quite early times. The first paper-making machine in India was erected and operated by a famous missionary, Dr. William Carey, over a century ago at Serampore on the Hooghly River near Calcutta, but the establishment of paper making as a modern industry may be said to date from 1867. In that year the Royal Paper mill was established at Bally, only a few miles away, using in the first instance Dr. Carey's original plant and machinery. About 15 years later the Upper India Couper Paper Mill at Lucknow and the Titaghur Paper Mills at Titaghur, near Calcutta, were started. Other mills at Raneegunge and Kankinara, in Bengal and other Provinces soon followed. Production began to increase, so that by about 1900 the total made annually in India amounted to approximately 20,000 tons.

To-day the quality of paper produced by Indian mills is accepted as equal to that of most imported paper of the same class, and the range of qualities has been extended to include coloured banks and bonds, tub-sized rag papers, embossed covers and writings, supercalendered tinted printings, and imitation art and kraft.

Raw Materials.—In its early days the Indian industry considered the manufacture of high class white paper rather beyond its capacity, and this was to some extent due to its dependence upon rags and waste paper for its raw material. But this crude practice was soon to change. Routledge in 1860 proved the virtues of esparto—a semi-tropical grass—and in 1875 and 1879 reported upon the possibilities of Indian bamboo which served to draw attention to other Indian fibres. There are only incomplete records of the early experiments with Indian fibres, but it is known that two mills made use of Moonj (*Saccharum Moonja*) and Sabai (*Ischaemum Angustifolium*) in their first years. Moonj seems to have held the field in the beginning, for it made a very good paper. Sabai, however, presented less difficulty as regards treatment, and, therefore, soon came into universal favour among Indian mills. Having found in Moonj and Sabai ample resources of plant fibre it was perhaps natural that the Indian mills then in operation should at that time have made no effort to follow up Routledge's researches in bamboo—a much more difficult problem. Possibly India might have come to the front as one of the world's most important producers of pulp and paper. What actually happened was that the industry based on Sabai grass, while relatively still in its infancy, was almost put out of business by the competition of wood pulp. Nevertheless in bamboo it later found a new raw material of great value.

The Bamboo Paper Industry (Protection) Act of 1925 not only gave Indian mills an opportunity of repairing the damage to their plant and machinery caused by the incessant and intensive work required by India's first world war demands, and of overcoming the difficulties of getting stores and machinery replacements, but also encouraged and enabled them to develop bamboo pulp as their main fibre. The protective tariff on paper was renewed by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Tariff Board in 1932, and imported wood-pulp was also made subject to a duty of Rs. 45, or approximately £3 a ton. This pulp duty naturally had the direct effect of preventing the establishment of new paper mills designed to work only on imported wood-pulp. The mills, therefore, immediately began to develop and increase the production of bamboo pulp, which had already been proved to be eminently suitable for all the usual classes of fine writing and printing papers, banks, ledgers, &c. Sabai grass, which is the Indian equivalent of esparto, having its own special characteristics, is also used by some of the mills, but bamboo pulp is now the main material. Incidentally the manufacture of pulp from bamboo is at present practically exclusive to India.

The protective tariff attracted others to a profitable field of industry, and there are at present 13 paper mills operating 28 machines with a total production of nearly 90,000 tons. Another one-machine mill in Hyderabad, Deccan, is nearing completion.

Experimental work.—For many years the paper pulp section of the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun has been carrying out experimental work in connection with the development of new fibres for paper-making, and it has been reported that considerable success has been obtained in making kraft paper from bamboo pulp. Two paper Mills in India have been successfully manufacturing, for over a year, kraft papers from bamboo.

Newsprint.—With the assistance and encouragement of the Commerce Department of the Government of India, Newspapers have now come to an arrangement to ration supplies of imported newsprint and to charge certain agreed prices for various sizes of newspapers. Imports of newsprint from U.S.A. and Canada are permitted up to certain limits by a system of licenses.

Indian Mills are not in a position to meet any part of the newspapers requirements of newsprint.

The whole of India's newsprint requirements is imported, it being not possible so far to produce it in the country on an economical basis owing to the lack of the necessary raw materials. Recent enquiries show that the Kashmir and Tehri-Garhwal States can supply fir and spruce in quantities sufficient for the establishment of a newsprint mill in each of the two states. The two species of woods are well known raw materials for the production of mechanical pulp for use in newsprint manufacture and the suitability of both the species from the two States has recently been tested at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. Enquiries are in progress in connection with the maturing of projects for the manufacture of newsprint from the two species of woods available in the two states. The abnormal rise in the costs of machinery and the difficulties of importing these from abroad, however, appear to be serious handicaps in the early materialisation of the projects.

The industry has made such headway in recent years that the outbreak of the second world war found it ready to take up the vastly increased demand for Indian paper brought about by the difficulty of importing from abroad. Imports of fine papers are very limited and Indian mills are working to full capacity. The emergency has undoubtedly given the newer mills an excellent opportunity of establishing themselves but with the considerably increased consumption of paper by the Central and Provincial Governments and the Army, a serious shortage of paper has been felt by industry and commerce and the general public. From April 1, 1943, the Government of India decided to release for civilian consumption 30 per cent of the total production of Indian made paper, which was further reduced by an Ordinance issued in June 1944 to 30% of the quantity used in 1943. Government have also taken action to increase the output of Indian mills by giving them every possible assistance in the matter of transport facilities for raw materials and also in obtaining chemicals such as Sulphur, Alum, Caustic Soda, etc. Indian paper mills have also been asked to confine production to 6 or 7 standard varieties so as to permit of longer runs on machines and therefore allow of the production of the maximum amount of writing surface.

THE WOOL INDUSTRY.

Although the woollen industry in India is very ancient, flourishing as it did as a cottage industry, its rise as a factory industry is only a few decades old. The first mill was established in 1876, but its progress was halty and hesitant, so much so that, by 1914, there were only four mills, the Dhariwal and Cawnpore mills, the Bombay Woollen Mill manufacturing both woollen and wasted goods, and the Bangalore Woollen Mill making only coarse blankets. The large demand for woollen goods after the first world war stimulated private enterprise to start more woollen mills, and, between the years 1919 and 1921, three new companies were floated which opened mills in or near about Bombay. About the same time, other mills sprang up in Bangalore, Baroda, and Amritsar. The total number of spindles rose to about 74,500 and the capital investment increased from about Rs. 50 lakhs to about Rs. 240 lakhs in 1921. Owing to foreign competition, the industry was in a depressed condition thereafter, and, between 1925-33, three of the mills went into liquidation

The major units of the industry are concentrated in Cawnpore, Dhariwal (Punjab), and Bombay. Bombay has six mills and Cawnpore one. Smaller units are located at Bangalore, Amritsar, Srinagar, Baroda and Mirzapur. The powerloom industry is almost completely centred in Amritsar. In 1939, there were 24 woollen mills in India (16 in British India and 8 in Indian States) employing 17,201 persons daily. In addition, there were 19 woollen carpet and *shawl* weaving establishments and 73 hosiery factories employing 3,382 and 264 persons, respectively. According to one estimate, there were also about a lakh of handlooms engaged in the weaving of wool.

Until the outbreak of World War II, many of the woollen factories were not altogether prosperous, and some of them were actually incurring heavy losses. This is mainly due to the fact that indigenous goods could not compete with imported lines as the latter were never all-wool affairs. In other words, the enormous amount of the cheaper types of woollen goods imported into this country from Italy, Poland, Germany, and Japan was composed of waste wool, wool reclaimed from old garments, and fibres other than wool, whereas the Indian mill industry justifiably prided itself on producing pure wool stuff from all-virgin wool.

The outbreak of World War II came to the rescue of this industry, as of many other industries also. The Indian woollen mills were invited to undertake production for the Defence Services on a 100 per cent. basis. The terms of payment were on a cost *plus* profit basis, and the mills got full work, namely three shifts per day. The output of the organised mills is reported to have increased by 375 per cent., mainly as a result of the introduction of standardisation schemes. This naturally led to the importation of Australian wool on a large scale. Imports of wool which remained at Rs. 2·66 crores improved to Rs. 3·07 crores in 1939. There was some setback in 1940, when the value of imports declined to Rs 2·16 crores. During 1941 to 1943, imports were somewhat restricted on account of enemy U-boat activity. In 1944 and 1945, the value of imports aggregated Rs. 2·46 crores and Rs. 2·14 crores, respectively. During the war period, there was a sharp recession in imports of woollen yarn, knitting wool, as also woollen and worsted piecegoods, thanks to the absorption of the U.K. in the war effort. Now that the war is over, it is likely that the U.K. will try to resume exports of woollen and worsted goods to India to some extent.

It is well-known that India has been enjoying a good export trade in wool and woollen carpets for the last many years. Generally speaking, wool exported from India consists not only of wool grown in India itself, but of imports from foreign sources, these latter coming into India both by land and sea. Imports by sea came chiefly from the Commonwealth of Australia, while a certain quantity from Iran also comes by land. The main imports are from Afghanistan, Central Asia, Tibet, and Nepal. Many of the Punjab districts enjoy a good lucrative *entrepot* trade, as, for instance, Amritsar, Multan, Lahore, etc. In 1944, raw wool exports come to Rs. 2·42 crores, but this figure was surpassed in 1945, when the value improved to Rs. 3·54 crores.

Besides raw wool, India used to send substantial quantities of woollen carpets and rugs to overseas countries, particularly to the U.S.A., Canada, and the U.K., where they are popular not only on account of their cheapness but also owing to their attractive designs and bright colours. During the war, this trade was hit hard owing to lack of freight facilities, but it is hoped that this trade will revive ere long.

Generally speaking, all the worsted mills in this country, of which there are four today, are dependent upon supplies of Australian wool and tops for their manufacture of worsted cloth and hosiery yarn. The woollen sections of mills use indigenous wools largely for blankets and rugs. It will be more or less correct to say that, apart from blankets and rugs, very little of indigenous wool is used in cloth intended for apparel.

The handloom woollen industry is spread throughout the country and its production is confined to the making of coarse blankets which have a large seasonal demand from the poorer classes. Another section of the handloom industry generally specialises in the manufacture of carpets and *durries*. The principal centres of this trade are Mirzapur, Amritsar, and Srinagar in the North, and Bangalore and Ellore in the South The war gave considerable fillip to this industry, since the demand from the Army for barrack blankets was quite enormous and far in excess of available productive capacity. The Supply Department placed heavy orders and it is estimated that handloom weavers supplied more than a million blankets in a year to the Army.

Silk.

Sericulture has been practised in India for the last two thousand years and a lot of silk used to be exported in days long gone by. Now, however, India has lost her export market and imports annually Rs. 13,000,000 worth of silks. Switzerland and United Kingdom never exported raw silk to India. Italy's export stopped long ago. China and Japan used to export till the last Great War. At present India is not importing silk from any foreign country. The world demand for silk and silk waste has shrunk and there is increasing competition from foreign silk goods and mixtures and artificial silk substitutes. In Assam, eri, mulberry and muga silk worms are being reared and about Rs. 1,70,000 worth of silk is annually produced there. Bengal produces Rs. 20,00,000 worth of mulberry silk, Bihar and Orissa produce Rs. 42 lakhs worth of tasar and a little eri silk. A little mulberry silk is also being produced in Bihar in the district of Purnea. The Central Provinces produce Rs. 14 lakhs worth of tasar silk.

Mysore, Kashmir, Jammu, Madras and the Punjab produce Rs. 38,00,000, Rs. 10,00,000, Rs. 2,00,000, Rs. 5,00,000, Rs. 16,600 worth of silk respectively.

Bombay and the United Provinces are investigating whether sericulture can be introduced. The new era industry in Baroda is spreading. Some of the native States, Madras and the Punjab are trying to introduce era silkworm rearing.

The industry has been declining in almost all parts of India. China is exporting more silk to India than Japan in spite of the tariff wall. It is progressing in Mysore and Kashmir only. It is believed that the moribund industry will be resuscitated if sufficient duty is imposed on foreign silks.

The price of indigenous raw silk has been increased by about 300 per cent. on account of stopping of the import of raw silk from China and Japan due to the war. Almost all the above Provinces and States are trying to increase their production both in quality and quantity. The production of raw silk has also gone up about 200 % more due to its increase in price.

Indigo.

Indigo dyes are obtained from the Indigofera, a genus of Leguminosae which comprises some 300 species, distributed throughout the tropical and warm temperate regions of the globe, India having about 40. Western India may be described as the headquarters of the species, so far as India is concerned, 25 being peculiar to that Presidency. On the eastern side of India, in Bihar, Bengal, Assam and Burma there is a marked decrease in the number of a species but a visible increase in the prevalence of those that are met with.

There is evidence that when Europeans first began to export the dye from India, it was procured from the Western Presidency and shipped from Surat. It was carried by the Portuguese to Lisbon and sold by them to the dyers of Holland, and it was the desire to obtain a more ample supply of dyestuff that led to the formation of the Dutch East India Company and so to the overthrow of the Portuguese supremacy in the East. Opposition to indigo in 17th century Europe was keen owing to its interference with the wood industry, but it was competition to obtain indigo from other sources than India that led to the first decline of the Indian indigo industry. In the middle of the eighteenth century, when the cultivation of indigo in the West Indies had been given up—partly on account of the high duties imposed upon it and partly because sugar and coffee were found to be more profitable—the industry was revived in India and, as one of the many surprises of the industry, the province of Bengal was selected for this revival. It had no sooner been organised, however, than troubles next arose in Bengal itself through misunderstandings between the planters, their cultivators and the Government, which may be said to have culminated in Lord Macaulay's famous *Memorandum* of 1837. This led to another migration of the industry from Lower

and Eastern Bengal to Tirhut and the United Provinces. Here the troubles of the industry did not end, for the researches of the chemical laboratories of Germany threatened the very existence of any natural vegetable dye. They first killed the maddar dye of Europe, then the safflower, the lac and the *al* dyes of India, and are now advancing rapidly with synthetic indigo, intent on the complete annihilation of the natural dye. With what success may be judged by the present state of affairs. Actually there was a revival of the industry in India during the last War and for a few years after, but after the war with many countries producing synthetic indigo, among them being Germany, Switzerland, Great Britain and America, the natural indigo industry was almost killed. There has been a mild revival since the commencement of the present war but unless protected the industry cannot survive. There are many advantages to India in the revival of the natural indigo industry, as besides keeping a large sum of money in the country that now goes abroad, it gives considerable employment, and the crop itself has a great value to the peasant grower as a change crop. It is a leguminous plant that brings down nitrogen from the heavens into Indian soil, and it has peculiar value as an organic manure in a country where animal manure is not available.

OILS AND OIL CAKES.

The statistical publications, issued by the Commercial Intelligence Department of the Government of India, show that the export of all oil seeds from India is steadily going down except groundnuts on account of keen international competition.

It is economically as well as industrially unsound for India to export her oil seeds instead of manufacturing oils, oil cakes and other allied products in India. The present practice allows the other countries to derive the manufacturing profits and at the same time deprives Indian agriculture of the great potential wealth of oil cakes as cattle feed and manure.

In India there are about 500 oil mills registered under the Factories Act and over 1,000 medium size power driven oil mills. An immense quantity of oil is, as a matter of fact, already manufactured in this country by crude as well as up-to-date processes.

Village Oil Mills worked by bullocks and handpresses exist in all parts of the country and supply most of the local demand for oil and oil cakes. The big mills supply the requirements of the towns and export trade. These mills treat all kinds of oil seeds available in the country.

The industry has made good progress in the production of mustard oil, castor oil, groundnut oil and linseed oil and as a result the export of these oils and oil cakes to foreign countries has steadily improved during the last ten years. The progress in the case of groundnut and castor is very satisfactory.

The development of oil milling industry in India has to face the under-mentioned difficulties. There are high protective tariffs in European countries which encourage the export from India of raw materials rather than the manufactured products. Secondly there is a better market for the oil cake in Europe and Indian oil cake, on account of want of standard specifications, is sold at a discount. The freight on oil seeds is less than that on oils and oil cakes, hence it is easy and economical to transport oil seeds by sea than oils or oil cakes. The development in the export trade in oils demands special consideration of shipping companies to provide tanks for bulk transport of oils as arranged by the railway companies.

The standardisation of oils and oil cakes will help the industry in finding markets in foreign countries where a better price can be obtained for the articles.

It is necessary to educate the Indian Cultivator in the use of oil cakes for feeding and manurial purposes and it should be impressed on him that the value of the article does not depend on the oil content but on oil and albuminoid content of the article. The animal cannot properly digest a cake having a higher oil content and it thus goes waste.

Effect of War on the Oil Industry of India.—During the War of 1914-18 the average export of linseed oil, groundnut oil and castor oil had increased by 443%, 150% and 60% respectively over the last pre-war average of 1912-13 and 1913-14, but the export of cake had, however, no marked change during that period. The oil crushing industry of India had a good opportunity of developing during the second war period.

The prices of oils and oil cakes at the commencement of War in September were lower than half the prices of these articles during last pre-war, war and early post-war periods on account of general low price levels since 1933-34. The second world war has resulted in increasing the price level and brisk trade in oils.

Tea.

Among plantation crops in India tea is the most important. The indigenous tea plant, growing in a wild condition, was first discovered in Assam about 1820. It soon drew the attention of the East India Company, which after some enquiries started an experimental garden in 1835. After working for five years, the plantations of the Government were sold in 1840 to the Assam Company, the first tea concern and to this day the largest company in India. It was anything but prosperous during the first ten years of its existence. But about 1852, its condition began to improve and its success made the prospects of the industry appear so promising and attractive that speculators eagerly rushed into it. The discovery of the indigenous tea in Sylhet and Cachar gave the impetus for an expansion of the industry into the Surma valley, and in a few years thereafter the whole of the upper portions of the province of Assam (both Brahmaputra and Surma valley) was converted into a huge tea plantation. Thus the foundations of the present tea industry were laid during the fifties of the last century. Since that period the growth of the industry has been phenomenal and "in less than a hundred years the British Empire has become the tea garden and tea-shop of the world."

The following table shows the growth of the industry since 1900:—

Progress of the Industry.

Year.	Area under tea in '000 acres.	Production in '000,000 lbs.	Year.	Area under tea in '000 acres.	Production in '000,000 lbs.
1900-1904 (average)	523	201	1931 ..	807	394
1905-1909 ,, ..	539	242	1932 ..	809	434
1910-1914 ,, ..	591	290	1933 ..	818	384
1915-1919 ,, ..	662	374	1934 ..	826	399
1920-1924 ,, ..	709	336	1935 ..	832	394
1925 ..	728	364	1936 ..	834	395
1926 ..	739	393	1937 ..	834	430
1927 ..	756	391	1938 ..	833	452
1928 ..	776	404	1939 ..	833	453
1929 ..	788	433	1940 ..	833	464
1930 ..	804	391	1941 ..	834	501
			1942 ..	836*	564*

* Subject to revision.

It will be seen from the above table that since the beginning of the present century, while the area under tea has risen by nearly 60 per cent., the production has more than doubled.

Assam and Bengal are the two most important centres of the tea industry in India, Assam alone accounting for more than half the total production. In 1942, Assam produced 309 million lbs. or 55 per cent. of the total Indian production. The rest of Northern India produced 160 million lbs. or 28 per cent. and Southern India 95 million lbs. or 17 per cent.

The total number of persons employed in the industry in 1940 was 918,354 as against 925,237 during the previous year. Of these 865,226 were permanently employed and 53,128 temporarily employed. The average monthly wages of labourers employed in the tea gardens in Assam excluding non-cash payments, in 1939-40 were as follows:—

Men.	Women.	Children.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
9 2 9(*a*)	7 14 5(*a*)	5 6 6(*a*)
8 2 4(*b*)	8 6 2(*b*)	5 7 5(*b*)

(*a*) Settled labourers. (*b*) Faltu or Basti labourers.

Although India produces large quantities of tea its consumption of tea is comparatively very little. The low domestic consumption, however, enables India to export large quantities to other countries, the principal among which is the United Kingdom. In 1942-43, 57 per cent. of the total quantity of tea produced in India was exported abroad. This was, however, considerably less than in the preceding year when the quantity exported represented 76 per cent. of the total production. Of the total exports of 323 million lbs., the United Kingdom alone took 252 million lbs. during the year.

The year 1932-33 was one of the worst for the tea industry. In addition to the world-wide depression, there was considerable over-production with the result that producers of tea all over the world were faced with declining prices and accumulation of stocks. The preference granted to Empire teas did not prove sufficiently effective to check the consumption of cheap Java teas. Besides this there was only a small difference in the price of medium and common teas and there was thus no inducement to grow the former. To check over-production a scheme was therefore introduced to restrict production and to limit exports. A Bill giving legislative effect to the scheme was passed at the autumn session of the Legislative Assembly in 1933. The

industry has consequently been able to enjoy more stable conditions than would otherwise have been possible in the circumstances of the last six years. The export quota which was fixed at 82½ per cent. of the standard exports in 1935-36 rose steadily to 92½ per cent. in 1938-39. Due to accumulation of stocks and decline in prices the quota for the following year was fixed at 90 per cent., but the restriction of supply and an increase in demand had the effect of placing the industry again in a favourable position in the world market even before the outbreak of the war.

The outbreak of war gave rise to entirely new conditions. In the United Kingdom, the entire tea trade passed under the control of the Government. A Tea Controller for India was appointed to administer the emergency tea control scheme. Owing to the suspension of re-exports from London, the need for replenishing their stocks by America and the Colonies and the transfer of their demand by some of the markets supplied by Java to Indian tea there was a strong demand for practically all kinds of tea and the export quota was, therefore, raised to 95 per cent. in October 1939 and was kept unchanged at 95 per cent. for the next season. In June 1940, however, the International Tea Committee reduced the quota for 1940-41 to 90 per cent. for all participating countries. An Ordinance amending the Indian Tea Control Act, 1938, was passed in August 1940 authorising the Government of India to alter the Indian allotment at any time during the financial year. The reduction had a stimulating effect on the markets, but it was soon discovered that in view of the increased requirements of the United Kingdom, U.S.A. and other countries, the maintenance of the export quota at 90 per cent. would result in a severe curtailment of the available supplies and the quota was revised to 92½ per cent. from October 1940. The export quota for 1941-42 was fixed at 110 per cent. of the Standard exports. The export quota for 1942-43 was fixed at 479 million lbs. The internal demand for tea had, however, been steadily on the increase, and to prevent a shortage the Government of India announced in October 1942 that exports would not be allowed to exceed 421½ million lbs.

The International Tea Agreement which was due to expire on 31st March 1943, is to remain in force for the duration of the hostilities and for two years thereafter.

The following table explains briefly the position as regards the *export of tea* by sea from India:—

Year.	Amount exported (million of lbs.)	Value in lakhs of rupees.
1	2	3
1930-31	356	23,56
1931-32	341	19,44
1932-33	379	17,15
1933-34	318	19,85
1934-35	325	20,13
1935-36	313	19,82
1936-37	302	20,04
1937-38	334	24,39
1938-39	348	23,29
1939-40	359	26,31
1940-41	349	27,75
1941-42	382	39,57
1942-43	323	31,64

The following table shows the exports of tea from India to different countries by sea:

	1941-42 (million lbs.)	1942-43 (million lbs.)
United Kingdom	288	252
Canada	30.5	9.2
U.S.A.	23.6	18.6
Australia	8	13.4
Egypt	4	1.9
Iraq	1.8	8.1
Arabia	1.7	6.3
Iran	1.4	5.6
Ceylon	5.6	0.7

The exports to British Empire countries amounted to 279 million lbs. and to other countries 44 million lbs. during the year 1942-43 as against 345 and 37 million lbs. respectively during the previous year.

From 1923 to 1927 the prices obtained for tea were good; but in 1928 a decline set in, and in 1929 and 1930 prices fell further still. The price of Indian common tea particularly fell more than that of others. While as compared to 1923, 'all tea' fluctuated in the London market within a range of 25 per cent., Indian common tea fell by about 50 per cent.

In 1932-33 the fall in tea prices was almost catastrophic. The average price of tea per lb. realised at the Calcutta auction sales during 1932-33 was 5 as. 2 p. as against 6 as. 5 p. in 1931-32 and 9 as. 4 p. in 1930-31. The position, however, has improved considerably since then. After the outbreak of the war the prices of tea assumed a marked rising trend. The demand for practically all kinds of tea was strong and the prices advanced steadily till they reached their peak at the beginning of December. By the middle of January, however, they began to decline and by the end of the season had reached the pre-war levels. Nevertheless, the

average auction price for the season (11 as. 5 p. per lb.) was higher than in any season since 1929-30. The trend of prices during the 1940-41 season was very satisfactory, except for the first few months of the season. The average quotation for the season worked out to 13 as. 6 ps. per lb. It further improved to Re. 1-0-9 during the season 1941-42. The average price per lb. realised up to the middle of September 1942, when the auction sales for teas with export rights were stopped following a Scheme of block purchase by H.M.'s Government, was Re. 1.

The following table shows the variations in the average prices of Indian tea sold at auction sales in Calcutta and the index numbers of these prices with base 1901-02 to 1910-11 = 100 :—

	Average price at auction sales.	
	Price per lb. As. p.	Index Number.
1901-02 to 1910-11 ..	6 0	100
1927-28	14 10	247
1928-29	11 4	189
1929-30	9 11	165
1930-31	9 4	156
1931-32	6 5	107
1932-33	5 2	86
1933-34 ..	9 7(*a*)	160(*a*)
	4 10(*b*)	81(*b*)
1934-35 ..	8 9(*a*)	146(*a*)
	5 2(*b*)	86(*b*)
1935-36 ..	0 9 5(*a*)	157(*a*)
	0 4 10(*b*)	81(*b*)
1936-37 ..	0 10 1(*a*)	168(*a*)
	0 4 8(*b*)	78(*b*)
1937-38 ..	0 11 4(*a*)	189(*a*)
	0 4 9(*b*)	79(*b*)
1938-39 ..	0 9 7(*a*)	160(*a*)
	0 4 0(*b*)	67(*b*)
1939-40 ..	0 11 5(*a*)	190(*a*)
	0 4 4(*b*)	72(*b*)
1940-41 ..	0 13 6(*a*)	225(*a*)
	0 4 1(*b*)	68(*b*)
1941-42 ..	1 0 9(*a*)	278(*a*)
	0 7 3(*b*)	122(*b*)
1942-43 ..	1 0 0(*a*)	267(*a*)
	1 0 2(*b*)	269(*b*)

(*a*) For teas sold with export rights. (*b*) For teas for internal consumption.

The rate of duty under the Indian Tea Cess Act of 1903 was raised to Rs. 1-6-0 per 100 lbs with effect from March 1939. The total amount of duty collected in 1940-41 was Rs. 50,97,000.* The Indian Tea Cess Act was due to expire on 31st March 1938, but at the request made by the producers through the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board, the Government of India agreed to extend the life of the Act for a period of ten years.

* Subject to revision.

Coffee.

Such historical evidence as is available on the subject shows that coffee was first introduced into India from Mecca as early as the 16th century. The first coffee garden was planted by a European about 1840 but the industry thus started did not flourish till 1860.

The production of coffee in India is mostly confined to the South. The total production of cured coffee during the season 1941-42 was 33.8 million lbs. as compared with 31.4 million lbs. during the previous year.

As a result of the war the coffee industry in India has lost a considerable proportion of its export market and the total exports during the year 1940-41 were the lowest since 1937-38. In that year the exports had dropped to 135,000 cwts., but they had again risen to 185,000 cwts. during the following year. In 1939-40 they had again declined to 168,000 cwts. but the fall during 1940-41 was steep and India was able to export only 52,324 cwts. during the year. They rose to 84,000 cwts. in the following year, but again declined slightly to 82,000 cwts. in 1942-43. Exports to the United Kingdom declined from 33,000 cwts. to 29,000 cwts. But exports to Iraq and Arabia increased from 9,000 cwts. and 13,000 cwts. to 13,000 cwts. and 15,000 cwts. respectively.

Not only does India export coffee in large quantities, but till a few years ago it also used to import it, chiefly from Java, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, which it used to re-export to Muscat Territory, Iraq and the Bahrein Islands. During 1936-37, however, there were no imports of coffee into India. In 1940-41, the total quantity imported was 3,915 cwts. mostly from Burma, as against 424 cwts. during the previous year.

The following table gives the figures of the production and exports of Indian coffee :—
Production and Export of Indian Coffee in thousands cwts.

12 Months ending June 30th.	Production.	Export.	Surplus available for Home consumption.
1928	317·5	261·5	56·0
1929	247·9	138·3	109·6
1930	352·0	279·4	72·6
1931	294·4	208·4	86·0
1932	300·1	162·0	138·1
1933	295·0	168·7	126·3
1934	308·8	186·6	122·2
1935	292·6	147·5	145·1
1936	367·6	230·0	137·6
1937	303·6	162·4	141·2
1938	299·3	146·5	152·8
1939	358·1	206·7	151·4
1940	310·9	118·9	192·0
1941	280·7	48·7	232·0

The declared value per cwt. of coffee was Rs. 46-2-4 during 1940-41 as against Rs. 43-8-8 during the previous year.

The Indian Coffee Cess Act, providing for the creation of a fund to be expended by a Committee specially constituted in this behalf for the promotion of the cultivation, manufacture and sale of Indian Coffee, was passed in November, 1935. It provides for the levy of a customs duty on all coffee produced in India and exported therefrom to any place beyond the limits of British India or to Burma at a rate, not exceeding one rupee per cwt., fixed by the Governor-General in Council on the recommendation of the Coffee Cess Committee. The rate originally fixed was 8 as. per cwt. But from 1st June, 1938, it was raised to Re. 1 per cwt.

In addition to this cess, an excise duty on all coffee is also leviable at the rate of Re. 1 per cwt. under the Coffee Market Expansion Ordinance which was promulgated in December 1940 for the control of the coffee industry in order to secure a fair price for the grower and to secure export markets for the surplus coffee. The provision made thereunder was continued by the enactment in March 1942 of the coffee Market Expansion Act, 1942. The Act will remain in force till the end of the twelve months commencing on the 1st day of July subsequent to the termination of the present hostilities and during this period the Indian Coffee Cess Act shall be deemed to be repealed, without prejudice, however, to the continuing validity of any action taken by the Indian Coffee Cess Committee which is not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act. Similar legislation has also been brought into force by the States of Mysore, Cochin and Travancore.

Sugar.

Sheltered behind adequate tariff protection, guaranteed for a period of fifteen years, ending on March 31, 1946, which has been extended by another year, pending a further Tariff Board Enquiry, the Indian sugar industry has made phenomenal progress and has achieved the position now of being the largest sugar producing country (including Cuba) in the world. And, the capital invested in the industry is estimated at Rs. 35 crores.

An important landmark in the history of the sugar industry was the year 1930-31, when the question of protection was referred to the Tariff Board by Government. Pending consideration of the Tariff Board's report, the revenue duty was enhanced to Rs. 7-4 per cwt. in March, 1931. In addition, a revenue surcharge of 25 per cent. (amounting to Rs. 1-13 per cwt.) was imposed in September, 1931. In accordance with the Tariff Board's recommendations, Government issued a *communique* on January 30, 1932, fixing the protective duty at the rate of Rs. 7-4 per cwt. of all classes of sugar until March 31, 1938. The total import duty along with the surcharge was Rs. 9-1-0 per cwt. till 31st March, 1934. From 1st April, 1934, the protective duty was enhanced to Rs. 7-12, but the surcharge was reduced to Rs. 1-5-0 and made equivalent to the excise duty of Rs. 1-5-0 imposed on internal production. Thus the total import duty remained the same, *viz.*, Rs. 9-1-0 per cwt. From the 28th February, 1937, the protective duty was decreased to Rs. 7-4-0, and a surcharge was imposed at the rate of Rs. 2-0-0 per cwt., equivalent to the increased excise duty of Rs. 2 per cwt. on internal production from the same date. The total import duty from 28th February, 1937, was Rs. 9-4-0 per cwt. With effect from 1st April, 1939, the import duty was reduced to Rs 8-12-0 per cwt. and it was raised to Rs. 9-12-0 from 1st March, 1940, as a result of the increase in the excise duty from Rs 2 to Rs. 3 per cwt. As a result of the imposition of a general surcharge of 20 per cent. on all customs duties, with the exception of cotton, salt and petrol, the import duty on sugar is now higher at Rs. 11-1-7½ per cwt. (the excise duty remaining Rs 3 per cwt.) with effect from 1st March 1942. The emergency surcharge levied on all import duties in the financial year 1942-43 was continued till 31st March 1946, after which the duty on the present level was again continued for a period of one year, ending 31st March, 1947, by when a

fresh Tariff Board will hold an enquiry to determine the quantum of protection required after March, 1947.

A Tariff Board Enquiry was instituted in March, 1937, for determining the extent of protection to be conferred on the industry for the remainder of the period of 8 years. The Tariff Board submitted its Report in December, 1937, but as the Government of India could not complete their examination of the Report before March, 1938, they continued the existing import duty on sugar up to 31st March, 1939. On the 30th March, 1939, the Government of India published the Tariff Board's Report—after a period of 15 months. The Tariff Board had recommended continuance of the protection at the existing rate, *viz.*, Rs. 9-4-0 per cwt. upto 31st March, 1946, but the Government not agreeing with this recommendation, announced their decision to decrease the protection by Rs. 0-8-0 per cwt. pending a further Tariff Board Enquiry in 1940, and passed an Act giving protection to the industry at the rate of Rs. 8-12-0 per cwt. for a period of two years, ending 31st March, 1941. The existing protective duty has been continued by stages, upto 31st March, 1946.

With a view to check a too rapid growth of the industry under artificial stimuli and in order to replace losses of revenue from this source, an excise duty of Re. 1-5 per cwt. on factory produced sugar was imposed during the financial year 1934-35. Besides, it was proposed to set aside from the proceeds of the excise duty an amount equivalent to one anna per cwt. to be distributed among the provinces "for the purpose of assisting the organisation and operation of co-operative societies among the cane-growers so as to help them in securing fair prices." The excise duty was enhanced to Rs.2-0-0 per cwt. from 28th February, 1937, and to Rs. 3-0-0 per cwt. with effect from the 1st March, 1940.

Due to the outbreak of the European war, the Central Government announced in September, 1940, that no tariff board would be appointed, as was announced by them in March, 1939. In the Delhi sessions of the Legislatures in 1941 the Government of India passed an Act, whereby the existing duties were continued in the first instance upto March, 1942. Subsequently the protective duties have been continued up to 31st March, 1946 and again extended up to 31st March, 1947.

The area under cultivation of sugar-cane has kept pace with increased production; from 2,677,000 acres in 1929-30, it increased to 4,440,000 acres in 1936-37 but fell to 3,869,000 acres in 1937-38 and to 3,108,000 acres in 1938-39. Again it increased to 3,731,000 acres in 1939-40 and to 4,113,000 acres in 1943-44 and to 4,234,000 in 1944-45. Prior to 1932-33, there were only 31 cane-factories; 25 new factories were added in 1932-33 alone while another 65 new factories were started in the following year—an increase of 400 per cent. in two years. Since 1933-34, about 34 new factories of large cane crushing capacity have been established, and in 1941-42, no less than 150 factories were working. Production of sugar in India may be classified under three main heads—by modern factories working with cane, by modern refineries working with raw sugar (*gur*) and by indigenous open pan concerns. Sugar production in India a few years ago amounted approximately to half the estimated total consumption within the country. Since 1931-32, the volume of factory produced sugar has increased by approximately 700 per cent. During 1936-37, India produced over 1,230,000 tons of sugar, i.e., slightly more than her estimated consumption of about 1,150,000 tons in 1936-37, and after two lean years, again produced over 13½ lakh tons in 1939-40. The maximum production was achieved in 1943-44, which was estimated to be 1,304,000 tons.

Statistics given below, show the progress of the industry in recent years:—

Year.	No. of Factories.	Quantity of sugar manufactured from cane. Tons.	Quantity of sugar refined from *gur*. Tons.	Quantity of Khandsari production Tons. (Est.)	Total quantity of sugar. Tons.
1937-38	136	930,700	16,500	125,000	1,072,200
1938-39	139	650,800	14,200	100,000	765,000
1939-40	145	1,241,700	31,700	125,000	1,373,400
1940-41	148	1,095,400	48,500	125,000	1,268,900
1941-42	150	778,100	13,800	150,000	941,900
1942-43	150	1,070,000	6,370	117,630	1,294,700
1943-44	151	1,216,400	7,980	80,000	1,304,380
1944-45	140	953,500	6,030	80,000	1,039,530
1945-46	145	966,000	6,000	60,000	1,032,000
1946-47	146	1,000,000	6,000	60,000	1,066,000

Along with a rapid increase in internal production, there has been a sharp decline in imports. For instance, from an average of approximately one million tons in the years up till 1930-31, imports fell by about 45 per cent. in the following year and dropped to about 250,000 tons in 1933-34 and decreased further to 221,000 tons in 1934-35. During 1935-36, imports fell further to 198,888 tons, and in 1936-37, the net import was only 11,960 tons. As a result of dwindling imports Government are losing revenue from this source. The import during 1937-38 was only 9,410 tons but the import in 1938-39 was over 254,000 tons, in view of the deficit in indigenous production. In 1939-40, due to the greatly increased internal production and the outbreak of the European

War, the imports dwindled to about 35,000 tons. The yield from this source diminished from over Rs. 10 crores in 1930-31, to about Rs. 3·81 crores for the financial year ended March 31, 1935, to 2·24 crores for the year ended March 31, 1936, to Rs. 50 lakhs in 1936-37, to Rs. 25 lakhs in 1937-38, and to Rs. 45 lakhs in 1938-39. In 1939-40, however, it went up to about Rs. 3,96,00,000 due to increase in imports, necessitated by the small cane-crop, diseased cane, etc., in 1938-39, in India. The imposition of the excise duty at the rate of Re. 1-5-0 per cwt. on factory sugar, and Re. 0-10-0 on khandsari sugar, from April 1st, 1934, has yielded a revenue to the Government of Rs. 97,22,000 in 1934-35, and Rs. 1,58,24,000 in 1935-36, and Rs. 2,52,62,000 in 1936-37. With the increase in excise duty on factory sugar to Rs. 2 per cwt. and Re. 1 per cwt. on Khandsari sugar the yield during 1937-38 was Rs. 3,30,07,000 in 1937-38, and Rs. 4,22,44,000 in 1938-39 and Rs. 2,47,19,000 in 1939-40. With a further increase in the excise duty from March 1, 1940, the yield was Rs. 3,92,00,000 in 1940-41. In the year 1941-42 the amount collected was very much higher at Rs. 6·72 crores. In the twelve months ended March, 1943, the amount collected was Rs. 4·83 crores. In 1943-44, the duty amounted to Rs. 7·24 crores, and in 1944-45 to Rs. 6·90 crores.

Since the imposition of the excise duty it is noteworthy, that the Khandsari production has gone down considerably. From 1st March, 1939, the duty on Khandsari sugar was decreased to Re. 0-8-0 per cwt., but the definition of "factory" in the Sugar Excise Duty Act, 1934, was amended, so as to omit the reference to the number of workers employed with a view to enabling duty being charged even in premises where less than 20 workers are employed. The Government of India expected that with the definition of 'factory' thus amended even with the reduced duty on Khandsari of Re. 0-8-0 per cwt. there would be a revenue of about Rs. 6,00,000 during 1939-40. But this hope was not fulfilled. The yield was only about Rs. 1,46,000 in 1939-40. The amount of duty levied in 1940-41 was Rs. 2,86,000 and in 1941-42 Rs. 4,43,000. In 1944-45 it was Rs 3,65,000 only.

During the year 1937, there was a precipitate fall in the price of sugar and in order to avert internal unrestrained competition a Sugar Syndicate was brought into existence, comprising over 90 mills. Later in the year, the industry approached the Government for legislative interference with a view to avoid over-production of sugar and to overcome internal unrestrained competition, which brought down the price of sugar to an uneconomically low level. The Governments of the U.P. and Bihar, to whom these representations were made passed Sugar Factory Control Acts, and made it compulsory for every mill to obtain a licence for working sugar factories from the Government. One of the conditions of the grant of licence to a factory has been membership of the Indian Sugar Syndicate. The Indian Sugar Syndicate has thus been given legislative recognition by the Governments of the U.P. and Bihar, and all mills working in the provinces of the U.P. and Bihar are compelled to sell their sugar through the Syndicate. The Governments of the U.P. and Bihar have also appointed a joint Control Board consisting of the representatives of the U.P. and Bihar Governments, the representatives of the industry, and of cultivators and consumers. In 1940, the life of the Sugar Control Act was extended by Bihar and U. P. Governments up to June 30, 1944, and a Sugar Commission was also appointed by them to be "a final authority, subject to Government control, on all matters connected with the production and sale of sugar, as well as other matters regarding cane-prices, etc."

The life of the U.P. and Sugar Control Act has now been extended till 30th June, 1950.

There was a very large carry-over of sugar, approximating over 4 lakhs tons, at the beginning of the 1940-41 season and as a consequence the U. P. & Bihar Governments restricted, by means of quota, the production of sugar in factories in U. P. and Bihar. There was no check, however, to the production of sugar in Provinces outside U.P. & Bihar and in Indian States. Since 1942, the policy adopted by Government is to maximise production, and their efforts have met with considerable success, as can be seen from the increase in production in 1942-43 and 1943-44 in spite of handicaps of obtaining sulphur, coal, etc. The production of sugar fell in 1944-45 and also in 1945-46 owing to shortage of cane and transport difficulties. High prices realised for *Gur* also diverted cane supplies to some extent from the manufacture of sugar in factories to the manufacture of *Gur*.

During the year 1937 the Government of India imposed a ban on the export of sugar from India, by sea, to any country except to Burma, for a period of five years.

The International Sugar Agreement expired in August, 1942. In view of the opportunities afforded in the export sugar markets, for Indian sugar on account of the loss of Java, Philippines and other important producing centres, and the utter uselessness of continuing the International Sugar Agreement when many of the signatories had ceased to exist, the Government of India decided to terminate the agreement in deference to the wishes of the industry.

As a result of the termination of the International Sugar Agreement India is now free to export sugar by sea but whether it will be possible to take full advantage of the present situation cannot be said as there is a shortage of sugar within the country and there is hardly any surplus left over for export.

It is also of interest to note the production of *gur* for direct consumption since 1931-32.

	gur. (Tons.)
1931-32	2,758,000
1932-33	3,240,000
1933-34	3,486,000
1934-35	3,701,000
1935-36	4,101,000
1936-37	4,268,000
1937-38	3,364,000
1938-39	2,131,000
1939-40	2,441,000
1940-41	3,414,000
1941-42	2,829,000
1942-43	3,015,000
1943-44	3,990,000
1944-45	4,250,000
1945-46	3,600,000

The price of sugar has been fixed since 1943, by imposing a control on the industry by the Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order and the factories are compelled to sell their sugar at controlled rates, and to consign their sugar to destinations advised by the Sugar Controller from time to time. In 1946, the price was Rs. 16-6-0 *per maund*, varying slightly according to quality.

In view of the shortage of sugar production in 1944-45 and 1945-46, the various Provinces were allocated quotas, smaller by about 25 per cent than the previous consumption, and in certain big cities like Bombay, sugar was also rationed from 1943 onwards. The ration in Bombay was 3 lbs. of sugar per person and in other places the ration is smaller. In 1946, this ration was cut by 25 per cent. in Bombay.

It may be noted also as a matter of interest that India is the largest producer of sugar (including *gur*) among all the countries in the world, the total yield of raw sugar (*gur*) being 5,452,000 tons (*vide* The Indian Sugar Industry Annual, for 1945-46, by M. P. Gandhi).

The total value of *gur* and sugar produced in India was estimated at about Rs. 100 crores 1943-44, and in 1944-45, it would be about Rs. 160 crores.

The Indian Sugar Industry is now the second largest industry, next in importance to only the Cotton Textile Industry, giving employment to over 120,000 workers, in addition to about 3,000 graduates and technical men and 20 million cultivators, and represents a capital investment of about Rs. 33 crores.

recently issued in 1945 licenses for importation of 6 plants for sugar manufacture, the estimated value of the machinery being about Rs. 15 crores

INDIAN TOBACCO.

History.—The Portuguese are credited with having conveyed the tobacco plant and the knowledge of its properties to India about the year 1508. Though there are many species in the genus *Nicotiana*, the tobacco of commerce comes only from the two species *Nicotiana tabacum* and *Nicotina rustica*. Of the two, the former is more common and commercially important.

Importance.—India is one of the principal tobacco producing countries of the world, being second only to the United States of America.

In 1944-45 the area under tobacco was 1,089,000 acres. The production during the same period was 923 million lbs. The Chief Tobacco growing provinces are Madras (328,000 acres), Bengal (300,000 acres), Bombay (143,000 acres), and Bihar (121,000 acres).

Research.—A great deal of research work has been done in India during the last 30 years both by the Government and by private agencies.

A sum of Rupees Ten lakhs is now being annually set apart for research and development work on this commodity, out of the receipts of excise duty which was levied on tobacco from April 1943.

The Government of India have set up an Indian Central Tobacco Committee on the lines of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee and other such Committees already functioning. This Committee is fully representative of all interests relating to tobacco from the grower to the consumer, including research workers. This Committee came into being in Novr. '45, and the annual grant of Rs. 10 lakhs set aside for the improvement of production and marketing of tobacco has been placed at the disposal of this Committee. The Committee has plans for establishing a Central Tobacco Research Station in Guntur and Experimental Research Stations for the main types in particular parts of the country such as Rajahumundry for Cigarrette tobacco, Rangpur for Cigar and Cheroot tobacco, Anand for Bidi tobacco and some suitable place in Bihar, for Hookah and Chewing tobacco. Apart from these stations there will be a number of sub-stations in various parts of the country. The Committee has also arranged to carry out exploratory work in different parts of the country with a view to find out which localities were capable of growing Virginia Cigarette tobacco of good quality and high yield. The Committees Headquarters are in Bombay.

The Imperial Agricultural Research Institute Pusa, (now at New Delhi) isolated Pusa T. 28 and T. 63 among *N. tabacum* varieties and Pusa T. 18 among *N. rustica* for chewing and *hooka* purposes respectively. Details of the methods of flue-curing of Virginia tobacco were worked out in 1928.

On the Tobacco Research Station at Nadiad, the Bombay Department of Agriculture, isolated Ganpiu 6, Piliu 45, Pilliu 28 and Keliu 49, heavy yielding bidi and chewing tobacco strains. Attempts are also being made to improve the Nipani tobacco on the Tobacco Research Station, Nipani.

In Bengal, trials are being carried out on the Government Agricultural Farm at Burirhat (Rangpur), to find out the possibility of growing superior varieties of cigar tobacco from Sumatra, Havana, Manila and Pennsylvania.

The Madras Department of Agriculture on the Agricultural Research Station at Guntur isolated the high yielding strain T. 20 in *Natu* or country tobacco for cheroot and pipe purposes and early maturing strain (H. S. 9) of Harrison special, the cigarette tobacco variety popular in India.

The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, started in 1936 a Tobacco Research sub-station at Guntur for the improvement of the quality of cigarette tobacco. It was found that jowar (*Andropogon Sorghum*) as a preceding crop to tobacco helped to improve the quality of cigarette tobacco better than Maize and Variga (*Panicum Miliaceum*).

A strain of Cigarette tobacco called Amarelo 5 which is reported to be superior to HS 9 in its curing properties and yield of top-grade leaves has also been evolved recently at the station.

The India Leaf Tobacco Development Company, the largest buyers of tobacco in India, have been experimenting since 1920, chiefly in the Guntur area (Madras) and also in Saharanpur (United Provinces) and Whitefield (Mysore State), on the commercial possibilities of Virginia tobacco production and have helped to build up the Virginia tobacco industry to the position it now occupies.

The cultivation of Virginia tobacco in the Mysore State has increased appreciably during recent years due to the impetus given by the Mysore Tobacco Company.

Improvement in Marketing.—The marketing survey of tobacco conducted by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India revealed the urgent need for standardising the methods of grading and preparing tobacco before putting it on the market. With a view to assisting the trade in this direction, the Indian Tobacco Association, which consists of representatives of growers, dealers and manufacturers, was formed at Guntur. Since then, another association known as the East India Tobacco Federation, has come into being with the same object in view. Under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, rules were framed in 1937, laying down grade designations, definitions of quality, methods of marking and packing for unmanufactured flue-cured and sun-cured Virginia and sun-cured *Natu* (country) tobacco. Grade specifications for *Jutty* and *Motihari* types of tobacco are under notification, and those for *Jati* and *Jati Bishpath* have been drawn up for notification.

With a view to controlling the quality of tobacco exported from India, the Government of India have banned under the Sea Customs Act of 1878 the export of unmanufactured tobacco of flue-cured and sun-cured Virginia, sun-cured *Natu* (country) and *Motihari* varieties unless such tobacco conformed to Agmark standards and was certified as such. An Inspectorate staff was appointed in 1945 consisting of a Chief Inspector and several Inspectors for examining the quality of tobacco and for supervising its grading on the basis of specifications laid down for Agmark grades. The staff was considerably augmented in the beginning of 1946. A panel of members from the trade has also been set up to settle disputes between the Inspectorate and the authorised packers in respect of the quality of tobacco. During the period May to December 1945, 4,236,880 lbs. of the above varieties of tobacco worth Rs. 22,67,021 were graded.

Another important aspect of marketing improvement is the regulation of markets. Attempts at regulating the market charges for tobacco have been made only in Madras so far, where the provisions of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act were applied to tobacco in Guntur District and Bezwada taluq of Kistna District in 1939. In this connection, the Guntur Tobacco Market Committee was set up in the same year, and this Committee took up the regulation of market practices regarding weighment, trade allowances and methods of sale. Market yards have been opened by the Committee where the growers and dealers are given facilities for transacting their business in tobacco. This Committee is also attending to the dissemination of market news and propaganda for improving the cultivation of tobacco. The progress achieved so far is not however appreciable and there seems to be clear need for reorganising the organisation in Guntur.

Production.—More than half the Indian production is concentrated in 5 clearly defined zones, *viz* :—

(1) THE NORTH BENGAL AREA comprises the districts of Rangpur, Jalpaiguri and Dinajpur of Bengal including the Cooch Behar State. About three-fourths of the crop in this area is under *N. tabacum* which includes the varieties locally known as *Jati*, *Bhengi*, *Naokhol* and *Hingli*. The remaining one-fourth is under *N. rustica* which includes the local *Vilaiti* and *Motihari* varieties. *N. tabacum* varieties are mainly used for cigar and cheroot making and *N. rustica* varieties for *hooka* and chewing purposes.

The soils are grey ashy coloured loams rich in potash. Tobacco is sown in the nurseries from August to September and transplanting of seedlings is done from October to December. The crop is irrigated from temporary wells and is harvested from January to March. The leaf is cured by air-curing and sun-curing methods. The produce is marketed from March to October. The finer qualities of *Bhengi* are shipped to Burma, while the poorer qualities are sold in India for cigarette manufacture. *Hingli* and part of *Motihari* are sold for making snuff.

(2) THE GUNTUR AREA comprises the districts of Guntur, Kistna and adjoining portions of Hyderabad State. Varieties of *N. tabacum* are exclusively grown in this area. Prior to the introduction of flue-curing of Virginia tobacco in 1928, all the tobacco was sun-cured. The tobacco produced in this area is grouped into (*i*) Virginia :—(*a*), Flue-cured (*b*), Sun-cured, (*ii*) Country or *Natu* tobacco, invariably sun-cured. In the firs group, Harrison Special and in the second group *Thoka Aku*, *Kara Aku* varieties are important. Flue-cured tobacco is being used in India and is also exported to the United Kingdom and Egypt for manufacture of cigarette and pipe tobacco. The sun-cured Virginia, and *Natu* tobaccos are used for making cheaper cigarettes, etc. The soils are deep, heavy black cotton soils and rich in lime. Tobacco seed is sown in August and seedlings are transplanted from October to November. The crop is grown invariably without the help of irrigation and is harvested from January to March. The flue-cured Virginia tobacco is marketed from January to April while the sun-cured Country and Virginia tobaccos are marketed from March to June. There are nearly 6,000 flue-curing barns and the Virginia tobacco is cured by means of artificial heat radiated from hot iron pipes arranged on the floor of the barn. The sun-curing is done by stringing the leaf to jute twine and curing them on racks pitched on the open field for drying in sun. To the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company Ltd. goes the credit for establishing the industry of Virginia tobacco production and for assisting the growers in seed and seedling distribution, research and propaganda in manurial require-

ments, proper methods of curing and ensuring a market for the tobacco by buying the major portion of the production.

(3) THE NORTH BIHAR AREA comprises the districts of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Purnea. In this area both the *N. tabacum* and *N. rustica* varieties are grown in the proportion of two-thirds to one-third. A major portion of the production of *N. tabacum* is utilised for chewing, while a fairly large quantity is bought by the Cigarette manufacturers in India. The production from *N. rustica* is utilised for *hooka* purposes.

The soils are light, ash-coloured, deep, and of Gangetic alluvium, rich in lime generally and in potash in isolated areas. The raising of seedlings is commenced in August and transplanting in October-November. The crop is generally not irrigated. Harvesting begins in February-March and the produce is ground-cured. It is marketed from April to middle of June.

(4) THE CHAROTAR (GUJERAT) AREA comprises Anand, Borsad and Nadiad talukas of Kaira district and Petlad and Bhadran talukas of Baroda State. This area is grown wholly with varieties of *N. tabacum*, chief among which are (i) *Gandiu*, (ii) *Piliu*, (iii) *Keliu*, (iv) *Kaliu*, (v) *Saijpuri*. Of late, attempts are being made to grow a few acres under *Calcuttia* variety of *N. rustica*. The first three varieties of *N. tabacum* provide the *bidi* tobacco, while *Kaliu*, being irrigated with well water rich in salts (Nitrates), is eminently suited for *hooka* and snuff purposes. *Saijpuri* is used extensively for chewing. Besides, the Bombay Department of Agriculture and the Baroda State have been doing work for the introduction of Virginia tobacco cultivation in the area. The Virginia tobacco was successfully cultivated and cured over about 100 acres and serious attempts are being made to extend the area under this type.

The soils are light sandy loams to dark coloured heavy clays. Sowing is done in July and planting of seedlings in August. *Piliu* and *Keliu* are grown without irrigation, while *Gandiu* is grown dry or irrigated. *Kaliu* and *Saijpuri* are irrigated. The crop is harvested in December-January. The leaf is either air or ground-cured. The tobacco is sold from the latter half of December to end of June with the peak period in March and April.

(5) THE NIPANI AREA includes Belgaum and Satara districts of Bombay along with Kolhapur, Sangli and Miraj States. In this area varieties of *N. tabacum*, viz. *Mirji*, *Sangli*, *Nipani*, *Jawari*, *Kare Baglani* and *Surti* are mainly grown. Of the varieties of *N. rustica*, *Pandharipuri* is very largely grown. Except the tobacco produced on the riverine soil, which is used as *Hathpan* for chewing, all the tobacco is converted into *Jarda* for *bidis*. The *Pandharipuri* tobacco is very strong, while the *Nipani* tobacco is very mild and sweet.

The soils are of trap and alluvial slate origin, black and deep heavy clays, though tobacco is grown on a small area on the red loams. The nurseries are sown in the middle of June and planting is done in the first week of August. The crop is harvested in January and is ground-cured. Supply of tobacco to the market is greatest in February and March and drops by June.

Most of the tobacco exported from India to Aden and Dependencies is from the Charotar and Nipani areas. Apart from these five important areas, each province and State grows a fairly large quantity of tobacco mostly consumed in the respective areas themselves, and attempts are in progress, through *ad-hoc* committees established for the development of tobacco, to grow the several types, *e.g.*, cigarette, *bidi*, *hooka*, chewing and snuff tobaccos upto the limit of their requirements in the first instance. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, and now the Indian Central Tobacco Committee, has been rendering great help in this direction.

Manufactured Products.—Tobacco is manufactured into many different forms for different purposes. The importance of the manufactured products can be gauged by the ex-factory value of the various products mentioned below. The figures in brackets show the value of the product in Crores of rupees.

(i) *Hooka* (9·60), (ii) Cheroots (9·20), (iii) *Bidis* (7·52), (iv) Cigarettes (5·86), (v) Chewing (3·02), (vi) Snuff (1·53), (vii) Cigars (0·15) (Total = 36·88).

Apart from cigarettes, the other tobacco products are prepared with little of standard machinery, leaving room for mushroom manufacturers and thus leading to a great variation in the quality of products, standardisation of which is engaging attention.

Imports and Exports. In 1944-45 tobacco worth Rs. 233 lakhs was imported through British India ports, representing an increase of 45 per cent as compared with the value of imports in 1943-44. The total value of exports of tobacco from British India ports in 1944-45 was Rs 96 lakhs as against Rs. 58 lakhs in 1943-44 *i.e.* an increase of 66 per cent.

THE LAC INDUSTRY.

Lac is a resin secreted by the insect *Laccifer lacca* which thrives best on the twigs of *Palas*, *Ber* and *Kusum* trees chiefly in Bihar and the Central Provinces. The annual production of raw lac in the whole of India is about 50,000 tons, which when refined yields about 25,000 to 35,000 tons of shellac and seedlac. The refining consists in crushing the lac, washing out the red dye-matter by water and melting and squeezing out the resin through cloth, which keeps back all the impurities. The refineries are situated mostly in the United Provinces, Bihar and Bengal. In a large factory near Calcutta, the washed grains of lac are dissolved in industrial spirit and the impurities are removed by filtration, which incidentally helps to separate

a useful wax which is associated with lac, the resulting wax-free lac being prized for its greater transparency.

Most of the lac produced in India is exported, principally to the U. S. A. and the U. K., to be used there in literally hundreds of industrial processes and materials, the chief, however, being in the manufacture of gramophone records, French polish, transparent varnishes from bleached lac, electrical insulating materials, hats, leather-dressings, grinding wheels, sealing waxes, etc. About 10,000 tons of seedlac goes to the U. S. A. annually for conversion into bleached lac and the world-consumption of shellac for making 200,000,000 gramophone records is 10,000 tons.

In India, lac is used for making gramophone records, French polish, lacquering wooden toys, bangles, sealing-wax, etc.

The Indian Lac Research Institute at Namkum, near Ranchi, has been investigating better methods of production of lac and finding new uses for lac and gives practical demonstrations to those interested. Among new materials based on lac are plastic moulded articles, baking insulating varnishes, oil-cloth, abrasive papers, laminated boards, etc. A Lac Information Officer attached to the Institute answers all enquiries regarding the better utilisation of lac in industries. There is provision at the Institute for training those interested in uptodate methods of cultivation of lac and its applications for various uses.

INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY.

The Indian film industry, which is now 33 years old, can well claim to be the largest of the medium-scale industries of the country.

The first Indian film "Harischandra" was produced by Mr. D. G. Phalke in the year 1913, and since then the development of the industry has been both extensive and rapid. With the coming of talkies in 1931 the pace of progress substantially increased. Early development took place in Bombay, which today is the "Hollywood of India." It is estimated that about 66 per cent. or two-thirds the total annual production of Indian films comes from Bombay studios From Bombay the industry spread to other provinces, and it is now well established in Bengal and Madras.

For some years now, half a dozen pictures have annually been produced in Lahore as well

NUMBER OF STUDIOS

There are to-day about 50 film studios in India, and over 150 concerns engaged in producing films. The principal film producing studios are located at Bombay, Poona, Kolhapur, Calcutta, Madras, Salem, Coimbatore and Lahore.

Although exact figures are not available in certain cases, it is roughly estimated that about Rs. 10 crores is invested in the Production, Distribution and Exhibition branches of the Indian film industry, in which some 15,000 persons find employment. Investment in Production and Distribution amounted to about Rs. 4½ crores; Investment in the construction and equipment of Studios about Rs. 1½ crores, and investment in the Construction and Equipment of Cinemas about Rs. 4½ crores.

Of the 15,000 employed in the industry some 4,000, mainly artistes and technicians are engaged in Production, some 4,500, mainly clerical, are engaged in the Distribution, and some 6,500 are engaged in the Exhibition of films. The total salaries paid out in a year are estimated to come to about Rs. 1 crore.

The Average number of workers* employed in film studios registered under the Factories Act as on 31st December 1942 was

Bombay Province	2,224
Madras	462
Calcutta and Lahore numbers are not available but are estimated at.	650
Total ..	3,336

These employees receive under Rs. 200 a month. Supposing the average paid to be Rs. 100, the annual paybill of these employees is estimated at .. .. Rs. 40,003,200

(*i.e., excepting Author, Photo-playwriter, Scenario Writer, Composer of Songs, Production Manager, Assistant Production Manager, Costume Designer and his assistants, Art Director and his assistant, Music Director, Cameraman in chief, Sound Engineer, Chief Recordist, Sculptor, Make up Supervisor, Painter, Decorator, Property Man, and Orchestra.)

Raw Film Imports.

Following are the import figures since 1937-38:

Year of Import.	Footage of Raw Film Imported.
1937-38	7,42,35,103
1938-39	7,38,55,853
1939-40	8,30,00,000
1940-41	7,00,00,000
1941-42	9,30,00,000
1942-43	8,65,53,000
1943-44	7,87,58,000
1944-45 }	Not available.
1945-46 }	

FEATURES AND SHORTS.

The following table gives the number of short and feature films exhibited in India. The table has been compiled from reports of censored films published by the Boards of Film Censors at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Lahore.

Year.	FEATURES		SHORTS		GRAND TOTAL	
	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign
1920 (figures not available).	..	..	..	..	..	..
1922 (figures not available).	..	..	..	..	..	..
1924	59	405	26	903	85	1308
1926	95	456	53	1076	148	1532
1928	117	598	120	1009	237	1607
1930	261	699	63	1029	324	1728
1931	342	472	138	989	480	1461
1932	237	393	96	1133	333	1526
1933	202	449	69	1491	271	1940
1934	196	417	109	1470	305	1887
1935	247	397	91	1416	338	1813
1936	229	399	97	1425	326	1824
1937	180	395	64	1181	244	1576
1938	163	277	not known	826	163	1103
1939	146	224	,,	672	146	896
1940	162	201	,,	604	162	805
1941	137	169	..	201	..	370
1942	165	197	..	153	..	350
1943	183	212	..	202	..	414
1944	124	208	630	812	754	1110
1945	98	332	689	664	787	996

The sudden drop in Indian feature film production in 1944 and 1945 is explained by the severe shortage of raw films. On the other hand the extraordinary increase in Indian short films during the same period is due entirely to the Government of India who, to enable exhibitors to show war effort films under D.I.R. 44A, had themselves to produce the necessary films in the absence of civilian short film producers. These short films, which included the Indian News Parade, were released chiefly in English, Hindustani, Tamil, Telugu and Bengali.

The increase in the number of foreign feature and short films is explained (1) by the entertainment needs of the numerous Service units stationed during the period of the War in India (2), by the fact that the American, the British and the Soviet Governments put out many films calculated to explain the progress of the War and intensify the common war effort and (3) because the importers utilised their import quotas to the maximum extent permitted under the import regulations. Other Allied Government such as France, Belgium and Poland sent out their own short films.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF FEATURE FILMS.

The following Table gives the country of origin of feature films exhibited in India for the years 1933 to 1945 :—

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
India	229	180	163	146	162	137	165	183	124	98
America	314	312	220	178	178	167	167	180	250	200
Britain	83	80	55	39	22	33	22	30	30	30
Other Countries ..	2	3	2	9	1	..	2	2	18	12
Total ..	628	575	440	370	363	337	356	395	422	430

DISTRIBUTORS.

There are about 150 distributors in all, of whom 9 are distributors of foreign films. 8 distributors of foreign films represent American and one represents British producers. These distributors imported on an average about 280 Feature Films and 300 Shorts every year.

During the period of World War II the import of feature films fell down by one-fourth, while that of short films became negligible as exhibitors were compelled under the Defence of India Rules to exhibit not less than 2,000 ft. of such films as were approved or produced by the Government of India which took away all the time that was formerly used for showing imported short films.

The distributors are mainly centred in Bombay Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Lahore, Bangalore, Karachi and Bhusawal to supply cinemas throughout the country with pictures for exhibition.

CINEMAS IN INDIA.

When compared to the world's film business, the Indian film industry rates below 3 per cent. For a population of 400,000,000 there are about 1,605 cinemas whether permanent or touring in India. Britain for a population of 4,74,16,842 has nearly 5,000 cinemas while America with a population of 12,27,75,046 has as many as 17,000 cinemas.

Country.	Population	Cinema Houses	Persons per cinema	Cinemas per 1,000 population.
Great Britain	4,74,16,842	5,000	9,483	0·01
U. S. A.	12,27,75,046	17,000	7,222	0·14
India	40,00,00,000	1,605	2,35,294	0·0040

The number of cinemas has been increasing and there were in 1943 some 1657.

The gross annual income of cinemas showing Indian films amounted pre-war to about Rs 2·40 crores. Although there is a source of income from abroad for Indian films this does not amount to much. It is estimated that about 5 per cent. only of the total income from Indian films comes from abroad while 95 per cent. comes from India itself. The gross annual income of cinemas showing foreign films was estimated pre-war at about Rs. 60 lakhs.

Production in 1944.

In 1944 and 1945, however, these incomes increased five-fold as a direct result of gainful employment provided by the needs of World War II and because large numbers of American and British soldiers were stationed in the country.

The gross box office collection in the official year 1944-45 is estimated at Rs. 11,53,25,611 which is nearly four times the gross box office collection of Rs. 3,62,88,000 of the year 1941. In this new increased gross income Producers, Distributors and Exhibitors, whether of Indian or foreign films, as well as Government as collectors of taxes (to the extent of 40 per cent) share.

The following table shows how the box office collection of 1944-45 was distributed :

	Rs.
Gross Income	11,53,25,611
Less 25% paid as taxes other than entertainments tax	2,88,31,402
	8,64,94,209
Less 50% share of exhibitors of which 20% represents exhibition of foreign films ..	4,32,47,105
	4,32,47,105
Less 15% earned by distributors.	64,87,065
	3,67,60,040
Less 20% for one or foreign films .	73,52,088
Net income of Indian film producers	2,94,07,952

The amount recovered from the film industry in all Central, Provincial and Municipal taxes is :

Entertainments Tax ..	2,44,12,496
Taxes other than the Entertainments Tax .	2,88,31,402
Total ..	5,32,43,898

21*st September*, 1946.

Film Production

The total number of films produced in India in 1944 was 124 against 149 in the previous year. There was reduced production in view of shortage of raw film imports. The imports were controlled by Government upto 15th Dec., 1945. In 1945 production was further curtailed by one-fourth.

The following table gives the production of films in the year 1940 to 1945 :—

Language.	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Tamil	35	30	21	11	13	11
Telugu	12	13	10	4	5	4
Kanarese	..	2	2	4	..	1
Malayalam	1	1	..	..	..	..
Bengali	18	20	15	20	12	9
Punjabi	8	8	3	3	1	..
Sindhi	..	..	1	..	..	..
Marwari	..	..	1	1	..	..
Gujrati	..	1	..	..	..	..
Marathi	10	10	13	7	5	..
Urdu	1	..	..	..	..	6
English	..	1	..	..	..	..
Arabic	..	..	..	1	..	..
Hindi	77	51	99	98	88	67
Grand Total ..	**162**	**137**	**165**	**149**	**124**	**98**

The provincial production showed that Bombay maintained its ascendancy in production with 81 pictures in 1944.

Bombay 99 pictures.
Bengal 20.
South India 18.
The Punjab 5.
Total 124.

No less than one-third of the films produced came from the Major Producers.

Film Control Order.

The system of licencing production of Indian films with a view to conserving raw film introduced by Government on the 17th July 1943 continued until 15th December 1945.

TAXATION.

The taxation includes (1) Import Duty on **Raw Films** and Production and Projection **Machinery** (2) An Octroi or Terminal Tax which is levied by most District Municipalities (3) An Advertisement Tax on cinema publicity of every sort including slides shown on the screen in the cinemas. This tax is levied by important Municipalities (4) Government Electricity Duty (5) Entertainment Tax (6) Income Tax, Super Tax and Excess Profits Tax upto 31st March 1946. The sum total of these taxes is estimated at 40 per cent. of the gross annual income of the industry. Thus, on the industry's gross income in 1944-45 of Rs. 11,53,25,611 Rs. 5,32,43,898 were paid in these taxes.

IMPORTS OF FILMS.

The following table giving in footage and value the totals of raw and exposed films imported into India and of the import duty paid to Government :—

Year	Footage	Value	Total Import Duty
1922–23	73,10,429	13,23,393	2,55,935
1923–24	72,01,655	14,10,637	2,25,407
1924–25	94,44,760	15,02,823	2,60,709
1925–26	139,17,199	21,05,533	3,54,265
1926–27	174,82,664	23,21,508	4,22,854

	Raw Films		Exposed Films		
	Footage	Value	Footage	Value	
1927–28	12,372,093	5,89,355	10,372,288	20,28,975	4,42,330
1928–29	19,161,293	8,60,478	10,792,341	19,81,911	4,99,691
1929–30	21,500,579	8,49,321	10,247,051	19,06,341	5,17,695
1930–31	28,309,211	11,07,665	10,179,699	19,60,495	6,03,984
1931–32	22,346,043	8,96,722	8,979,862	17,00,000	7,63,174
1932–33	25,579,887	10,86,247	9,501,023	19,10,051	9,48,370
1933–34	36,917,201	15,19,735	10,826,366	27,79,462	12,81,227
1934–35	60,101,131	21,49,246	9,026,721	24,88,818	13,59,483
1935–36	60,669,534	21,02,262	8,820,808	25,80,421	13,99,206
1936–37	67,832,111	23,73,899	9,407,888	24,89,887	14,45,544
1937–38	74,235,103	25,44,444	22,278,338	38,14,738	14,89,382
1938–39	73,855,853	24,99,188	26,034,479	37,69,305	13,09,356
1939–40	83,000,000	31,00,000	24,000,000	54,00,000	14,79,000
1940–41	70,000,000	....	....	....	....
1941–42	93,000,000	....	....	....	....
1942–43	86,553,000	....	....	....	....
1943–44	78,758,000	....	....	....	....

IMPORTS OF CINEMA EQUIPMENT.

The following table gives the figures of imports into India of cinema talkies apparatus and equipment upto 1939-40 :—

	1936–37	1937–38	1938–39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cinema projecting apparatus and parts and accessories	8,65,447	12,39,660	9,86,536
Sound recording apparatus and parts and accessories	3,29,416	5,72,751	3,94,758

IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY.

The following figures give the imports into Bombay of cinema-talkie apparatus and cinematograph films :—

	1934–35	1935–36	1936–37	1937–38	1938–39	1939–40
	Rs. in Lakhs.	Rs. in Lakhs.	Rs. in Lakhs.	Rs. in Lakhs.	Rs .in Lakhs.	Rs. in Lakhs.
Cinema-talkie apparatus, etc.	....	....	8·57	13·85	11·40	6·93
Cinematograph films	31·06	29·67	30·86	34·08	31.65	37·81

The Cocaine Traffic.

The form of cocaine chiefly used in India is Cocaine Hydrochloride. This salt forms light shining crystals, with a bitterish taste, and is soluble in half its weight of water. The alkaloid cocaine—of which this is a salt—is obtained from the dried leaves of the Erythroxylon Cocaine which grows in Bolivia, Peru, Java, Brazil and other parts of South America. The leaves are most active when freshly dried and are much used by the Natives as a stimulant. Tea made from them has a taste similar to green tea and is said to be very effectual in keeping people awake.

Spread of the habit.—The cocaine traffic in India is of comparatively recent growth, though it is impossible to estimate how widespread it was in 1903 when the Bombay High Court for the first time decided that cocaine was a drug included within the definition of an intoxicating drug in the Bombay Abkari Act. Since that date the illegal sale of cocaine in India has largely increased and the various provincial Excise Reports bear witness to the spread of the "Cocaine habit." The consumers of the drug, which is notoriously harmful, are to be found in all classes of society. In India, as in Paris, the drug is mostly used by prostitutes or by men as an aphrodisiac. The habit has spread chiefly to those classes which are prohibited by religion or caste rules from partaking of liquor and the well-known Indian intoxicating drugs.

Smuggling.—So far as the cases already detected show, the persons who smuggle the drug by sea from Europe and places outside India, into India, are chiefly sailors, stewards, firemen and sometimes engineers and officers of foreign ships. The ports through which cocaine enters India are Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras, Mormugao and Pondicherry. The main inland distributing centres are Delhi, Lucknow, Meerut, Lahore, Mooltan, Surat and Ahmedabad. Delhi especially is notorious for the cocaine trade. Great ingenuity is employed in smuggling cocaine through the Custom Houses. It is packed in parcels of newspapers, books, toys and piece-goods and in trunks which have secret compartments. The retail trade in the towns is very cunningly organised and controlled. In addition to the actual retailers, there is a whole army of watchmen and patrols whose duty is to shadow the Excise and Police officials and give the alarm when a raid is contemplated. During the Great War No. 1 several cases of importation of Japanese cocaine were detected, the importers being Japanese and Chinese sailors. The original marks on the packets and phials are usually destroyed so that the name of the manufacturing firm may not be found out.

It is no longer possible to buy cocaine from any betelnut seller as it was some years ago, but scores of cases in the Police Courts show that the retail trade thrives, though to a diminished extent, in Bombay. High profits ensure the continuance of the trade.

During World War II illicit import of Cocaine into India from the Far East came to a standstill with the result that the number of addicts shrank sharply.

The Law in regard to Cocaine.—This varies in different provinces. A summary of the law in Bombay is as follows: No cocaine can be imported except by a licensed dealer and importation by means of the post is entirely prohibited. The sale, possession, transport and export of cocaine are prohibited except under a license or permit from the Collector of the District. A duly qualified and licensed medical practitioner is allowed to transport, or remove 20 grains in the exercise of his profession; and as much as 6 grains may be possessed by any person if covered by a *bona fide* prescription from a duly qualified medical practitioner. The maximum punishment for illegal sale, possession, transport, etc., under Act V of 1878 as amended by Act XII of 1912 is as follows: Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or fine which may extend to Rs. 2,000 or both and on any subsequent conviction imprisonment for a term which may extend to 2 years or fine which may extend to Rs. 4,000 or both. The law in Bombay has been further amended so as to enable security to be taken from persons who have been convicted of cocaine offences. The amended Act also contains a section for the punishment of house-owners who let their houses to habitual cocaine sellers.

The Opium Trade.

Mention opium and half the Western world directs its thought to India, as though India were a most unscrupulous producer of the most noxious drug on earth. Refer to the League of Nations' proceedings in regard to opium and again, mainly under the leadership of American representatives, one finds India and the Government of India held up to humanity as traffickers in opium and as thereby obstacles to making the world a better place to live in. In fact, neither India nor the Government of India has anything to be ashamed of in its opium history. Whatever may be the case in other countries, centuries of inherited experience have taught the people of India discretion in the use of the drug and its misuse is a negligible feature in Indian life. Abuse of its properties is rarer in India than the abuse of alcohol in Western countries.

The record as regards exports is equally clean. India has never driven hard bargains to secure the sale of the product overseas. Where it has been bought the reason is its superiority over other supplies, because of the stringent regulations by which its manufacture has always, under the British authorities, been regulated in India, in order to secure the purity and cleanliness of the finished product. Directly any importing country has expressed a desire to have the trade reduced, the Government of India have responded by stiffening their restrictions on export. There have, in recent years, mainly at the instance of America, been numerous International conferences with a view to making opium and drugs derived from it more difficult to obtain and in every case it has been found that India had already given the lead in the special regulations which it was proposed to lay down.

The China Trade.—The classic case of Indian restriction of her export opium trade is provided by China. There is a long history of Indo-Chinese negotiations on the subject, but it is unnecessary to go further back into these than 1911. On 8th May of that year, there was drawn up between India and China an agreement under which the Government of India assented to: (1) the payment of an import duty three times the existing amount in return for the promised abolition of provincial taxes; (2) the partial closure of China to Indian opium by provinces, including not only stoppage of transit passes, but also treaty port closure, Shanghai and Canton excepted; (3) the total extinction of trade before 1917 on proof of total cessation of opium production in China; and (4) revision of the agreement on due notice by either party. This agreement, as its terms indicate, was on the side of China the outcome of a professed desire to stamp out the opium trade and opium consumption in her midst. And on her side China, in the agreement, undertook, among other things, to reduce production in China *pari passu* with the reduction of export from India.

In addition to the limit to the China trade imposed by the agreement, the Government of India undertook in order to lessen the danger of smuggling into China, and as an earnest of their desire to assist that country, strictly to confine the remainder of Indian opium export to the legitimate demands of the non-China markets. A figure was elaborately calculated for these markets and India drastically cut her non-China exports down to it in 1911. In subsequent years, she progressively reduced the permissible export limit and in 1913 she stopped exports to China altogether.

The financial sacrifice thereby undertaken by India in order to help the Chinese in their professed desire for reform amounted to many millions sterling a year. China never carried out her side of the bargain. She is still the greatest opium producing country in the world.

Agreements observed by India.—The Government of India have carried out to the letter their side of the 1911 agreement. They have gone further. Not only were exports to China stopped and exports to non-China countries in the East limited in accordance with the agreement with China, but exports to non-China countries have, on the voluntary initiative of India, been subjected to successive restraining agreements with the countries concerned. The Government of India introduced, with effect from 1st January 1923, a certificate system recommended by the League of Nations, whereby all exports of opium must be covered by certificates from the Government of the importing country that its consignment

is approved and is required for legitimate purposes. The pressure exerted by the League of Nations in this regard was not pressure upon the Government of India but upon the Governments of the importing countries and, so far as India was concerned, the new system was welcomed because it removed from the shoulders of the Government of India all responsibility in regard to opium consumption in the importing countries and laid it upon their own respective Governments. In 1926, in order to fulfil the spirit of her international agreements, India decided, though she was in no way bound to do so, to reduce her exports to Far Eastern countries for other than medical and scientific purposes by 10 per cent. yearly, so as to extinguish them altogether by December 1935, and effect has been given to that policy at considerable financial sacrifice.

Indian Uses of Opium.—There is a fundamental difference between the problem in India and that in foreign countries, particularly in America and Europe. America and Europe are principally concerned with the problem of the vicious consumption of cocaine and morphia and it is on the experience of the abuse of these drugs in those countries that much of the condemnation of Indian policy is based. It is accepted that the consumption of opium in America and Europe is in effect hardly less disastrous than that of morphia and cocaine. And the reason is that to Americans and Europeans opium is an unaccustomed drug. The habit of its use being both new and strange to them, it is never used to moderation but always abused, and the results have no relation to the result of moderate opium eating in India. The fact appears to be that peoples acquire a tolerance to drugs to the use of which they are long habituated. Opium has been used in India since the 16th century at least. The method of use is eating and in India, generally speaking, eating seems to do little, if any, harm. Smoking, which is the habit of the Far Eastern races, rather than of the Indian-races, seems to do much more harm in India than eating, while on the other hand where smoking is in ordinary use competent authorities (*e.g.*, the Royal Commission on opium in Malaya) think eating to be more harmful than smoking.

The Government of India have fully participated in the different International Conferences on the drug question and responded to the obligations which her assent to their conclusions has placed upon her in regard to home consumption. But the principal effect upon India to these international discussions has been to draw the fresh attention of her Government and people to the opium situation in her midst, to cause consultations on the subject between the Government of India and the Indian Legislature and to produce what may be described as considerable intelligent progress in the development of those regulations upon the use of opium which are time-honoured.

India's Opium Policy.—The current attitude and policy of the Government of India were explained on their behalf to the League of Nations at Geneva. Their representative declared that any genuine measure of reform initiated by a Provincial Minister in connection with it would receive encouragement and support from the Central Government and showed that the policy of that Government is, and has been, one of non-interference with the moderate use of raw opium, whether the object of the consumer be some real or supposed physical benefit or merely the indulgence of the almost universal desire of human beings, particularly those whose occupations involve exposure or severe bodily exertion, for a stimulant or narcotic. It is, and always has been, the desire of Government to supress excessive indulgence.

In a statement in the Council of State in April 1946, Mr. V. Narahari Rao, Finance Secretary, said: "The position is kept under constant review. While the consumption of opium by addicts and its use as a prophylactic or anodyne or as a household remedy by people to whom qualified medical assistance is inaccessible are tolerated, every step is being taken to check its use and to reduce consumption. The people of India have, by long experience, acquired an empirical skill in the use of opium for medical and semi-medical purposes and until proper medical aid becomes generally available throughout the country, it would appear neither practicable nor humane to prohibit the use of opium altogether. The Government of India are, however, at present reviewing the whole field in consultation with the provincial governments and the states and in particular are examining the practicability of suppressing opium smoking.

Under the Government of India Act of 1919, opium was a provincial transferred subject. Nevertheless, owing to the jealous watching and criticism by observers in every continent, the Government of India called an official All-India Conference, which was opened at Simla by Lord Irwin, on 5th May 1930, to consider the question of certain areas where opium consumption was alleged to be unduly high. This was followed by the prosecution of special provincial inquiries by committees set up by the Local Governments at the special instance of His Majesty's Government. The Conference, after an exhaustive discussion of the phenomena presented by the various areas selected for investigation, and in the light of the personal knowledge of the representatives of the different Provinces and of the reports of the local committees, concluded that it appeared that certain parts of Assam and Calcutta might correctly be regarded as having excessive consumption and that Orissa and the Ferozepore District of the Punjab might be held to provide cases for further inquiry. In other cases the Conference considered that there was no evidence of prevalent excess. But they gave a series of examples to show that there were simple explanations showing harmless causes for what appeared to be excessive consumption in many places.

Opium policy has on several occasions during the past few years come under discussion in the Central Indian Legislature and in regard to it the Government of India and the non-official members of the Legislature have been in accord. The area under cultivation of poppy is fixed every year with references to the requirements of opium for home consumption, manufacture of alkaloids and exports. Its cultivation is now restricted to a compact area in the

United Provinces and is the only source of supply to the Government of India Factory at Ghazipur. Several Indian States in the Central India are, however, known to have unrestricted cultivation to meet their requirements of their people the Government of India Factory at Ghazipur in the United Provinces where it can only be cultivated under license. Importation into British India from the Indian States is controlled by prohibition of imports except on Government account and by agreement with the states concerned that they will not allow exports to British India except by arrangement. But smuggling is the main source of getting opium from these States into British India. Cultivation in British India is progressively and rapidly being reduced. The process of reduction was stayed in 1931-1932 because it was found that the rate before 1931 had been too rapid so that stocks were brought to a dangerously low level. Progressive and rapid reduction was resumed in 1933, and continued till 1941-42. The area under poppy cultivation was, however, raised thereafter in order to meet the large demands for opium and its alkaloids for medical and scientific purposes from the United Kingdom, the U.S.A., the Eastern Group countries and the Indian Defence Services. The total area of cultivation of poppy from 1932-33 is as under :—

1932-33	=	27,228 Acres.
1933-34	=	13,792 ,,
1934-35	=	6,806 ,,
1935-36	=	7,167 ,,
1936-37	=	6,366 ,,
1937-38	=	6,564 ,,
1938-39	=	4,812 ,,
1939-40	=	4,899 ,,
1940-41	=	4,819 ,,
1941-42	=	15,301 ,,
1942-43	=	27,778 ,,
1943-44	=	36,415 ,,

Gradual Extinction Of Exports.—Lord Reading, as Viceroy, made the position clear in a statement in February, 1926, when he explained that to avoid complications that would arise in attempting to sit in judgment on the internal policy of other Governments the Government of India had decided to reduce exports to all countries in the Far East by a fixed proportion annually with a view ultimately to discontinuing them altogether.

In June, 1926, it was announced that extinction of these exports would take place in ten years.

Since the beginning of 1936, exports of opium from India are not allowed except in the following cases : small quantities sent to the French and Portuguese Settlements in India, Nepal, Zanzibar and Pemba in accordance with long standing practice ; quantities sent to Burma and Aden which until recently formed part of India ; and exports of raw opium to the United Kingdom for the manufacture of alkaloids. Exports to these places are allowed in accordance with longstanding practice and are subject to arrangements (prescribed by the League of Nations) which confine the amount of such exports to the quantities approved by the Governments of these territories.

Exports of opium averaged 51 cwts. between 1909-10 and 1913-14. They were reduced to 14 cwts. in the following five years and were further brought down to 9 cwts. during the five years ended 1923-24.

The steady decrease in the average annual net receipts (after deducting expenditure) from the opium export trade is shown by the following table :

1910-11 to 1912-13 ..	.. Rs. 801·62	lakhs.
1920-21 to 1922-23 ..	.. Rs. 183·41	,,
1922-23 to 1924-25 ..	.. Rs. 167·51	,,
1932-33 to 1933-34 ..	.. Rs. 55·22	,,
1934-35..	.. Rs. 19·35	,,

In making this sacrifice, the Government of India had gone further than the requirements of the provisions of international conventions. India's voluntary relinquishment of crores in revenue has not, however, contributed to the reduction of consumption in the Far Eastern countries, which are now obtaining their supplies of opium from various other sources.

Total Prohibition In Assam.—The control of policy about internal consumption rests with Provincial Governments, who are adopting several measures to curtail supply to the public.

Since 1919 various restrictive measures had been adopted by the Government of Assam in their efforts to eradicate the opium habit, such as the raising of the retail price, the rationing of shops, the issue of passes, introduction of prohibition in selected areas, and accelerated reduction of rations.

The Government of Assam embarked upon a policy of total prohibition in the included areas of the Province from March 1, 1941. A system of quarterly accelerated reduction of opium rations by which rations of all consumers were reduced at the rate of one-eighth of a tola—according to the prescribed scale—was enforced from September 1, 1939, in the partially excluded areas of the Province with a view to eradicating this pernicious habit of opium consumption in these areas within a period of two years.

Close supervision is maintained over the licensed vendors in all parts of British India ; the conditions of their licenses require that the shops shall always be open to inspection, that no opium shall be sold to children or bad characters, that sales shall only be made on the licensed premises and during the prescribed hours, that only unadulterated Government opium shall be sold, that credit shall not be allowed, that no consumption shall be permitted on the premises, that full accounts shall be maintained and that the names and addresses of purchasers of more than one or two tolas shall be recorded. These conditions are effectively enforced by the excise departments of the various provinces.

GLASS AND GLASSWARE.

Glass was manufactured in India centuries before Christ. Pliny mentions "Indian glass" as being of superior quality.

As a result of recent archæological excavations a number of small crude glass vessels, indicative of the very primitive stage of the industry at the time, have been discovered.

The first Indian references to glass are in the Mahavamsa, the Chronicles of the Sinhalese Kings (306 B.C.), when glass mirrors were carried in processions.

It is certain, according to Sir Alfred Chatterton, that by the sixteenth century, glass was an established industry in India, producing mainly bangles and small bottles. The quality of the materials was bad and the articles turned out were rough.

Manufacture of glass in India on modern European lines dates from the nineties of the last century, when some pioneer efforts were made in this direction. Since then, a number of concerns have started. They devote themselves to the manufacture of bangles and lampware, while bottlemaking and production of table articles increased rapidly since the beginning of this War.

In its present stage, the industry takes two well-defined forms—(1) Indigenous Cottage Industry and (2) the modern Factory Industry. The former, which is represented in several parts of the country, has its chief centres in the Firozabad area in the United Provinces. It is mainly concerned with the manufacture of cheap bangles made from glass blocks manufactured in large quantities. With the coming of the factory-scale manufacture of bangles, the Cottage Industry is struggling hard for existence. The Factory Industry is turning out much better quality bangles and has also successfully eliminated Japanese imports. Firozabad is in full control of the bangle market since the outbreak of the War. It was experiencing extreme prosperity in the first three years of the war, lately toned down by shortage of coal.

In other fields the factory industry is mainly concerned with the manufacture of bottles, lamp chimneys and globes, tumblers and jars, the chief centres of production being the United Provinces, Calcutta and Bombay. During the war the manufacture of a number of new articles was founded at the instance of Government, for the use both of Fighting Services and Civilian population. Three sheet glass factories are at present in existence and two in construction, while before the war there was only one sheet glass factory in India.

Records of pre-war ventures have shown that failure in some cases was due in part at least, to lack of enlightened management and the lack of expert guidance. As a result of an enquiry held in 1931 the Government of India decided to assist the glass industry by way of a rebate of customs duty on imported Soda Ash.

In 1938 special action towards development of this industry was taken by the Government in the United Provinces. A glass Technology Section was established under the direction of Dr. A. Nadel, Glass Technologist to Govt., U.P. Since then modern recuperative furnaces have been introduced, and the large scale industry as a whole changed over from pot-furnaces to tank furnaces, which are more economic and better suited for mass production. Numerous glass shaping, refining and decorating machines of a modern type have been installed in factories, in some cases at Government expense, according to development plans implemented by the Section. The production of laboratory ware was initiated and also the manufacture of glass beads was introduced, as an entirely new cottage industry, following a process hitherto unknown in India. The glass Section tends to improve working conditions in Firozabad and other centres and evolves new types of decorative glasses for the bangle and bead industry. Several modern glass factories were built by the Section to cope with war supplies of articles never before made in India. They are now in full production. In particular the bottle industry has been organised on semi-automatic lines and the production of glass elements for the use of electric lamp factories has been established on large scale. One factory situated at Shikohabad specializes exclusively in electric lamp shells.

Due to technical improvements of a fundamental nature on the other hand due to favourable economic conditions connected with the war, the glass industry in the United Provinces has taken the lead, both in quality and quantity, and supplies the bulk of glass consumed in India, successfully replacing foreign imports. Various new lines, never before made in India, like boiler gauges, steamware, hospital ware, technical articles required by the Defence Departments, etc., have been evolved in the Laboratory of the Section and handed over to the industry for regular production.

Next to the United Provinces, the glass industry has lately grown in Calcutta where due to the increased demand for glass goods, a number of small and medium-sized factories have come into existence. In Bombay one old-established bottle factory has greatly developed the quantity and quality of its products, also venturing into the field of glass instrument making. There are also several small factories of recent origin.

Lately the Government of India have decided to call into being a Glass & Ceramic Institute to be situated in Calcutta.

HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER.

Supply of raw hides and skins.—India is regarded as a surplus country in respect of her resources of raw hides and skins. It is estimated that normally she produces 20 million cattle hides, 5.7 million buffalo hides, 27.5 million goat and 17 million sheep skins a year. Only a portion of the cattle and buffalo hides is obtained from slaughtered animals and the bulk, about 75 to 80 per cent., is derived from animals that die a natural death. On account of this reason the output of these hides increases when famine, flood, cattle epidemics, etc., take an undue toll on livestock. Goat and sheep skins are, however, derived from animals slaughtered for meat and their production remains more or less at a steady level. In normal times India also imports annually mostly from the neighbouring countries about 1 million hides and 5 million goat and sheep skins. So the total quantities of hides and skins normally available are about 26.7 million hides and 50 million goat and sheep skins annually.

Trade in raw hides and skins.—Just before the second World War about the year 1938-39 about 10 per cent. of the buffalo hides, 22.5 per cent. of the cow hides (kips), 6.5 per cent of the sheep skins and 80 per cent. of the goat skins available in India annually were exported and the balance tanned in the country. The figures show that surpluses for export dwindled considerably except in the case of goat skins. This was due to the expansion of hide and sheep skin tanning in India. Goat skin tanning did not expand much.

Cattle hides are cured for the export trade by air drying and dry salting. The better grades of the former are dried out, being stretched lengthwise on frames, and are called "Framed" hides, and the inferior ones are dried by spreading on the ground and are known as "Crumpled" hides. Air dried hides are treated with a solution of arsenic to ward off insect damage before export. Dry salt curing is done mostly in Bengal with a saline earth known as "Khari Salt" which consists principally of sodium sulphate mixed with varying proportions of sodium chloride and earthy matter. Goat skins are mostly dry salted and to a lesser extent air dried. The total export of raw hides and skins amounted to Rs. 3,84,66,560 in 1938-39.

The Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India has been attempting to grade slaughtered cattle hides. Hide-grading stations have been started at slaughter houses at Delhi, Agra, Bandra (Bombay), Bareilly, Karachi and Rampur, and specifications for grades have been formulated. Hides and skins are included in the Schedule to the Agricultural Produce (Marketing and Grading) Act of 1937. An attempt is being made by the Central Agricultural Marketing Department, Govt. of India, to improve flaying in the slaughter houses where grading stations have been started by giving a bonus to flayers. The Department has published a Report on the Marketing of Hides in India and Burma (Marketing Series No. 36) and another Report on the Marketing of Skins in India and Burma (Marketing Series No. 40) which contain valuable informations regarding Indian hides and skins.

Tanning in India.—The expansion of the tanning industry in India just before the second World War has already been mentioned. The War stimulated this expansion further. The tanneries which had existed when the war broke out extended their plants and increased their productive capacity and a number of new tanneries were also started during the war. India's tanning capacity has increased so much now that all the available hides and sheep skins can be tanned in the country leaving practically no surplus for export. Tanning of goat skin is also making steady progress in India. The Indian tanning industry may be divided into 2 categories, indigenous and modern.

Indigenous tanning.—This is carried out principally by the people of the tanning caste which is a depressed Hindu community known as the Chamar. They tan according to indigenous methods and their products may be divided into a number of typical groups, *viz.*, (*i*) the miscellaneous crude leather produced in the villages to meet local needs, (*ii*) the bag tanned buffalo sole leather produced in the Punjab, Calcutta, Bombay and many other places which is extensively used for making shoes, (*iii*) tanned sheep skins of the Punjab known as "Kabuli Bheris" used as a cheap book binding leather throughout India, (*iv*) half-tanned leather of Madras and Bombay. The first three varieties are all consumed in India while the better grades of the fourth are exported chiefly to the United Kingdom and from there to other countries. The half-tanned cattle hides and calf skins are known in the International trade as East India tanned Kips and Calf skins. These are retanned and finished in the importing countries for making shoe upper and other varieties of dressing leather. The cattle hides used to be tanned formerly with avaram or turwar bark (Cassia auriculata) which occurs in South and Western India. But since the first world war they are being tanned in Madras with wattle bark, large quantities of which are imported from South Africa. The goat and sheep skins in Madras and these as well as cattle hides in Bombay are still tanned with avaram bark. The export of half-tanned leather was of the value of Rs. 5.6 crores in 1938-39. During the war the production of half tanned leather in South India suffered a reduction due to lack of hides and skins.

Modern tanning.—Leather for Harness and Saddlery for military equipment has long been manufactured at Cawnpore by Western processes of vegetable tanning in pits from buffalo and heavy cow hides using the local tanstuffs, babul bark (Acacia arabica) and myrobalans (Terminalia Chebula). At present large quantities of South African wattle bark and its extract (Mimosa Extract) are also being used as the supply of babul bark is getting inadequate. Since the first world war sole leather has also been manufactured in Cawnpore, Agra, Calcutta and Madras from buffalo hides according to modern process for use in ammunition boots and better types of civilian footwear. Its output is now quite considerable in the country and is increasing. The second world war greatly stimulated the

production of vegetable tanned harness and sole leather and all the big and medium sized tanneries in India capable of producing these leathers were engaged in their manufacture. Most of them had to extend their plants to cope with the war demand for leather and all were supplying practically the whole of their outputs to the Government. Even after the war the increased production of pit tanned buffalo sole leather is continuing to meet its demand for the manufacture of civilian footwear in India and for export.

Chrome tanning.—The outstanding feature in the field of modern tanning in India since the first World War is the phenomenal development of chrome tanning, especially for the manufacture of the shoe upper leather, Box and Willow sides from cattle hides and Box and Willow calf from calf skins. A number of tanneries in Cawnpore, Calcutta and Madras are engaged in the production of these leathers. Some of the tanneries are quite big and equipped with the latest chrome tanning machinery while there are large numbers in Calcutta which are small. Indian Box and Willow sides have been regularly exported to Burma, the Straits Settlements, Iraq, Persia and Africa since that war But after the Ottawa Trade Pact of 1933 Indian Box and Willow sides and Calf were exported in increasing quantities to the United Kingdom, being helped by a preferential tariff in favour of India. The export of these leathers to the United Kingdom rose to Rs. 54,15,500 worth in 1937. The Ottawa Trade Pact has also helped the development of the manufacture of glace kid in India and its export from the country. The export of glace kid rose to the value of 9.3 lakhs of rupees in 1938. Fairly large quantities of embossed stout chrome upper leather were manufactured during second World War by a number of Chrome tanneres in India for ammunition boots. Export of chrome leather from India to U.K. and other countries was considerably reduced during the last war due to war time exigencies. After the war its demand from the Overseas Markets continues to be keen and its export on a larger scale has been resumed recently. Its demand and consumption in India are also increasing considerably for the manufacture of civilian shoes.

Other items of modern tanning which have made some progress in India are belting leather, chamois leather, Suede leather, Vegetable and chrome patent leather, improved type of case leather, picking bands, roller skins, chrome lace leather, etc.

Training centres for leather industry.—There are a few training centres among which the Bengal Tanning Institute in Calcutta and Jullundar Tanning Institute, Jullundar City, Government Tanning Institute, Bombay, maintained respectively by the Governments of Bengal, Punjab and Bombay may be mentioned. Particulars of the courses of training may be obtained from the institutes. There are also peripatetic tanning demonstration parties under the Industries Departments of the Governments of the Punjab, U.P., Bihar, Orissa and Bengal which hold instructional classes in rural areas to introduce improved processes of tannings.

Tanners Federation of India.—To look after the interests of the Indian Tanning Industry this Federation was started a few years ago. Its Head quarters are the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore. Most of the organised tanneries in India are members of the Federation.

COIR.

Coir is the trade name given to the fibre obtained from the husk of the coconut fruit. India and Ceylon have a virtual monopoly in the production of this by-product of the coconut industry and its development in these countries has been rendered possible by the fact that these coconuts are usually harvested when the husk of the fruit is still green, though the coconut within is ripe. Good quality coir can only be produced from the fresh green husk of the ripe fruit. If the nut is not fully ripe the fibre in the husk has not developed its full strength, and if the fruit has dried out the fibre is weak, dark coloured and difficult to extract.

In Ceylon, the extraction is done by mechanical means on a factory scale after the husks have been retted in water for two or three weeks, and under such methods it is not possible to obtain either the colour or cleanliness of the fully retted Indian coir. The process consists of holding the husk against a revolving spiked drum which combs and extracts the fibre. The shorter fibres collect in the drum and after cleaning are classed as "mattress fibre." The longer fibres are retained in the hand of the operator and are classed as "bristle fibre" which is exported and used in the manufacture of brushes, etc. About 75 per cent. of the Ceylon produce is exported as raw fibre, and only 25 per cent. as yarn or manufactured coir.

The Indian industry, as far as the export trade is concerned, is confined to the backwater regions of the Malabar coast, Cochin, Travancore, and to the Laccadive and Divi Islands, which are administered by the Madras Government. The extraction of the fibre and the manufacture of coir yarn forms a well organised cottage industry. The freshly harvested nuts are purchased by merchants who convey them down the backwaters to suitable places for retting. Such places are situated along the tidal reaches of the backwaters, and sites for retting are selected in places where the ground contains a considerable admixture of sand. Here, pits are dug, either in the backwater itself or on the banks and after lining these with palm leaves they are filled with the husks. When filled they are covered with plaited coconut leaves and weighed down with soil or mud. The husks are left to ret in these pits for a period of about eight months, the tidal rise and fall of the water and the porous nature of the ground ensuring constant water movement through the mass of retting husks and thus supplying aeration for the necessary bacterial action. At the end of this period, the husks are removed from the retting pit, washed in clean water and distributed among the local people who extract the fibre. This is usually spare time work done by the women of the house. Firstly, the outer skin of the husk is removed and the husk is then

beaten with a wooden mallet on a block of wood or stone. This separates the fibre from the decaying pithy matter in which it is embedded in the husk. The fibre thus extracted is dried in the shade and then beaten or willowed with thin bamboo canes. The fibre is then returned to the merchant who further cleans this in a revolving drum furnished with projecting spikes resembling thin saw blades made of iron. The fibre is sorted out into colour grades and distributed among the local people who spin this into yarn. The fibre is first made into "slivers" and is then either spun by hand or on a wheel. This is again returned to the merchant who again grades this for colour and splices the short lengths into a continuous length of 450 yards. It is then tied into bundles and is disposed of to the factories where it is either baled up for export or is manufactured into matting, door mats, braid, ship's fenders, rope, etc.

The yarn is very carefully graded, both for manufacture and for export, according to its colour, which is, in reality, a gauge of proper retting. The best quality of coir is a golden-yellow colour and the lowest grade is a grey colour which shows that the husks have either been over-retted or that the condition for retting have not been satisfactory.

Properly retted coir is of the highest quality. It is much more easily spun than machine made coir, because the fibres are clean and free from adhering pith and a much more even yarn is obtained. It is much stronger than machine-made coir because none of the long or "bristle" fibres have been removed in the process of extraction. The colour is not only attractive, but is an indication that retting has been carried through to the correct stage.

Coir fibre, when made into ropes, is extremely elastic and thus yields to heavy strains, and it therefore has special uses. It does not rot easily when exposed to atmospheric conditions, or to salt or fresh water, and in manufacture it is found to take dyes readily.

The value of the Indian trade is considerable, the imports into Great Britain alone, which represent less than 20 per cent. of the Indian exports, are shown in the Board of Trade returns to amount in value to more than one million pounds per annum. It is an industry which provides a profitable occupation to the densely populated back water tracts of Western India, and it provides the raw material in the shape of yarn and fibre for a considerable industry in Europe. More than 80 per cent. of the manufactured coir products imported into the United Kingdom are produced in India and more than 90 per cent. of the coir yarn. The imports of coir fibre from India are inconsiderable and amount to only 25 per cent. of the quantity imported. The export of coir fibre from India represents in value only 0·35 per cent. of that of the total Indian exports of coir and coir products.

The Government of Madras are conducting a coir demonstration school at Beypore near Calicut under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce, where students are trained in improved methods of cleaning fibre, of spinning of coir yarn on the wheel, of producing ropes, belts, mats, rugs, etc.

It is proposed to enlarge the activities of the School and also to open fresh centres in suitable localities on the East Coast for teaching coir handicraft and increasing the output of coir articles.

PATENTS, DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS.

'*Patents*,' '*Designs*' and '*Trade Marks*' constitute certain forms of personal rights which are collectively referred to as rights of 'industrial property'. In British India the rights in Patents and Designs are regulated by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, as amended from time to time, and the procedure under the Act is regulated by the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1933 and the Indian Secret Patent Rules, 1933. The Act and the Rules are contained in the *Patent Office Handbook*, which is available from the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi, at a cost of Re.1 per copy. The Handbook contains in addition detailed instructions for those interested in Patents and Designs. In the latest edition (6th) of the Handbook is added a new chapter wherein are collected together some of the important decisions of the Courts, the Central Government and the Controller of Patents and Designs. These decisions are helpful in interpreting the provisions of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911. The broad features of the Patents and Designs Act may be described as follows :—

PATENTS.

A patent is a legal document which confers upon the patentee the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the patented invention and of authorising others so to do. Patents granted under the Indian Patents and Designs Act are operative throughout British India. The normal term of a patent in British India is 16 years. But in exceptional cases, this term can be extended by a maximum of ten years. The continuance of the right conferred by a patent after the first four years of its term is subject to the payment of an annual renewal fee.

What may be patented.—A patent may be granted for an '*invention*,' which is defined as "any manner of new manufacture including an improvement or an alleged invention." In other words, to be patentable an invention must be a *manufacture* ; it must be new ; it must be useful and it must not be such as may be said to be obvious to a person skilled in the art to which the invention relates and acquainted with the common knowledge in that art at the time of applying for the patent. The word 'manufacture' includes any process, apparatus, device, machine, article, or composition of matter.

Illustrations of patentable inventions are *new* textile machines, power plants, agricultural implements, domestic appliances, drying and moistening apparatus and processes and sanitary appliances.

In the field of chemical industry *new* processes and apparatuses for manufacturing synthetic products, foodstuffs, dyes, tallow substitutes, starchy raw materials, soda ash, caustic soda, bleaching powder, toilet preparations, and processes for the treatment of oil seeds, by-products and waste materials, are all patentable inventions.

A plan of campaign in warfare or business, or the discovery of a hitherto unknown natural law is not patentable. Similarly, a game of chance or skill which does not require new means for playing it, or a method of calculation or a new notation for writing music, a new method of curing diseases, natural substances suitable for food, cannot be classed as 'manufactures,' and are therefore not patentable.

What are commonly called "patent medicines" are medicines prepared by secret formulæ and are not usually covered by the grant of patents. The proprietors of such medicines may in most cases possess trade mark rights in the names by which the medicines are known.

New methods of using well-known apparatus may also be patented, provided the *new* methods result in unforeseen technical advantages. *New* compositions of matter may also be patented if their properties would not be deducible from known properties of their constituent substances.

In the case of chemical inventions, it should be noted that the article or substance which is produced may be old, but if the mode of producing it is new, the process will be patentable.

Who may obtain a patent and how.—Any person in possession of an invention may obtain a patent. Application for a patent should be made to the Controller of Patents and Designs and filed at the Patent Office at 214, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. The applicant himself need not be the inventor, but the name of the inventor has to be disclosed. The application should be accompanied by either a Provisional specification or a Complete specification, in duplicate. If the application is accompanied by a Provisional specification, it will be necessary to file a Complete specification within 9 months from the date of the application. This period of nine months may be extended by one month by paying an additional fee of Rs. 10.

The fee payable in respect of an application accompanied by a Provisional specification is Rs. 10, and in respect of an application accompanied by a Complete specification is Rs. 30. The fee payable in respect of filing a Complete specification following a Provisional specification is Rs. 20. All applications for patents and the specifications in respect thereof are examined by the Patent Office and after their acceptance are advertised in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section I, so as to enable interested parties to oppose the grant of patents.

Other features.—Inventors of instruments or munitions of war may assign their inventions to the Central Government and obtain 'secret' patents therefor. No fees are payable in respect of 'secret' patents.

Improvements on an existing patent may be protected by 'patents of addition,' for which no renewal fee need be paid, but which would ordinarily remain in force only so long as the main patent is in force.

After a patent is obtained, the patentee may either sell the patent outright or may grant licences for its exploitation. He may work the patent himself.

If, during the continuance of a patent, any person makes, sells, or uses the invention without obtaining a licence from the patentee, or counterfeits it or imitates it, the patentee may institute a suit for infringement against the said person.

The defendant in an infringement suit may counterclaim revocation of the patent. A patent worked wholly outside British India may also be revoked by the Central Government.

DESIGNS.

For the purpose of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, a 'design' means the features of shape, configuration, pattern or ornament applied to any article by any industrial process, which in the finished article appeal to and are judged solely by the eye. A model or principle of construction, or anything which is in substance a mere mechanical device, or a trade mark is not a design for the purpose of the Indian Patents and Designs Act. Literary or artistic creations such as books, pictures, and music, which fall under the Indian Copyright Act (Act III of 1914) do not also come within the scope of the Indian Patents and Designs Act.

A design to be registrable must be *new or original* and must be applicable to an *article*. The original registration remains in force for five years, but the period can be extended upto fifteen years in all.

During the existence of copyright in a registered design, the unauthorised application of the design to the article in question for purpose of sale is prohibited. The penalty for each infringement is a sum not exceeding five hundred rupees recoverable as a contract debt; the proprietor may, in the alternative, elect to bring a suit for the recovery of damages and for an injunction against the repetition of the infringement, in which case the infringer is liable to pay such damages as may be awarded. By a recent amendment of section 18 of the Indian Sea Customs Act, the importation into British India of goods bearing a pirated design can be stopped.

GENERAL.

On the whole, Indian Law and practice for the protection of Inventions and the registration of designs closely follow the law and practice of the United Kingdom. The existing Indian Patents and Designs Act extends to British India only. The Indian States do not come within the scope of the Indian Patents and Designs Act; but Baroda, Cochin, Cooch Behar, Hyderabad (Deccan), Indore (Holkar), Jodhpur, Jammu and Kashmir, Mysore, Rampur and Travancore have patent laws of their own, and particulars of the same may be obtained from the Patent offices of the respective States.

A patent granted in British India does not extend to the United Kingdom or to any other British possession. But, under a reciprocal arrangement, an applicant for a British Indian patent may, under certain conditions, claim a 12 months' priority in Australia, Baroda, Canada, Ceylon, Eire, Mysore, New Zealand, Rampur, the Union of South Africa, and the United Kingdom for the corresponding patents that may be granted to him in those countries. Similarly an applicant for a patent in any one of the said countries may claim a 12 months' priority for his corresponding patent in British India.

WAR LEGISLATION.

Rules 84A to 84C of the Defence of India Rules enable the Central Government to grant licences under *enemy-owned patents and designs.*

For further information on this subject reference may be made to the Patent Office, 214, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

Rule 42 of the Defence of India Rules provides that except under the authority of the Controller, no person shall make an application for the grant of a patent or the registration of a design in any country or place not included in His Majesty's Dominions, and not being an Indian State.

The Indian Patents & Designs (Extension of Time) Act, 1942, authorises the Controller of Patents & Designs to grant extensions of time for the completion of proceedings under the Indian Patents & Designs Act, 1911, when such proceedings could not be completed within the prescribed time due to delay caused by war conditions.

TRADE MARKS.

The Trade Marks Act, 1940 (Act V of 1940), was passed by the Indian Legislature in March 1940, to provide for the registration and more effective protection of trade marks in British India. Sections 1 and 85 of the Act came into force at once, and under the latter section, intending applicants for registration were enabled to deposit their trade marks. About 1,58,000 trade marks were so deposited, which were since classified and indexed.

Before the other provisions of the Act could be brought into force the Act was amended in 1941 (Act XXVII of 1941) to establish a separate Trade Marks Registry at Bombay under a Bombay Registrar with jurisdiction over textile marks only. The Amended Act came into force on the 1st June 1942, but had again to be amended by the Trade Marks Amendment Act, 1943. The Act was further amended in April 1946 (Act XII of 1946) with a view to avoiding conflict of registration in various Indian States who have either passed Trade Marks Act of their own or proposed to do so in the near future, and also to make trade marks registered in any territory effective in all territories in India, in which trade marks legislation has been enacted.

Infringement actions of trade marks and certification of trade marks registered in British India can accordingly be filed in any of the reciprocating Indian States thus making it unnecessary for the proprietor of a trade mark to register a trade mark more than once in India. The Trade Marks Register is kept at the Registry at Bombay under the control and management of the Registrar of Trade Marks. Mr. K. S. Shavaksha, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, is at present the Registrar of Trade Marks.

A branch of the Trade Marks Registry is established at Calcutta, at which a copy of the Register and the Refused Textile Marks List are kept. The Branch Registry is in charge of the Deputy Registrar who is empowered under section 4 (2A) of the Act to discharge, under the superintendence and direction of the Registrar, any function which under the Act may be discharged by the Registrar. Any reference in the Act to the Registrar includes a reference to the Deputy Registrar when so discharging any such function. Where the Registrar directs the Deputy Registrar to deal with a particular matter, he has in disposing of such matter the same powers as the Registrar. At present, the Deputy Registrar of Trade Marks is Dr. S. Venkateswaran, D.Sc., B.L.

The following is a summary of the important provisions of the Trade Marks Act, 1940:

A "mark" includes a device, brand, heading, label, ticket, name, signature, word, letter or numeral or any combination thereof; a "trade mark" means a mark used or proposed to be used in relation to goods for the purpose of indicating or so as to indicate a connection in the course of trade between the goods and some person having the right to use the mark. A trade mark may be registered only in respect of particular goods or classes of goods. Any person who is desirous of registering a mark should apply to the Registrar in the prescribed manner. The application may be made either at the Registry at Bombay or at the branch office at Calcutta.

Under section 6 (1), distinctiveness is the prime requisite of a trade mark for registration. A registrable trade mark must consist of or contain at least one of the following essential particulars: (1) name of a company or individual represented in a special or particular manner, (2) signature of the applicant or some predecessor in business, (3) one or more invented words, (4) word or words, having no direct reference to the character or quality of the goods and not being according to its ordinary meaning a geographical name or surname or the name of a sect, caste or tribe in India and (5) any other distinctive mark. A mark consisting of a name, signature, or any word other than such as fall within the above description is not registrable except upon evidence of distinctiveness. In determining whether a trade mark is distinctive the extent of the inherent distinctiveness of the mark, as well as its acquired distinctiveness by use or otherwise, will be considered. The commonly accepted name of any single chemical element or chemical compound is not registrable in respect of a chemical substance or preparation. Trade marks which are contrary to law or morality, or disentitled to protection in a Court of Law by being likely to deceive or cause confusion,

or which are likely to hurt religious susceptibilities, are not registrable. The Act contains also special provisions for the registration of certification trade marks, and for defensive registration.

When an application for registration has been accepted subject to such conditions, if any, as the Registrar might think fit to impose, the Registrar shall cause the application to be advertised accordingly. Under section 15 (2) any person may in the prescribed manner oppose an application so advertised within 4 months, and after hearing the parties, the Registrar will decide whether registration is to be permitted. The date of registration of an application shall be the date of filing such application in the Registry.

The registration of a mark will be in force for 7 years in the first instance, after which it may be renewed for a period of 15 years. In all legal proceedings relating to a registered trade mark, the fact of registration shall be *prima facie* evidence of validity of the registration and of all subsequent assignments and transmissions. Further, after seven years from the date of registration, the validity of the original registration cannot be questioned except on grounds of fraud or deception or unless the mark offends against section 8.

The registered proprietor of a trade mark is entitled to an action for infringement under the Act. This valuable right is extended to owners of "old" marks, who had applied for registration of their trade marks within five years from the commencement of the Act and registration of which has been refused by the Registrar. The rights of action to passing off are not affected by registration, and are expressly preserved under the Act. Registration gives to the registered proprietor the exclusive right to the use of the trade mark in relation to the goods for which the mark is registered. Where a mark is already registered by one person, the same or nearly similar mark cannot be registered by another person, except in case of honest concurrent use or of other special circumstances section 10 (2).

The proprietor of a registered trade mark has power to assign the mark, and may assign it whether in connection with the goodwill of the business or not. A registered proprietor may also assign an unregistered trade mark without the goodwill of the business along with a registered trade mark under certain circumstances. Any assignment made without the goodwill of the business must be advertised as directed by the Registrar.

A person other than the proprietor of a mark may be registered as a registered user, on application being made both by the proprietor and such person to the Registrar in the prescribed manner, accompanied by particulars relating to their relationship, the control of the one over the other, and other facts relevant to the "permitted" use. The registered user may under certain circumstances file an action for infringement in his own name as if he were the proprietor, but cannot assign or transmit the mark.

Any person aggrieved by the presence of a mark or entry on the Register may apply in the prescribed manner to the Registrar or to a High Court for rectification of the Register. The registered proprietor may apply to the Registrar for correction or cancellation of any entry in the Register, relating to his trade mark. He may also apply for alteration of the registered mark in any manner not substantially affecting its identity.

With effect from the 1st January, 1947, it will be an offence to describe a trade mark as registered when it is not so registered. The use of the word 'Registered', however, is permissible if it is clearly indicated that the reference is to registration of the mark under the law of a country outside British India or if the word is used solely in relation to goods to be exported to a foreign country where the mark is registered. Declaration of ownership of a trade mark under the Indian Registration Act of 1908 is not equivalent to registration under the Trade Marks Act, 1940, and the use of the word "registered" to signify registration of declaration of ownership would therefore be an offence with effect from the aforesaid date. The use of Royal Arms, Heraldic devices, and State emblems without due authority may be restrained by injunction from the Registrar or at the suit of any other person who is duly authorised to use such Arms, etc., but the rights to their use acquired before the coming into force of the Act, are not affected.

All appeals from the decisions of the Registrar lie to the High Court.

There are also special provisions for registration of textile trade marks and for the constitution of an Advisory Committee to advise the Registrar with respect to usages of the textile trade.

The criminal law relating to the registration of trade marks is contained in the Merchandise Marks Act (IV of 1889), which has recently been amended. Section 3 of this Act enacts sections 478—489 of Chapter XVIII of the Indian Penal Code.

ABSORPTION OF GOLD (both coin and bullion) IN INDIA

(In lakhs of Rupees.)

(Figures after 1938-39 are not available as publication of these Statistics has been suspended for the duration of the war)

	Average of 5 years ending.											
	1908-09.	1913-14.	1918-19.	1923-24.	1928-29.	1933-34.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
1. Production (*b*) ..	3,40	3,36	3,39	2,72	2,25	2,26	2,76	2,93	3,03	3,05	3,04	3,05
2. Imports ..	16,85	32,79	(*a*) 9,38	(*a*)30,66	33,68	6,54	1,10	72	99	1,61	1,56	75
3. Exports ..	7,50	4,64	(*a*) 3,01	(*a*) 8,28	18	37,26	58,15	53,26	38,31	29,46	17,89	13,81
4. Net imports (i.e., 2—3) ..	9,35	28,15	(*a*) 6,37	(*a*)22,38	33,50	−30,72*	−57,05*	−52,54*	−37,32*	−27,85*	−16,33*	−13,06
5. Net addition to stock (i.e., 1+4)	12,75	31,51	10,26	25,10	35,75	−28,46	−54,29	−49,61	−34,29	−24,80	−13,29	−10,01
6. Balance held in mints and Government Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves	6,57	19,11	16,93	27,92	25,79	38,20	41,56	41,55	41,62†	41,63†	41,56†	41,57†
7. Increase (+) or decrease (−) in stock held in mints, etc., as compared with the preceding year	−3,25	+4,47	−1,02	+99	+4,95	+1,87	+3	−1	+7	+1	−7	+1
8. Net absorption (i.e., 5—7) ..	16,00	27,04	11,28	24,11	30,80	−30,33	−54,32	−49,60	−34,36	−24,81	−13,22	−10,02
9. Progressive total of additions to stock	1,58,81	2,77,15	3,72,61	4,66,83	6,51,53	6,56,81	5,56,15	5,06,54	4,72,25	4,47,45	4,34,16	4,24,15
10. Net progressive absorption ..	1,52,24	2,58,04	3,55,68	4,38,92	6,25,75	6,18,61	5,14,60	4,65,00	4,30,64	4,05,83	3,92,61	3,82,59

Note.—(i) The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes. The progressive total of additions to stock (item 9) and net progressive absorption (item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages. Item 9 is the sum of the yearly figures in item 5 and item 10 the sum of the yearly figures in item 8.

(ii) Figures prior to 1935-36 include Burma.

(*a*) Excludes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England.

(*b*) Figures are for calendar year ending 31st December.

* Net exports.

† Represents gold held as part of the Assets of the Issue Department in India of the Reserve Bank of India and the amount held on Governments Account in Mints and Treasuries.

Insurance in India.

(Figures taken from the Government of India Insurance Year Book.)

Total Number of Companies ..	314	Up to Dec. 31st 1943.	323	Up to 30th Sept. 1944.	330	Up to 30th Sept. 1945.
Total Number of Indian Companies (Mostly Life)	220		228		234	
Total Number of non-Indian Companies (Mostly non-Life)	94		95		96	
Average Value of new Life Policy Issued by Indian Companies during year	Rs. 2,158	(Figures for 1942).	Rs. 2,227	(Figures for 1943).	Rs. 2,206	(Figures for 1944).
Average Value of new Life Policy Issued by non-Indian Companies during year	Rs. 6,788		Rs. 6,749		Rs. 5,874	

LIFE BUSINESS.

	New Business.			Total Business in force.		
	1942	1943	1944	1942	1943	1944
Number of Policies Issued ..	178,000	296,000	451,000	1,661,000	1,821,000	2,127,000
Number of Policies with Indian Companies	169,000	283,000	432,000	1,464,000	1,628,000	1,940,000
Number of Policies with non-Indian Companies	9,000	13,000	19,000	197,000	193,000	187,000
	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores
Sums Assured (including Reversionery Bonus additions) ..	42·83	72·12	106·2	322·94	368·73	443·13
Sums Assured with Indian Companies	36·47	62·94	95·2	250·68	294·08	366·15
Sums Assured with non-Indian Companies	6·36	9·18	11·0	72·26	74·65	76·98
Premium Income	2·22	3·97	5·74	16·06	19·07	22·43
Premium Income of Indian Companies	1·91	3·48	5·12	12·07	14·84	18·10
Premium Income of non-Indian Companies	·31	·49	·62	3·99	4·23	4·33

ANNUITY BUSINESS.

	1941 Rs. per annum	1942 Rs. per annum	1943 Rs. per annum	1944 Rs. per annum
Total Annuity business in Force at end of year ..	30,59,000	37,04,000	37,84,000	42,65,000
Amount Payable by Indian Companies	15,06,000	17,83,000	18,33,000	21,84,000
Amount Payable by non-Indian Companies ..	15,53,000	19,21,000	19,51,000	20,81,000
Total New Annuity Business in year	6,81,000	4,55,000	5,55,000	9,46,000
Share of Indian Companies	1,00,000	1,08,000	1,65,000	4,09,000
Share of non-Indian Companies	5,81,000	3,47,000	3,90,000	5,37,000

NON-LIFE BUSINESS.

	1941	1942	1943	1944
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Net Premium Income	4·16 Crores	7·38 Crores	7·63 Crores	7·39 Crores
Total Net Premium Income of Indian Companies	1·51 ,,	2·06 ,,	2·89 ,,	3·22 ,,
Total Net Premium Income of non-Indian Companies	2·65 ,,	5·32 ,,	4·74 ,,	4·17 ,,
Total Fire Premium Income	1·93 ,,	2·47 ,,	3·46 ,,	3·45 ,,
Total Marine Income	1·29 ,,	3·87 ,,	2·80 ,,	2·47 ,,
Total Miscellaneous Premium Income ..	·94 ,,	1·04 ,,	1·37 ,,	1·47 ,,

There was considerable expansion of insurance business in India during the decade preceding the War. This is shown by the fact that the total business remaining in force with Indian life offices which, at the end of the year 1929 was Rs. 82,00,00,000 had, by the end of 1938, grown to Rs. 219,00,00,000, or an average increase of Rs. 13·7 crores yearly.

The War years saw new business written by Indian Companies decline in 1939 to Rs. 42·5 crores against Rs. 43·3 crores in 1938. There was a further sharp drop in the year 1940 to Rs. 32·3 crores. In 1941 new business showed an improvement to Rs. 34·1 and in 1942 to Rs. 36·4 crores. In 1943 there was a very substantial improvement to Rs. 62·9 crores, while in 1944 new life business passed the 100 crore mark attaining a level of 451,000 policies insuring Rs. 106·20 crores, a record figure.

There is however enormous leeway to be made up in life insurance in India. This will be evident if it is realised that as against per capita insurance in India of about only Rs. 10, the per capita insurance in the U.S.A. is nearly 1,000 dollars and in Canada it is 700 dollars. These two countries with only 7 per cent of the world's population, possess as much as 75 per cent of the world's life insurance. The rapid strides insurance has been taking in the U.S.A since the close of the world War I will be evident from these figures :—The average of life insurance per family shot up to 4,300 dollars in 1943 from 1,400 dollars in 1918.

When industrialisation takes place and the economic condition of the masses improves, life insurance in India will have to take enormous forward strides. The above figures pertaining to U.S.A., if applied to a country of nearly three times its population, even if only partly realized, will indicate the enormous work that lies before insurers in this country, particularly in the field of life insurance.

DISTRIBUTION OF COMPANIES.

The total number of insurers registered under the Insurance Act, 1938, up to 30th September 1945 was 330 of which 234 Insurers were Indian insurers and 96 were non-Indian insurers.

Of the 234 Indian Insurers 89 had their head offices in the Bombay Presidency, 58 in the Bengal Presidency, 37 in the Madras Presidency, 17 in the Punjab, 14 in Delhi Province, 8 in the United Provinces, 4 in the Central Provinces, 3 in Sind, 2 in Bihar and 1 each in Assam and Ajmer-Merwara.

Of the 96 non-Indian insurers 65 (including 3 insurers holding standing contracts with Lloyds) were constituted in the United Kingdom, 21 in the British Dominions and Colonies, 6 in the United States of America, 3 in Switzerland and 1 in Java.

Most of the Indian Insurers carry on life insurance business only. They are 151 in number, and of the remaining 83 Indian insurers, 47 carry on life business along with other insurance business, and 36 carry on insurance business other than life only. Of the Indian insurers 41 are either Mutual Insurance Companies or Co-operative Insurance Societies. Further there are a few pension funds, mostly connected with Government services, and the Postal Insurance Fund which are exempt from the operation of the Insurance Act.

As regards non-Indian insurers, most of them carry on insurance business other than life. Out of the total number of 96 non-Indian insurers, 81 carry on insurance business other than life, 4 carry on life business only, and 11 carry on life business along with other insurance business.

LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

The total net new life insurance business effected in India during the year 1944 amounted to 451,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 106·2 crores and having an annual renewal premium of Rs. 5·74 crores, of which the new business done by Indian insurers amounted to 4,32,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 95·2 crores and having a yearly renewal premium income of Rs. 5·12 crores. The new life business effected by Non-Indian insurers amounted to 19,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 11 crores and having a yearly renewal premium income of ·62 crores.

The average sum insured per policy under the new policies issued in India by Indian insurers was Rs. 2,206 and under those issued by non-Indian insurers Rs. 5,874.

The total net life insurance business effected in India and remaining in force at the end of 1944 amounted to 2,127,000 policies insuring a total sum of Rs. 443·13 crores including bonus additions and having an annual premium income of Rs. 22·43 crores. Of this the share of Indian insurers is represented by 1,940,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 366·15 crores and having an annual premium income of Rs. 18·10 crores. The share of non-Indian insurers is represented by 187,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 76·98 crores and having an annual premium income of Rs. 4·33 crores.

The following table shows the New Sums Insured by Indian Life Offices, the Average Sum Insured Per Policy and the Total Sums Insured in Force at the end of the year:

Year.	New Sums Insured.		Total Sums Insured in Force.
	Sum insured (in crores).	Average sum insured per policy.	Sum insured including bonus additions (in crores).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1930	16·50	1,518	88·66
1931	17·76	1,786	98·02
1932	19·66	1,697	105·02
1933	24·83	1,573	118·77
1934	28·92	1,547	136·65
1935	32·81	1,565	151·63
1936	37·80	1,532	174·67
1937	41·74	1,520	196·74
1938	46·68	1,498	218·86
1939	45·96	1,511	232·42
1940	35·23	1,685	243·91
1941	36·68	1,841	256·43
1942	37·89	2,193	266·60
1943	65·24	2,258	310·95
1944	95·20	2,206	366·15

ANNUITY BUSINESS.

The total new annuity business effected during the year 1944 was for the amount of Rs. 9,46,000 per annum, of which the share of Indian insurers was Rs. 4,09,000 per annum. The total annuity business remaining in force at the end of the year was the amount of Rs. 42,61,000 per annum, of which the amount payable by Indian insurers was Rs. 21,84,000 per annum, and by non-Indian insurers Rs. 20,81,000 per annum.

Some Indian Life Offices have been operating outside India also. The total new sums insured by these offices outside India in 1944 amounted to 9,200 policies insuring Rs. 3·06 crores having an annual renewal premium of Rs. 0·19 crore, and the total business remaining in force at the end of 1944 amounted to 69,000 policies insuring Rs. 18·73 crores and having an annual premium income of Rs. 0·73 crore.

The total income of Indian and non-Indian Insurers during 1944, in respect of their life insurance business amounted to Rs. 29·12 crores, while the total outgo was Rs. 17·5 crores.

The total income of Indian and non-Indian Insurers during the year 1944, in respect of their life insurance business was made up of:

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Particulars of Income	Indian Insurers.	Non-Indian Insurers.
	Rs.	Rs.
Premium..	19,31	4,59
Interest, Dividend and Rents	3,20	1,13
Other Receipts	48	41
Total ..	22,99	6,13

The total outgo of these insurers during the year in respect of the life insurance business was made up of:

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Particulars of Outgo	Indian Insurers.	Non-Indian Insurers.
	Rs.	Rs.
Claims by death ..	2,67	88
Claims by Maturity ..	3,41	1,65
Annuities	8	11
Surrender value ..	62	47
Expenses of Management	6,03	85
Depreciation and Transfer to Investment Reserves, etc... ..	16	4
Miscellaneous	7	37
Transfer to Shareholders Reserves and dividends	4	5
Total ..	13,08	4,42

The respective balances of Rs. 9,91 lakhs and Rs. 1,71 lakhs represent the increase in the Funds of the Indian and Non-Indian Insurers.

INTEREST RATE & EXPENSE RATIO.

The net rate of interest earned on the mean life insurance funds during the year 1944 by Indian Insurers was 3·68 per cent. The net rates of interest realized on mean life insurance funds by the Indian insurers in each of five years were as follows:—

Year.	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Rate of Interest per annum ..	4·37	4·17	3·94	3·88	3·64

The total expenses of management of Indian insurers in respect of life insurance business, expressed as a percentage of the Premium income during each of five years was as follows:—

Year.	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Expense Ratio ..	28·9	27·4	26·7	27·9	31·2

If the figures of half a dozen Insurers having the largest premium income are excluded, the expense ratio in the case of remaining Insurers would be as under.—

Year.	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Expense Ratio ..	36·0	34·3	31·3	31·4	36·1

The net rates of interest realised in India on mean life insurance funds by the Non-Indian Insurers in each of five years were as follows:—

Year.	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Rate of Interest per annum ..	3·66	3·63	3·50	2·79	3·35

The total expenses of management of Non-Indian Insurers in respect of Life Insurance business in India expressed as a percentage of the premium income during each of five years was as follows:—

Year.	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Expense Ratio ..	16·6	15·6	17·8	16·0	18·6

NON-LIFE BUSINESS.

The net Indian premium income of all Insurers under insurance business other than life insurance during 1944 was Rs. 7,39 lakhs (Rs. 7·63 lakhs in 1943) of which the Indian Insurers' share was Rs. 3,22 lakhs and that of the non-Indian Insurers Rs. 4·17 lakhs. The total amount was composed of Rs. 3,45 lakhs from Fire, Rs. 2,47 lakhs from Marine, and Rs. 1,47 lakhs from Miscellaneous Insurance business.

The Indian Insurers received Rs. 1,79 lakhs from Fire, Rs. 77 lakhs from Marine, and Rs. 66 lakhs from Miscellaneous Insurance business.

The non-Indian Insurers received Rs. 1,66 lakhs from Fire, Rs. 1,70 lakhs from Marine, and Rs. 81 lakhs from Miscellaneous Insurance business.

Some Indian Insurers who transact fire, marine or miscellaneous insurance business also operate outside India. These insurers had a net premium income of Rs. 1,18 lakhs in 1944 from business outside India.

ASSETS OF INSURERS.

The assets of all the Indian Insurers amounted to Rs. 1,22,21 lakhs on 31st December 1944 which were held invested in :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Particulars.	Amount.
	Rs.
Indian Government Securities ..	74,42
Securities of Indian States	81
British, Colonial and Foreign Government Securities	87
Municipal, Port Trust and Improvement Trust Securities	6,78
Mortgages on Property	1,30
Loans on Policies	7,29
Loans on Stocks and Shares ..	18
Other Loans	57
Shares in Indian Companies ..	11,53
Land and House Property	5,60
Agents Balances, outstanding Premium and Interest, etc.	5,54
Deposit, Cash and Stamps	6,13
Miscellaneous	1,19

The following table shows the assets in India of Non-Indian Insurers :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Insurers constituted in	Total Assets in India of	
	Life or composite companies.	Non-life companies.
United Kingdom ..	14,05	1,95
Dominions and Colonies	15,93	1,39
U.S.A.	..	32
Switzerland	20	6
Java	..	4
Total ..	30,18	3,76

PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETIES.

When the Insurance Act, 1938 came into force there were 505 Provident Insurance Societies (Provident Insurance Societies issue policies of small values, the maximum being a Sum Assured of Rs. 500 or an Annuity of Rs. 50 inclusive of any Profit or Bonus).

A large number of societies which existed at the commencement of the Act were either unable to make the initial deposit of Rs. 5,000 or did not choose to continue their business.

Between 1st October 1944 and 30th September 1945, only two societies were newly registered under the Insurance Act and the registration of 5 were cancelled. On 30th September 1945 there were in existence 137 provident societies.

The total new business effected by the societies during the year 1944 amounted to 18,700 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 83,81,300 and annuities for Rs. 900 per annum. The premium income received during the year on these policies amounted to Rs. 3,57,000. The business in force at the end of the year amounted to 72,500 policies, insuring a total sum of Rs. 2,25,66,300 including bonuses and annuities for Rs. 21,700.

The total life insurance funds of these societies at the end of 1944 amounted to Rs. 56,50,000 showing a net increase of Rs. 1,03,000 over 1943.

The net rate of interest realized on mean life funds of the societies in the year was 4·11 per cent., and the total expenses of management expressed as a percentage of the premium income was 48.

Out of 127 societies, which had submitted their returns for the year ending 31st December 1944, 18 had renewal expense ratios, calculated in the prescribed way, in excess of 100 per cent. and 32 between 50 per cent. and 100 per cent. Further 12 societies have not yet built up any life fund. There has been no improvement in this respect in spite of repeated warning given to the Societies while examining their annual accounts year after year. Commenting on the condition of provident societies the Government Year Book states.

"There is an appreciable number of societies with less than 100 policies on their books and quite a large number with less than 1,000 policies, while only a very few have 1,000 policies or more. All those societies which have been functioning for a period of 10 years or more and yet have less than 1,000 policies on their books should realize in their own interests and those of the policyholders whom it is their desire to serve, that they have not been able to secure the confidence of the public and that therefore they should amalgamate with larger societies."

INSURANCE AGENTS.

Insurance agents constitute an important pillar of the insurance structure. The rapid increase in their number during the last few years, as indicated by the table below, naturally raises the question whether the growth has kept within healthy limits or whether the evil of overcrowding is present in this profession as well.

Year.	1942	1943	1944
Number of Agents ..	52,955	65,921	89,902

As regards Life insurance business, the Government Year Book states that even assuming that Insurers had paid the maximum first year's and renewal commission on the total new business transacted by them in 1943 and on the balance of business on their books as at 31st December 1943 respectively, the average commission per annum accruing to each agent amounted to something less than Rs. 30. Further if allowance is made for the fact that generally, and quite justifiably, Insurers pay as first year's commission a basic rate much less than 40 per cent. and work up to that limit as the size of the new business introduced by the agent increases and that some new business, particularly under staff and other special schemes, is secured without the intervention of agents and that so far as old business is concerned no renewal commission would fall to be paid when the agent is dead or no longer in service, the average figure of Rs. 30 would be significantly reduced. As this reduced figure is only an average it will be evident that there should be a large number of agents drawing commission amounting to Rs. 10 per annum and perhaps even less.

Finance.

The gradual evolution of the present financial organisation of India is in many respects a reflection of her constitutional development. In the earliest days of British rule, the Provinces, and especially the older Presidencies, were for all practical purposes independent of the central government and responsible only to the authority sitting in London. After the middle of the nineteenth century the process was reversed, and the Government of India was all-powerful, controlling the Provinces down to the smallest items of their expenditure. This centralisation reached its highest point during the long Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon, who was so jealous of his supreme authority that he sought to deprive the Presidency Governors of their right to correspond direct with the Secretary of State for India. This system was found top-heavy in the days of his successors, and a continuous process of devolution set in. In the matter of finance the measures took the form of long-term "contracts" with the Provincial Governments, and later in the assignment of definite heads of revenue to the Provincial Governments, thus removing the dual authority and responsibility which had clogged progress. A much clearer cut was made when the great reform scheme embodied in the Government of India Act of 1919 was passed. Here, for all practical reasons, Provincial finance was entirely separated from the finances of the Government of India, and with one reservation the Local Governments were made masters in their own financial houses. The reservation arose from the circumstance that the funds of the Government of India did not then permit them to do entirely without contributions from the Provinces. These contributions were fixed in the shape of definite sums, which the Provincial Governments had to find from their own resources and pay to the Government of India in cash. They varied between Province and Province, on a scale which at first sight seemed inequitable, but which had a definite logical basis. The total of these contributions was a little less than ten crores of rupees. This was admittedly a temporary expedient, to last only so long as was necessary for the Government of India to reduce its post-war expenditure and develop its revenues to the point when they would balance without drawing from the Provinces. They were an open sore, each Province claiming that it paid an undue proportion of the total contribution, and that it was starved in consequence. There was no possibility of adjusting these differences, so the contributions were reduced as fast as the finances of the Government of India permitted. They finally disappeared from the Budget in 1928-29.

But this did not end the discussion; indeed it was only the first phase. The Government of India had taken the growing heads of revenue—those which issue from taxes on income and customs. The Provinces were left with resources either almost static, like land revenue, or actually declining, as with excise where steps are being taken to reduce the consumption of alcoholic liquor in response to the strong Indian sentiment towards prohibition. At the same time the Provinces were confronted with the great growing sources of expenditure, like those on education and sanitation which bulk largely in Provincial budgets.

Federal Finance Committee.

The financial organisation was, of course, reviewed as part of the work of the Round Table Conference. A sub-committee of the Federal Structure Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Lord Peel to examine the question of federal finance and the principles embodied in the sub-committee's report were endorsed by the parent Committee as a suitable basis. A Federal Finance Committee with Lord Eustace Percy as Chairman was appointed at the end of 1931 to subject to the test of figures, the suggested classification of revenues by the Peel Committee and to estimate the probable financial position of the Federal and of the Provincial Governments under the proposed scheme. In the course of their report the Federal Finance Committee said that the transfer to the Provinces of taxes on income though defensible in principle would leave the Centre in deficit. Therefore the Peel Committee suggested a method of transferring to each Province a percentage of the share of income-tax estimated to be attributable to it. But in view of the incomplete data on which the estimates were made, a special review was held to be necessary at the time federation is established in order to fix the initial percentages. A strict allocation on a percentage basis would still leave some Provinces in deficit and so as to right their finances the committee suggested spreading the charge over the other Provinces by giving them back less in income-tax than they were entitled to.

Regarding possible new sources of revenue, Federal or Provincial, the Federal Finance Committee reported as follows:—

Federal.

Excise on Tobacco.—The present position in regard to this tax appears to be that a substantial revenue may be expected from a system of vend licenses and fees, but that an excise duty imposed in the near future could not be relied on to yield a substantial revenue. There is general agreement that such a duty could not be imposed on the cultivtaor, and it is doubtful whether a duty on the manufactured product could be successful while manufacture continues to be so largely carried on in small establishments and even as a domestic industry. Vend licenses and fees can obviously be imposed only by the Governments of the Units, and their imposition by the Provincial Governments is now being encouraged by the Government of India.

Excise on Matches.—The imposition of an excise duty on matches is already under active consideration, and we feel justified in contemplating the existence of such a duty from the outset of federation. We are advised that the probable net yield of the tax for all-India at a reasonable rate, with due allowance for reduced consumption, would be about 3 crores, of which at least 2.50 crores would be raised in British India. (Here it may be noted that an excise duty on matches made in British India was first imposed in the 1934-35 Budget and has continued since).

Other Excises.—It is possible that other excise duties may occupy an important place in the fiscal policy of India in the future, but we do not feel warranted in relying upon the introduction of such measures in the early years of federation. (Here it may be noted that an excise duty on sugar made in India was first imposed in the 1934-35 Budget and has continued at varying rates since then.)

Monopolies.—We have examined the suggestion, made at the Round Table Conference, that federal revenues should be augmented by a few selected monopolies. From the fiscal point of view it is only in very special circumstances that a monopoly, whether of production, manufacture or sale, is to be preferred to an excise duty as a means of raising revenue. Except in so far as the proposals already noticed in regard to tobacco may be regarded as a monopoly, we can suggest no new commodity to which the monopoly method could be applied with advantage. The manufacture of arms and explosives, which has been suggested as a possible monopoly, is already subject to licence. Public utility monopolies stand on rather a different footing; but the only new federal monopoly of this kind that has been suggested to us is broadcasting, the revenue from which must be entirely problematical.

Commercial Stamps.—In the Peel Report it was observed that "There is much to be said for federalising Commercial Stamps on the lines of various proposals made in the past," but no definite recommendation was made. We have examined this suggestion, but on the whole we **cannot** recommend it, at least as an immediate measure.

In proposing that the proceeds of commercial stamps should be assigned to the Units, we have to some extent been influenced by a doubt whether the problems arising from the imposition of federal stamp duties in the States might not be disproportionate to the revenue involved. We do not, however, wish to prejudge the possibility that, as part of the general federation settlement with the States, it might be found desirable to include these duties among the sources of federal revenue. This consideration might well outweigh the reasons which have led us to recommend that commercial stamps should not be made a source of federal revenue.

Corporation Tax.—From the financial point of view, it seems clear that, if a corporation tax were imposed on companies registered in the States on the same basis as the present super-tax on companies in British India, the yield at present would be negligible.

Provincial.

Taxation of Tobacco.—We have already dealt briefly with this question and have suggested that the taxation of tobacco, otherwise than by excise on production or manufacture, should rest with the Units, but that the Federal Government should be given the right to impose a general federal excise. This distinction is, we think, justified by the fact that *ex hypothesi* the introduction of excise duties on manufacture will be difficult, if not impossible, until manufacture becomes more highly industrialised; and as that development takes place an excise levied at the factory by one Unit of the Federation would be a tax on consumers in other Units. It will be seen from our later proposals in regard to powers of taxation that the federalisation of tobacco excise would not preclude the Federal Government from assigning the proceeds to the Units, if it so desired. (Here it may be noted that a sales tax on Tobacco has since been imposed by the provinces of Bombay and Madras, in their 1939-40 Budget.)

There is, unfortunately, no material which would enable us to estimate the yield of any of these forms of taxation. The provincial taxes will take some time to mature, but eventually they may be expected to form at least a very useful additional source of provincial revenue.

Succession Duties.—Bombay is, we believe, the only Provincial Government which has attempted legislation for the imposition of succession duties, and the attempt was unsuccessful. We understand that even that Government would have preferred that legislation should have been undertaken by the Government of India. We propose elsewhere that succession duties should be classed among taxes leviable by the Federal Government for the benefit of the Units; but clearly the facts would not justify reliance on them as a source of revenue in the near future. (Here it may be noted that in 1938 the Government of India deputed a special officer, Sir Alan Lloyd, of the Central Board of Revenue, to conduct an investigation into the possibilities of instituting a system of death duties in India. The upshot of the investigation was that the Government of India decided not to proceed with the proposal to impose death duties, as most provincial Governments were opposed to it.)

Terminal Taxes.—We have been asked to weigh the issues which arise from the proposal to introduce terminal taxes generally as an additional source of revenue for the Provinces. We are not prepared to regard terminal taxes as a normal source of revenue.

Taxation of Agricultural Incomes.—We have not considered the broad issues of policy involved in the taxation of agricultural incomes, but we have considered, as we were commissioned to do, the more limited question of "the possibility of empowering individual Provinces, if they so desire, to raise, or appropriate the proceeds of a tax on agricultural incomes." In view of the close connection between this subject and land revenue, we agree that the right to impose such taxation should rest with the Provinces. For the same reason, we think that this right should be restricted to the taxation of income originating in the Province concerned. There will presumably be no difficulty in drafting into the constitution a definition of agricultural income which has so long been recognised in Indian income-tax law and practice.

We are not prepared to express a final opinion as to whether agricultural and non-agricultural income should be aggregated for the purpose of determining the right of the assessee to exemption and the rate of taxation to which he is liable on either section of his income; and we doubt whether any provision need be inserted in the

constitution on this point since we are advised that, in practice, it would scarcely be possible for either the Federal or a Provincial Government to take into consideration income not liable to taxation by it, except with the consent and co-operation of the other Government. We are aware of no reliable data for estimating the yield of such taxation.

Niemeyer Report.

A necessary prelude to the introduction of the Constitutional Reforms was an investigation of their safety in the light of the financial situation and prospects of India. The investigation was carried out by Sir Otto Niemeyer whose report was published in April 1936. The Report proposed immediate financial assistance from the beginning of provincial autonomy to certain provinces partly in the form of cash subventions, partly in the form of cancellation of the net debt incurred previous to April 1, 1936, and partly in the form of distribution to the jute growing provinces of a further 12½ per cent. of the jute tax.

Annual cash subventions are as follows: To the U. P. Rs. 25 lakhs for 5 years only, to Assam Rs. 30 lakhs, to Orissa Rs. 40 lakhs, to the N.-W. F. Province Rs. 1,00 lakhs (subject to reconsideration after 5 years), and to Sind Rs. 1,05 lakhs to be reduced by stages after 10 years.

The total approximate annual relief in lakhs aimed at by Sir Otto Niemeyer is as follows:—Bengal Rs. 75, Bihar Rs. 25, C. P. Rs. 15, Assam Rs. 45, N.-W. F. Province Rs. 110, Orissa Rs. 50, Sind Rs. 105, and U. P. Rs. 25, extra recurrent cost to the centre Rs. 192 lakhs.

Orissa is to get a further non-recurrent grant of Rs. 19 lakhs and Sind of Rs. 5 lakhs by six equal steps beginning from the sixth year from the introduction of provincial autonomy, but subject to the proviso to section 138 (2) of the Act. The Centre is to distribute the income-tax to the provinces so that finally 50 per cent. of the distributable total has been relinquished in the intermediate five years, so long as the portion of the distributable sum remaining with the Centre, together with any contribution from the Railways, aggregates 13 crores.

As regards the provincial share of the proceeds from income-tax, Sir Otto Niemeyer recommended that half of the proceeds should remain with the Centre, while the other half should be distributed among the provinces on the following percentage division:—Madras 15, Bombay 20, Bengal 20, U. P. 15, Punjab 8, Bihar 10, C. P. 5, Assam 2, N.-W. F. Province 1, Orissa 2 and Sind 2.

Sir Otto Niemeyer suggested that the Centre would not be in a position to distribute any part of income-tax proceeds for the first five years from the beginning of provincial autonomy but that it might be in a position to distribute some of the proceeds, though not necessarily the percentage allocated, within the first ten years of provincial autonomy. But this, he said, largely depended on the financial condition of the railways and their ability once again to contribute to general revenues. His remarks on this point were:—

"The position of the railways is frankly disquieting. It is not enough to contemplate that in five years' time the railways may merely cease to be in deficit. Such a result would also tend to prejudice or delay the relief which the provinces are entitled to expect.

"I believe that both the early establishment of effective co-ordination between the various modes of transport and the thorough-going overhaul of railway expenditure in itself are vital elements in the whole provincial problem."

RECENT INDIAN FINANCE.

India, in common with other countries of the world, felt the full force of the economic blizzard which began in 1930 and attained its maximum the following year. The net result from the Government of India's point of view was the introduction during 1931 of two Budgets, the ordinary Budget in the spring of the year and a supplementary Budget containing fresh taxation proposals in September.

The 1932-33 Budget.—Presenting the 1932-33 budget on March 7, 1932, the Finance Member explained that the circumstances were somewhat unusual. The supplementary budget had been introduced only six months earlier. He did not, therefore, propose to ask the House at the present stage to approve any extensions or modifications of the plan for raising revenue put forward in September 1931.

The 1933-34 Budget.—In introducing the budget, the Finance Member summarised the results for the two previous years. He estimated the general position for 1933-34 to be the same as for the current year, neither better nor worse, and in particular that India would be able to maintain the same purchasing power for commodities imported from abroad.

The 1934-35 Budget.—In order to provide an even balance for 1934-35 it was necessary to find means of improving the position to the extent of Rs. 1,53 lakhs. The Finance Member announced the imposition of an excise duty on sugar, a reduction in the silver import duty by 2½ annas to 5 annas per ounce and the abolition of the export duty on raw hides. Announcing that the Government intended to hand over half the jute export duty to the jute producing Provinces, the Finance Member said that the Government of India would recoup their losses by imposing an excise duty on matches.

The 1935-36 Budget.—This Budget was expected to show a surplus of Rs. 1,50 lakhs available for tax reduction. The Silver duty was reduced to 2 annas an ounce. The export duty on raw skins was abolished. The remaining surplus of Rs. 1,42 lakhs was disposed of, first, in restoring the emergency cuts in pay, and second, in taking off some of the surcharge on income-tax. This surcharge was reduced by one-third; the cost was Rs. 1,36 lakhs, leaving a nominal surplus of Rs. 6 lakhs.

The 1936-37 Budget.—The surplus for 1936-37 was estimated at Rs. 2,05 lakhs, and this was

disposed of in two ways. First, the remaining surcharge on income-tax and super-tax was cut by a half, leaving it at one-twelfth of the original figure; further, income-tax on incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 a year was abolished. Second, a postal concession was made by increasing the weight of the one-anna letter from half to one tola, and adopting a scale of an additional half-anna for every additional tola. The effect of these changes was to reduce the surplus to Rs. 7 lakhs.

The 1937-38 Budget.—The prospective deficit for 1937-38 (due to trade depression and consequent smaller receipts from customs and income-tax) was Rs. 1,58 lakhs, which would have been Rs. 3,42 lakhs but for an amount available in the Revenue Reserve Fund. The deficit was met by a series of imposts: import and excise duties on silver were raised from two annas to three annas an ounce, while the sugar duties were raised on a graduated scale. Changes were made in the postal rates for parcels, book-patterns and samples, and the existing rates of salt duty, income-tax and super-tax were continued.

The 1938-39 Budget.—This Budget was generally regarded as preserving the *status quo*, since no changes in the taxation system were introduced and a surplus of Rs. 9 lakhs was anticipated. But there were special features in regard to Defence, for which an extra Rs. 80 lakhs was to be expended. A further feature of the 1938-39 Budget was the financing of Provincial Autonomy in its inaugural stages. While the separation of Burma caused a loss of Rs.2,50 lakhs, payments to the Provinces under the Niemeyer Award amounted to Rs.1,98 lakhs. To start the Provinces in a sound state the following steps were taken: their existing debts to the Centre were partly cancelled and partly consolidated at a lower rate of interest; additional grants-in-aid were made to deficit provinces; a larger share of the jute excise duty was disbursed and with the improvement in railway revenues, a start was made on the distribution of income-tax receipts to the provinces.

The 1939-40 Budget.—On the basis of the maintenance of existing taxation and the adoption of the new system of income-tax embodied in the Income-Tax (Amendment) Act of 1939 and the "slab system" of assessment (for details of which see under "Income-Tax"), the position was as follows: Estimated Revenue, Rs. 82,15 lakhs; Estimated Expenditure, Rs. 82,65 lakhs; Estimated Deficit, Rs. 50 lakhs. Both revenue and expenditure were down on the previous year, the former because of trade recession which would result in lower receipts from customs, and the latter because of economies under interest charges and Defence.

To meet the prospective deficit the Finance Member proposed an increase of 100 per cent. in the tariff duty on imported raw cotton, from six pies per lb. to one anna per lb. This was estimated to yield Rs. 55 lakhs, thus converting the deficit into a small estimated surplus of Rs. 5 lakhs. Other changes embodied in the Budget were the new rates of income-tax and super-tax drawn up on the "slab system" and modifications in the excise duty on sugar, estimated to yield an extra Rs.51 lakhs.

The 1940-41 Budget.—A fortunate surplus for the previous financial year (1939-40) of Rs. 91 lakhs, but the necessity of finding new revenue to meet a prospective deficit of Rs. 7,16 lakhs in 1940-41 were the basic features of India's first War Budget presented by the Finance Member Sir Jeremy Raisman. By applying the surplus of Rs. 91 lakhs towards the coming year, the prospective deficit was reduced to Rs. 6,25 lakhs.

This short fall Sir Jeremy Raisman proposed to meet in three ways. The first was an Excess Profits Tax, to provide for an impost of 50 per cent. on all abnormal war profits, above a taxable minimum of Rs. 30,000, earned since September 1, 1939, these excess profits to be calculated on the basis of a standard year which might be, at the assessee's option, any financial year between 1935-36 and 1939-40. This was estimated to produce a net accession to revenue of Rs. 3,00 lakhs. The second means was a further increase of two annas per gallon in the duty on motor spirit (petrol), estimated to yield Rs. 1,40 lakhs, while the third impost was an increase from two rupees to three rupees in the excise duty on refined sugar with corresponding increase in the import duty, calculated to yield Rs. 1,90 lakhs. The three changes together were expected to produce Rs. 6,30 lakhs and to convert the prospective deficit of Rs. 6,25 lakhs in to a small surplus of Rs. 5 lakhs.

On the expenditure side, the main feature was naturally the Defence Budget, which provided for an increase of Rs. 5,11 lakhs on the previous year's estimate and stood at the sum of Rs. 49,29, lakhs. Under the settlement reached with His Majesty's Government on the division of defence obligations, India was to be liable only for the normal peace time cost of the Army in India, adjusted in relation to the rise in prices, plus the cost of India's own immediate war measures, plus a lump sum of Rs.1,00 lakhs towards the maintenance of external defence troops overseas. In terms of figures it worked out as follows: (1) Normal peace Defence Budget, Rs. 36,77 lakhs; (2) effect of rise of prices on (1), Rs. 25 lakhs; (3) Indian war measures, Rs. 3,86 lakhs; (4) Non-effective charges, Rs. 8,41 lakhs; Total Rs. 49,29 lakhs.

The 1940-41 Supplementary Budget.—The rapidly mounting expenditure on defence coupled with the dislocation of trade caused by the war and consequent loss of Customs revenue, led to a deterioration in India's financial position which impelled the Finance Member to introduce a Supplementary Budget in November 1940. He had to meet an increase of at least Rs.14¼ crores in defence and nearly Rs.7 crores in Civil expenditure, coupled with a drop of Rs.3 crores in revenue. He therefore supplemented the Finance Act, 1940, by two measures of fresh taxation designed to bring in Rs.6 crores in a full year, leaving the position to be fully surveyed in the following February. The first measure was a 25 per cent. surcharge on all taxes on income including Super-tax and Corporation Tax. The second measure was an increase in postal rates, telegram and telephone charges, designed to bring in Rs.1 crore in a full year.

The 1941-42 Budget.—Presenting the Budget for 1941-42, the Finance Member said that while Government's expenditure was expected to rise by Rs.15 crores to a total of Rs.1,26 crores, its

revenue was expected to rise by Rs.3 crores to a total of Rs.1,06 crores, leaving a prospective deficit of Rs.20 crores. One-third of this was proposed to be met by fresh taxation and the remainder from Defence Loans. For the previous year 1940-41, instead of the deficit being Rs.13 crores as estimated in November, the deficit was expected to be no more than Rs.8 crores; this was due to an increased contribution from the railways and a surplus over from the year before.

The additional taxation intended to raise a further Rs.6,61 lakhs in order to meet a share of the cost of India's war measures took the following forms: The Excess Profits Tax was raised from 50 per cent. to 66⅔ per cent. to yield Rs.250 lakhs, and the Central surcharge on Income-tax and Super-tax from 25 per cent. to 33⅓ per cent. to produce a further Rs. 190 lakhs. Other proposals were to double the match duty, to raise the import duty on artificial silk yarn and thread from 3 annas to 5 annas per pound, and to levy an excise duty on pneumatic tyres and tubes, to yield together Rs. 221 lakhs.

Defence.—The main purpose of these fresh imposts was to strengthen all arms of India's Defence Services, and for this a total expenditure of Rs.84 crores was envisaged in 1941-42. Rs.35 crores of this was for India's own war measures, while His Majesty's Government in Britain were paying separately for all supplies and services rendered to them by India and were also providing free of charge much of the equipment needed for the modernisation of the Army in India. The strength of India's armed forces, already well over half a million, was to be further expanded. Civil expenditure had increased by Rs.2,61 lakhs, mainly on account of schemes connected with the war. The Supply Department's expenditure on placing orders for Indian products for allied Governments, the value of which had already exceeded Rs.82 crores, was expected to be Rs.58 lakhs.

The 1942-43 Budget.—Presenting the Budget for 1942-43 Sir Jeremy Raisman, the Finance Member, disclosed a revenue deficit of Rs. 17 crores for the year and a prospective deficit on the prevailing basis of taxation of Rs. 47 crores for the next year. The revised estimate on defence in 1941-42 was placed at Rs. 102 crores; in 1942-43 it was estimated at Rs. 133 crores. The amount of expenditure on defence services and supplies which the Government of India expect to recover from His Majesty's Government under the operation of the financial settlement would exceed Rs. 400 crores in 1942-43.

Sir Jeremy Raisman proposed to meet the deficit by raising loans to the tune of Rs. 35 crores and leaving taxation to cover the balance of Rs. 12 crores. The new taxation proposals included: (1) the surcharge on income-tax and super-tax to be increased from 33⅓% to roughly 50%; (2) an all-round customs surcharge of 20% to be levied on existing import tariff except on raw cotton, petrol and salt; (3) petrol tax to be increased by 25% and post and telegraph rates also to be increased. The share of the provinces in the income-tax was placed at Rs. 7,39 lakhs in the current year and Rs. 8,37 lakhs in the following year. Sir Jeremy estimated the total additional revenue from fresh taxation at Rs. 12 crores, leaving a deficit of Rs. 35 crores to be covered by the borrowing programme.

Defence.—Of the gross expenditure on defence likely to be brought to account in India's books during 1942-43, Sir Jeremy revealed that nearly three-quarters, totalling Rs. 400 crores, would be met by Whitehall. In addition His Majesty's Government undertook to supply India with large quantities of aeroplanes, vehicles, guns and other equipment without charge; these free supplies already made or expected to be received by the end of the following financial year total roughly an additional Rs. 60 crores.

The 1943-44 Budget.—Presenting the Budget for 1943-44, Sir Jeremy Raisman stated that the total revenue estimates for the coming year amounted to Rs. 199.3 crores, as compared with Rs. 178.76 crores in the revised estimates for the current year. The total expenditure was expected to be Rs. 259.59 crores, leaving a prospective deficit of Rs. 60.29 crores. The deficiency was to be made good by Rs. 20.1 crores of new taxation and the remainder totalling Rs. 40.19 crores by borrowing. He estimated that increases in income-tax, super-tax and corporation tax would yield Rs. 7 crores of new revenue. As a result of the budget proposals a 66 per cent. income-tax surcharge would be applied uniformly over all levels of income.

Defence Expenditure.—Reviewing defence expenditure, Sir Jeremy Raisman pointed out that the revised estimates for the current year had risen from Rs. 133 crores mentioned in the budget last year to Rs. 189.75 crores. For the coming year, however, this expenditure is expected to fall to Rs. 182.81 crores. The decrease is due to the fact that during the coming year the land forces in India will have reached a stage which can be regarded as reasonably adequate to meet all the demands likely to be made upon them.

The 1944-45 Budget.—Presenting the Budget on February 29, 1944, the Hon. Sir Jeremy Raisman, Finance Member, placed the total revenue estimates at Rs. 284·97 crores as compared with Rs. 254 50 crores in the revised estimates for 1943-44. The estimates for expenditure amounted to Rs. 363·18 crores comprising of Rs. 86·57 crores under civil estimates and Rs. 276·61 crores under Defence Services. Thus, a revenue deficit of Rs. 78·21 crores was foreshadowed. He proposed to meet this deficit by measures of ordinary taxation and compulsory deposit. The most important of the latter was a provision for advance payments of tax on income from which tax was not deducted at source. The compulsory deposit of one-fifth of the excess profits tax was increased to 19/64 of the tax with the object of immobilising the whole of the excess profits. He hoped to reduce the prospective revenue deficit by Rs. 23½ crores by raising the scale of income-tax which was expected to bring in an additional revenue of Rs. 8½ crores and by getting Rs. 1 crore from the increased surcharge on tobacco and spirits under customs duties, Rs. 10 crores from the increased excise duty on tobacco and Rs. 4 crores by bringing betelnuts, coffee and tea under the Central Excise Tariff. The total effect of new measures of taxation and compulsory deposits would approximate to Rs. 100 crores.

Defence Expenditure.—Reviewing the defence expenditure, the Finance Member stated that the revised estimates for 1943-44 amounted to Rs. 262·64 crores and Rs. 38·30 crores under the revenue and capital heads respectively as compared with the budget estimates of Rs. 182·81 crores and Rs. 16·85 crores for the respective items. He estimated that the defence expenditure for 1944-45 would amount to Rs. 276·61 crores and Rs. 24·60 crores under the revenue and capital heads respectively.

Excess Profits Tax.—The budget proposals for 1944-45 took the most important step of immobilising as deposits the whole of the excess profits remaining after the excess profits tax has been paid on them and income-tax and super-tax has been paid on the balance. This compulsory deposit has not hitherto been payable in connection with provisional E. P. T. assessments made under the provisions of the Ordinance, but now it has to be made. The level of E. P. T. remains unchanged at 66⅔ per cent. and there is no change in the proportion of the tax, namely one-tenth, which is to be repaid to the assessee.

The system of compulsory deposit, which was raised this year from one-fifth of the tax to 19/64 of the tax, was first prescribed in Ordinance No. XVI of 1943. In announcing it, the Finance Member told the press conference on May 17, 1943 that the assessee would be able to withdraw the compulsory deposit within 12 months of the termination of hostilities or two years from the payment of the deposit whichever is later. On that money he would get two per cent. interest. In addition, he would be entitled to 6⅔ per cent. which Government were putting into the fund for his benefit.

The 1945-46 Budget.—In his budget speech, the Finance Member, Sir Jeremy Raisman, stated that the actual deficit for 1943-44 turned out to be Rs.189.79 crores as against the revised estimate of deficit of Rs.92.43 crores due to an excess of Rs.96 crores in defence expenditure. The total revenue estimates for 1945-46 were placed at Rs.353.74 crores compared with Rs.356.88 crores in the revised estimates for 1944-45, the defence estimates amounted to Rs.394.23 crores and Rs.17.76 crores for the revenue and capital heads respectively as against Rs.397.23 crores and Rs.59.41 crores respectively in the revised estimates for 1944-45. The expenditure on civil estimates was estimated at Rs.123.40 crores, showing an increase of Rs.8 crores over the revised estimates. As a result, a prospective revenue deficit of Rs.163.89 crores was foreshadowed.

He hoped to get an additional revenue of Rs.8.60 crores by raising the tobacco duty, by increasing the rate for postal parcels from as. 6 for the first 40 tolas and as. 4 for every 40 tolas thereafter to a uniform as. 6 for every 40 tolas, by raising the surcharge on telephone rentals from one-third to one-half and that on trunk call fees from 20 to 40 per cent. and by increasing the surcharge on ordinary and express telegrams by one anna and two annas respectively. Thus the prospective deficit would be reduced to Rs.155.29 crores to be met by borrowing. A feature of the budget was the recognition of the practice prevailing abroad of differentiating between earned and unearned incomes.

The 1946-47 Budget.—The first peace-time budget has for its background the possible effects on the country's economy of a steep fall in wartime expenditure and income levels, as well as the continued need closely to watch and control the position arising from the wartime legacy of inflation. The budget, therefore, lays stress on subordinating fiscal policies to the broader aims of national economy with revenue receipts at Rs. 311·65 crores and total expenditure at Rs. 355·71 crores, the deficit envisaged is of the order of Rs. 44·06 crores, after taking into account new taxation measures and the transfer to revenue of the balance in the two war Risks Insurance funds amounting to Rs. 26·10 crores.

The new taxation proposals for 1946-47 offer a number of substantial concessions to industry and to persons of moderate means. Such concessions to industry include (1) the complete abolition of the Excess Profits Tax after the 31st March 1946, (2) the grant of special initial depreciation allowances of 10 per cent. on new buildings and 20 per cent. on new plant and machinery as well as allowances for expenditure on scientific research for purposes of Income Tax; the scope of the obsolescence allowance will be widened so as to include the loss of an asset by destruction or demolition, and also extended to buildings, (3) the relief from Customs duty on raw materials imported for industry and reduction of rates on such imported plant and machinery as are now dutiable, (4) a net reduction of 1¼ annas in the present total rate of Super Tax and Income Tax (payable by a company) from 7¾ annas to 6 annas, as a result of the lowering of Super Tax by 2 annas and the raising of the Income Tax by ¼ anna and (5) the exemption from Income Tax for two years in the case of buildings for residential purposes and an initial depreciation allowance of 15 per cent. for buildings used as business premises. In addition, the total rate on life insurance companies has been reduced from 5 annas 3 pies to 5 annas. Other concessions include (1) the reduction of the rate on the second slab of income of Rs. 3,500 from 15 pies to 12 pies and the rate on the third slab of Rs. 5,000 from 2 annas 1 pie to 2 annas, and (2) the raising of the earned income allowance from one-tenth of the earned income, (subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,000) to one fifth (subject to a maximum of Rs. 4,000). Similarly in the Super Tax range there will be differential treatment in favour of earned income at the rate of 1 anna in the rupee between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 2 lakhs and of ¼ anna between Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs.

Under indirect taxation, the duty on kerosene oil has been reduced by nine pies from 4 annas 6 pies to 3 annas 9 pies per imperial gallons, and on motor spirit from 15 annas to 12 annas per imperial gallons, the latter as an incentive to increased motor transport.

The following further concessions estimated to cost Rs. 5·12 crores to the Central Exchequer were announced by the Finance Member during the course of discussion on the Budget: (1) reduction in the duty on kerosene by an anna and half instead of only 9 pies as was originally proposed, (2) reduction in the excise duty on betelnuts from two annas to one anna per lb., (3) reduction by 6 pies of the increase in the

customs duty on betelnuts originally proposed in the budget and (4) reduction in the duty on cinematographs film (not exposed) from 6 pies per linear foot as originally proposed to 3 pies. Other concessions announced were a reduction in the price of a match-box from 9 pies to 6 pies and a similar reduction in the price of a post-card from 9 pies to 6 pies to come into force respectively from August 1 and July 1, 1946.

Reductions in expenditure arising from the cuts by the Legislative Assembly amount to Rs. 93·34 lakhs on revenue account and Rs. 3·46 crores under capital disbursements. In consequence of changes in taxation and expenditure, the expected deficit of Rs. 44·06 crores for 1946-47 will move up by Rs. 4·19 crores to Rs. 48·25 crores, with revenue at Rs. 341·87 crores and expenditure at Rs. 390·12 crores.

An innovation in the budget is the presentation of a Capital Budget separately from the Revenue Budget. The advantage is that it enables a person to focus attention on the productive and dead-weight debts of the Government and their relative disbursements on productive and non-productive schemes.

Presenting the budget, which was his first and last one, Sir Archibald Rowlands stated that the drop in defence expenditure on account of His Majesty's Government and the Government of India combined would be of the order of Rs. 600 crores in 1946-47 as compared with the budget for the previous year. He, therefore, indicated the measures for public expenditure and the establishment of an Industrial Finance Corporation in order to ensure the availability of medium and long term finance to industrial enterprise in India. Another matter under consideration was in respect of the planning of investment, both public and private, with a view to securing the fullest and most advantageous utilisation of the economic resources of the country in the interest of planned capital development.

Repatriation of Sterling Debt.

The year 1943-44 saw the final stage of the programme of repatriation of India's sterling debt. Of the total amount of £323 million repatriated since 1937-38 at the purchase value of £321 million (or Rs. 429 crores), stocks of the value of Rs. 155·7 crores or a little over one-third have been cancelled, while rupee counterparts have been issued in respect of the balance of Rs. 273·6 crores. During the year 1945-46 stray lots of the face value of £0·28 million were repatriated at a cost of Rs. 37 lakhs, the rupee counterparts created being only Rs. 1 lakh. The outstanding debt at the end of 1945-46 was only Rs. 37·46 crores as compared with Rs. 469·10 crores at the end of 1938-39 and represented mostly repatriated stocks not surrendered earlier.

Sterling Balances.

The Finance Member estimated that the total sterling holdings of the Reserve Bank on March 31, 1946, would be of the order of £1,330 million. Additions to this total on account of His Majesty's defence expenditure would be quite small next year. On the contrary, he thought, there was a possibility of even reducing them through Britain's increased exports. The negotiations for the transfer of these balances would be held after the U.S. Congress had ratified the U.S.-U.K. Loan Agreement; but he assured the Legislature that no grounds existed for the fears that "India's ability to obtain, in the immediate future, capital equipment from abroad will be prejudiced by the fact that a large proportion of her foreign exchange reserves are in the form of Sterling."

Empire Dollar Pool.

"The Dollar Pool", he said, "is in effect the modification, imposed by war conditions, of the sterling area arrangement which has existed for a century. When war broke out, an arrangement was entered into among them whereby earnings of dollars and other hard currencies would be pooled and the essential requirements of the several countries, in terms of these currencies, would be met from the Pool. India had free access to the Pool to finance her essential current imports from hard currency countries. Moreover, a sum of Rs. 20 million dollars was specifically earmarked to pay for capital equipment required by India from non-sterling countries for her post-war development. Under Article 7 of the Anglo-American Loan Agreement, the U.K. are committed to making arrangements which will involve the dissolution of the Dollar Pool within one year of the effective date of that Agreement."

As regards the accounts, he stated: "Between September 1939 and March 1945 India earned hard currency assets to the amount of Rs. 364·33 crores. Excluding the 20 million dollar special fund, India has utilized hard currency assets to the amount of Rs. 265·02 crores. To this latter figure should be added the net import of gold from the United Kingdom during the same period. Computed at the world (not the Indian) price, the value of this gold is Rs. 50,08 crores. The balance in India's favour is, therefore, Rs. 49·23 crores as at March of last year."

Post-War Planning.

The Central Government announced during the year their policies and plans of development in respect of a number of subjects. According to a statement issued on April 21, 1945, the fundamental objectives of Government's policy in regard to the industrial development of the country were (1) to increase the national wealth by the maximum exploitation of the country's resources (additional wealth to be distributed in a socially equitable manner), (2) to make the country better prepared for defence and (3) to promote a high and stable level of employment. To attain these objectives, Government propose (1) to transfer from provincial jurisdiction to the Centre 20 industries and (2) to nationalise basic industries of national importance.

Government further propose to assist industries by means such as making loans or subscribing a part of the capital or guaranteeing a minimum dividend and buying, as far as possible, Indian products in preference to others. Government have also appointed an Interim Tariff Board, while they have now under preparation a plan for establishing an Industrial Finance Corporation for ensuring the availability of medium and long-term credit to industrial enterprises. The planning of investment, both public and private, with a view to securing the

maximum utilisation of the economic resources of the country is also under Government's active consideration.

The Industrial Research Planning Committee has recommended the creation of a Central Research Orgnisation to be called the National Research Council. Recommendations have also been made for the immediate adoption by the Council of a five-year plan which includes the establishment of a national chemical laboratory, a national physical laboratory and a network of laboratories in all provinces and major States.

The Labour Department has prepared a housing scheme for industrial workers which envisages the construction of two million houses in 10 years, estimated to cost Rs. 40 crores within the first two years. The scheme provides for Central subsidies up to 12½ per cent. to local bodies and industrial and other employers, provided that the provincial government concerned will make an equivalent grant. The Central Government have also forwarded to provincial Governments a unified scheme of social security covering health insurance, maternity benefits and compensation for accidents. The scheme covers all perennial factories and is designed to remove some of the defects in the present working of the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Maternity Benefits Act.

The Posts and Telegraphs Department has prepared a 15-year plan which envisages the establishment of one telegraph office for every town with a population of 5,000 and a quicker and more efficient telegraph service throughout the country. The All-India Health Survey and Public Health Committee issued a report in February 1946 which envisages a ten-year plan of public health at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,000 crores. The plan aims at providing one doctor for every 2,000 citizens and, when brought into full operation, the country is expected to have in all 185,000 doctors as against 47,500 at present.

As regards the financial implications of the post-war planning, the provincial five-year plans are estimated to involve an expenditure of the order of Rs. 900 crores, a part of which might extend into the second five-year period. In addition to these, Central plans in respect of railways, roads, civil aviation etc. will also add up to a considerable figure. As an incentive to urgent action and to check possible deflationary effects of the estimated reduction of Rs. 600 crores in defence expenditure, the Central Government will assist the provincial governments with funds for approved schemes, particularly those which may provide a high proportion of employment relative to their cost or of a productive or economic importance and calculated to increase the national income. In the case of self-financing schemes the assistance will take the form of loans, while for others advance grants will be made to cover the full cost, which will not be recoverable but will be adjusted against whatever grants the Central Government might allot to the provinces. A lump sum provision of Rs. 35 crores has been made in the budget estimates for 1946-47 for such advance payments and of Rs. 15 crores for loans to provinces for productive development works.

The Central Government have made provision for an expenditure of Rs. 49 crores on their own schemes, for developmental purposes, of which Rs. 22 crores are in respect of railways.

Estate Duty.

With a view to assisting provincial governments in implementing their post-war plans, a bill to levy an estate duty on non-agricultural property was introduced in the Central Assembly on March 21, 1946. Modelled on the Estate Duty Act of the United Kingdom, it seeks to charge a duty at graduated rates according to the principal value of all property passing on the death of any person whether by disposition of the deceased or by any settlement made by others. Immoveable and movable property not exceeding Rs. 1 lakh in value and (with certain minor exceptions) property situated outside British India are exempted. The duty is leviable on non-agricultural property, the provinces being free to levy a similar duty in respect of agricultural property. The basis for distribution of the proceeds as between the Central and the provinces will be decided in consultation with the latter. Separate legislation will be undertaken at a later stage to fix the rates of duty, which are expected to vary from time to time.

Public Debt.

Excluding the liability for the British War Loan, which remains suspended, the total regular interest-bearing debt on March 31, 1939 amounted to Rs. 1,158 crores, comprising Sterling loan and Railway Annuities Rs. 445 crores, Rupee loans and Treasury Bills Rs. 484 crores and Unfunded debt (i.e., Cash Certificates, Savings Bank Deposits and Provident Funds) Rs. 229 crores. It is estimated that by the end of 1945-46 this would have risen to Rs. 1,950 crores comprising Sterling loans and Railway Annuities Rs. 39 crores, Rupee loans and Treasury bills Rs. 1,576 crores and Unfunded debt Rs. 335 crores. The corresponding figures on March 31, 1947 are expected to be Rs. 2,216 crores, Rs. 35 crores, Rs. 1,775 crores and Rs. 406 crores respectively.

The capital portion of the Railway Annuities now appears under public debt only for accounting purposes and is offset by a corresponding deposit with His Majesty's Government. The net regular debt will, therefore, be Rs.1,924 crores on March 31, 1946 and Rs. 2,194 crores on March 31, 1947, and Rs. 1,904 crores on March 31, 1946. In addition, however, Government are liable to repay the balances of Depreciation and Reserve Funds of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, etc. and certain other deposits which, it is expected, will have grown from Rs. 27 crores on March 31, 1939 to Rs. 280 crores on March 31, 1946 but reduced to Rs. 271 crores on March 31, 1947. In other words, as compared with the last pre-war figure of Rs.1,185 crores, the total interest-bearing obligations will have increased by Rs. 1,025 crores by the end of the current year and by Rs. 1,280 crores by the end of the next year.

A large part of this increase is represented in Governments' cash balances and investments which are expected to amount to Rs. 597 crores on March 31, 1947 as compared with Rs. 30 crores on March 31, 1939. The net increase of

Rs. 713 crores will have been utilised towards meeting the revenue deficits and the capital expenditure. Actually the amounts required on these accounts total Rs. 991 crores, as it is expected that during the eight years ending March 31, 1947, the cumulative revenue deficits excluding the provision for debt redemption (Rs. 26 crores) will have amounted to Rs. 645 crores and the capital outlay to Rs. 346 crores. The balance, *viz.*, Rs. 278 crores, will be covered by the net balance resulting from the other debt head transactions such as repayment of loans by provinces, issue of rupee coins to the Reserve Bank, small coin profits, etc.

By far the greater portion of this debt of Rs. 2,465 crores is what may be compendiously termed as productive. Thus, the capital outlay on Railways upto the 31st March 1947 accounts for no less than Rs. 818 crores, on Posts and Telegraphs and other Commercial Departments Rs. 50 crores, Loans and Advances (including the debt due from Burma) Rs. 130 crores, and cash and investments Rs. 597 crores, making a total of Rs.1,597 crores. This leaves an uncovered debt of Rs.870 crores against the pre-war figure of Rs.208 crores. Even this may not be called wholly unproductive debt for the large Defence Capital outlay of Rs. 169 crores and the grant of Rs. 35 crores to provinces for development are not entirely unremunerative, and, similarly, the large capital outlay on Central property the value of which is either not shown at all in the Government accounts or is shown only as non-commercial (such as the Delhi Capital Outlay) is not without value.

General Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure.

[In Lakhs of Rupees.]

	Revised Estimates, 1945-46.	Budget Estimates, 1946-47.
	Rs.	Rs.
REVENUE—		
Customs	65,00	65,55
Central Excise Duties	46,65	46,70
Corporation Tax	89,55	68,94
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	99,45	80,31
Salt	9,25	9,30
Opium	1,05	1,18
Interest	1,61	1,30
Civil Administration	2,80	2,92
Currency and Mint	16,80	16,67
Civil Works	70	70
Receipts from Indian States	63	62
Receipts connected with the War	8,77	..
Other sources of revenue	4,48	32,49
Posts and Telegraphs Net contribution to general revenues	10,67	10,00
Railways Net contribution to general revenues	32,09	7,36
Deduct Share of income-tax revenue payable to provinces	—28,75	—32,39
TOTAL REVENUE	3,60,66	3,11,65
DEFICIT	1,44,95	44,06
TOTAL	5,05,61	3,55,71
EXPENDITURE—		
Direct Demands on the Revenue	9,69	9,18
Irrigation Embankment, etc.	18	20
Posts and Telegraphs Capital outlay charged to revenue	1	..
Debt Services	33,85	41,97
Civil Administration	36,62	41,50
Miscellaneous	11,58	5,13
Currency and Mint	1,59	1,49
Civil Works	3,07	3,57
Defence Services Net	3,76,42	2,48,77
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	9,74	1,70
Extraordinary Payments	22,26	7,20
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	5,05,61	3,55,71

Note.—In consequence of the changes in taxation and expenditure effected in the light of the discussion in the Central Legislature, the expected deficit of Rs. 44·06 crores for 1946-47 will move up by Rs. 4·19 crores to Rs. 48·25 crores, with revenue at Rs. 341·87 crores and expenditure at Rs. 390·12 crores.

Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India Under Capital Heads.

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

	Revised Estimates, 1945-46	Budget Estimates, 1946-47
	Rs.	Rs.
RECEIPTS—		
New Loans	334,00	250,00
Treasury Bills	....	14,00
Small Savings	61,10	67,50
Other Unfunded Debt	4,12	3,95
Railway Depreciation and Reserve Funds	10,03	13,72
Railway Betterment Fund	....	15,26
Other Miscellaneous Funds	61	56
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	15,57	5,00
E. P. T. & Income Tax Deposits	41,80	10,82
Repayment of Loans by Provinces	8,20	5,58
Other Items	15,85	32,07
Grant Total	440,14	305,24
DISBURSEMENTS—		
Railways	10,40	23,00
Industrial Development	63	3,98
Defence Capital Outlay	14,93	1,57
Grants to Provinces for Development	....	35,00
Discharge of Permanent Debt	58,79	70,36
Other Loans and Advances	1,93	3,47
Advances to Provincial Governments	2,81	17,50
Other Items	20	18,30
Total Expenditure	86,62	173,18
Surplus on Capital Account	353,52	132,06
Grant Total	440,14	305,24

THE LAND REVENUE.

The principle underlying the Land Revenue system in India has operated from time immemorial. It may be roughly formulated thus—the Government is the supreme landlord and the revenue derived from the land is equivalent to rent. On strict theoretical grounds, exception may be taken to this statement of the case. It serves, however, as a substantially correct description of the relation between the Government and the cultivator. The former gives protection and legal security. The later pays for it according to the value of his holding. The official term for the method by which the Land Revenue is determined is "Settlement." There are two kinds of settlements in India—Permanent and Temporary. Under the former the amount of revenue has been fixed in perpetuity, and is payable by the landlord as distinguished from the actual cultivator. The Permanent Settlement was introduced into India by Lord Cornwallis at the close of the eighteenth century. It had the effect intended of converting a number of large revenue farmers in Bengal into landlords occupying a similar status to that of landowners in Europe. The actual cultivators became the tenants of the landlords. While the latter became solely responsible for the payment of the revenue, the former lost the advantage of holding from the State. This system has prevailed in Bengal since 1795 and in the greater part of Oudh since 1859. It also obtains in certain districts of Madras. Incidentally, the Bengal system was the subject of an exhaustive examination by a Commission under the chairmanship of Sir Francis Floud in 1939-40, which produced a radical report—a minority dissenting—in favour of State purchase of land, thus challenging the Bengal system of land tenure based on the Permanent Settlement.

Elsewhere the system of Temporary Settlements is in operation. At intervals of thirty years, more or less, the land in a given district is subjected to a thorough economic survey, on the basis of the trigonometrical and topographic surveys carried out by the Survey Department of the Government of India. Each village area, wherever the Temporary Settlement is in vogue, has been carefully mapped, property-boundaries accurately delineated, and records of rights made and preserved. Under the Permanent Settlement in Bengal the occupant does not enjoy these advantages. The duty of assessing the revenue of a district is entrusted to Settlement Officers, members of the Indian Civil Service specially delegated for this work. The duties of a Settlement Officer are thus described in Strachey's *India*

(revised edition, 1911):—"He has to determine the amount of the Government demand and to make a record of all existing rights and responsibilities in the land. He has a staff of experienced subordinates, almost all of whom are natives of the country, and the settlement of the district assigned to him is a work which formerly required several years of constant work. The establishment of agricultural departments and other reforms have, however, led to much simplification of the Settlement Officer's Proceedings, and to much greater rapidity in the completion of the Settlements. All the work of the Settlement Officer is liable to the supervision of superior officers, the assessments proposed by him require the sanction of the Government before they become final in binding: and his judicial decisions may be reviewed by the Civil Courts. It is the duty of the Settlement Officer to make a record of every right which may form the subject of future dispute, whether affecting the interests of the State or of the people. The intention is to alter nothing, but to maintain and place on record that which exists."

The Two Tenures.

Under the Temporary Settlement and tenures fall into two classes—peasant-holdings and landlord-holdings, or *Ryotwari* and *Zemindari* tenures. Broadly speaking, the difference between the two in a fiscal sense is that in Ryotwari tracts the *ryot* or cultivator pays the revenue direct; in *Zemindari* tracts the landlord pays on a rental assessment. In the case of the former, however, there are two kinds of *Ryotwari* holdings—those in which each individual occupant holds directly from Government, and those in which the land is held by village communities, the heads of the village being responsible for the payment of revenue on the whole village area. This latter system prevails in the North. In Madras, Bombay, Burma and Assam, *Ryotwari* tenure is on an individual basis, and the Government enters into a separate agreement with every single occupant. The basis of assessment on all classes of holdings is now more favourable to the cultivator than it used to be. Formerly what was believed to be a fair average sum was levied on the anticipated yield of the land during the ensuing period of settlement. Now the actual yield at the time of assessment alone is considered, so that the cultivator gets the whole of the benefit of improvements in his holding subsequently brought about either by his own enterprise or by "unearned increment." The Government, however, may at a new settlement re-classify a holding so as to secure for itself a fair share in an increment that may have resulted from public works in the vicinity, such as canals and railways, or from a general enhancement of values. But the principle that improvements effected by private enterprise shall be exempt from assessment is now accepted by the Government and provided for in definite rules.

Incidence of the Revenue.

The incidence of the revenue charges varies according to the nature of the settlement, the class of tenure, and the character and circumstances of the holding. Under the Permanent Settlement in Bengal Government derive rather less than £3,000,000 from a total rental estimated at £12,000,000. Under Temporary Settlements, 50 per cent. of the rental in the case of *Zemindari* land may be regarded as virtually a maximum demand. In some parts the impost falls as low as 35 and even 25 per cent. and only rarely is the proportion of on half the rental exceeded. In regard to *Ryotwari* tracts it is impossible to give any figure that would be generally representative of the Government's share. But one-fifth of the gross produce is the extreme limit, below which the incidence of the revenue charge varies greatly. About sixty years ago, the Government of India were invited in an influentially signed memorial to fix one-fifth of the gross produce as the maximum Government demand. In reply to this memorial and other representations the Government of India (Lord Curzon being Viceroy) issued a Resolution in defence of their Land Revenue Policy. In it was stated that "under the existing practice the Government is already taking much less in revenue than it is now invited to exact" and "the average rate is everywhere on the down grade." This Resolution, together with the statements of Provincial Governments on which it was based, was published as a volume; it is still the authoritative exposition of the principles controlling the Land Revenue Policy of the Government of India. In a series of propositions claimed to be established by this Resolution the following points are noted:—(1) In *Zemindari* tracts progressive moderation is the keynote of the Government's policy, and the standard of 50 per cent. of the assets is more often departed from on the side of deficiency than excess; (2) in the same areas the State does not hesitate to interfere by legislation to protect the interests of the tenants against oppression at the hands of the landlords. (3) In *Ryotwari* tracts the policy of long-term settlements is being extended, and the proceedings in connection with new settlements simplified and cheapened; (4) local-taxation (of land) as a whole is neither immoderate nor burdensome; (5) over-assessment is not, as alleged, a general or widespread source of poverty, and it cannot fairly be regarded as a contributory cause of famine. At the same time the Government laid down as principles for future guidance—(*a*) large enhancements of revenue, when they occur, to be imposed progressively and gradually, and not *per saltum*; (*b*) greater elasticity in revenue collection, suspensions and remissions being allowed according to seasonal variations and the circumstances of the people; (*c*) a more general resort to reduction of assessments in cases of local deterioration.

Protection of the Tenants.

In regard to the second of the five propositions noted above, various Acts have been passed from time to time to protect the interests of tenants against landlords, and also to give greater security to the latter in possession of their holdings. The Oudh Tenancy Act of 1886 placed important checks on enhancement of rent and eviction; and in 1900 an Act was passed enabling a landowner to entail the whole or a portion of his estate; and to place it beyond the danger of alienation by

his heirs. The Punjab Land Alienation Act, passed at the instance of Lord Curzon, embodied the principle that it is the duty of a Government which derives such considerable proportion of its revenue from the land, to interfere in the interests of the cultivating classes. This Act greatly restricted the credit of the cultivator by prohibiting the alienation of his land in payment of debt. It had the effect of arresting the process by which the Punjab peasantry were becoming the economic serfs of money-lenders. A good deal of legislation affecting land tenure has been passed from time to time in other provinces; and it has been called for more than once in Bengal where the problems arising out of the Permanent Settlement have been examined by a Royal Commission under Sir Francis Floud which visited Bengal in 1939-40, and whose proposals are still under consideration.

Government and Cultivator.

While the Government thus interferes between landlord and tenant in the interests of the latter, its own attitude towards the cultivator is one of generosity. Mention has already been made of the great advantage to the agricultural classes generally of the elaborate systems of Land Survey and Records of Rights carried out and maintained by Government. In the Administration Report of Bombay for 1911-12, it is stated:—"The Survey Department has cost the State from first to last many lakhs of rupees. But the outlay has been repaid over and over again. The extensions of cultivation which have occurred (by allowing cultivators to abandon unprofitable lands) have thus been profitable to the State no less than to the individual; whereas under a *Zemindari* or kindred system the State would have gained nothing, however much cultivation had extended throughout the whole of 30 years' leases." On the other hand, the system is of advantage to the *ryots* in reducing settlement operations to a minimum of time and procedure. In the collection of revenue the Government consistently pursues a generous policy. In times of distress, suspensions and remissions are freely granted after proper inquiry.

Land revenue is now a provincial head of revenue and is not shown in the All-India accounts. It may be taken roughly at £28 million, as compared with £84 million said to have been raised annually by Aurungzeb from a much smaller Empire.

Since the coming into operation of provincial autonomy in April 1937, there has been a great impetus towards land revenue reform in most provinces, the primary object being to better the lot of the tenant by modifying *Zemindari* rights and usages, and by altering the system of land revenue assessment. To this end, legislation has been introduced in practically all the autonomous provinces during the years 1937 to 1939 and widespread changes are in process of being made everywhere.

In May 1940, after more than a year's inquiry, the Bengal Land Revenue Commission presided over by Sir Francis Floud, published a long and lucid report. By the Permanent Settlement of 1793, a system of land tenure and taxation was laid down by which the Bengal zemindar pays to Government a part of the rent he receives from the cultivator. The Commission decided that the admitted defects in the zemindari system can best be removed not by amending the system but by abolishing it altogether. It recommended that the Permanent Settlement should be abolished and the zemindar bought out by Government, who would thus acquire all the superior interests in agricultural land in Bengal. Ministerial changes coupled with the exigencies of the war situation have delayed the implementing of these recommendations which were submitted to an expert by the Bengal Government.

Following strong representations by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the Harijan leader, the Bombay Government in 1941 agreed to suspend the levy of an increased *judi* or payment in cash upon the inam lands of Watandar Mahars. The watandari system is a legacy from the Peshwas who created a large class of alienated lands popularly called inams, the holders of which were designated as inamdars or watandars. These watandars did various services in return for remuneration—in land, money and kind though the principle of "no service, no pay" is by no means general. As Dr. Ambedkar pointed out in the memorial submitted to His Excellency the Governor, there is a large class of landholders including inamdars, jahagirdars, hereditary district officers and kulkarnis who, while freed from the obligation to serve, retain substantial portion of their emoluments. Government's new policy, now suspended, was actuated by a desire to reduce the number of village servants which it considered excessive.

The growing conflict between the landlord and the tiller of the soil during the past few years has brought to the forefront the need for drastic reforms in the settlement system. In pursuance of the promise given to the electorate by the Congress on the eve of the elections to the provincial legislatures in 1946, the Congress ministries in the various provinces have taken up the question of land revenue reform which includes the gradual elimination of the zamindari system. The Government of the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa are engaged in working out the details for the abolition of the system. In Bombay the bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act of 1880 has been referred to the Select Committee of the Legislature. Moving the first reading of the Bill, the Revenue Minister declared that it had been the policy of Government to see that the rights of tenants were protected. It was in pursuance of that policy that the Tenancy Act had been amended in 1939 and legislation to facilitate consolidation of holdings in the province had been undertaken. The Madras Government has decided to levy agricultural income-tax on persons whose total agricultural earnings are not less than Rs. 5,000 a year.

Pleading for a radical reform in the land revenue system, the sub-committee of the National Planning Committee observed in its report: "Whatever the reason and justification at the time of the origin of this system may be, the fact of land revenue settlement being open to revision from time to time makes it difficult for the cultivator to be quite sure about the return to himself from further investment of

labour and capital in land. Another handicap is the fixed cash demand which remains unchanged all through the period of the settlement, no matter what the changing level of prices may be and no matter what the peculiar fortunes of agricultural produce in any given season may be." As a part of the reform, it said "the absentee landlord must be progressively, if not all at once, eliminated with or without compensation as the State may determine." Co-operative farming and consolidation of holdings were two other principal recommendations of the sub-committee.

The literature on the subject is considerable. The following should be consulted by readers who require fuller information :—"Land Revenue Policy of the Indian Government," 1902 (Superintendent of Government Printing); Baden Powell's "Land System of British India"; Sir John Strachey's "India, its Administration and Progress, 1911," (Macmillan & Co.); M. Joseph Chailley's "Administrative Problems of British India" (Macmillan & Co.; 1910), and the Annual Administration Reports of the respective Provincial Government.

EXCISE.

The Excise revenue in British India can be classified into two divisions one derived from the Central Excise Duties and belonging to the Central Government's finance and the other derived from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, hemp drugs, toddy and opium. The latter is a provincial revenue. The revenue from the Central Excise Duties has increased by six times during the past decade. As against a comparatively small revenue of Rs. 7,66 lakhs in 1937-38 and Rs. 12,79 lakhs in 1942-43, the budget for 1946-47 forecasts a revenue of Rs. 46,70 lakhs. These duties are at present levied on motor spirit, kerosene, sugar, matches, steel ingots tyres, tobacco, vegetable product, betel-nut, coffee, tea and coal cess.

The Budget of the Government of India for 1944-45 brought in force important changes in the field of Central Excises. It raised the rates of duty on unmanufactured tobacco and on cigars and cheroots and included in the central Excise Tariff betel-nuts, coffee and tea.

A further change in respect of tobacco was proposed in the following year. Accordingly, the highest class of flue-cured tobacco in the excise tariff was subdivided into three and subjected to a duty of Rs 7-8, Rs.5 or Rs 3-8 per lb., according as it was intended for use in manufacturing cigarettes containing more than 60 per cent more than 40 but not more than 60 per cent, or more than 20 but not more than 40 per cent, by weight of imported tobacco. In order to avoid double incidence some of the provincial governments reached an agreement with the Centre by which they withdrew the provincial excise duty on tobacco in lieu of a share in the proceeds from the Centre's tobacco excise. Tobacco excise has been responsible for nearly half the receipts under central Excise Duties.

As the result of the discussion in the Legislature on the budget for 1946-47, the duty on Kerosene has been reduced from 4 annas six pies to 3 annas per imperial gallon. The duty on Motor spirit has been lowered by three annas to 12 annas and that on betelnuts from 2 annas to 1 anna per lb. A Reduction in excise duty on matches was also announced with a view to lowering the price of a match-box from 9 pies to 6 pies.

The provincial excise revenue in British India is derived from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, hemp drugs, toddy and opium. The percentage of excise to total revenues of the provincial Government increased from 16·0 to 24·5 between 1938-39 and 1945-46.

The forms of intoxicating liquor chiefly consumed are country spirit; fermented palm juice; beer made from grain; country brands of rum, brandy, etc., locally manufactured malt beer and imported wine, beer and spirits. Country spirit is the main source of revenue, except in the Madras Presidency, and yields about two-thirds of the total receipts from liquors. It is usually prepared by distillation from the Mhowra flower, Molasses and other forms of unrefined sugar, fermented palm juice and rice. In Madras a very large revenue is derived from fresh toddy. The British inherited from the Native Administration either an uncontrolled Out-Still System or in some cases a crude Farming System and the first steps to bring these systems under control were the limitation of the number of shops in the area farmed, and the establishment of an improved Out-Still System under which the combined right of manufacture and sale at a special shop was annually granted. This of course was a kind of control, but it only enabled Government to impose haphazard taxation on the liquor traffic as a whole by means of vend fees. It did not enable Government to graduate the taxation accurately on the still-head duty principle nor to insist upon a standard of purity or a fixed strength of liquor. Moreover for political and other reasons the extent of control could not at first be complete.

Various Systems.

The Out-Still System may be taken to include all systems prior in order of development to the imposition of Still-head duty. Briefly stated the stages of development have been—First: farms of large tracts; Second: farms of smaller areas; Third: farms of the combined right to manufacture and sell at particular places without any exclusive privilege over a definite area; Fourth: farms of similar right subject to control of means and times for distilling and the like. The Provincial Governments have had to deal with the subject in different ways suited to local conditions, and so the order of development from the lower forms of systems to the higher has not been always everywhere identical in details. Yet in its essence and main features the Excise Administration in most provinces of British India has progressed on uniform lines the keynote lying in attempts, where it has not been possible to work with the fixed duty system in its simplest forms, to combine the farming and fixed duty systems with the object of securing that every gallon of spirit should bear a certain amount of taxation. The Out-Still System has in its turn been superseded by either the

Free-supply system or the District Monopoly system. The Free-supply system is one of free competition among the licensed distillers in respect of manufacture. The right of vend is separately disposed of. The District monopoly system on the other hand is one in which the combined monopoly of manufacture and sale in a district is leased to a farmer subject to a certain amount of minimum still-head duty revenue in the monopoly area being guaranteed to the State during the term of the lease.

Reforms.

The recommendations of the Indian Excise Committee of 1905-06 resulted in numerous reforms in British India, one of them being that the various systems have been or are gradually being superseded by the Contract Distillery System under which the manufacture of spirit for supply to a district is disposed of by tender, the rate of still-head duty and the supply price to be charged are fixed in the contract and the right of vend is separately disposed of. This is the system that now prevails over the greater portion of British India. The other significant reforms have been the revision of the Provincial Excise Laws and Regulations, and the conditions of manufacture, vend, storage and transport, an improvement in the quality of the spirit, an improved system of disposal of vend licenses, reductions and re-distributions of shops under the guidance and control of Local Advisory Committees and gradual enhancement of taxation with a view to checking consumption.

Excise was made over entirely to the Provincial Governments, and the duties vary from province to province. The governing principle in fixing these rates is the highest duty compatible with the prevention of illicit distillation.

Sap of the date, palmyra, and cocoanut palms called toddy, is used as a drink either fresh or after fermentation. In Madras and Bombay the revenue is obtained from a fixed fee on every tree from which it is intended to draw the liquor and from shop license fees. In Bengal and Burma the sale of shop licenses is the sole form of taxation. Country brands of rum, and so-called brandies and whiskies, are distilled from grape juice, etc. The manufacture is carried out in private distilleries in various parts of India. A number of breweries has been established, mostly in the hills, for the manufacture of a light beer.

Prohibition.

After the introduction of provincial autonomy in April 1937, it became the avowed policy in principle of all provincial Governments to discourage the consumption of alcoholic beverages; but the Congress administrations which held office in seven provinces until September 1939 went further and, before they resigned, adopted an active policy of enforcing prohibition within a period of years. The measures taken by them varied from province to province, but generally speaking, they took the form of declaring certain areas, either urban or rural, "dry," and within those areas the production, sale and consumption of liquor were banned. Thus in Madras four districts were declared "dry"; a special excise regime was set up and active steps were taken to wean the populace from the use of liquor. Early reports indicated that a considerable measure of success had been attained, but later it was officially admitted that enthusiasm for prohibition was waning. In the United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, the Central Provinces, Sind and Assam similar steps were taken to prevent the people of certain areas from drinking alcohol. In order to discourage the consumption of alcohol in the United Provinces, the provincial government enhanced the excise duty in 1946-47. In Bengal and the Punjab (where Coalition Governments were in office), on the other hand, there was no actual prohibition but only temperance propaganda.

In Bombay, the Congress scheme went further than elsewhere. The capital city Bombay and the second largest city Ahmedabad were declared "dry," subject to an elaborate system of personal "permits" for Europeans, Parsees and "confirmed addicts." In Bombay, as in Madras, newspapers and magazines published in the province were forbidden to publish liquor advertisements—a ban which persisted after the Congress administrations had resigned and the prohibition drive had lost most of its force. In April 1941, however, the Government of Bombay withdrew the ban on newspaper advertisements of liquor. In Bombay, successive judgments of a full bench of the High Court held that both the original Congress legislation and the subsequent "Governor's Act" were *ultra vires* the provincial administration, and refused to allow that administration to appeal to the Federal Court on the question of the validity or otherwise of the prohibition law. The ban on sales of foreign liquor was accordingly withdrawn as from July 2, 1940, and that on country liquor was modified subject to severe restrictions.

The restoration of provincial autonomy in the middle of 1946 is to be followed by revival of the old policy of prohibition in the Congress provinces. The Government of Bombay have tightened the machinery charged with enforcement of prohibition and contemplate legislation on the Madras model. The Madras Government have chalked out a two-year plan for complete prohibition. The C.P. Government will introduce prohibition in certain districts on October 1. A feature of their plan is to have a shopless zone of 10 miles round the "dry" areas.

Difficulties of Enforcement.—Even on the limited and "permissive" scale adopted, the enforcement of prohibition had been by no means free from abuses and difficulties. It placed a severe strain on the authorities and numerous cases were reported of evasion and defiance of the law on an organised basis. In addition to smuggling into the "dry" areas and illicit distillation, a considerable exodus of workers and others not entitled to permits used to take place every week-end and holiday from the cities to adjacent areas where prohibition was not in force, and much drinking to excess was known to occur. Although Congress and orthodox opinion continued to support prohibition, it gave rise to popular resentment among certain classes and communities, as also to grave legal anomalies. Thus in Bombay, after several hundreds of persons had been convicted for breaches of the prohibition

rules in the first eight months of their introduction, the validity of the rules was successfully challenged in the courts of law.

Despite the efforts of the Governor of Bombay (the Congress Ministry having in the meantime resigned office) to avoid administrative chaos and legalise the position, the experiment may be said to have failed because it lacked both legal sanction and general approval. The position in all the erstwhile Congress provinces was then somewhat as follows: Governors and their advisers while not committed to prohibition in principle and while reserving the right to make such further changes as might seem fit, refrained from reversing the policy of their former ministries. On the other hand, they did not extend the policy, even in its modified form, to new areas, but left the whole future of prohibition open, to be settled by whatever popular regime might later assume office. And here it is pertinent to note that apart from the moral issue, the financial implication of prohibition was far-reaching. In some provinces it involved a sacrifice of anything up to a quarter of the total provincial income and the imposition of new and burdensome taxation. A further complication was caused by the existence of Indian States whose territories are inextricably mixed with British India, and which have not yet adopted a prohibitionist policy any more than the Government of India has done. Thus the whole future of the prohibition experiment is problematical.

Drugs.—The narcotic products of the hemp plant consumed in India fall under three main categories, namely, ganja or the dry flowering tops of the cultivated female hemp plant charas, or the resinous matter which forms an active drug when collected separately; and bhang, or the dried leaves of the hemp plant whether male or female cultivated or uncultivated. The main features of the existing system are restricted cultivation under supervision, storage in Bonded Warehouses, payment of a quantitative duty before issue, retail sale under licenses and restriction on private possession. Licenses to retail all forms of hemp drugs are usually sold by auction. The sale of charas has been prohibited in the Bombay Presidency from the 1st April 1922.

Opium.—The general practice is to sell opium from the Government Treasury, or a Central Warehouse, to licensed vendors. The right of retail to the public is sold by annual auction to one or several sanctioned Shops. Further legislation against opium smoking in clubs and dens is now under contemplation.

The revenue from opium is derived mainly from exports of what is called provision opium to foreign countries and from the sale to Provincial Governments of excise opium for internal consumption in India. The entire quantity is now exported under the system of direct sales to Foreign and Colonial governments, the system of auction sales in Calcutta to traders for export to foreign countries having been stopped with effect from 7th April 1926. In no case are exports permitted without an import certificate by the Government of the country of import as prescribed by the League of Nations.

It was decided to reduce the total of the opium exported since the calendar year 1926 by 10 per cent. annually in each subsequent year until exports were totally extinguished at the end of 1935. The war, however, witnessed the revival of the trade.

Excise opium is sold to Provincial Governments for internal consumption in India at a fixed price based on the cost of production. This opium is retailed to licensed vendors at rates fixed by the Provincial Governments and varying from Province to Province. The price of opium was raised in 1946-47.

Opium, which was an important source of revenue till 1933-34, receded in importance gradually and became a burden on the general revenues in 1943-44 and in the following two years. A small revenue surplus of Rs. 8 lakhs is, however, anticipated in the 1946-47 budget.

SALT.

The salt revenue was inherited by the British Government from Native rule, together with a miscellaneous transit dues. These transit dues were abolished and the salt duty consolidated and raised. There are four great sources of supply; rock salt from the Salt range and Kohat Mines in the Punjab; brine salt from the Sambhar Lake in Rajputana; salt brine condensed on the borders of the lesser Rann of Cutch; and sea salt factories in Bombay, Madras and at the mouth of the Indus.

The Salt Range mines contain an inexhaustible supply. They are worked in chambers excavated in salt strata, some of which are 250 feet long, 45 feet wide and 200 feet high. The Rajputana supply chiefly comes from the Sambhar Lake where brine is extracted and evaporated by solar heat. In the Rann of Cutch the brine is also evaporated by solar heat and the product is known as Baragara salt. Important works for the manufacture of that salt were opened in Dhrangadhra State in 1923. In Bombay and Madras sea water is let into shallow pans on the sea-coast and evaporated by solar heat and the product sold throughout India. In Bengal the damp climate together with the large volume of fresh water from the Ganges and the Brahmaputra into the Bay of Bengal render the manufacture of sea-salt difficult and the bulk of the supply, both for Bengal and Burma, is imported from Liverpool, Germany, Aden, Bombay and Madras.

Broadly, one-half of the indigenous salt is manufactured by Government Agency, and the remainder under license and excise systems. In the Punjab and Rajputana the salt manufactories are under the control of the Northern India Salt Department, a branch of the Commerce and Industry Department. In Madras and Bombay the manufactories are under the supervision of Local Governments. Special treaties with Native States permit of the free movement of salt throughout India, except from the Portuguese territories of Goa and Damaun, on the frontiers of which patrol lines are established to prevent the smuggling of salt into British India.

From 1888-1903 the duty on salt was Rs. 2-8 per maund of 82 lbs. In 1903, it was reduced to Rs. 2; in 1905 to Rs. 1-8-0; in 1907 to Re. 1 and in 1916 it was raised to Rs. 1-4-0. The successive reductions in duty have led to a largely increased consumption, the figures rising by 25 per cent. between 1903-1908. In 1923 the duty was doubled bringing it again to Rs. 2-8. In 1924 it was reduced to Rs. 1-4-0. The duty remained at Rs. 1-4-0 from March 1924 to 29th September 1931. It was raised to Rs. 1-9-0 with effect from 30th September 1931. Prior to 17th March 1931, the excise duty and import duty on salt were always kept similar, but by the Indian Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act XIV of 1931, a temporary additional customs duty of 4½ annas per maund was imposed on foreign salt. In March 1933 the customs duty was reduced by 2 annas. The present duty on salt manufactured in or imported by land is Rs. 1-9-0 per maund.

The revenue from salt for 1946-47 was estimated at Rs. 9,30 lakhs, being higher by Rs. 5 lakhs than the revised estimates for 1945-46 and Rs. 9,29 lakhs for 1944-45. The actual consumption of duty paid salt in 1944-45 was 5,99 lakhs maunds as against 600 lakhs maunds being the revised estimates for 1945-46. The budget for 1946-47, placed consumption for the current year at 610 lakhs maunds.

CUSTOMS.

The import duties have varied from time to time according to the financial condition of the country. Before the Mutiny they were five per cent.; in the days of financial stringency which followed they were raised to 10 and in some cases 20 per cent. In 1875 they were reduced to five per cent.; but the opinions of Free Traders, and the agitation of Lancashire manufacturers who felt the competition of the Indian Mills, induced a movement which led to the abolition of all customs dues in 1882. The continued fall in exchange compelled the Government of India to look for fresh sources of revenue and in 1894 five per cent. duties were reimposed.

The Customs Schedule was completely recast in the Budget of 1916-17 in order to provide additional revenue to meet the financial disturbance set up by the war.

The Customs Tariff was further raised in the Budget of 1921-22 in order to provide for the big deficit which had then to be faced.

The Central Budget for 1942-43 included among its taxation proposals an all-round customs surcharge of 20% to be levied on existing import tariff except raw cotton, petrol and salt.

The Senior Collectors were Covenanted Civilians specially chosen for this duty, before the introduction of the Imperial Customs Service in 1906. Since that date, of the five Collectorships at the principal ports (Calcutta Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, and Karachi) three are ordinarily reserved for Members of the I. C. S. (*i.e.*, "Covenanted Civilians"). The other two are reserved for members of the Imperial Customs Service.

Assistant Collectors in the Imperial Customs Service are recruited in two ways: (*a*) from members of the Indian Civil Service—3 vacancies, and (*b*) by the Secretary of State—19 vacancies. There are in addition a few Gazetted Officers in what is known as the Provincial Customs Service. These posts are in the gift of the Government of India, and are usually filled by promotion from the subordinate (in the Government sense of the word) service. The "subordinate" staff is recruited entirely in India.

The reduction in imports during the war affected the income under this head which reached its bottom at Rs. 25,12 lakhs in 1942-43. Since then there has been smart recovery and the budget estimates for 1946-47 anticipate a revenue of Rs. 65,55 lakhs as against Rs. 65 crores, being the revised estimates for 1945-46. Neglecting the special items which had swollen the revenue in 1945-46, such as larger imports of motor spirits to meet the requirements of the Defence Services and of railway plant, the estimates for the next year allow for a further improvement on a conservative basis and take into account a certain amount of revenue on account of disposals of American stores, etc., taken over by the Government of India.

Important changes affecting the policy underlying this tax were announced by the Finance Member in his budget speech. He met the demand for the relief from customs duty of raw materials imported for industry and to reduce the rates on imported plant and machinery to the extent it might be practicable without injury to the Indian manufacturers of similar goods. He proposed to give effect to the decisions by a notification under the Sea Customs Act.

While continuing the general surcharge for one more year, the Finance Act as finally passed has made the following important changes: (*a*) Reduction in the duty on kerosene from as. 4¼ to as. 3 per imperial gallon, (*b*) Reduction in the duty on motor spirits from as. 15 to as. 12 an imperial gallon involving a loss of Rs. 120 lakhs, (*c*) Increase in the surcharge on "wines" from one-fifth to one-half, (*d*) Replacement of *ad valorem* duty by specific duty in respect of cinematograph film, the duty on unexposed film being reduced from half an anna per linear footage as originally proposed to three pies, (*e*) Fixation of duty on imported betelnuts at as. 5 (without any surcharge) a pound as against the original budget proposal for as. 5¼, to yield Rs. 155 lakhs, (*f*) Consolidation of the customs duty on raw cotton and that levied under the Cotton Fund Ordinance so as to raise the duty to as. 2 per pound, (*g*) Imposition of a specific duty on gold bullion and coin at the rate of Rs. 25 a tola of 180 grains fine to be varied from time to time by a notification under the Sea Custom Act in order to attain in an orderly manner a reasonable measure of approximation to world prices, and (*h*) Increase in the existing duty of silver of three annas an ounce, with a surcharge of 7½ pies, to eight annas an ounce without any surcharge. No revenue provision has been made on account of the change in silver duty.

INCOME-TAX.

The income-tax was first imposed in India in 1860, in order to meet the financial dislocation caused by the Mutiny. It was levied at the rate of four per cent. or a little more than 9½d. in the pound on all incomes of five hundred rupees and upwards. Many changes have from time to time been made in the system, and the present schedule was consolidated in the Act of 1886. This imposed a tax on all incomes derived from sources other than agriculture which were exempted. On incomes of 2,000 rupees and upwards it fell at the rate of five pies in the rupee, or about 6¼d. in the pound; on incomes between 500 and 2,000 rupees at the rate of four pies in the rupee or about 5d. in the pound. In March 1903 the minimum taxable income was raised from 500 to 1,000 rupees. The income-tax schedule was completely revised, raised, and graduated in the Budget of 1916-17 in the general scale of increased taxation imposed to meet the deficit arising out of war conditions.

Since then the process has been almost continuous and in every financial difficulty the authorities turn to the Income-Tax as a means of raising fresh revenue.

The Supplementary Finance Bill of 1931 imposed surcharges on income-tax and super-tax to meet the emergency of that year. The surcharges were subsequently scaled down in succeeding years, but were not completely abolished until after the passage of the Income-Tax (Amendment) Act of 1939. That Act itself was the sequel to an exhaustive inquiry from 1935 onwards by a committee consisting of Khan Bahadur J. B. Vachha, C.I.E., Commissioner of Income-Tax in Bombay, and Messrs. C. W. Ayers and S. P. Chambers of the British Inland Revenue Department. Their report covered a wide field and made numerous recommendations, most of which were incorporated in the Act of 1939, summary of which is given below. Among other recommendations was that for the adoption of the "Slab" system instead of the "Step" system, and this was duly done in the India Budget for 1939.

Taxation on income under Corporation, Income and Excess Profits Taxes provided the largest expansion in yield during the war. These three taxes contributed an increasingly higher portion of the total revenue, from 20·2 per cent. in 1940-41 to 49·1 per cent. in 1944-45. In 1945-46 it was as much as three-fifths. This was rendered possible by the gradual increase in the surcharges on basic rates of income-tax and super-tax upto 66 per cent. and the introduction of the Excess Profits Tax. The total collections under E. P. T. since its introduction in April 1940 to the end of 1946-47, when it would be abolished, would amount to Rs. 350·18 crores or 43 per cent. of the total taxes on income or 19·3 per cent. of the total revenue during these years before deducting the provincial share.

The financial proposals for 1946-47 marked an important step in the direction of giving relief to the industry and the ordinary tax-payer, though the year witnessed the amalgamation of the surcharges with the basic rates of income-tax and super-tax. These measures include:—(1) the grant of special initial depreciation allowances of 10 per cent. on new plant and machinery as well as allowances for expenditure on scientific research, (2) widening the scope of depreciation allowance so as to cover the loss of the asset by destruction or demolition and its extention to buildings, (3) the exemption from income-tax for two years in the case of buildings for residential purposes and an initial depreciation allowance of 15 per cent. for buildings used as business premises, (4) a net reduction of 1¾ annas in the present total rate of income-tax and super-tax payable by a company from annas 7¾ to annas 6 and additional-super tax at steepening rates on dividends, other than those payable at a fixed rate, in excess of 5 per cent. of the capital of a company (other than a private company) including reserves or 30 per cent. of the total income, whichever is higher, with a view to keeping the dividends within reasonable limits and encouraging the ploughing back of profits into industry, (5) reduction in the rate of tax in lower ranges and increase in the earned income allowance from one-tenth of the earned income, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,000 in terms of income to one-fifth, subject to a maximum (in terms of income), of Rs. 4,000, (6) carryover of the differential treatment in favour of earned income to the super-tax range at the rate of one anna in the rupee between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 2 lakhs and of half an anna in the rupee between Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs, (7) an increase in the rate of income tax on the balance of the income above Rs. 15,000 from annas 4-9 to annas 5-0, (8) an increase in the number of slabs subject to super-tax, resulting in a more gradual steepening of the rates, which will be more severe on the largest incomes than at present, (9) a reduction of the rate on life insurance companies from annas 5¼ to annas 5, and (10) discontinuance of the provision for funding a portion of the tax in the case of income upto Rs. 6,000.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

In regard to the Excess Profits Tax, it is announced that the tax will be discontinued after March 31, 1946. The discontinuance of the tax will not, however, affect the revenue in 1946-47 since the tax will be payable in respect of all excess profits earned upto March 31, 1946. The scheme of compulsory deposits will also remain in force to the end of E. P. T. period. As regards the refunds of E. P. T. deposits, they will be sanctioned in advance of the date for which the law provides on condition that they are not distributed as dividends to shareholders but are required for the provision or replacement of buildings, plant or machinery. As regards the loss and expenditure arising in the period of transition from wartime to peacetime conditions, the question of allowing them against the profit of the final E.P.T. chargeable accounting period is under consideration.

GUIDE TO NEW TAXES ON INCOME.

RATES OF INCOME-TAX.

A.—In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of persons not being a case to which paragraph B of this Part applies:—

	Rate.
1. On the first Rs. 1,500 of total income.	*Nil.*
2. On the next Rs. 3,500 of total income.	One anna in the rupee.
3. On the next Rs. 5,000 of total income.	Two annas in the rupee.
4. On the next Rs. 5,000 of total income.	Three and a half annas in the rupee.
5. On the balance of total income.	Five annas in the rupee.

Provided that—

(*i*) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income which, before deduction of the allowance, if any, for earned income, does not exceed Rs. 2,000;

(*ii*) the income-tax payable shall in no case exceed half the amount by which the total income (before deduction of the said allowance, if any, for earned income) exceeds Rs. 2,000;

(*iii*) the income-tax payable on the total income as reduced by the allowance for earned income shall not exceed either—

(*a*) a sum bearing to half the amount by which the total income (before deduction of the allowance for earned income) exceeds Rs. 2,000 the same proportion as such reduced total income bears to the unreduced total income, or

(*b*) the income-tax payable on the income so reduced at the rates specified in this Schedule,

whichever is less.

B.—In the case of every company and Local authority, and in every case in which under the provisions of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, income-tax is to be charged at the maximum rate—

	Rate.
On the whole of total income.	Five annas in the rupee.

RATES OF SUPER-TAX.

A.—In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of persons, not being a case to which paragraph B or paragraph C or paragraph D of this Part applies—

	Rate, if income wholly earned.	Rate, if income wholly unearned.
On the first Rs. 25,000 of total income.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
On the next Rs. 10,000 of total income.	Two annas in the rupee.	Three annas in the rupee.
On the next Rs. 10,000 of total income.	Three annas in the rupee	Four annas in the rupee.
On the next Rs. 15,000 of total income.	Four annas in the rupee.	Five annas in the rupee.
On the next Rs. 20,000 of total income.	Five annas in the rupee.	Six annas in the rupee.
On the next Rs. 30,000 of total income.	Six annas in the rupee.	Seven annas in the rupee.
On the next Rs. 40,000 of total income.	Seven annas in the rupee.	Eight annas in the rupee.
On the next Rs. 50,000 of total income.	Eight annas in the rupee.	Nine annas in the rupee.
On the next Rs. 50,000 of total income.	Nine annas in the rupee.	Nine and a half annas in the rupee.
On the next Rs. 1,00,000 of total income.	Nine and a half annas in the rupee.	Ten annas in the rupee.
On the next Rs. 1,50,000 of total income.	Ten annas in the rupee.	Ten and a half annas in the rupee.
On the balance of total income	Ten and a half annas in the rupee.	Ten and a half annas in the rupee.

B.—In the case of every Local Authority—

	Rate.
On the whole of total income ..	One anna in the rupee.

C.—In the case of an association of persons being a co-operative society, other than the Sanikatta Saltowners' Society in the Bombay Presidency, for the time being registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, or under an Act of the Provincial Legislature governing the registration of co-operative societies—

	Rate.
On the first Rs. 25,000 of total income.	*Nil.*
On the balance of total income.	One anna in the rupee.

D.—In the case of every company—

	Rate.
On the whole total income.	One anna in the rupee.

and in addition, in respect of that part of the total income (as reduced by the amount of dividends payable at a fixed rate) which does not exceed the amount of dividends, not being devidends payable at a fixed rate, declared in British India in respect of the whole or part of the previous year for the assessment for the year ending on the 31st day of March 1947—

on the amount by which such part—

	Rate.
(*a*) exceeds 30 per cent., but does not exceed 40 per cent., of the total income as so reduced.	Two annas in the rupee.
(*b*) exceeds 40 per cent., but does not exceed 45 per cent., of the total income as so reduced.	Three annas in the rupee.
(*c*) exceeds 45 per cent., but does not exceed 50 per cent., of the total income as so reduced.	Four annas in the rupee.
(*d*) exceeds 50 per cent., but does not exceed 55 per cent., of the total as so reduced.	Five annas in the rupee.
(*e*) exceeds 55 per cent., but does not exceed 60 per cent., of the total as so reduced.	Six annas in the rupee.
(*f*) exceeds 60 per cent of the total income as so reduced.	Seven annas in the rupee.

Provided that -

(*i*) no additional super-tax shall be payable where such part is less than, or equal to, five per cent. on the capital of the company;

(*ii*) where such part is more than five per cent. on the capital of the company, the additional super-tax payable shall be reduced by the amount of additional super-tax which would, but for the provisions of clause (*i*) of this proviso, have been payable had such part been equal to five per cent. on the capital of the company;

(*iii*) where any dividends (not being dividends payable at a fixed rate) have been declared before the 1st day of March 1946 in respect of the whole or part of the previous year for the assessment for the year ending on the 31st day of March 1947, and the amount of super-tax computed at the rates set out in this paragraph exceeds the amount of super-tax which would be payable by the company at the rate specified in the Indian Finance Act, 1945, such proportion of the amount of super-tax computed under this paragraph as the amount of dividends declared before the 1st day of March 1946 bears to the total amount of dividends declared in respect of the said previous year (not being dividends payable at a fixed rate) shall be so reduced as not to exceed the same proportion of the super-tax computed at the rate specified in the Indian Finance Act, 1945.

Explanation.—For the purposes of the paragraph,—

(*a*) the expression "capital of the company" shall be deemed to mean the paid-up share capital at the beginning of the previous year for the assessment for the year ending on the 31st day of March 1947 (other than capital entitled to a dividend at a fixed rate) plus any reserves other than depreciation reserves and reserves for bad or doubtful debts at the same date as diminished by the amount on deposit on the same date with the Central Government under section 10 of the Indian Finance Act 1942, or section 2 of the Excess Profits Tax Ordinance, 1946;

(*b*) the expression "dividend" shall be deemed to include any distribution included in the expression "dividend" as defined in clause (6A) of section 2 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, and any such distribution made during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1947 shall be deemed to have been made in respect of the whole or part of the previous year.

HISTORY OF INDIAN COINAGE.

The Indian mints were closed to the unrestricted coinage of silver for the public from the 26th June 1893, and Act VIII of 1893, passed on that date, repealed Sections 19 to 26 of the Indian Coinage Act of 1870, which provided for the coinage at the mints for the public of gold and silver coins of the Government of India. After 1893 no Government rupees were coined until 1897, when, under arrangements made with the Native States of Bhopal and Kashmir, the currency of those States was replaced by Government rupees. The re-coinage of these rupees proceeded through the two years 1897 and 1898. In 1899 there was no coinage of rupees; but in the following year it seemed that coinage was necessary, and it was begun in February 1900, the Government purchasing the silver required and paying for mainly with the gold accumulated in the Paper Currency Reserve. In that and the following month a crore of rupees was coined and over 17 crores of rupees in the year ending the 31st March 1910 including the rupees issued in connection with the conversion of the currencies of Native States. From the profit accruing to Government on the coinage it was decided to constitute a separate fund called the Gold Reserve Fund as the most effective guarantee against temporary fluctuations of exchange. The whole profit was invested in sterling securities, the interest from which was added to the fund. In 1906 exchange had been practically stable for eight years, and it was decided that of the coinage profits devoted to this fund, six crores should be kept in rupees in India, instead of being invested in gold securities. The Gold Reserve Fund was then named the Gold Standard Reserve. It was ordered in 1907 that only one-half of the coinage profits should be paid into the reserve, the remainder being used for capital expenditure on railways.

Gold.

Since 1870 there had been no coinage of double mohurs in India and the last coinage of single mohurs before 1918 in which year coinage was resumed, was in the year 1891-92.

A Royal proclamation was issued in 1918 establishing a branch of the **Royal Mint at Bombay.** Pending the completion of the arrangements at the Branch, Royal Mint, power was taken by legislation to coin in India gold mohurs of the same weight and fineness as the sovereign. Altogether 2,109,703 pieces of these new coins of the nominal value of Rs. 3,16,45,545, were struck at the Bombay Mint. The actual coinage of sovereigns was begun in August, 1918, and 1,295,372 sovereigns were coined during the year. This branch of the Royal Mint was closed in April, 1919, owing to difficulties in supplying the necessary staff.

The Indian Currency Act of 1927 established a new ratio of the rupee to gold. It established this ratio at one shilling and six pence by enacting that Government would purchase gold at a price of twenty-one rupees three annas ten pies per tola of fine gold in the form of bars containing not less than forty tolas and would sell gold or, at the option of Government, sterling, for immediate delivery in London at the same price after allowing for the normal cost of transport from Bombay to London. A rate of one shilling and five pence forty-nine sixty-fourths was notified as Government's selling rate for sterling to meet these obligations. Great Britain and India left the gold standard in September 1931 but the buying and selling rates for sterling are still maintained.

With the receipt of large consignments of gold, the Bombay Mint made special arrangements for the **refining of gold** by the chlorine process and at the end of the year 1919-20 the Refinery Department was capable of refining a daily amount of 6,000 ounces of raw gold.

Silver.

Mintage of silver rupees was undertaken in India in 1835 and continued almost uninterruptedly till 1922 when it was suspended. It was resumed in 1940 when the Government of India decided, as a measure for conserving silver resources as far as possible in view of the rapid absorption of rupee coin for hoarding purposes, to adopt the fineness of one-half silver and one-half alloy for all three coins. The new coins bore the date of 1940 and were exactly similar in weight and appearance to the old coins, except that the ring was somewhat duller. Incorporated in the new rupee was a new security edge device consisting of the insertion of a shallow re-entrant in the centre of the milled edge which was considered to be a virtually absolute safeguard against counterfeiting.

All Victoria and King Edward VII rupee and half rupee coins of the old fineness were withdrawn with effect from April 1, 1941 and May 31, 1942, respectively and King George V and King George VI standard silver rupees were called back with effect from May 1, 1943. These announcements marked the end of the policy which originated over 50 years ago of converting the rupee which had previously been a full value silver coin into a token. The return of coin was, however, meagre as, since the end of March 1943, the average price was higher than the melting point of the standard silver rupee.

As standard silver coins have been demonetised, it is no longer illegal to hoard or melt them or to purchase or sell them at a value other than their face value; consequently, large quantities of coin have been hoarded or melted and sold for their bullion content. Under The Indian Coinage Amendment Act 1918, silver two anna pices are no longer coined and issued, but coins previously issued continues to be legal tender.

New one-rupee notes were issued through the Reserve Bank of India in July 1941: the issue of these notes does not affect the earlier issue, the Government of India one-rupee notes of the 1935 King George V pattern which continue to be legal tender. A bank note of the denomination of Rs. 2 was issued by the Reserve Bank on February 1, 1943.

Section 5 of the Indian Coinage Act of 1906 was modified by the Amending Act of March 11, 1940. The amendment reduced the silver content of the four-anna coin from 11/12 or 41-¼ grains of fine silver to 50 per cent. or 22-½ grains. This brings the silver four anna coin into line with the British subsidiary coinage. With a view to preventing counterfeiting, the

Government of India directed on July 15, 1943, that the quarter-rupee coin minted during and after August 1943 should have the same security edge as quarternary rupees and half rupees.

In 1941-42, the design of the half-rupee coin of 1941 and after was altered so as to make it conform to that of the quarternary rupee coin. The minting of the quarternary half and quarter rupee silver coins was, however, suspended by a notification in May 1946 in order to enable the Government to discharge the obligation to return in kind, within five years of the end of the war, the 226 million ounces of silver borrowed from the U. S. Government between 1943 and 1945.

Copper and Bronze.

Copper coinage was introduced into the Bengal Presidency by Act XVII of 1835 and into the Madras and Bombay Presidencies by Act XXII of 1844. The weight of the copper coins struck under Act XXIII of 1870 remained the same as it was in 1835. It was as follows:—

	Grains troy.
Double pice or half-anna	200
Pice or quarter-anna	100
Half-pice or one-eighth of an anna ..	50
Pie being one-third of a pice or one-twelfth of an anna	33⅓

The weight and dimensions of bronze coins were as follows:—

	Standard weight in grains troy.	Diameter in millimetres.
Pice	75	25·4
Half-pice	37½	21·17
Pie	25	17·45

Double pice coin is being withdrawn from circulation since 1924, but is still received at Treasuries and Issue Offices.

With a view to protecting further issues of pice against hoarding resulting from the black market value of the metallic contents rising above the face value the Government of India issued in February 1943 a new design of pice, which economises the metal and is expected to be convenient to the public. The Finance Department notification dated February 23, 1943, provided for the mintage of the new pice with a smaller diameter and a circular hole in the centre, reduced in weight from 75 grains to 35 grains and with a metallic composition of 97 per cent. copper, 2½ per cent. zinc and one-half per cent. tin instead of the former fineness of 95½ per cent. copper, 3 per cent. tin, and 1½ per cent. zinc. The notification also provided for the discontinuance of the coinage of half-pice and pie pieces. The new pice was issued from the Bombay office of the Reserve Bank on February 1, 1943.

Nickel.

The Act of 1906 also provided for the coinage of a nickel coin. It was directed that the nickel one-anna piece should thenceforth be coined at the Mint and issued. The notification also prescribed the design of the coin, which has a waved edge with twelve scollops, the greatest diameter of the coin being 21 millimetres and its least diameter 19·8 millimetres. The disability of issuing a half-anna nickel coin was considered by the Government of India in 1909, but after consultation with Local Governments it was decided not to take action in this direction until the people had become thoroughly familiar with the present one-anna coin. The two-anna nickel coin was introduced in 1917-18; and the four-anna and eight-anna nickel coins in 1919. The eight-anna nickel was withdrawn from circulation in 1924 but is still being received at issue offices only.

On account of war activities, the demand for small coin greatly increased and in January 1942 the Government of India issued a new half anna coin which economises metal and is convenient to the public. Further with a view to economising the use of nickel, it was decided to mint new half-anna pieces and the one anna coin and the later two anna coin in a nickel-brass alloy instead of the cupro-nickel alloy. The notification of January 24, 1942, provided for the mintage of the new half anna coin of a square shape and equal to three-fourths the weight of one anna piece. According to this notification, the half anna and one anna pieces were minted in nickel-brass composed of 79 per cent. copper, 20 per cent. zinc and 1 per cent. nickel. A similar change in the metallic contents of two anna piece was announced on March 21, 1942.

Towards the end of November 1945, the Government of India decided that further requirements of two anna and one anna pieces should be minted in the cupro-nickel alloy instead of nickel-brass alloy which had been adopted as a wartime expedient and later found un-satisfactory.

In May 1946 the Central Government authorised the minting and issue of half and quarter rupee coins in pure nickel owing to "inadequate supplies of silver in the open market and the prevailing high prices in India." These new coins are exactly the same in size and weight as the early silver coins with designs usually adopted for decimal coins of 50 cents and 25 cents respectively. The new coins have no security edge and have been designed with the margin lettering and head of the King Emperor on one side and the name of the country, the denomination in three languages, English, Devanagari and Urdu, with the figure of an Indian tiger on the reverse.

DECIMALIZATION OF THE COINAGE.—With a view to simplifying accounting and facilitating calculations the Government of India have under consideration the introduction of a decimal system of a coinage in India. The present occasion calling for a huge recoinage programme necessitated by the unpopularity of the Nickel Brass coin introduced in 1942 as a wartime measure, is considered to be most opportune for the proposed reform. The proposals under this system are that the rupee would remain unaltered and the half rupee and the quarter rupee, while retaining their present shape, size and weight, would be issued as 50 cents and 25 cents coins. The existing lower denominations of small coin would, however, be discarded and, instead, cupro-nickel coins of 10 cents, 5 cents and 2 cents and bronze coins of 1 cent and, if necessary, ½ cent will be issued. A bill incorporating the above changes was introduced in the Central Legislative Assembly on the 18th February, 1946 and has been circularised to elicit public opinion.

The Currency System.

I. THE SILVER STANDARD.

Prior to 1893 the Indian currency system was a mono-metallic system, with silver as the standard of value and a circulation of silver rupees and notes based thereon. But with the opening of new and very productive silver mines in the United States of America the supply of silver exceeded the demand and it steadily receded in value. The result was that the gold value of the rupee, which was nominally two shillings, fell continuously until it reached the neighbourhood of a shilling. These disturbances were prejudicial to trade, but they were still more prejudicial to the finances of the Government. The Government of India has to meet every year in London a substantial sum in the form of payment of interest on the debt, the salaries of officials on leave, the pensions of retired officials, as well as large payment for stores required for State enterprises. As the rupee fell in its gold value the number of rupees required to satisfy these payments rose. The total reached a pitch which seriously alarmed the Government, which felt that it might be called upon to raise a sum in rupees which would necessitate a considerable increase in taxation, which should be avoided if possible. It was therefore decided to take measures to raise and fix the gold value of the rupee for the purposes of exchange.

Closing the Mints.—The whole question was examined by a strong committee under the presidency of Lord Herschell, whose report is commonly called the Herschell Report. It was decided in 1893 to close the mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver. This step led, as was intended, to a gradual divergence between the exchange value of the rupee and the gold value of its silver content. Government ceased to add rupees to the circulation. Rupees remained unlimited legal tender and formed the standard of value for all internal transactions. Since Government refused, and no-one else had the power to coin rupees, assoon as circumstances led to an increased demand for rupees, the exchange value of the rupee began to rise. By 1898 it had approached the figure of one shilling and four pence. Meantime, in response to the undertaking of Government to give notes or rupees for gold at the rate of fifteen rupees to the pound sterling, gold began to accumulate in the Paper Currency Reserve. These purposes having been attained, a second committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Fowler to consider what further steps should be adopted in the light of these conditions. The report of the Fowler Committee as it was called marked the second stage in Indian currency policy.

II. THE NEW STANDARD.

The Fowler Committee rejected the proposal to re-open the Mints to the free coinage of silver. They proposed that the exchange value of the rupee should be fixed at one shilling and fourpence, or fifteen rupees to the sovereign. They further suggested that the British sovereign should be made a legal tender and a current coin in India: that the Indian mints should be thrown open to the unrestricted coinage of gold; so that the rupee and the sovereign should freely circulate side by side in India. The goal which the Committee had in view was a gold standard supported by a gold currency. Now under the condition which compelled the Government of India to give either rupees or rupee notes for gold tendered in India, at the rate of fifteen rupees to the sovereign, it was impossible for the rate of exchange to rise above one shilling and four pence, save by the fraction which covered the cost of shipping gold to India. But if the balance of trade turned against India, it was still possible for the rate of exchange to fall. To meet this the Fowler Committee recommended that the profits on coining rupees should not be absorbed in the general revenues, but should be set aside in a special reserve, to be called the Gold Standard Reserve. Inasmuch as the cost of coining rupees was approximately elevenpence halfpenny, and they were sold to the public at one and four pence, the profits were considerable; they were to have been kept in gold, so as to be freely available when required for the support of exchange.

A 16 pence Rupee.—The Government of India professed to accept all the recommendations of the Fowler Committee; actually only a portion of them was put in practice. The official rate of exchange was fixed at one and fourpence. The sovereign and the half sovereign were declared unlimited legal tender in India. But after a first attempt, when sovereigns soon came back to the treasuries, no effort was made to support the gold standard by an active gold currency. The gold mint was not set up. The Gold Standard Reserve was established, but, instead of holding the Reserve in gold, it was invested in British securities. These practices gave rise to conditions which were never contemplated by the Fowler Committee. Reference has been made to the Home Charges of the Government of India, which at the time amounted to about seventeen millions sterling a year. These are met by the sale of what are called Council Bills. That is to say, the Secretary of State, acting on behalf of the Government of India, sold Bills against gold deposited in the Bank of England in London. These Bills when presented in India were cashed at the Government Treasuries. Now if the Secretary of State sold Council Bills only to meet his actual requirements, it follows that the balance of trade in favour of India over and above this figure would be liquidated, as it is in other countries, by the importation of bullion or by the creation of credits. It is a fact that owing to the failure of the policy of encouraging an active gold

circulation to support the gold standard, gold tended to accumulate in India in embarrassing quantities. In 1904 therefore the Secretary of State declared his intention of selling Council Bills on India without limit at the price of one shilling fourpence one-eighth—that is to say gold import point. The effect of this policy was to limit the import of gold to India, for it was generally more convenient to deposit the gold in London and to obtain Council Bills against it, than to ship the gold to India. Nevertheless as the Egyptian cotton crop was very largely financed in sovereigns it was sometimes cheaper and more convenient to ship sovereigns from Egypt, or even from Australia, than to buy Council Bills. Considerable quantities of sovereigns found their way into India and circulated freely, particularly in the Bombay Presidency, the Punjab and parts of the Central Provinces.

Sterling Remittance.—This system worked until 1907-08. A partial failure of the rains in India in 1907, and the general financial stringency all over the world which followed the American financial crisis in the autumn, caused the Indian exchange to become weak in November. This was one of the occasions contemplated, in a different form, by the Fowler Committee when it proposed the formation of the Gold Standard Reserve. There had been very heavy coining of rupees in India and the amount in the Reserve was ample. But the Reserve was in securities not in gold, and was therefore not in a liquid form, nor was the time an opportune one for the realisation of securities. Moreover the authorities did not realise that a reserve is for use in times of emergency. It had been assumed that in times of weakness it would be sufficient for the Secretary of State to stop selling Council Bills, and it would firm up; meantime he would finance himself by drawing on the funds in the Gold Standard Reserve. But it was apparent that the stoppage of the sales of Councils was not enough; there was an insistent demand for the export of gold, or the equivalent of gold. The Government of India refused and exchange fell to one and threepence twenty-three thirty-seconds. Ultimately the authorities had to give way. It was decided to sell in India a certain quantity of sterling bills on London at one and threepence twenty-nine thirtyseconds, representing gold export point, and the equivalent of the export of gold. These were met in London from the funds in the Gold Standard Reserve. Bills to the extent of between eight and nine millions sterling were sold, which regularised the position and the Indian export trade recovered. Thus were gradually evolved the main principles of the Indian currency system. It consisted of silver rupees and rupee notes in India, with the sovereign and half sovereign unlimited legal tender at the rate of fifteen rupees to the sovereign, or one and fourpence. The rate of exchange was prevented from rising above gold import point by the unlimited sale of Council Bills at gold point in London; it was prevented from falling below gold point by the sale of Sterling Bills (commonly called Reverse Councils) at gold export point in India. But it was not the system proposed by the Fowler Committee, for there was no gold mint and only a limited gold circulation; some people invented for it the novel term of the gold exchange standard, a term unknown to the law of India. It was described by one of the most active workers in it as a "limping standard."

III. THE CHAMBERLAIN COMMITTEE.

This brings us to the year 1913. There were many critics of the system. Some hankered for a return to the open mints; others objected to the practice of unlimited sales of Council Bills as forcing rupees into circulation in excess of the requirements of the country. But the general advantages of a fixed exchange were so great as to smother the voices of the critics, and the trade and commerce of the country adjusted itself to the one and fourpenny rupee. But there gradually grew up a formidable body of criticism directed against the administrative measures taken by the India Office. These criticisms were chiefly directed at the investment of the Gold Standard Reserve in securities instead of keeping it in gold in India; at a raid on that reserve in order temporarily to relieve the Government of the difficulty of financing its railway expenditure; at the transfer of a solid block of the Paper Currency Reserve from India to London; at the holding of a portion of the Gold Standard Reserve in silver in order to facilitate the coining of rupees; and at the unlimited sales of Council Bills at rates which prevented the free flow of gold to India, thus forcing token rupees into circulation in quantities in excess of the requirements of the country. The cumulative effect of this policy was to transfer from India to London an immense block of India's resources, aggregating over seventy millions, where they were lent out at low rates of interest to the London bankers, whilst India was starved of money until at one point money was not available for loans even against Government securities and the bank rate was artificially high. All these things were done, it was contended, on the *obiter dicta* of a small Finance Committee of the India Office, from which all Indian influence was excluded, and on which London banking influence was supreme. The India Office for long ignored this criticism, until it was summarised in a series of articles in *The Times*, and public opinion was focussed on the discussion through the action of the India Office in purchasing a big block of silver for coining purposes from Messrs. Montagu & Co., instead of through their recognised and constituted agents, the Bank of England. The Government could no longer afford to stand aloof and yet another Currency Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Austen Chamberlain. This was known as the Chamberlain Committee.

New Measures.—The conclusions of this Commission were that it was unnecessary to support the Gold Standard by a gold currency; that it was not to the advantage of India to encourage the internal use of gold as currency; that the internal currency should be supported by a thoroughly adequate reserve of gold and sterling; that no limit should be fixed to the

amount of the Gold Standard Reserve, one-half of which should be held in gold; that the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve should be abolished; that Reverse Councils should be sold on demand; that the Paper Currency should be made more elastic; and that there should be two Indian representatives out of three on the Finance Committee of the India Office. The Committee dealt in conclusively with the accumulation of excessive balances in London, the general tenor of their recommendations being "not guilty, but do not do it again." They gave a passing commendation to the idea of a State Bank. Sir James Begbie, the only Indian banker on the Committee, appended a vigorous minute of dissent, in which he urged that the true line of advance was to discourage the extension of the token currency by providing further facilities for the distribution of gold when increases to the currency became necessary, including the issue of an Indian gold coin of a more convenient denomination than the sovereign or the half sovereign.

IV. CURRENCY AND THE WAR OF 1914-18.

The report was in the hands of the Government of India before the outbreak of the last war. Some immediate steps were taken, like the abolition of the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve, but before the Government could deal entirely with the temporising recommendations of the Commission, the war broke out. The early effects of the war were precisely those anticipated. There was a demand for sterling remittance which was met by the sale of Reverse Councils, £8,707,000 being sold up to the end of January 1915. There were withdrawals from the Post Office Savings Banks, and a net sum of Rs. 8 crores was taken away. There was some lack of confidence in the Note issue, and a demand for gold; Notes to the extent of Rs. 10 crores were presented for encashment and the Government were obliged to suspend the issue of gold. But these were transient features and did not demand a moratorium; confidence was soon revived and Exchange and the Note issue continued strong. The difficulties which afterwards arose were from causes completely unanticipated by all students of the Indian currency. They arose from an immense balance of trade in favour of India, caused by the demand for Indian produce for the United Kingdom and the Allies and the decline in the export trade from these countries; a heavy expenditure in India on behalf of the British Government; and a phenomenal rise in the price of silver. If we take the three years 1916-17 to 1918-19 the balance of trade in favour of India was £6 millions a year above the corresponding years of the previous quinquennium. The disbursements in India on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom and the Allies were by December 1919 £240,000,000. This balance of trade and expenditure for Imperial purposes could not be financed either by the import of the precious metals, owing to the universal embargo on the movement of gold and silver nor by credits in India. It could be financed only by the expansion of the Note issue, against sterling securities in the United Kingdom, chiefly Treasury Bills, and the issue of coined rupees. But simultaneously there was a reduction in the output of the silver mines of the world coinciding with an increased demand for the metal. The price of silver in 1915 was 27¼ pence per standard ounce. In May 1919 it was 58 pence, on the 17th December of that year it was 78 pence. The main difficulties in India were not therefore the prevention of the rupee from falling below the ratio of 15 to one, but to keep it within any limits and to provide a sufficiency to meet the demand.

Rise in Exchange.—The measures adopted by the Government of India in these emergencies were to bring exchange under rigid control confining remittance to the finance of articles of national importance. The next step was to raise the rate for the sale of Council Bills, so that silver might be purchased at a price which would allow rupees to be coined without loss. The following table shows how rates were raised from one shilling fourpence to two shillings fourpence:—

Date of Introduction.	Minimum Rate for Immediate Telegraphic Transfers.
3rd January 1917 ..	1 4⅛
28th August 1917 ..	1 6
12th April 1918 ..	1 6
13th May 1919 ..	1 8
12th August 1919 ..	1 10
15th September 1919 ..	2 0
22nd November 1919 ..	2 2
12th December 1919 ..	2 4

V. THE 1919 COMMITTEE.

The effect of these measures however was to jettison the currency policy pursued from 1893 to 1915, the main object of which was to stabilise the rupee at one and fourpence. The war being over, a Committee was appointed to advise in regard to the future of Indian exchange and currency. It sat in 1919 and reported towards the end of the year. Its main recommendations are summarised below:—

(i) It is desirable to restore stability to the rupee and to re-establish the automatic working of the Indian currency system.

(*vi*) The reduction of the fineness or weight of the rupee, the issue of 2 or 3-rupee coins of lower proportional silver content than the present rupee, or the issue of a nickel rupee, are expedients that cannot be recommended.

(*vii*) The maintenance of the convertibility of the note issue is essential, and proposals that do not adequately protect the Indian paper currency from the risk of becoming inconvertible cannot be entertained.

(*ix*) The rise in exchange, in so far as it has checked and mitigated the rise in Indian prices, has been to the advantage of the country as a whole, and it is desirable to secure the continuance of this benefit.

(*v*) Indian trade is not likely to suffer any permanent injury from the fixing of exchange at a high level.

If, contrary to expectation, a great and rapid fall in world prices were to take place, and if the costs of production in India fail to adjust themselves with equal rapidity to the lower level of prices, then it might be necessary to consider the problem afresh.

(*vi*) The development of Indian industry would not be seriously hampered by a high rate of exchange.

(*vii*) The gain to India of a high rate of exchange for meeting the Home charges is an incidental advantage that must be taken into consideration.

(*viii*) To postpone fixing a stable rate of exchange would be open to serious criticism and entail prolongation of Government control.

(*ix*) The balance of advantage is decidedly on the side of fixing the exchange value of the rupee in terms of gold rather than in terms of sterling.

(*x*) The stable relation to be established between the rupee and gold should be at the rate of Rs. 10 to one sovereign, or, in other words at the rate of one rupee for 11·30,016 grains of fine gold, both for foreign exchange and for internal circulation.

(*xi*) If silver rises for more than a brief period above the parity of 2s. (gold), the situation should be met by all other available means rather than by impairing the convertibility of the note issue. Such measures might be (*a*) reduction of sale of Council Bills; (*b*) abstention from purchase of silver; (*c*) use of gold to meet demands for metallic currency. If it should be absolutely necessary to purchase silver, the Government should be prepared to purchase even at a price such that rupees would be coined at a loss.

(*xii*) Council Drafts are primarily sold not for the convenience of trade but to provide for the Home charges in the wider sense of the term. There is no obligation to sell drafts to meet all trade demands; but, if without inconvenience or with advantage the Secretary of State is in a position to sell drafts in excess of his immediate needs, when a trade demand for them exists, there is no objection to his doing so, subject to due regard being paid to the principles governing the location of the reserves.

Council Drafts should be sold as now by open tender at competitive rates, a minimum rate being fixed from time to time on the basis of the sterling cost of shipping gold to India. At present this rate will vary, but when sterling is again equivalent to gold, it will remain uniform.

The Government of India should be authorised to announce, without previous reference to the Secretary of State on each occasion, their readiness to sell weekly a stated amount of Reverse Councils (including telegraphic transfers) during periods of exchange weakness at a price based on the cost of shipping gold from India to the United Kingdom.

(*xiii*) The import and export of gold to and from India should be free from Government control.

(*xiv*) The statutory minimum for the metallic portion of the Paper Currency Reserve should be 40 per cent. of the gross circulation.

As regards the fiduciary portion of the reserve, the holding of securities issued by the Government of India should be limited to 20 crores. The balance should be held in securities of other Governments comprised within the British Empire, and of the amount so held not more than 10 crores should have more than one year's maturity and all should be redeemable at a fixed date. The balance of the invested portion above these 30 crores should be held in short-dated securities, with not more than one year's maturity, issued by Government within the British Empire.

The sterling investments and gold in the Paper Currency Reserve should be revalued at 2s. to the rupee. The depreciation which will result from this revaluation, cannot be made good at once, but any savings resulting from the rise in exchange will afford a suitable means of discharging this liability in a limited number of years.

(*xv*) With a view to meeting the seasonal demand for additional currency, provision should be made for the issue of notes up to five crores over and above the normal fiduciary issue as loans to the Presidency Banks on the security of export bills of exchange.

Minority Report.—The main object of the Committee, it will be seen, was to secure a stable rate of exchange, without impairing the convertibility of the Note issue, and without debasing the standard silver rupee in India, or substituting another coin of inferior metallic content, which would be debasement in another form. In order to attain these ends it was imperative to fix a ratio for the rupee in relation to gold which would ensure that the Government was able to purchase silver for coining purposes without more than temporary loss. For reasons given in the report they fixed this point at two shillings gold: all other recommendations are subsidiary thereto. But in this they were not unanimous; an important member of the Committee, Mr. Dadiba Dalal of Bombay, appended a minority report in which he urged the adoption of the following courses:—

(*a*) The money standard in India should remain unaltered; that is, the standard of the sovereign and gold mohur with rupees related thereto at the ratio of 15 to 1.

(*b*) Free and unfettered imports and export by the public of gold bullion and gold coins.

(*c*) Free and unfettered imports and export by the public of silver bullion and silver coins.

(*d*) The existing silver rupees of 165 grains of fine silver at present in circulation to continue full legal tender.

(*e*) As long as the price of silver in New York is over 92 cents, Government should not manufacture silver rupees containing 165 grains fine silver.

(*f*) As long as the price of silver is over 92 cents Government should coin 2 rupee silver coins of reduced fineness compared with that of the present silver rupee and the same to be unlimited legal tender.

(*g*) Government to sell Council Bills by competitive tenders for the amount defined in the Budget as required to be remitted to the Secretary of State. The Budget estimate to show under separate headings the amount of Council Bills drawn for Home Charges, for Capital Outlay and Discharge of Debt. Council Bills to be sold for Government requirements only and not for trade purposes, except for the purpose mentioned in the next succeeding recommendation.

(*h*) "Reverse" drafts on London to be sold only at 1s. 329-32d. The proceeds of "Reverse" drafts to be kept apart from all other Government funds and not to be utilised for any purpose except to meet drafts drawn by the Secretary of State at a rate not below 1s. 43-32d. per rupee.

VI. THE TWO SHILLING RUPEE.

The fundamental recommendation of the Committee was that the rupee should be linked to gold and not to sterling, in view of the decline in the value of sterling; that it should be linked at the rate of two shillings instead of the standard value, one and fourpence: all other recommendations were ancillary to this. But it is very important to bear in mind the twofold problem which confronted the Committee. It would be quite easy to fix any low ratio provided the paper currency were made inconvertible, or the rupee debased to such a point that the Government in providing rupee currency, were independent of the price of silver. But if the convertibility of the rupee were to be maintained, and if the rupee were not to be debased, it was essential that the new ratio should be one at which the Government could reasonably rely on purchasing without loss the silver necessary to meet the heavy demands for rupee in India. For reasons set out in the Report, the Committee came to the conclusion that the Government could reckon on purchasing silver for coining at a little under two shillings gold, and that powerfully influenced them in fixing the new ratio at two shillings gold.

The Report Adopted.—The Currency Committee's Report was signed in December 1919, but it was not until February 1920 that action was taken thereon. In the first week of that month a Notification was issued in India accepting the principal recommendations in the Report and notifying that the necessary official action would be taken thereon. This action covered a wide field, but for the sake of clarity in this narrative we shall concentrate on the main issue, the changing of the official monetary standard from fifteen rupees to the sovereign to ten rupees to the sovereign and its effect on Indian currency and trade. That may be summarised in a sentence. A policy which was avowedly adopted to secure fixity of exchange produced the greatest fluctuations in the exchanges of any solvent country and widespread disturbance of trade, heavy losses to Government, and brought hundreds of big traders to the verge of bankruptcy.

Financial Confusion.—This result was produced by many causes. It has been explained above that the essential features of the Indian currency system are the free sales of Council Bills at gold export point in London to prevent exchange from rising above the official standard and the sale of Reverse Councils in India at gold export point to prevent exchange from falling below the official standard. Now when the Currency Report was signed the Indian exchanges were practically at two shillings gold. But between the signing of the Report and the taking of official action, there was a sensational fall in the sterling exchanges, as measured in dollars, the dollar-sterling rate, inasmuch as America was the only free gold market, being the dominating factor in the situation. Consequently the Indian exchanges were considerably below the two shillings gold rate when the Notification accepting the Currency Committee's Report was issued. The Indian exchanges were two shillings and fourpence, and weak at that; the gold rate was about two shillings ninepence. There was an immediate and prodigious demand for Reverse Councils, to take advantage of this high rate of exchange; the market rate jumped up to two shillings eight pence.

Effect of the Rise.—The effect of a rise in exchange has been well described in the words of the Currency Committee's Report; it is that arising exchange stimulates imports and impedes exports, the effect of a falling exchange is the reverse.

Now when the official notification of the two shilling rupee was made the Indian export trade was weak. The great consuming markets of Great Britain and America were glutted with Indian produce. The continent of Europe, which was starved of Indian produce and in urgent need of it, had not the wherewithal to pay for it nor the means of commanding credit. The only Indian staples which were in demand were foodstuffs, and as the rains of 1920 failed over a wide area, the Government were not able to lift the embargo on the export for foodstuffs, save to a limited extent in the case of wheat. On the other hand, the import trade was strong. Orders had been placed for machinery and other manufactured goods during the war and after the Armistice for delivery at the discretion of manufacturers. These began to come forward.

Difficulties Accentuated.—In accordance with the principles laid down by the Currency Committee these difficulties were accentuated by the action of Government in raising exchange by an administrative act. The weak export trade was almost killed. At the same time the temptation of a high exchange gave powerful stimulus to the import trade and orders were placed for immense quantities of manufactured goods, in which textiles filled an important place. Afterwards other forces intervened which accentuated the difficulties of the situation. There was a severe commercial crisis in Japan and this

checked the export of Indian cotton. Japan is the largest buyer of Indian cotton, and when her merchants not only stopped buying but began to re-sell in the Indian markets, the trade was severely shaken and stocks accumulated at a great rate. Even before the 1920 crop came into the market the stocks in Bombay were double those in the corresponding period of the previous year. The expectations of a revival in the buying power of the Continent which were held in many quarters were disappointed and throughout the year there was a heavy balance of trade against India, which made the stabilisation of exchange at the high ratio attempted a hopeless proposition.

Confession of Failure.—Government struggled long against these conditions in the desperate hope that a revival of the export trade would come to their assistance, but they were further handicapped by the variations of the sterling-dollar exchange, which at one time took the rate for Reverse Councils to two shillings tenpence halfpenny. They sold two millions of Reverse Councils a week, then five millions, then dropped down to a steady million. But their policy only aggravated the situation. In addition to arresting the export trade and stimulating the import trade at a time when the precise converse was demanded, their action created an artificial movement for the transfer of capital from India to England. Large war profits accumulated in India since 1914 were hurriedly liquidated and transferred to England. Then the difference between the Reverse Council rate and the market rate, which on some occasions was several pence, induced gigantic speculations. The Exchange Banks set aside all their available resources for the purpose of bidding for Bills, and at once sold their allotments at substantial profits. Considerable groups of speculators pooled their resources and followed the same course. In this way the weekly biddings for the million of Reverse Councils varied from a hundred and 20 millions to a hundred and thirty millions and the money market was completely disorganised. The biddings assumed such proportions that it was necessary to put up fifty lakhs of rupees to obtain the smallest allotment made, five thousand pounds, and Reverse Councils and the large profits thereon came under the entire control of the Banks and the wealthy speculators. Various expedients were tried to remedy the situation but without the slightest effect.

Sterling for Gold.—The first definite break from the recommendations of the Currency Committee came at the end of June, when the Government announced that instead of trying to stabilise the rupee at two shillings gold they would aim at stabilising it at two shillings sterling, leaving the gap between sterling and gold to be closed when the dollar-sterling rate became par. The effect of this was to alter the rate at which Reverse Councils were sold from the fluctuating rate involved in the fluctuations of dollar-sterling exchange to a fixed sterling rate, namely, one shilling elevenpence nineteen-thirty seconds. But this had little practical effect. The biddings for Reverse Councils continued on a very big scale and the market rate for exchange was always twopence or threepence below the Reverse Council rate. This practice continued until the end of September, when it was officially declared that Reverse Councils would be stopped altogether. Exchange immediately slumped to between one and sixpence and one and sevenpence, and it continued to range between these narrow points until the end of the year. The market made its own rate; it made a more stable rate than the efforts of Government to attain an administrative stability.

Other Measures.—Apart from the effort to stabilise exchange, which had such unfortunate results, the policy of Government had certain other effects. During the year all restrictions on the movement of the precious metals were removed, in accordance with the recommendations of the Currency Committee. This included the abandonment of the import duty on silver, always a sore point with Indian bullionists. Legislative action was taken to alter the official ratio of the sovereign from fifteen to one to ten to one; due notice of this intention was given to holders of sovereigns and of the gold mohurs which were coined as an emergency measure in 1918, and they were given the option of tendering them at fifteen rupees. As the gold value of these coins was above fifteen rupees only a limited number was tendered, although there was extensive smuggling of sovereigns into India to take advantage of the premium. Then measures were adopted to give greater elasticity to the Note issue. Under the old law the invested proportion of the Note issue was fixed by statute and it could be altered only by altering the law or by Ordinance. An Act was passed fixing the metallic portion of the Paper Currency Reserve at fifty per cent. of the Note Issue, the invested portion being limited to Rs. 20 crores in Indian securities and the balance in British securities of not more than twelve months' currency. The invested portion of the Paper Currency Reserve was revalued at the new rate of exchange, and an undertaking was given that the profits on the Note issue would be devoted to writing off the depreciation, as also would be the interest on the Gold Standard Reserve when the total had reached £40 millions. Further, in order to give greater elasticity to the Note issue, power was taken to issue Rs. 5 crores of emergency currency in the busy season against commercial bills. These measures, save the alteration of the ratio, were generally approved by the commercial public.

Results.—It remains to sum up the results of these measures. In a pregnant sentence in their report the Currency Committee say that whilst a fixed rate of exchange exercises little influence on the course of trade, a rising exchange impedes exports and stimulates imports, a falling exchange exercises a reverse influence. Here we have the key to the failure of the currency policy attempted. At the moment when it was sought suddenly and violently to raise the rate of exchange by the introduction of the new ratio of two shillings gold, the export trade was weak and the import trade in obedience to the delivery of long deferred orders was strong. The very principle enunciated by the Currency Committee wrecked the policy which they recommended. The rising rate of exchange scotched the weak export trade and gave a great stimulus to imports. Unexpected forces, such as the financial crisis in Japan, the lack of buying power on the Continent, and the movement for the

transfer of capital from India to England at the artificially high rate of exchange stimulated these forces, but they had their origin in the attempt by administrative action artificially and violently to raise the rate of exchange. If let alone, the natural fall in exchange would have tended to correct the adverse balance of trade; the official policy exaggerated and intensified it. The effects on Indian business were severe. Exporters found themselves loaded with produce for which there was no foreign demand; importers found themselves loaded up with imported goods, bought in the expectation of the continuance of a high rate of exchange, delivered when it had fallen one and fourpence from the highest point reached. Immense losses were incurred by all importers. The Government sold £55 millions of Reverse Councils before abandoning their effort to stabilise exchange at the new ratio; the loss on these—that is the difference between the cost of putting the funds down in London and in bringing them back to India—was Rs. 35 crores of rupees. Government sold £53 millions of gold, without breaking or seriously affecting the premium on gold. The Secretary of State, in the absence of any demand for Council Bills, was able to finance his expenditure in England only through the lucky chance of heavy expenditure on behalf of the Imperial Government for the forces in Mesopotamia—this expenditure being made in India and set off by payments in London. The only advantages were a considerable contraction of the Note issue and the silver token currency.

VII. COMMISSION OF 1925-26.

These unfortunate experiments induced a period of great caution in dealing with Indian currency. The currency quacks having had their way, and proved their ignorance, went out of the field, and the wholesome policy of leaving Exchange alone, to find its natural level, followed. Left alone Exchange established itself round about the old ratio of fifteen to one, that is one shilling and fourpence to the rupee. Meantime great improvements were made in the organisation of Indian credit. The three Presidency Banks were merged in the Imperial Bank of India, a State Bank in all but name, and the Bank entered into a contract with Government to open a hundred new branches in the first five years of its existence. The Bank mobilised and strengthened and widened Indian credit. The metallic backing of the Paper Currency was strengthened and the fiduciary portion of the Reserve brought within negligible proportions. Greater elasticity was established in the currency by the power to issue emergency currency up to Rs. 12 crores against commercial paper endorsed by the Imperial Bank when there is a tightness of money, and the practice of also issuing emergency currency against sterling in England. The Government of India now purchases sterling in India to meet its Home Charges when the conditions are favourable, instead of relying entirely on the sales of Council Bills in London. A notable feature in Exchange history was the rise of Exchange, of its own strength, above the one and fourpenny figure. Towards the close of 1924 it gradually rose to one shilling and sixpence and stayed there.

At this figure Exchange was maintained by Government, though the state of trade might have led to a higher figure. But as the wholly artificial ratio of the two shilling rupee remained on the statute book, the demand for an authoritative inquiry to fix the ratio of the rupee to gold or sterling was insistent, and a Committee was appointed in the autumn of 1925. Of this Commander Hilton Young was chairman, with Sir Henry Strakosch as the chief gold expert. The personnel of the Committee was strongly criticised in India, on the ground that the Indian membership was inadequate, and that the individuals selected were not authoritative; a resolution was passed in the Assembly hostile to the whole body. Nevertheless the Committee arrived in India in November 1925 and took evidence in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. It sailed for England in February 1926, and resumed its hearings in London, and reported on July 1st, 1926.

The main recommendations of this Commission are summarised in the actual report in the following terms, and they are textually reproduced in order that they may be above question:—

(*i*) The ordinary medium of circulation should remain the currency note and the silver rupee and the stability of the currency in terms of gold should be secured by making the currency directly convertible into gold, but gold should not circulate as money.

(*ii*) The necessity of unity of policy in the control of currency and credit for the achievement of monetary stability involves the establishment of a Central Banking system.

(*iii*) The Central Banking functions should be entrusted to a new organisation, referred to as the Reserve Bank.

(*iv*) Detailed recommendations are made as to the constitution and functions and capacities of the Bank.

(*v*) The outlines of a proposed charter are recommended to give effect to the recommendations which concern the Reserve Bank.

(*vi*) Subject to the payment of limited dividends and the building up of suitable reserve funds, the balance of the profits of the Reserve Bank should be paid over to the Government.

(*vii*) The Bank should be given the sole right of note issue for a period of (say) 25 years. Not later than five years from the date of the charter becoming operative, Government notes should cease to be legal tender except at Government Treasuries.

(*viii*) The notes of the Bank should be full legal tender, and should be guaranteed by Government. The form and material of the note should be subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council. A suggestion is made as to the form of the note.

(*ix*) An obligation should be imposed by statute on the Bank to buy and sell gold without limit at rates determined with reference to a fixed gold parity of the rupee but in quantities of not less than 400 fine ounces, no limitation being imposed as to the purpose for which the gold is required.

(*x*) The conditions which are to govern the sale of gold by the Bank should be so framed as to free it in normal circumstances from the task of supplying gold for non-monetary purposes. The method by which this may be secured is suggested.

(*xi*) The legal tender quality of the sovereign and the half-sovereign should be removed.

(*xii*) Government should offer "on tap" savings certificates redeemable in 3 or 5 years in legal tender money or gold at the option of the holder.

(*xiii*) The paper currency should cease to be convertible by law into silver coin. It should, however, be the duty of the Bank to maintain the free interchangeability of the different forms of legal tender currency, and of the Government to supply coin to the Bank on demand.

(*xiv*) One-rupee notes should be re-introduced and should be full legal tender.

(*xv*) Notes other than the one-rupee note should be legally convertible into legal tender money, *i.e.*, into notes of smaller denomination or silver rupees at the option of the currency authority.

(*xvi*) No change should be made in the legal tender character of the silver rupee.

(*xvii*) The Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves should be amalgamated, and the proportions and composition of the combined Reserve should be fixed by statute.

(*xviii*) The proportional reserve system should be adopted. Gold and gold securities should form not less than 40 per cent. of the Reserve, subject to a possible temporary reduction, with the consent of Government, on payment of a tax. The currency authority should strive to work to a reserve ratio of 50 to 60 per cent. The gold holding should be raised to 20 per cent. of the Reserve as soon as possible and to 25 per cent. within ten years. During this period no favourable opportunity of fortifying the gold holding in the Reserve should be allowed to escape. Of the gold holding at least one-half should be held in India.

(*xix*) The silver holding in the Reserve should be very substantially reduced during a transitional period of ten years.

(*xx*) The balance of the Reserve should be held in self-liquidating trade bills and Government of India securities. The "created" securities should be replaced by marketable securities within ten years.

(*xxi*) A figure of Rs. 50 crores has been fixed as the liability in respect of the contractibility in the rupee circulation. Recommendations are made to secure that an amount equal to one-fifth of the face value of any increase or decrease in the number of silver rupees in issue shall be added to or subtracted from this liability, and the balance of profit or loss shall accrue to or be borne by the Government revenues.

(*xxii*) The Issue Department of the Reserve Bank should be kept wholly distinct from its Banking Department.

(*xxiii*) The Reserve Bank should be entrusted with all the remittance operations of the Government. The Secretary of State should furnish in advance periodical information as to his requirements. The Bank should be left free, at its discretion, to employ such method or methods of remittance as it may find conducive to smooth working.

(*xxiv*) During the transition period the Government should publish a weekly return of remittances made. A trial should be made of the system of purchase by public tender in India.

(*xxv*) The cash balances of the Government (including any balances of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State outside India), as well as the banking reserves in India of all banks operating in India, should be centralised in the hands of the Reserve Bank. Section 23 of the Government of India Act should be amended accordingly.

(*xxvi*) The transfer of Reserve assets should take place not later than 1st January 1929, and the Bank's obligation to buy and sell gold should come into operation not later than 1st January 1931.

(*xxvii*) During the transition period the currency authority (*i.e.*, the Government until the transfer of Reserve assets and the Bank thereafter) should be under an obligation to buy gold and to sell gold or gold exchange at its option at the gold points of the exchange. This obligation should be embodied in statutory form, of which the outline is suggested.

(*xxviii*) Stabilisation of the rupee should be effected forthwith at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of 1*s.* 6*d.*

(*xxix*) The stamp duty on bills of exchange and cheques should be abolished. Bill forms, in the English language and the vernacular in parallel, should be on sale at post offices.

(*xxx*) Measures should be taken to promote the development of banking in India.

(*xxxi*) Every effort should be made to remedy the deficiencies in the existing body of statistical data.

A Minute of Dissent.—Whilst all the members of the Commission signed the report, one of them, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas did so subject to a minute of dissent. In the first part of this Minute Sir Purshotamdas subjected the long correspondence between the Government of India and the India Office on currency policy to a detailed analysis. The conclusions to which he came were that throughout the Government of India had striven for a system following the Fowler Report—a gold standard based on a gold currency, and that the efforts were emasculated by successive Secretaries of State, who had in view some which was often called the Gold

Exchange Standard, but which was in effect no standard at all. On the question of the Gold Standard, he stressed the importance of the free movement of gold in India, but subject to this condition accepted the Gold Bullion Standard recommended by his colleagues. As for the proposed Reserve Bank, Sir Purshotamdas, whilst recognising that the scheme proposed might be the ideal, to be attained in process of time, thought that the best immediate course was to develop the Imperial Bank into a central bank for India. The chief point of difference with his colleagues was however the ratio.

Dealing with the ratio of the rupee to gold Sir Purshotamdas said that in September 1924 the rate was approximately one and fourpence gold. At that time the Government was pressed to stabilise at the then ratio, and thus legally to restore the long current legal standard of money payments. This it declined to do, and by limiting the supply of currency, the ratio was raised to one and sixpence gold by April 1925. He declined therefore to attach any importance to a ratio reached by such measures. Proceeding to analyse the course of prices and wages, he combated the conclusion of his colleagues that prices had adjusted themselves in a preponderant degree to one shilling and sixpence. For these reasons he recommended that the rupee should be stabilised at the rate which was current for nearly twenty years, namely one and fourpence. His conclusions were summarised in the following terms:—

"I look upon the question of the ratio in this Report as being no less important than the question of the standard to be adopted for the Indian Currency System. I am convinced that if the absolute necessity of the free inflow of gold, which I have emphasised, is recognised, and steps taken to ensure it, the gold bullion standard proposed will be the correct one, and the likelihood of its breaking down under the strain of any convulsions in the future will be as remote as it can reasonably be. But I have very grave apprehensions that if the recommendation of my colleagues to stabilise the rupee at 1*s.* 6*d.* is accepted and acted upon, India will be faced during the next few years with a disturbance in her economic organisation, the magnitude of which is difficult to estimate, but the consequences of which may not only hamper her economic development but may even prove disastrous. Such a disturbance and its consequences my colleagues do not foresee to-day. But the possibility of their occurring cannot be ignored. Until adjustment is complete, agriculture threatens to become unattractive and less remunerative than it is to-day, and industries will have to undergo a painful process of adjustment, unnatural, unwarranted and avoidable—an adjustment which will be much to their cost, and affect not only their stability and their progress, but in certain cases, their very existence. And should Nature have in store for India a couple of lean years after the four good harvests that we have had, during the period of forced adjustment to a rate of 1*s.* 6*d.*, the steps that the Currency Authority will have to take to maintain exchange at this rate may deplete the gold resources of the country to an extent that may seriously shake the confidence of the people in the currency system recommended."

A Survey.—The official summary of the Report, and the summary of the minute of dissent, given above, do not however convey an idea of the far-reaching proposals embodied therein. These can be appreciated only if they are examined in close relation to the currency system of India in its various phases since 1899. This was done in an article contributed to *The Bankers' Magazine* by Sir Stanley Reed, which was recognised to be a fair presentation of the position. The main features thereof are reproduced below. There is here some re-treading of the path laid out in the introductory section, but this is unavoidable, if the full bearing of the measures proposed by the Commission are to be appreciated. After describing the standard in force Sir Stanley Reed asked:—

"What was the standard thus established? It is generally described in London as the Gold Exchange Standard. That status was never claimed for it by its principal protagonist, the late Sir Lionel Abrahams, who described it as a 'limping standard.' The Royal Commission declares that 'in truth in so far as it amounted to a definite standard at all, it was a standard of sterling exchange.' Later they show that 'the automatic working of the exchange standard is thus not adequately provided for in India, and never has been. The fundamental basis of such a standard is provision for the expansion and contraction of the volume of currency.....Under the Indian system, contraction is not, and never has been, automatic.'

"However, the standard limped along until the third year of the war. The exchange value of the rupee was stable; prices adjusted themselves to the ratio; Indian trade and industry developed. From the narrow standpoint of profit and loss, the investment of the reserves, instead of keeping them in gold, resulted in a considerable gain to the finances estimated in 1925 at £17,962,466. But it had three great disadvantages: it did not inspire public confidence; it placed the Indian currency at the mercy of the silver market which was on occasion deliberately cornered against it; and it left the control of currency by the Government divorced from the control of credit by the Presidency Banks, afterwards amalgamated in the Imperial Bank of India. On this the Commission make a very suggestive comment: 'when allowance has been made for all misunderstandings and misapprehensions, the fact remains that a large measure of distrust in the present system is justified by its imperfections.'

"There is, I think, an inadequate appreciation of the influence on the Indian currency and exchange of the war, and the action taken thereafter. The first break in the permanent ratio of one shilling and fourpence did not occur until 1917, when the full effect of dependence on the silver market was revealed. Faced by the unprecedented rise in the price of silver the Government of India had either to raise the price of Council Drafts or else abandon the

convertibility of the Note Issue. Wisely, it took the former alternative; the price of Council Drafts followed the price of silver. The effect of this would have been transitory, but for the attempt in 1920, on the advice of the Babington Smith Committee, to stabilise the rupee at a new ratio of two shillings gold when all gold prices were crashing. It is easy to be wise after the event, but if the Government had followed silver down, as it followed silver up, there is no room to doubt that the rupee would have returned to its 'permanent' ratio with no more disturbance than was inevitable under war conditions. However, this was not done. The vain effort to stabilise the new ratio was abandoned in September, 1920, and the two shilling rupee has since been a legal fiction. Left free from administrative action, the rupee fell below one shilling and threepence sterling and one shilling gold in 1921. Since under the influence of good harvests, it has climbed upwards, and has been in the neighbourhood of one shilling and sixpence gold for the past twelve months. But it is not always realised in London that under these vicissitudes the Indian standard has legally perished. In the words of the report, 'The stability of the gold value of the rupee is thus based upon nothing more substantial than a policy of the Government, and at present that policy can be found defined in no notification or undertaking by the Government. It has to be implied from the acts of the Government in relation to the currency, and those acts are subject to no statutory regulation or control.'

"The responsibility remitted to the Commission was not therefore the mere stabilisation of the rupee, but the establishment of a standard which would command reasoned confidence in India, to link the rupee to that standard, and to provide for its statutory control, automatic working and stability; to bring the control of currency and of credit under a single authority and to free the Indian currency and exchange system from the dominance of the silver market. In short, it was to establish the rule of law in place of the practice of administrative discretion.

Scheme for Gold Currency.—"In the course of their inquiries in India the Commission had placed before them a scheme for the immediate establishment of a gold bullion standard, and its early conversion into the gold standard supported by the gold currency which a large body of Indian opinion has insistently demanded. The scheme was presented by the officials of the Finance Department, but it is known to be the work of the Finance Member, Sir Basil Blackett, whose work in India is of the greatest value.

"The essential features of this Scheme were the undertaking of a statutory obligation by Government to buy and sell gold bullion in 400 oz. bars; as soon as sufficient gold was available to put a gold coin in circulation; after a period tentatively fixed at five years to undertake to give gold coin in exchange for notes and rupees, and after a further period, also tentatively fixed at five years, make the silver rupee legal tender only for sums up to a small fixed amount. The scheme involved the disposal of 200 crores of silver rupees, or 687 million fine ounces, in ten years; the acquisition in all of £103 millions of gold; and the establishment of credits in London or New York. The cost was estimated at one and two-thirds crores of rupees per annum during the first five years and thereafter from two-thirds of a crore to 1·12 crore.

"This scheme is subjected by the Commission to a detailed examination, and rejected on grounds which are convincing. The main grounds for this decision are that the estimates of the amount and time of the gold demand are uncertain, and the absorption by India of this £103 millions of gold, in addition to the normal absorption for the arts, hoards, etc., would powerfully react on the supplies of credit, the rates of interest, and gold prices, throughout the world. The reaction on the silver market from the dethronement of the rupee and realisation of this large quantity of silver bullion would be even more marked, with severely prejudicial effects on the silver hoards of the people of India and the exchanges with China, where India still does a large business. Moreover, the capacity to raise the required credits is doubtful, and the cost is placed by the India Office at Rs. 3 crores a year.

"The evidence of the highest financial authorities in London and New York established beyond doubt that it is not in the interests of India to precipitate any currency reform that would violently disturb the gold and silver markets, however desirable that reform might be in itself. Also, that whilst London, working in close harmony with New York, would strain every nerve to supply India with the funds she might require for her own development, it could hardly be expected to provide credits for a scheme which would upset the gold and silver markets. But whilst on these grounds the Commission were not able to endorse Sir Basil Blackett's scheme, there is no doubt that they were profoundly influenced by it in their own recommendations. The ultimate evolution of a policy which promises a cure for India's currency ills is therefore in large measure due to the courage and resolution with which the Finance Authorities in that country faced them.

A Gold Bullion Standard.—"The currency system recommended by the Commission is a gold bullion standard. They propose that an obligation shall be imposed by statute on the currency authority to buy and sell gold without limit at rates determined with reference to a fixed gold parity of the rupee, but in quantities of not less than 400 fine ounces, no limitation being imposed as to the purpose for which the gold is required. The essence of this proposal is "that the ordinary medium of circulation in India should remain as at present the currency note and the silver rupee, and that the stability of the currency in terms of gold should be secured by making the currency directly convertible into gold for all purposes, but that gold should not circulate as money. It must not circulate at first, and it need not circulate ever." In breaking adrift from any idea of a sterling exchange, or gold exchange standard, the Commission were powerfully influenced by two factors—the necessity of safeguarding the

Indian system from the price of silver rising above the melting point of the rupee and the desirability of establishing confidence by giving the country not only a real, but conspicuously visible link between the currency and gold.

"This reasoning is eminently sound, and the scheme in its broad outlines should command the unhesitating support not only of India, but of all interested in Indian trade. India will have nothing to do with any exchange standard; its experience has been too painful. Proposals to that end would be rejected by the legislature and prolong the currency controversies it is desired to close. The gold bullion standard satisfies all the country's real needs. True, it will not give it the gold mint and the gold currency which have long been demanded; it involves the demonetization of the sovereign to which a sentimental influence attaches. But whilst it does not do these things, it keeps one door open. No one contends that a gold standard and a gold currency are immediately practicable. The most rapid progress thereto is embodied in Sir Basil Blackett's scheme, which is full of uncertainties and risks. But when the gold reserves are strengthened to the requisite point, the proposals leave India perfectly free to decide, through her legislature, where a gold currency is worth the expense.

"We must, however, face the obligation which a gold bullion standard imposes on the currency authority in India; indeed the Commission do not attempt to burke it. 'The obligation is to convert the currency, not merely into foreign exchange, but into metallic gold, and it is an obligation that is not, as formerly, conditional and circumscribed, but absolute and unlimited. Nevertheless. . . . it has been undertaken by every other country that has adopted an effective gold standard; and we have satisfied ourselves that the present resources in the form of reserves at the disposal of the Government of India are adequate to enable the currency authority safely to undertake the obligation, with the measures of fortification, and at the time, which we specify.' It is important, therefore, to examine the reserves and the procedure thereat.

"The reserves held for the purpose of maintaining the value of the token currency are twofold—the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve. Their constitution on April 30, 1926 (the date taken by the Commission), was as follows:—

Paper Currency Reserve.

	Rs. Crores.
Silver coin	77·0
Silver bullion	7·7
Gold coin and bullion	22·3
Rupee securities	57·1
Sterling securities	21·0
	185·1

(The gold coin and bullion and the sterling securities are converted at the legal fiction ratio of two shillings per rupee.)

"The Gold Standard Reserve amounts at present to £40,000,000 invested in Gold and in British Treasury Bills and other sterling securities.

"In theory the two reserves fulfil entirely different functions. The Paper Currency Reserve is the backing for the Note Issue. The Gold Standard Reserve, accumulated from the profits on coining, is designed to maintain the external value of the rupee. In practice their action is closely interlocked, and the first line of defence in the event of a demand for remittance from India is the gold in the paper currency reserve. This inviable line of demarcation will disappear if the Commission's proposals are adopted. The Commission are justified in recommending that the two shall be amalgamated. Their further proposals are that the proportions and composition of the combined Reserve should be fixed by statute; that gold and gold securities should form not less than 40 per cent. of the whole, with 50 to 60 per cent. as the ideal; and that the holding of gold, which now stands at about 12·8 per cent. should be raised to 20 per cent. as soon as possible, and to 25 per cent. in ten years. Generally, they are of opinion that during this period no favourable opportunity of fortifying the gold holding in the Reserve should be allowed to escape.

"The proposal to bring the combined Reserve under statutory control is wise; an arguable case could be made out for the thesis that the currency difficulties of India have arisen in the main from the decision of Lord Curzon's Government not to invest the official acceptance of the Fowler Report with legislative authority. The strengthening of the gold reserves is in entire accord with Indian needs.

The Ratio.—"The majority of the Commission, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas being the only dissentient, recommend that the rupee be stabilised in relation to gold at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of one shilling and sixpence to the rupee. Round this point controversy in India will be concentrated; it is worth while to refresh our memories of the history of the ratio. The Fowler Committee recommended that the rupee should be permanently stabilised at one shilling and fourpence; the Secretary of State for India accepted their recommendations without qualification. The rupee was substantially steady at this point until August 1917.

"One principle advanced in Sir Dadiba Dalal's prophetic minority report in 1919, that the legal standard of money payments should be and usually is, regarded as less open to repeal or modification than any other legislative Act, will command general acceptance. But when Sir Dadiba went on to suggest that the Government of India might have avoided this measure by larger borrowings in India and encouraging investment abroad he was on ground where no one in touch with Indian conditions can follow him. In the circumstances of the day the Government had no alternative to raising the rate of exchange save in declaring the rupee inconvertible, which during the war would have been disastrous. I must reiterate the belief that the real mischief was done not when the rate of exchange was raised to meet the rise in silver, but when it was not lowered as silver fell; the attempt to stabilise the rupee

at the two shilling rate caused the Government of India large losses, and inflicted a terrible blow on trade; after it was abandoned in September, 1920, the rupee fell below one shilling and threepence sterling and one shilling gold. Thereafter, under the influence of a succession of abundant harvests, it recovered. In 1923, it was one shilling and fourpence sterling; in October, 1924 one and sixpence sterling and one and four gold. With the rise in the pound to gold parity, the rupee reached one and sixpence gold in June, 1925, and has remained there.

"It is not, I think, open to doubt that if the vain attempt to stabilise the rupee at two shillings had not been made in 1920, or if advantage had been taken of its return to one and four, the permanent standard might have been re-established without undue disturbance. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas asserts in his minute of dissent that 'the Executive had made up their minds to work up to a one shilling and sixpence ratio long before this Commission was appointed to examine the question. Indeed, they have presented to us the issue in this regard as a *fait accompli*, achieved by them, not having hesitated by manipulation to keep up the rate even while we were in session. I cannot conceive of any parallel to such a procedure in any country.'

"It is to my mind a great misfortune that the opportunity of restoring the permanent ratio of one and four was not seized when it offered. Not because there is any special sanctity in a ratio as such but because there is a sanctity in the legal standard of money payments. If this had been done the Commission's scheme would have received practically unanimous support in India; as it is, a violent controversy will rage round this secondary issue, obscuring the great merit of the Commission's basic recommendation a true gold standard, statutory in its composition and automatic in action, with the coalescence of the currency and credit authorities. However, we have to deal with facts as we find them. The majority of the commission base their recommendation on the 'conviction, which has been formed and cumulatively reinforced during the progress of our inquiry, that at the present exchange rate of about one shilling and sixpence, prices in India have already attained a substantial measure of adjustment with those in the world at large, and as a corollary, that any change in the rate would mean a difficult period of readjustment, involving widespread economic disturbance, which it is most desirable in the interests of the people to avoid, and which would in the end be followed by no countervailing advantage.' Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, in a closely-reasoned minute of dissent, supported by a wealth of figures, avers—and to my mind with conclusive force that the adjustments are far from complete, and cannot be completed in regard to wages without disastrous labour disputes. Both sides admit that their conclusions are weakened by the unreliability of the Indian index figures.

"The truth, I suggest, lies between these two contentions. There have been very substantial adjustments to one shilling and sixpence; no ratio could be operative for over a year without inducing this result. But it is clear that the adjustments, especially in regard to wages in Western India, are not complete. In the matter of the indebtedness of the agricultural classes of India—seventy per cent. of the whole population there has been no adjustment, not in relation to the land revenue they pay to Government. The ratio therefore cannot be determined as a question of academic principle, but is a matter of expediency.

"Here, it seems to me, the decisive factor is the economic consequence of a return to one shilling and fourpence. There is no half-way house; the rate must be either the *de facto* one of one and sixpence, or the old permanent ratio of one and fourpence. The change would be immediate not a matter of weeks or months, but of hours or minutes. There would be an immediate rise in prices of twelve and a half per cent., with a consequent reduction of real wages by that proportion; there would be convulsive disturbance of the foreign trade; there would be violent speculation. I omit all calculation of the effect of the lower rate on the finances of the Government of India, because this is an influence which has been over-valued in the past; it is infinitesimal in comparison with the industrial and commercial interests involved. No one who realises the sensitiveness of the Indian market, and the proneness to speculation, can contemplate these violent disturbances without a feeling akin to dismay. The balance of advantage lies with stabilisation at one and six; the controversy which must ensue is part of the price to be paid for the neglect to re-establish the permanent ratio when it was practicable.

The Note Issue.—"Before the war there was a considerable and growing circulation of sovereigns. On the outbreak of hostilities these disappeared as currency; the actual currency of India is a token, the silver rupees and another token, the note convertible into rupees. Ever since the breakway from the accepted gold standard this obligation has imposed serious difficulties on the currency. It drove it into the very heavy coining which followed recovery from the famine of 1899-1900; it compelled heavy purchases of silver, which invariably rose in prices as the Government came into the market; and it placed the Indian currency system, as occurred during the war, at the mercy of the silver market. The maintenance of the convertibility of the note into silver rupees of the present fineness is only possible so long as silver does not rise above 48*d.* an ounce. The removal of this anomalous provision, the Commission say, is an essential step in Indian currency reform which must be taken sooner or later. 'No opportunity for the termination of this obligatory convertibility is likely to be so favourable at the present when, by making the notes convertible into gold bars for all purposes, a more solid right of convertibility is attached to them than they have ever had since silver ceased to be a reliable standard of value.' Both propositions can be accepted in their entirety.

"The rise in the volume of the paper currency is one of the most remarkable features in Indian financial history. It developed from no change in the status of the note itself; it was always convertible on demand; but from increased facilities for the encashment of notes, beginning with the introduction of universal notes of small de-

nomination and steadily progressing as experience was gained. We can therefore endorse the conclusion of the Commission that the best way to foster the use of currency notes is to establish confidence in their practical convertibility, 'and this confidence has been secured not so much by a legal obligation to encash them at currency offices as by making rupees readily available to the public at centres where there is a demand for them.'

"The Commission therefore propose that whilst the legal obligation to convert into rupees all the notes in circulation shall remain, this obligation should not attach to the new notes to be issued by the Central Bank, and coincidentally the one-rupee note, which had acquired great popularity before it was discontinued on the ground of economy, shall be re-issued. The legal obligation on the Central Bank will be to give legal tender money, either notes of smaller denominations or silver rupees, at its option; but it will be the duty of the Bank to supply rupees freely in such quantities as may be required for circulation, and of the Government to furnish the Bank with such coin. The currency position is such that the change in the legal status of the note will be unfelt. India is suffering from a surfeit of rupees, the total volume of which is estimated at approximately Rs. 400 crores. There are Rs. 85 crores of silver coin and bullion in reserve. The whole tendency will be in the direction of a return of rupees to the reserve rather than to an appetite therefor. Not only will there exist the fullest capacity to supply rupees on demand, but there will be a positive inducement to the currency authority to encourage a demand for rupees in order to get rid of its redundant stock. It is clear that the present opportunity of freeing the currency authority from the dependence on the silver market which has hampered India for so many years is exceptionally favourable, and should be seized without hesitation."

The reception of the Report followed very closely the lines indicated as probable in the article in *The Bankers' Magazine* which we have quoted extensively above. There was a considerable protest, strongest in Western India but shared in other parts of the country, against the proposal to stabilise the rupee at one shilling and sixpence and a demand for a reversion to one and fourpence. There was, particularly in Bombay, a reluctance to agree to the establishment of the Reserve Bank, coupled with the desire that the Imperial Bank of India should be re-moulded in order to make it the Central Bank, with the functions proposed to be remitted to the Reserve Bank. These voices were so loud that they overbore the consideration of the basic recommendations of the Report, a true gold standard, and the establishment of an organisation which would link currency with credit.

In August 1926 the Government published the text of a Bill designed to fix the ratio at one and six, and to support it by the sale of bullion on the lines laid down in the Report. At the request of a large body of opinion in the Legislative Assembly, which urged that there had not been time to study the Report and that the papers were not available, the discussion of this measure was postponed until the 1927 session. On November 18th the Government of India issued a notification to the following effect:—

"After considering the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, the Secretary of State for India in Council is agreement with the Government of India, is prepared to accept as a whole the recommendations of the Commission, subject to such further consideration of details as may prove to be necessary. The necessary legislation to give effect to these recommendations will be introduced in the Indian Legislature during the forthcoming session."

The New Ratio.—So far from closing the discussion, this notification intensified it. Feeling ran high on the subject of the ratio, considerable interests in the country being convinced that one shilling and sixpence was a higher rate than the manufacturing and agricultural industries could bear without prolonged and disastrous readjustment. These found strong expression when the Bill to give effect to the new rate was brought before the Legislative Assembly in February-March 1927. The Indian Currency Bill was, however, accepted by the Assembly by a small majority, and adopted by the Council of State. It established the ratio of one shilling and sixpence by enacting that the Government would purchase gold at a price of twenty-one rupees three annas ten pies per tola of fine gold in the form of bars containing not less than forty tolas and would sell gold or, at the option of Government, sterling for immediate delivery in London at the same price after allowing for the normal cost or transport from Bombay to London. A rate of one shilling five pence forty-nine sixty-fourths was notified as Government's selling rate for sterling to meet these obligations.

Exchange has since remained stable at the one and sixpenny rate. World trade depression in the slump of 1930 made it increasingly difficult for the Government of India to maintain the statutory ratio, but their difficulties were solved when Great Britain went off the Gold standard in September 1931, and the rupee was linked to sterling. Since then, large exports of commercial and hoarded gold from India have served to keep the exchange ratio stable, despite much agitation for a reversion to the 1s. 4d. ratio by interested parties. Generally speaking, the tendency in the last ten years has been for the rupee to be worth more than 1s. 6d., and thus Government have found no difficulty in maintaining a stable exchange. Since the outbreak of the war in September 1939, official restrictions on exchange operations have perforce increased and caused some inconvenience to businessmen. But the rupee continues to maintain its strength and there is little doubt that, left to itself, it would appreciate in terms of foreign currencies rather than depreciate.

CURRENCY AND WAR No. II.

Of the total wartime absorption of legal tender currency of Rs. 1,198·64 crores, notes accounted for Rs. 988·89 crores or 82·5 per cent., rupee coin for Rs. 142·16 crores or 11·9 per cent. and small coin for Rs. 62·59 crores or 5·6 per cent.

Another significant feature of the war was the accumulation of huge sterling balances in London of the order of Rs. 1,654·71 crores which enabled the Government to repatriate their sterling debt amounting to Rs. 429·28 crores.

Developments During 1944-45.—Note circulation registered a further increase in 1944-45. Though the rate of expansion declined as in the last year despite the sustained tempo of the country's war effort, the annual rate of increase fell to 28 per cent. as against 37 per cent. in 1943-44 and 69 per cent. in 1942-43, which was the highest rate of rise in note circulation. The circulation increased from Rs. 882·49 crores at the end of 1943-44 to Rs. 1,084·88 crores at the end of 1944-45. The total amount of notes legal tender in India stood at Rs. 1,094·66 crores at the end of 1944-45 compared with Rs. 894·84 crores at the end of the previous year, while the average circulation for the year worked out at Rs. 968·69 crores as against Rs. 777·17 crores during 1943-44. Of the total absorption of Rs. 912·52 crores of notes since September 1, 1939, when the circulation in India stood at Rs. 172·36 crores, the year under review accounted for Rs. 202·39 crores or 22 per cent. as compared with 26 per cent. in 1943-44 when Rs. 238·91 crores of notes were absorbed.

There was a net absorption of notes during all the months of 1944-45 except in July when for the first time since July 1941 a net return was recorded. The average monthly absorption declined to Rs. 16·87 crores from Rs. 19·91 crores in 1943-44 and Rs. 21·82 crores in 1942-43, the peak year of absorption. The slower rate of expansion as a whole during the year under review may be attributed to vigorous loan and taxation programmes and official sales of bullion.

The demand for rupee coin (including Government of India one rupee notes) showed a further fall during the year. The decline in the rate of expansion being more marked than in the case of notes, the absorption stood at Rs. 10·05 crores compared with Rs. 25·60 crores in 1943-44 and the record figure of Rs. 44·93 crores in 1942-43.

With the cessation of the legal tender character of the standard coin with effect from November 1, 1943, the quarternary rupees and the Government of India one rupee notes constitute as from that date the total amount of rupee coin in circulation. Their aggregate circulation stood at Rs. 123·81 crores at the end of October 1943. The circulation of rupee coin rose to Rs. 137·33 crores at the end of 1943-44 and to Rs. 147·38 crores at the end of 1944-45.

While the metallic coin continued to be in demand in the interior, a marked partiality for the more convenient and handy one rupee note was in evidence in urban areas and to an extent in certain mofussil parts; with restricted issues of one rupee notes, however, the demand for quarternary rupees stepped up from about the middle of the year.

The demand for small coin continued unabated during 1944-45 and greater quantities were absorbed than in any previous year. The absorption of small coin during the year under review stood at the record figure of Rs. 19·20 crores as compared with Rs. 18·46 crores in 1943-44, Rs. 11·64 crores in 1942-43, Rs. 5·06 crores in 1941-42 and Rs. 2·21 crores in 1939-40, and accounted for 31·3 per cent. of the total absorption of Rs. 61·28 crores since September 1, 1939.

Although the total output and issues of small coin during 1944-45 exceeded those of the previous year, there were signs of a gradual falling off in demand during the closing months of the year. The mintage of small coin amounted to 2,143 million pieces in 1944-45, as against 1,836 million pieces in 1943-44 and 963 million pieces in 1942-43. By the end of the financial year, the mints were able to curtail production. As compared with the peak of 219 million coins in August 1944, the combined output of the three mints declined to 190 million in February 1945 and 199 million in March 1945.

The total absorption of currency, including small coin, during the year was lowered at Rs. 231·64 crores as against Rs. 282·97 crores in 1943-44 and compared with the aggregate total absorption of Rs. 199·10 crores during the whole of the last war period between 1914-15 and 1918-19. Of the total wartime absorption of currency of Rs. 1,136·14 crores to the end of 1944-45, notes accounted for Rs. 934·32 crores or 82 per cent., rupee coin for Rs. 140·54 crores or 12 per cent. and small coin for Rs. 61·28 crores or 6 per cent.

Total Money Supply.—Under this head is given below a somewhat closer analysis of the trends during the course of war in the 'total money supply' in the country and in its main constituents, with a view to indicating the fundamental factors underlying the process of monetary expansion during wartime.

"TOTAL MONEY SUPPLY" IN INDIA.

(Excluding Rupee Coin Circulation.)

(In crores of Rupees.)

Last Friday of	Aug. 1939.	Sept. 1940.	Sept. 1941.	Sept. 1942.	Sept. 1943.	Sept. 1944.	March 1945.
Note Circulation	169	217	268	453	760	941	1,085
Demand Deposits of Banks (Scheduled and Non-Scheduled)	141	163	213	324	473	610	597
Deposits of Reserve Bank ..	43	63	68	91	118	313	393
Notes held by Scheduled Banks.	7	7	7	11	19	25	25
Total Money Supply excluding Rupee Coin	346	436	542	897	1,332	1,839	2,050
Index	100	126	157	259	385	532	592

Note circulation (excluding notes held by banks) plus demand deposits of banks may be said to represent the cash balances of the public; deposits with the Reserve Bank consist of two main items: the cash balances of banks (including a certain necessary amount of reserve balances) and the cash balances of Government (including balances held by the Government on account of certain classes of tax-payers and refundable to the latter). Underlying the rising general trend of 'total money supply, there is a measure of compensatory movements in the cash balances of the public and the cash balances of Government.

As regards the sources of additions to money supply during wartime, the total net accrual of sterling from the balance of payments on private as well as Government's account is the largest part of what may be termed as the inflationary potential the budget deficit on revenue account and the defence expenditure on capital account are other constituents of this inflationary potential: the addition to the internal debt of the country acts largely as a deflationary influence but has been reflected partly in the high and rising level of Government balances recently, the expansion of the public's cash balances given by the addition to the aggregate amount of note circulation, rupee coin and small coin and of deposits of banks, scheduled and non-scheduled, measures the extent of monetary inflation. The progressive series of each of these factors since 1939-40; are given below:—

GENERAL ANALYSIS OF SOURCES OF MONEY SUPPLY.

(In crores of rupees)

	1939-40.	1943-44.	1944-45.
Total net accrual of sterling to end of period since the beginning of the war	100	1,278	1,710
Budget deficit including Defence Capital Expenditure, progressive	....	411	626
Total of Both ..	100	1,689	2,336
Increase in note circulation, rupee coin and small coin circulation, and in total deposits of banks	83	1,358	1,733
Increase in deposits with the Reserve Bank, progressive	9	112	346
Total of Both ..	92	1,470	2,079
Increase in the Rupee debt of the Central Government since March 31, 1939, progressive	18	623	860

MONETARY AGREEMENTS.

International Monetary Fund.—The year 1945-46 witnessed the establishment of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as, in terms of the Final Act, countries representing more than 65 per cent. of the total of the quotas had signed the Bretton Woods Agreement before December 31, 1945. In order to secure for India the advantages of the original membership of the Fund and of the Bank, the Government of India promulgated an Ordinance on December 24, 1945, providing themselves with the necessary powers for signing the Agreement. This was done on December 27. The inaugural meeting of the Boards of Governors of the Fund and of the Bank was held at Savannah (Georgia) in March. India was represented on both the Boards by Sir Chintaman Deshmukh, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India. The head offices of these institutions will be located in Washington. Their bye-laws have been adopted and the date for admission of those signatories of the Bretton Woods Agreement was extended to the end of 1946. The first annual meeting of the full Board of Governors will be held in September but until

then, to facilitate business, a Procedure Committee of 12 Governors was appointed. In addition, the inaugural meeting proceeded with the work of electing Executive Directors of the Fund and the Bank. In terms of the Final Act, in addition to five Executive Directors appointed by nomination by the Big Five—the U.S.A., the U.K., France, China and India —, seven Executive Directors from amongst the members have been elected. India will be represented on the Fund by Mr. J. V. Joshi, Economic Adviser to the Reserve Bank of India, and on the Bank by Mr. N. Sundaresan, Joint Secretary, Finance Department of the Government of India.

Anglo-American Financial Agreement.— The Anglo-American Financial Agreement entered into in December 1945 and ratified by the American Senate and the House of Representatives in the middle of 1946 may be said to be the biggest step towards the revival of the multi-lateral trade. The agreement stipulates the grant by the U.S.A. of a loan to the United Kindom of $ 4.4 billion (of which $ 650 million was to be applied to the liquidation of lend-lease), and repayment in 50 equal instalments beginning with 1951 and carrying two per cent. interest. The purpose of the loan as stated in the White Paper issued on December 6, 1945, was to facilitate purchases by the United Kingdom of goods and services in the United States, to assist the United Kingdom to meet transitional post-war deficits in her current balance of payments, to help maintain adequate reserves of gold and dollars and generally to enable her to assume the obligations of multilateral clearing. As regards accumulated sterling balances, Britain was to seek an early settlement with the countries concerned ; it was also agreed that one year after the ratification of the loan by both the countries, any sterling balances released will be freely available for current transactions in any currency area without discrimination.

Monetary agreements were concluded with a number of countries during the course of 1945-46 by the British Government. These agreements also applied to India, as the arrangements made covered financial transactions with all countries within the sterling area. In most cases the agreements provided for the fixing of a rate of exchange between the currency of the country concerned and sterling and an arrangement under which payments between the sterling area and these countries were to be made through the medium of sterling accounts of residents in these countries. In certain cases the Governments of the United Kingdom and the signing countries agreed to hold each other's currencies to agreed limits. In all cases the agreements were to be subject to revision in the event of any general international monetary agreement such as would occur when the International Monetary Fund commenced operations. The countries covered by these agreements were Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Netherlands, and Norway. In the case of Yugoslavia, arrangements were made only for the resumption of financial transactions with Yugoslavia through the medium of payments through "Yugoslav sterling accounts." Monetary agreements were also concluded with Switzerland and Turkey.

The Balance Sheet of the Reserve Bank of India as at 30th June 1945 was as follows:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Notes held in the Banking Department	14,31,33,250	0	0				A. Gold Coin and Bullion:						
Notes in circulation ..	11,37,47,43,926	0	0				(a) Held in India ..	44,41,43,323	4	11			
							(b) Held outside India ..	Nil.					
							Sterling Securities ..	10,34,32,89,317	1	4			
Total notes issued ..				11,51,78,77,176	0	0	Total of A ..				10,78,74,32,640	6	3
							B. Rupee Coin				15,20,13,801	13	9
							Government of India Rupee Securities ..				57,84,30,733	12	0
							Internal Bills of Exchange and other Commercial Paper..				Nil.		
Total Liabilities ..	....			11,51,78,77,176	0	0	Total Assets ..	....			11,51,78,77,176	0	0

Ratio of Total A to Liabilities: 93·658 per cent.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up		5,00,00,000 0 0	Notes	14,31,33,250 0 0
Reserve Fund		5,00,00,000 0 0	Rupee Coin	16,20,864 0 0
Deposits :—			Subsidiary Coin	1,41,696 8 6
(a) Government—			Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
(1) Central Government of India		277,96,21,488 14 7	(a) Interna	Nil.
(2) Government of Burma		70,61,833 4 4	(b) External	Nil.
(3) Other Government Accounts		22,96,62,234 15 5	(c) Government Treasury Bills	Nil.
(b) Banks		80,18,93,057 4 8	Balances held abroad.*	388,13,16,709 11 8
(c) Others		17,93,34,024 10 3	Loans and Advances to Governments	70,00,000 0 0
Bills Payable		3,78,19,378 9 0	Other Loans and Advances	Nil.
Other Liabilities		12,34,62,123 15 3	Investments	21,44,54,436 4 0
			Other Assets**	1,12,60,165 6 4
	Total ..	425,89,27,121 9 6	Total ..	425,89,27,121 9 6

* Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

** Included in the above is the sum of Rs. 5,83,075-0-0 being the book value of Dead Stock at Rangoon.

THE RESERVE BANK.

The following is the Reserve Bank of India Act of 1934 together with the amendments made therein from time to time:—

Whereas it is expedient to constitute a Reserve Bank for India to regulate the issue of bank notes and the keeping of reserves with a view to securing monetary stability in British India and generally to operate the currency and credit system of the country to its advantage;

And whereas in the present disorganisation of the monetary systems of the world it is not possible to determine what will be suitable as a permanent basis for the Indian monetary system;

But whereas it is expedient to make temporary provision on the basis of the existing monetary system, and to leave the question of the monetary standard best suited to India to be considered when the international monetary position has become sufficiently clear and stable to make it possible to frame permanent measures;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

(1) A Bank to be called the Reserve Bank of India shall be constituted for the purposes of taking over the management of the currency from the Governor-General in Council and of carrying on the business of banking in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(2) The Bank shall be a body corporate by the name of the Reserve Bank of India, having perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

Share Capital.—(1) The original share capital of the Bank shall be five crores of rupees divided into shares of one hundred rupees each, which shall be fully paid up.

(2) Separate registers of shareholders shall be maintained at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon, and a separate issue of shares shall be made in each of the areas served by those registers, as defined in the First Schedule, and shares shall be transferable from one register to another.

(3) A shareholder shall be qualified to be registered as such in any area in which he is ordinarily resident or has his principal place of business in India, but no person shall be registered as a shareholder in more than one register; and no person who is not—

(*a*) domiciled in India and either an Indian subject of His Majesty, or a subject of a State in India, or

(*b*) a British subject ordinarily resident in India and domiciled in the United Kingdom or in any part of His Majesty's Dominions the government of which does not discriminate in any way against Indian subjects of His Majesty, or

(*c*) a company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or a society registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, or any other law for the time being in force in British India relating to co-operative societies or a scheduled bank, or a corporation or company incorporated by or under an Act of Parliament or any law for the time being in force in any part of His Majesty's Dominions the government of which does not discriminate in any way against Indian subjects of His Majesty, and having a branch in British India, in Burma, or

(*d*) a company or co-operative society registered in Burma shall be registered as a shareholder or be entitled to payment of any dividend on any share, and no person, who, having been duly registered as a shareholder, ceases to be qualified to be so registered, shall be able to exercise any of the rights of a shareholder otherwise than for the purpose of the sale of his shares.

(4) The Central Government shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, specify the parts of His Majesty's Dominions which shall be deemed for the purposes of clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of sub-section (3) to be the Parts of His Majesty's Dominions in which no discrimination against Indian or Burman subjects of His Majesty exists.

(4A) Without prejudice to the validity of any registration made before the commencement of the Reserve Bank of India (Second Amendment) Act, 1940, no person after the commencement of that Act, be registered as a shareholder in respect of any shares held by him whether in his own name or jointly with another person or persons in excess of a total nominal value of Rs. 20,000 or be entitled to any dividend on such shares or to exercise any of the rights of a shareholder in respect of such shares otherwise than for the purpose of selling the shares.

(5) The nominal value of the shares originally assigned to the various registers shall be as follows, namely:—

(*a*) to the Bombay register—one hundred and forty lakhs of rupees;

(*b*) to the Calcutta register—one hundred and forty-five lakhs of rupees;

(*c*) to the Delhi register—one hundred and fifteen lakhs of rupees;

(*d*) to the Madras register—seventy lakhs of rupees

(*e*) to the Rangoon register—thirty lakhs of rupees:

Provided that if at the first allotment the total nominal value of the shares on the Delhi register for which applications are received is less than one hundred and fifteen lakhs of rupees, the Central Board shall, before proceeding to any allotment, transfer any shares not applied for up to a maximum nominal value of thirty-five lakhs of rupees from that register in two equal portions to the Bombay and the Calcutta register.

A Committee consisting of two elected members of the Assembly and one elected member of the Council of State to be elected by non-official members of the respective Houses shall be associated with the Central Board for the purpose of making public issue of shares and looking after the first allotment of shares.

(6) In allotting the shares assigned to a register, the Central Board shall, in the first instance, allot five shares to each qualified applicant who has applied for five or more shares; and,

if the number of such applicants is greater than one-fifth of the total number of shares assigned to the register, shall determine by lot the applicants to whom the shares shall be allotted.

(7) If the number of such applicants is less than one-fifth of the number of shares assigned to the register, the Central Board shall allot the remaining shares firstly, up to the limit of one-half of such remaining shares, to those applicants who have applied for less than five shares, and thereafter as to the balance to the various applicants in such manner as it may deem fair and equitable, having regard to the desirability of distributing the shares and the voting rights attached to them as widely as possible.

(8) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (6) and (7), the Central Board shall reserve for and allot to Government shares of the nominal value of two lakhs and twenty thousand rupees to be held by Government for disposal at par to Directors seeking to obtain the minimum share qualification required under sub-section (2) of section 11.

(9) If, after all applications have been met in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections (6), (7) and (8), any shares remain unallotted, they shall, notwithstanding anything contained in this section, be allotted to and taken up by Government, and shall be sold by the Central Government as soon as may be, at not less than par, to residents of the areas served by the register concerned.

(10) The Central Government shall have no right to exercise any vote under this Act by reason of any shares allotted to him under sub-section (8) or under sub-section (9).

(11) A Director shall not dispose of any shares obtained from Government under the provisions of sub-section (8) otherwise than by re-sale to Government at par, and Government shall be entitled to re-purchase at par all such shares held by any Director on his ceasing from any cause to hold office as Director.

Increase and reduction of share capital—(1) The share capital of the Bank may be increased or reduced on the recommendation of the Central Board, with the previous sanction of the Central Government and with the approval of the Central Legislature, to such extent and in such manner as may be determined by the Bank in general meeting.

(2) The additional shares so created shall be of the nominal value of one hundred rupees each and shall be assigned to the various registers in the same proportions as the shares constituting the original share capital.

(3) Such additional shares shall be fully paid up, and the price at which they may be issued shall be fixed by the Central Board with the previous sanction of the Central Government.

(4) The provisions of section 4 relating to the manner of allotment of the shares constituting the original share capital shall apply to the allotment of such additional shares, and existing shareholders shall not enjoy any preferential right to the allotment of such additional shares.

The Bank shall, as soon as may be, establish offices in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon and a branch in London, and may establish branches or agencies in any other place in India or, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, elsewhere.

The general superintendence and direction of the affairs and business of the Bank shall be entrusted to a Central Board of Directors which may exercise all powers and do all acts and things which may be exercised or done by the Bank and are not by this Act expressly directed or required to be done by the Bank in general meeting.

(1) The Central Board shall consist of the following Directors namely:—

(*a*) a Governor and two Deputy Governors, to be appointed by the Central Government after consideration of the recommendations made by the Board in that behalf.

(*b*) four Directors to be nominated by the Central Government.

(*c*) eight Directors to be elected on behalf of the shareholders on the various registers, in the manner provided in section 9 and in the following numbers, namely:—

(i) for the Bombay register—two Directors;
(ii) for the Calcutta register—two Directors;
(iii) for the Delhi register—two Directors;
(iv) for the Madras register—one Director;
(v) for the Rangoon register—one Director, and

(*d*) one government official to be nominated by the Central Government.

(2) The Governor and Deputy Governors shall devote their whole time to the affairs of the Bank, and shall receive such salaries and allowances as may be determined by the Central Board, with the approval of the Central Government.

(3) A Deputy Governor and the Director nominated under clause (*d*) of sub-section (1) may attend any meeting of the Central Board and take part in its deliberations but shall not be entitled to vote:

Provided that when the Governor is absent a Deputy Governor authorized by him in this behalf in writing may vote for him.

(4) The Governor and a Deputy Governor shall hold office for such term not exceeding five years as the Governor-General in Council may fix when appointing them, and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

A Director nominated under clause (*b*) or elected under clause (*c*) of sub-section (1) shall hold office for five years, or thereafter until his successor shall have been duly nominated or elected, and, subject to the provisions of section 10, shall be eligible for re-nomination or re-election.

A Director nominated under clause (*d*) of sub-section (1) shall hold office during the pleasure of the Central Government.

(5) No act or proceeding of the Board shall be questioned on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of the Board.

Local Boards.—(1) Local Board shall be constituted for each of the five areas specified in the First Schedule, and shall consist of—

(*a*) five members elected from amongst themselves by the shareholders who are regis-

tered on the register for that area and are qualified to vote, and

(*b*) not more than three members nominated by the Central Board from amongst the shareholders registered on the register for that area, who may be nominated at any time:

Provided that the Central Board shall in exercising this power of nomination aim at securing the representation of territorial or economic interests not already represented, and in particular the representation of agricultural interests and the interests of co-operative banks.

(2) At an election of members of a Local Board for any area, any shareholder who has been registered on the register for that area, for a period of not less than six months ending with the date of the election, as holding five shares shall have one vote, and each shareholder so registered as having more than five shares shall have one vote for each five shares, but subject to a maximum of ten votes, and such votes may be exercised by proxy appointed on each occasion for that purpose, such proxy being himself a shareholder entitled to vote at the election and not being an employee of the Bank.

(3) The members of a Local Board shall hold office until they vacate it under sub-section (6) and, subject to the provisions of section 10 shall be eligible for re-election or re-nomination as the case may be.

(4) At any time within three months of the day on which the Directors representing the shareholders on any register are due to retire under the provisions of this Act, the Central Board shall direct an election to be held of members of the Local Board concerned, and shall specify a date from which the registration of transfer from and to the register shall be suspended until the election has taken place.

(5) On the issue of such direction the Local Board shall give notice of the date of the election and shall publish a list of shareholders holding five or more shares, with the dates on which their shares were registered, and with their registered addresses, and such list shall be available for purchase not less than three weeks before the date fixed for the election.

(6) The names of the persons elected shall be notified to the Central Board which shall thereupon proceed to make any nominations permitted by clause (*b*) of sub-section (1) it may then decide to make, and shall fix the date on which the outgoing members of the Local Board shall vacate office, and the incoming members shall be deemed to have assumed office on that date.

(7) The elected members of a Local Board shall as soon as may be after they have been elected, elect from amongst themselves one or two persons, as the case may be, to be Directors representing to the shareholders on the register for the area for which the Board is constituted.

(8) A Local Board shall advise the Central Board on such matters as may be generally or specifically referred to it and shall perform such duties as the Board may by regulations, delegate to it.

(1) No person may be a Director or a member of a Local Board who—

(*a*) is a salaried government official or a salaried official of a State in India, or

(*b*) is, or at any time has been, adjudicated an insolvent, or has suspended payment or has compounded with his creditors, or

(*c*) is found lunatic or becomes of unsound mind, or

(*d*) is an officer or employee of any bank, or

(*e*) is a director of any bank, other than a bank which is a society registered or deemed to be registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, or any other law for the time being in force in British India relating to co-operative societies.

(2) No two persons who are partners of the same mercantile firm, or are directors of the same private company, or one of whom is the general agent of or holds a power of procuration from the other, or from a mercantile firm of which the other is a partner, may be Directors or members of the same Local Board at the same time.

(3) Nothing in clause (*a*), clause (*d*) or clause (*e*) of sub-section (1) shall apply to the Governor, or to a Deputy Governor or to the Director nominated under clause (*d*) of sub-section (1) of section 8.

(1) The Central Government may remove from office the Governor, or a Deputy Governor or any nominated or elected Director:

Provided that in the case of a Director nominated or elected under clause (*b*) or clause (*c*) of sub-section (1) of section 8 this power shall be exercised only on a resolution passed by the Central Board in that behalf by a majority consisting of not less than nine Directors.

(2) A Director nominated or elected under clause (*b*) or clause (*c*) of sub-section (1) of section 8, and any member of a Local Board shall cease to hold office if, at any time after six months from the date of his nomination or election, he is not registered as a holder of unencumbered shares of the Bank of a nominal value of not less than five thousand rupees, or if he ceases to hold unencumbered shares of that value, and any such Director shall cease to hold office if without leave from the Governor-General in Council he absents himself from the consecutive meetings of the Central Board convened under sub-section (1) of section 13.

(3) The Central Government shall remove from office any Director, and the Central Board shall remove from office any member of a Local Board, if such Director or member becomes subject to any of the disqualifications specified in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 10.

(4) A Director or member of a Local Board removed or ceasing to hold office under the foregoing sub-sections shall not be eligible for re-appointment either as Director or as member of a Local Board until the expiry of the term for which his appointment was made.

(5) The appointment, nomination or election as Director or member of a Local Board of any person who is a member of the Indian Legislature or of a local Legislature shall be void

unless, within two months of the date of his appointment, nomination or election, he ceases to be such member, and, if any Director or member of a Local Board is elected or nominated as a member of any such Legislature, he shall cease to be a Director or member of the Local Board as from the date of such election or nomination, as the case may be.

(6) A Director may resign his office to the Governor-General in Council, and a member of a Local Board may resign his office to the Central Board, and on the acceptance of the resignation the office shall become vacant.

(1) If the Governor or a Deputy Governor by infirmity or otherwise is rendered incapable of executing his duties or is absent on leave or otherwise in circumstances not involving the vacation of his appointment, the Central Government may, after consideration of the recommendations made by the Central Board in this behalf, appoint another person to officiate for him, and such person may, notwithstanding anything contained in clause (*d*) of sub-section (1) of section 10, be an officer of the Bank.

(2) If an elected Director is for any reason unable to attend a particular meeting of the Central Board, the elected members of the Local Board of the area which he represents may elect one of their number to take his place, and for the purposes of that meeting the substitute so elected shall have all the powers of the absent Director.

(3) Where any casual vacancy in the office of any member of a Local Board occurs otherwise than by the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of a Director elected by the Local Board, the Central Board may nominate thereto any qualified person recommended by the elected members of the Local Board.

(4) Where any casual vacancy occurs in the office of a Director other than the vacancies provided for in sub-section (1), the vacancy shall be filled, in the case of a nominated Director by nomination, and in the case of an elected Director by election held in the manner provided in section 9 for the election of Directors:

Provided that before such election is made the resulting vacancy, if any, in the Local Board and any vacancy in the office of an elected member of such Board which may have been filled by a member nominated under sub-section (3) shall be filled by election held as nearly as may be in the manner provided in section 9 for the election of members of a Local Board.

(5) A person nominated or elected under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall, subject to the proviso contained in sub-section (4), hold office for the unexpired portion of the term of his predecessor.

(1) Meetings of the Central Board shall be convened by the Governor at least six times in each year and at least once in each quarter.

(2) Any three Directors may require the Governor to convene a meeting of the Central Board at any time and the Governor shall forthwith convene a meeting accordingly.

(3) The Governor, or in his absence the Deputy Governor authorised by the Governor under the proviso to sub-section (3) of section 8 to vote for him, shall preside at meetings of the Central Board, and, in the event of an equality of votes, shall have a second or casting vote.

General Meetings.—(1) A general meeting (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the annual general meeting) shall be held annually at a place in British India where there is an office of the Bank within six weeks from the date on which the annual accounts of the Bank are closed, and a general meeting may be convened by the Central Board at any other time:

Provided that the annual general meeting shall not be held on two consecutive occasions at any one place.

(2) The shareholders present at a general meeting shall be entitled to discuss the annual accounts, the report of the Central Board on the working of the Bank throughout the year and the auditors' report on the annual balance-sheet and accounts.

(3) Every shareholder shall be entitled to attend at any general meeting and each shareholder who has been registered on any register, for a period of not less than six months ending with the date of the meeting, as holding five or more shares shall have one vote and on a poll being demanded each shareholder so registered shall have one vote for each five shares, but subject to a maximum of ten votes and such votes may be exercised by proxy appointed on each occasion for that purpose, such proxy being himself a shareholder entitled to vote at the election and not being an officer or employee of the Bank.

Central Board's First Constitution.—(1) The following provisions shall apply to the first constitution of the Central Board, and, notwithstanding anything contained in section 8, the Central Board as constituted in accordance therewith shall be deemed to be duly constituted in accordance with this Act.

(2) The first Governor and the first Deputy Governor or Deputy Governors shall be appointed by the Central Government on its own initiative, and shall receive such salaries and allowances as it may determine.

(3) The first eight Directors representing the shareholders on the various registers shall be nominated by the Central Government from the areas served respectively by those registers, and the Directors so nominated shall hold office until their successors shall have been duly elected as provided in sub-section (4).

(4) On the expiry of each successive period of twelve months after the nomination of Directors under sub-section (3) two Directors shall be elected in the manner provided in section 9 until all the Directors so nominated have been replaced by elected Directors holding office in accordance with section 8. The register in respect of which the election is to be held shall be selected by lot from among the registers still represented by nominated Directors, and for the purposes of such lot the Madras and Rangoon registers shall be treated as if they comprised one register only.

As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the Central Board shall direct elections to be held and may make nominations, in order to constitute Local Boards in accordance with the provision of section 9, and the

members of such Local Boards shall hold office up to the date fixed under sub-section (6) of section 9 but shall not exercise any right under sub-section (7) of that section.

Business.—The Bank shall be authorized to carry on and transact the several kinds of business hereinafter specified, namely:—

(1) the accepting of money on deposit without interest from, and the collection of money for, the Secretary of State, the Central Government (the Federal Railway Authority, the Provincial Governments, the Government of Burma, the British Military Administration, Burma, the Burma Railway Board), States in India, local authorities, banks and any other persons;

(2) (*a*) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes, drawn on India or Burma and payable in India or Burma and arising out of *bona fide* commercial or trade transactions bearing two or more good signatures, one of which shall be that of a scheduled bank or a Burma scheduled Bank, and maturing within ninety days from the date of such purchase or rediscount, exclusive of days of grace;

(*b*) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes, drawn either in India or in Burma and payable either in India or in Burma and bearing two or more good signatures, one of which shall be that of a scheduled bank, a Burma scheduled bank, a provincial co-operative bank or a Burma co-operative bank, and drawn or issued for the purpose of financing seasonal agricultural operations or the marketing of crops, and maturing within nine months from the date of such purchase or rediscount, exclusive of days of grace;

(*c*) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes drawn either in India or Burma and payable either in India or Burma and bearing the signature of a scheduled bank or a Burma scheduled Bank, and issued or drawn for the purpose of holding or trading in securities of the Central Government, a Provincial Government, or the Government of Burma, or such securities of States in India as may be specified in this behalf by the Central Government on the recommendation of the Central Board, and maturing within ninety days from the date of such purchase or rediscount, exclusive of days of grace;

(3) (*a*) the purchase from and sale to scheduled banks and Burma scheduled Banks of sterling in amounts of not less than the equivalent of one lakh of rupees;

(*b*) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange (including treasury bills) drawn in or on any place in the United Kingdom and maturing within ninety days from the date of purchase, provided that no such purchase, sale or rediscount shall be made in India except with a scheduled bank or in Burma except with a scheduled bank or a Burma scheduled bank; and

(*c*) the keeping of balances with banks in the United Kingdom;

(4) the making to States in India, local authorities, scheduled banks, Burma scheduled banks, provincial co-operative banks, and Burma co-operative banks, and the principal currency authority of Ceylon of loans and advances, repayable on demand or on the expiry of fixed periods not exceeding ninety days, against the security of—

(*a*) stocks, funds and securities (other than immovable property) in which a trustee is authorized to invest trust money by any Act of Parliament or by any law for the time being in force in British India or Burma;

(*b*) gold or silver or documents of title to the same;

(*c*) such bills of exchange and promissory notes as are eligible for purchase or rediscount by the Bank;

(*d*) promissory notes of any scheduled bank, Burma scheduled bank, provincial co-operative bank or Burma co-operative bank, supported by documents of title to goods which have been transferred, assigned, or pledged to any such bank as security for a cash credit or overdraft granted for *bona fide* commercial or trade transactions, or for the purpose of financing seasonal agricultural operations or the marketing of crops;

(5) the making to the Central Government, (the Federal Railway Authority, Provincial Governments, the Government of Burma and the Burma Railway Board) of advances repayable in each case not later than three months from the date of the making of the advance;

(6) the issue of demand drafts made payable at its own offices or agencies and the making, issue and circulation of bank post bills;

(7) the purchase and sale of Government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within ten years from the date of such purchase

(8) the purchase and sale of securities of the Central Government, a Provincial Government, or the Government of Burma of any maturity or of such securities of a local authority or such Indian States as may be specified in this behalf by the Central Government on the recommendation of the Central Board;

Provided that securities fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by any such Government, authority, or State shall be deemed for the purposes of this clause to be securities of such Government, authority or State;

Provided further that the amount of such securities held at any time in the Banking Department shall be so regulated that—

(*a*) the total value of such securities shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank, the Reserve Fund and three-fifths of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits;

(*b*) the value of such securities maturing after one year shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank, the reserve fund and two-fifths of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits; and

(*c*) the value of such securities maturing after ten years shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank and the Reserve Fund and one-fifth of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits;

(9) the custody of monies, securities and other articles of value, and the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any such securities;

(10) the sale and realisation of all property, whether movable or immovable, which may in any way come into the possession of the Bank in satisfaction, or part satisfaction, of any of its claims;

(11) the acting as agent for the Secretary of State, the Central Government (or any Provincial Government or the Government of Burma, or any local authority or any Indian State) in the transaction of any of the following kinds of business, namely:—

(*a*) the purchase and sale of gold or silver;

(*b*) the purchase, sale, transfer and custody of bills of exchange, securities or shares in any company;

(*c*) the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any securities or shares;

(*d*) the remittance of such proceeds, at the risk of the principal, by bills of exchange payable either in India or elsewhere;

(*e*) the management of public debt;

(12) the purchase and sale of gold coin and bullion;

(13) the opening of an account with or the making of an agency agreement with, and the acting as agent or correspondent of, banks which are the principal currency authorities of any country under the law for the time being in force in that country or any international bank formed by such banks, and the investing of the funds of the Bank in the shares of any such international bank;

(14) the borrowing of money for a period not exceeding one month for the purposes of the business of the bank, and the giving of security for money so borrowed;

Provided that no money shall be borrowed under this clause from any person in India or Burma other than a scheduled Bank or from any person outside India and Burma other than a bank which is the principal currency authority of any country under the law for the time being in force in that country;

Provided further that the total amount of borrowings from persons in India and Burma shall not at any time exceed the amount of the share capital of the Bank;

(15) the making and issue of bank notes subject to the provisions of this Act and the making and issue of Burma notes in accordance with the law of Burma, and

(16) generally, the doing of all such matters and things as may be incidental to or consequential upon the exercise of its powers or the discharge of its duties under this Act and the law of Burma;

When, in the opinion of the Central Board or, where the powers and functions of the Central Board under this section have been delegated to a committee of the Central Board or to the Governor, in the opinion of such committee or of the Governor as the case may be, a special occasion has arisen making it necessary or expedient that action should be taken under this section for the purpose of regulating credit in the interests of Indian or Burman trade, commerce, industry and agriculture, the Bank may, notwithstanding any limitation contained in sub-clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of clause (2) or sub-clause (*a*) or (*b*) of clause (3) or clause (4) of section 17—

(1) purchase, sell or discount any of the bills of exchange or promissory notes specified in sub-clause (*a*) or (*b*) of clause (2) or sub-clause (*b*) of clause (3) of that section though such bill or promissory note does not bear the signature of a scheduled bank, a Burma scheduled bank, a provincial co-operative bank or a Burma co-operative bank; or

(2) purchase or sell sterling in amounts of not less than the equivalent of one lakh of rupees; or

(3) make loans or advances repayable on demand or on the expiry of fixed periods not exceeding ninety days against the various forms of security specified in clause (4) of that section;

Provided that a committee of the Board or the Governor shall not, save in cases of special urgency, authorise action under this section without prior consultation with the Central Board and that in all cases action so authorized shall be reported to the members of the Central Board forthwith.

Forbidden Business.—Save as otherwise provided in sections 17, 18 and 45, the Bank may not—

(1) engage in trade or otherwise have a direct interest in any commercial, industrial or other undertaking except such interest as it may in any way acquire in the course of the satisfaction of any of its claims: provided that all such interests shall be disposed of at the earliest possible moment;

(2) purchase its own shares or the shares of any other bank or of any company, or grant loans upon the security of any such shares;

(3) advance money on mortgage of, or otherwise on the security of immovable property or documents of title relating thereto, or become the owner of immovable property, except so far as is necessary for its own business premises and residences for its officers and servants;

(4) make loans or advances;

(5) draw or accept bills payable otherwise than on demand;

(6) allow interest on deposits or current account.

CENTRAL BANKING FUNCTIONS.

The Bank shall undertake to accept monies for account of the Secretary of State, the Central Government, the Provincial Governments and such States in India as may be approved of and notified by the Central Government in the Gazette of India, and to make payments up to the amount standing to the credit of their accounts respectively, and to carry out their exchange, remittance and other banking operations, including the management of the public debt.

(1) The Central Government and Provincial Governments shall entrust the Bank, on such conditions as may be agreed upon, with all their money, remittance, exchange and banking transactions in India, and, in particular, shall deposit free of interest all their cash balances with the Bank;

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall prevent the Central Government or any Provincial Government from carrying on money transactions at places where the Bank has no branches or agencies, and the Central Government and Provincial Governments may hold at such places such balances as they may require.

(2) The Central Government and each Provincial Government shall entrust the Bank, on such conditions as may be agreed upon, with the management of the public debt and with the issue of any new loans.

(3) In the event of any failure to reach agreement on the conditions referred to in this section the Central Government shall decide what the conditions shall be.

(4) Any agreement made under this section to which the Central Government or any Provincial Government is a party shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before the Central Legislature and in the case of a Provincial Government before the Provincial Legislature also.

Bank Notes.—(1) The Bank shall have the sole right to issue bank notes in British India, and may, for a period which shall be fixed by the Central Government on the recommendation of the Central Board, issue currency notes of the Government of India supplied to it by the Central Government, and the provisions of this Act applicable to bank notes shall, unless a contrary intention appears, apply to all currency notes of the Government of India issued either by the Central Government or by the Bank in like manner as if such currency notes were bank notes, and references in this Act to bank notes shall be construed accordingly.

(2) On and from the date on which this Chapter comes into force the Central Government shall not issue any currency notes.

Issue Department.—(1) The issue of bank notes shall be conducted by the Bank in an Issue Department which shall be separated and kept wholly distinct from the Banking Department, and the assets of the Issue Department shall not be subject to any liability other than the liabilities of the Issue Department as hereinafter defined in section 34.

(2) The Issue Department shall not issue bank notes to the Banking Department or to any other person except in exchange for other bank notes or for such coin, bullion or securities as are permitted by this Act to form part of the Reserve;

(3) In this section, references to bank notes include references to Burma notes.

Bank notes shall be of the denominational value of five rupees, ten rupees, fifty rupees, one hundred rupees, five hundred rupees, one thousand rupees and ten thousand rupees, unless otherwise directed by the Central Government on the recommendation of the Central Board.

The design, form and material of bank notes shall be such as may be approved by the Central Government after consideration of the recommendations made by the Central Board.

(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), every bank note shall be legal tender at any place in British India in payment or on account for the amount expressed therein, and shall be guaranteed by the Central Government.

(2) On recommendation of the Central Board the Central Government may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that, with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification, any series of bank notes of any denomination shall cease to be legal tender save at an office or agency of the Bank.

(3) Every Burma note shall be guaranteed by the Central Government.

The Bank shall not re-issue bank notes which are torn, defaced or excessively soiled.

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment or rule of law to the contrary, no person shall of right be entitled to recover from the Central Government or the Bank, the value of any lost, stolen, mutilated or imperfect currency note of the Government of India, or bank note;

Provided that the Bank may, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, prescribe the circumstances in and the conditions and limitations subject to which the value of such currency notes or bank notes may be refunded as of grace and the rules made under this proviso shall be laid on the table of both Houses of the Central Legislature.

(2) The Provisions of sub-section (1) of this section, other than the proviso thereto, shall apply to Burma notes as they apply to bank notes; and refunds may be made as of grace in respect of Burma notes in accordance with the provision made in that behalf by the law of Burma.

The Bank shall not be liable to the payment of any stamp duty under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in respect of bank notes or Burma notes issued by it.

(1) If in the opinion of the Central Government the Bank fails to carry out any of the obligations imposed on it by or under this Act or by or under the law of Burma, the Central Government may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare the Central Board to be superseded, and thereafter the general superintendence and direction of the affairs of the Bank shall be entrusted to such agency as the Central Government may determine, and such agency may exercise the powers and do all acts and things which may be exercised or done by the Central Board under this Act.

(2) When action is taken under this section the Central Government shall cause a full report of the circumstances leading to such action and of the action taken to be laid before the Central

Legislature at the earliest possible opportunity and in any case within three months from the issue of the notification superseding the Board.

No person in British India other than the Bank or, as expressly authorized by this Act, the Central Government shall draw, accept, make or, issue any bill of exchange, hundi, promissory note or engagement for the payment of money payable to bearer on demand, or borrow, owe or take up any sum or sums of money on the bills, hundis or notes payable to bearer on demand of any such person :

Provided that cheques or drafts, including hundis, payable to bearer on demand or otherwise may be drawn on a person's account with a banker, shroff or agent.

(1) Any person contravening the provisions of section 31 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to the amount of the bill, hundi, note or engagement in respect whereof the offence is committed.

(2) No prosecution under this section shall be instituted except on complaint made by the Bank.

Assets of the Issue Department.

(1) The assets of the Issue Department shall consist of gold coin, gold bullion, sterling securities, rupee coin and rupee securities to such aggregate amount as is not less than the total of the liabilities of the Issue Department as hereinafter defined.

(2) Of the total amount of the assets, not less than two-fifths shall consist of gold coin, gold bullion or sterling securities :

Provided that the amount of gold coin and gold bullion shall not at any time be less than forty crores of rupees in value.

(3) The remainder of the assets shall be held in rupee coin, Government of India rupee securities of any maturity and such bills of exchange and promissory notes payable in British India or in Burma, as are eligible for purchase by the Bank under sub-clause (*a*) or sub-clause (*b*) of clause (2) of section 17 or under clause (1) of section 18 :

Provided that the amount held in Government of India rupee securities shall not at any time exceed one-fourth of the total amount of the assets or fifty crores of rupees, whichever amount is greater, or, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, such amount plus a sum of ten crores of rupees.

An ordinance issued on February 8, 1941 called as the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1941, omitted the proviso to sub-section (3).

(4) For the purposes of this section, gold coin and gold bullion shall be valued at 8.47512 grains of fine gold per rupee, rupee coin shall be valued at its face value, and securities shall be valued at the market rate for the time being obtaining.

(5) Of the gold coin and gold bullion held as assets, not less than seventeen-twentieths shall be held in British India, and all gold coin and gold bullion held as assets shall be held in the custody of the Bank or its agencies :

Provided that gold belonging to the Bank which is in any other bank or in any mint or treasury or in transit may be reckoned as part of the assets.

(6) For the purposes of this section, the sterling securities which may be held as part of the assets shall be securities of any of the following kinds payable in the currency of the United Kingdom, namely :—

(*a*) balances at the credit of the Issue Department with the Bank of England ;

(*b*) bills of exchange bearing two or more good signatures and drawn on and payable at any place in the United Kingdom and having a maturity not exceeding ninety days ;

(*c*) government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within five years :

Provided that, for a period of two years from the date on which this Chapter comes into force, any of such last mentioned securities may be securities maturing after five years, and the Bank may, at any time before the expiry of that period, dispose of such securities notwithstanding anything contained in section 17.

Liabilities of the Issue Department.—(1) The liabilities of the Issue Department shall be an amount equal to the total of the amount of the currency notes of the Government of India and bank notes for the time being in circulation.

(2) For the purposes of this section any currency note of the Government of India or bank note which has not been presented for payment within forty years from the 1st day of April following the date of its issue shall be deemed not to be in circulation, and the value thereof shall, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2) of section 25, be paid by the Issue Department to Central Government or the Banking Department, as the case may be, but any such note, if subsequently presented for payment, shall be paid by the Banking Department, and any such payment in the case of a currency note of the Government of India shall be debited to the Central Government.

In this section, references to bank notes include references to Burma notes.

On the date on which this Chapter comes into force the Issue Department shall take over from the Central Government the liability for all the currency notes of the Government of India for the time being in circulation and the Central Government shall transfer to the Issue Department gold coin, gold bullion, sterling securities, rupee coin and rupee securities to such aggregate amount as is equal to the total of the amount of the liability so transferred. The coin, bullion and securities shall be transferred in such proportion as to comply with the requirements of section 33 :

Provided that the total amount of the gold coin, gold bullion and sterling securities so transferred shall not be less than one-half of the whole amount transferred, and that the amount of rupee coin so transferred shall not exceed fifty crores of rupees.

Provided further that the whole of the gold coin and gold bullion held by the Central Government in the gold standard reserve and the paper currency reserve at the time of transfer shall be so transferred.

(1) After the close of any financial year in which the minimum amount of rupee coin held in the assets, as shown in any of the weekly accounts of the Issue Department for that year prescribed under sub-section (1) of section 53, is greater than fifty crores of rupees or one-sixth of the total amount of the assets as shown in that account, whichever may be the greater the Bank may deliver to the Central Government rupee coin up to the amount of such excess but not without that Governments' consent exceeding five crores of rupees, against payment of legal tender value in the form of bank notes, gold or securities:

Provided that if the Bank so desires and if the amount of gold coin, gold bullion and sterling securities in the assets does not at that time exceed one-half of the total assets, a proportion not exceeding two-fifths of such payment shall be in gold coin, gold bullion or such sterling securities as may be held as part of the assets under sub-section (6) of section 33.

(2) After the close of any financial year in which the maximum amount of rupee coin held in the assets, as so shown, is less than fifty crores of rupees or one-sixth of the total amount of the assets, as so shown, whichever may be the greater the Central Government shall deliver to the Bank rupee coin up to the amount of such deficiency, but not without its consent exceeding five crores of rupees, against payment of legal tender value.

At the close of any week in which the amount of rupee coin held in the assets, as shown in the weekly accounts of the Issue Department for that week, is less than fifty crores of rupees or one-sixth of the total amount of the assets as so shown, whichever may be the greater, the Central Government may, with the consent of the Bank, deliver to the Bank rupee coin upto the amount of such deficiency against payment of legal tender value.

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions, the Bank may, with the previous sanction of the Central Government for periods not exceeding thirty days in the first instance, which may, with the like sanction, be extended from time to time by periods not exceeding fifteen days, hold as assets gold coin, gold bullion or sterling securities of less aggregate amount than that required by sub-section (2) of section 33 and, whilst the holding is so reduced, the proviso to that sub-section shall cease to be operative:

Provided that the gold coin and gold bullion held as such assets shall not be reduced below the amount specified in the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 33 so long as any sterling securities remain held as such assets.

(2) In respect of any period during which the holding of gold coin, gold bullion and sterling securities is reduced under sub-section (1), the Bank shall pay to the Central Government a tax upon the amount by which such holding is reduced below the minimum "prescribed by sub-section (2) of section 33; and such tax shall be payable at the bank rate for the time being in force, with an addition of one per cent. per annum when such holding exceeds thirty-two and a half per cent. of the total amount of the assets and of a further one and a half per cent. per annum in respect of every further decrease, of two and a half per cent. or part of such decrease:

Provided that the tax shall not in any event be payable at a rate less than six per cent. per annum.

The Central Government shall undertake not to re-issue any rupee coin delivered under section 36 nor to put into circulation any rupees, except through the Bank and as provided in that section; and the Bank shall undertake not to dispose of rupee coin otherwise than for the purposes of circulation or by delivery to the Central Government under that section.

(1) The Bank shall issue rupee coin on demand in exchange for bank notes and currency notes of the Government of India, and shall issue currency notes or bank notes on demand in exchange for coin which is legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act, 1906.

(2) The Bank shall, in exchange for currency notes or bank notes of five rupees or upwards, supply currency notes or bank notes of lower value or other coins which are legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, in such quantities as may, in the opinion of the Bank, be required for circulation; and the Central Government shall supply such coins to the Bank on demand. If the Central Government at any time fails to supply such coins, the Bank shall be released from its obligations to supply them to the public.

Obligation to sell sterling.—The Bank shall sell, to any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras or Rangoon and pays the purchase price in legal tender currency, sterling for immediate delivery in London, at a rate not below one shilling and five pence and forty nine sixty-fourths of a penny for a rupee:

Provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to buy an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds.

Obligation to Buy Sterling.—The Bank shall buy, from any person, who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras or Rangoon, sterling for immediate delivery in London, at a rate not higher than one shilling and six pence and three sixteenths of a penny for a rupee:

Provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to sell an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds.

Provided further that no person shall be entitled to receive payment unless the Bank is satisfied that payment of the sterling in London has been made.

(4) (1) The Bank shall provide any person who makes a demand in that behalf with remittance between its office in Rangoon and such office or offices in India as may be prescribed by

the Central Board, in such amounts, at such fixed rate of exchange and subject only to such rate or rates of commission as may be approved by the Central Government and the Government of Burma.

Provided that so long as the Bank is bound under Part II of the India and Burma (Burma Monetary Arrangements) Order, 1937, to issue on demand India rupee coin in exchange for legal tender notes, the rate of exchange shall be at par.

(2) Burma assets and liabilities of the bank or any scheduled bank shall be valued, for the purposes of this Act, at the rate of exchange so fixed or, as the case may be at par.

Cash Reserves of Scheduled Banks.— (1) Every bank included in the Second Schedule shall maintain with the Bank a balance the amount of which shall not at the close of business on any day be less than five per cent. of the demand liabilities and two per cent. of the time liabilities of such bank in India and Burma as shown in the return referred to in sub-section (2).

Explanation.— For the purposes of this section liabilities shall not include the paid-up capital or the reserves, or any credit balance in the profit and loss account of the bank or the amount of any loan taken from the Reserve Bank.

(2) Every scheduled bank shall send to the Central Government and to the Bank a return signed by two responsible officers of such bank showing :-

(*a*) the amounts of its demand and time liabilities, respectively, in India,

(*b*) the amounts of its demand and time liabilities, respectively, in Burma,

(*c*) the total amount held in India in currency notes of the Government of India and bank notes,

(*d*) the total amount held in India in Burma notes,

(*e*) the total amount held in Burma in currency notes of the Government of India and bank notes,

(*f*) the total amount held in Burma notes,

(*g*) the amounts held in India in rupee coin and subsidiary coin, respectively,

(*h*) the amounts held in Burma in rupee coin, subsidiary coin and Burma coin, respectively,

(*i*) the amounts of advances made and of bills discounted in India, respectively,

(*j*) the amounts of advances made and of bills discounted in Burma, respectively, and

(*k*) the balance held at the Bank,

at the close of business on each Friday, or if Friday is a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, at the close of business on the preceding working day ; and such return shall be sent not later than two working days after the date to which it relates :

Provided that where the Bank is satisfied that the furnishing of a weekly return under this sub-section is impracticable in the case of any scheduled bank by reason of the geographical position of the bank and its branches, the Bank may require such bank to furnish in lieu of a weekly return a monthly return to be despatched not later than fourteen days after the end of the month to which it relates giving the details specified in this sub-section in respect of such bank at the close of business for the month.

(3) If at the close of business on any day before the day fixed for the next return, the balance held at the Bank by any scheduled bank is below the minimum prescribed in sub-section (1), such scheduled bank shall be liable to pay to the Bank in respect of each such day penal interest at a rate three per cent. above the bank rate on the amount by which the balance with the Bank falls short of the prescribed minimum, and if on the day fixed for the next return such balance is still below the prescribed minimum as disclosed by this return, the rates of penal interest shall be increased to a rate five per cent. above the bank rate in respect of that day and each subsequent day on which the balance held at the Bank at the close of business on that day is below the prescribed minimum.

(3A) When under the provision of sub-section (3) penal interest at the increased rate of five per cent. above the bank rate has become payable by a scheduled bank, if thereafter on the day fixed for the next return the balance held at the Bank is still below the prescribed minimum as disclosed by this return,

(*a*) every director and any managing agent, manager or secretary of the scheduled bank, who is knowingly and wilfully a party to the default, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees and with a further fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for each subsequent day on which the default continues, and

(*b*) the Bank may prohibit the scheduled bank from receiving after the said day any fresh deposit,

and, if default is made by the scheduled bank in complying with the prohibition referred to in clause (*b*), every director and officer of the scheduled bank who is knowingly and wilfully a party to such default or who through negligence or otherwise contributes to such default shall in respect of each such default be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees and with a further fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for each day after the first on which a deposit received in contravention of such prohibition is retained by the scheduled bank

(4) Any scheduled bank failing to comply with the provisions of sub-section (2) shall be liable to pay to the Central Government or to the Bank, as the case may be, or to each, a penalty of one hundred rupees for each day during with the failure continues.

(5) The penalties imposed by sub-sections (3) and (4) shall be payable on demand made by the Bank, and, in the event of a refusal by the defaulting bank to pay on such demand, may be levied by a direction of the principal Civil Court having jurisdiction in the area where an

office of the defaulting bank is situated, such direction to be made only upon application made in this behalf to the Court by the Central Government in the case of a failure to make a return under sub-section (2) to the Central Government, or by the Bank with the previous sanction of the Central Government in other cases.

(6) The Central Government shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct the inclusion in the Second Schedule of any bank not already so included which carries on the business of banking in British India and which—

(*a*) has a paid-up capital and reserves of an aggregate value of not less than five lakhs of rupees, and

(*b*) is a company as defined in clause (2) of section 2 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or a corporation or a company incorporated by or under any law in force in any place outside British India,

and shall by a like notification direct the exclusion from that Schedule of any scheduled bank the aggregate value of whose paid-up capital and reserves becomes at any time less than five lakhs of rupees, or which goes into liquidation or otherwise ceases to carry on banking business.

The Bank shall compile and shall cause to be published each week a consolidated statement showing the aggregate of the amounts under each clause of sub-section (2) of section 42 exhibited in the returns received from scheduled banks under that section and from Burma scheduled banks under the corresponding provisions of the law of Burma.

The Bank may require any provincial co-operative bank with which it has any transactions under section 17 to furnish the return referred to in sub-section (2) of section 42, and if it does so, the provisions of sub-sections (4) and (5) of section 42 shall apply so far as may be to such co-operative bank as if it were a scheduled bank.

Agreement with the Imperial Bank.—(1) The Bank shall enter into an agreement with the Imperial Bank of India which shall be subject to the approval of the Central Government, and shall be expressed to come into force on the date on which this Chapter comes into force and to remain in force for fifteen years and thereafter until terminated after five years' notice on either side, and shall further contain the provisions set forth in the Third Schedule.

Provided that the agreement shall be conditional on the maintenance of a sound financial position by the Imperial Bank and that if, in the opinion of the Central Board, the Imperial Bank has failed either to fulfil the conditions of the agreement or to maintain a sound financial position, the Central Board shall make a recommendation to the Central Government, and the Central Government, after making such further enquiry as it thinks fit, may issue instructions to the Imperial Bank with reference either to the agreement or to any matter which in its opinion involves the security of the Government monies or the assets of the Issue Department in the custody of the Imperial Bank, and in the event of the Imperial Bank disregarding such instructions may declare the agreement to be terminated.

(2) The agreement referred to in sub-section (1) shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before the Central Legislature.

(3) As from the commencement of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, references in the said agreement to the Governor-General in Council in relation to his general banking business, his accounts, and sums due to or from him, and references to Government in relation to receipts and disbursements dealt with on account of Government shall be construed as including references to the Provincial Governments and the Federal Railway Authority.

General Provisions.

The Central Government shall transfer to the Bank rupee securities of the value of five crores of rupees to be allocated by the Bank to the Reserve Fund.

Allocation of Surplus. After making provision for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation in assets, contributions to staff and superannuation funds, and such other contingencies as are usually provided for by bankers and after payment out of the net annual profit of a cumulative dividend at such rate not exceeding five per cent. per annum on the share capital as the Central Government may fix at the time of the issue of shares, a portion of the surplus shall be allocated to the payment of an additional dividend to the shareholders calculated on the scale set forth in the Fourth Schedule and the balance of the surplus shall be paid to the Central Government.

Provided that if at any time the Reserve Fund is less than the share capital, not less than fifty lakhs of rupees of the surplus, or the whole of the surplus if less than that amount shall be allocated to the Reserve Fund.

Schedule. (A) If the maximum rate of dividend fixed under section 47 is five per centum and so long as the share capital of the Bank is five crores of rupees—

(1) if the surplus does not exceed four crores of rupees—Nil

(2) if the surplus exceeds four crores of rupees—

(*a*) out of such excess upto the first one and a half crores of rupees a fraction equal to one sixtieth;

(*b*) out of each successive additional excess up to one and half crores of rupees one-half of the fraction payable out of the next previous one and a half crores of excess.

Provided that the additional dividend shall be a multiple of one-eighth of one per centum on the share capital, the amount of the surplus allocated thereto being rounded up or down to the nearest one-eighth of one per cent. on the share capital.

(B) If the maximum rate of dividend fixed under section 47 is below five per centum, the said fraction of one-sixtieth shall be increased in the ratio of the difference between six and the fixed rate to unity.

(C) When the original share capital of the ank has been increased or reduced the said action of one-sixtieth shall be increased or minished in proportion to the increase or duction of the share capital.

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 47 the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (II of 34) and of the Fourth Schedule to that Act iven above), the aggregate of the rate at which yment of the cumulative dividend and the ditional payable to shareholders of the Bank der the said provisions is made shall not, so ng as this Ordinance (the Reserve Bank of na limitation of Dividend Ordinance of 1943) mains in force, exceed four per cent. per annum the share capital of the Bank; and the dance of the surplus of the net annual profits the Bank shall be paid to the Central vernment.

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in e Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, or any other nactment for the time being in force relating income-tax or super-tax, the Bank shall not e liable to pay income-tax or super-tax on ny of its income, profits or gains.

Provided that nothing in this section shall ffect the liability of any shareholder in respect f income-tax or super-tax.

(2) For the purposes of section 18 of the dian Income-tax Act, 1922, and of any other levant provision of that Act relating to the ery and refund of income tax any dividend aid under section 47 of this Act shall be deemed o be "Interest on Securities."

The Bank shall make public from time to me the standard rate at which it is prepared buy or re-discount bills of exchange or other commercial paper eligible for purchase under his Act.

(1) Not less than two auditors shall be elected and their remuneration fixed at the nnual general meeting. The auditors may e shareholders, but no Director or other offi er of the Bank shall be eligible during his continuance in office. Any auditor shall be eligible to re-election on quitting office.

(2) The first auditors of the Bank may be appointed by the Central Board before the first annual general meeting and, if so appointed, shall hold office only until that meeting. All auditors elected under this section shall severally be, and continue to act as, auditors until the first annual general meeting after their respective elections:

Provided that any casual vacancy in the office of any auditor elected under this section may be filled by the Central Board.

Without prejudice to anything contained in section 50, the Central Government may at any time appoint the Auditor General or such auditors as he thinks fit to examine and report upon the accounts of the Bank.

Every auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the annual balance-sheet, and it shall be his duty to examine the same, together with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto; and every auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Bank, and shall at all reasonable times have access to the books, accounts and other documents of the Bank, and may, at the expense of the Bank if appointed by it or at the expense of the Central Government if appointed by that Government employ accountants or other persons to assist him in investigating such accounts, and may, in relation to such accounts, examine any Director or officer of the Bank.

(3) The auditors shall make a report to the shareholders or to the Central Government as the case may be, upon the annual balance-sheet and accounts, and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet containing all necessary particulars and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, and, in case they have called for any explanation or information from the Central Board, whether it has been given and whether it is satisfactory. Any such report made to the shareholders shall be read together with the report of the Central Board, at the annual general meeting.

Returns.—(1) The Bank shall prepare and transmit to the Central Government a weekly account of the Issue Department and of the Banking Department in the form set out in the Fifth Schedule or in such other form as the Central Government may by notification in the Gazette of India, prescribe. The Governor-General in Council shall cause these accounts to be published weekly in the Gazette of India.

(2) The Bank shall also, within two months from the date on which the annual accounts of the Bank are closed, transmit to the Central Government a copy of the annual accounts signed by the Governor, the Deputy Governors and the Chief Accounting Officer of the Bank, and certified by the auditors, together with a report by the Central Board on the working of the Bank throughout the year, and the Central Government shall cause such accounts and report to be published in the Gazette of India.

(3) The Bank shall also, within two months from the date on which the annual accounts of the Bank are closed transmit to the Central Government a statement showing the name, address and occupation of, and the number of shares held by, each shareholder of the Bank.

Agricultural Credit Department.—The Bank shall create a special Agricultural Credit Department the functions of which shall be—

(*a*) to maintain an expert staff to study all questions of agricultural credit and be available for consultation by the Central Government [Provincial Governments, the Government of Burma] provincial co-operative banks, Burma Co-operative Banks and other banking organisations.

(*b*) to co-ordinate the operations of the Bank in connection with agricultural credit and its relations with provincial co-operative

banks, Burma Co-operative banks and any other banks or organisations engaged in the business of agricultural credit.

(1) the Bank shall, at the earliest practicable date and in any case within three years from the date on which this Chapter comes into force, make to the Central Government a report, with proposals, if it thinks fit, for legislation, on the following matters, namely :—

(*a*) the extension of the provisions of this Act relating to scheduled banks to persons and firms, not being scheduled banks, engaged in British India in the business of banking and

(*b*) the improvement of the machinery for dealing with agricultural finance and methods for effecting a closer connection between agricultural enterprise and the operations of the Bank.

(2) When the Bank is of opinion that the international monetary position has become sufficiently clear and stable to make it possible to determine what will be suitable as a permanent basis for the Indian monetary system and to frame permanent measures for a monetary standard it shall report its views to the Central Government.

(1) The Local Board of any area may at any time require any shareholder who is registered on the register for that area to furnish to the Local Board within a specified time, not being less than thirty days, a declaration, in such form as the Central Board may by regulations prescribe, giving particulars of all shares on the said register of which he is the owner.

(2) If it appears from such declaration that any shareholder is not the owner of any shares which are registered in his name or that any shareholder, to whom the provisions of sub-section (4A) of section 4 apply, is the holder of shares in excess of a total nominal value of twenty thousand rupees, the Local Board may amend the register accordingly.

(3) If any person required to make a declaration under sub-section (1) fails to make such declaration within the specified time, the Local Board may make an entry against his name in the register recording such failure and directing that he shall have no right to vote, either under section 9 or section 14, by reason of the shares registered in his name on that register.

(4) Whoever makes a false statement in any declaration furnished by him under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to have committed the offence of giving false evidence defined in section 191 of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be punishable under the second paragraph of section 193 of that Code.

(5) Nothing contained in any declaration furnished under sub-section (1) shall operate to affect the Bank with notice of any trust, and no notice of any trust expressed, implied or constructive shall be entered on the register or be receivable by the Bank.

(6) Until Local Boards have been constituted under section 9 the powers of a Local Board under this section shall be exercised by the Central Board in respect of any area for which a Local Board has not been constituted.

(1) Nothing in the Indian Companies Act 1913, shall apply to the Bank, and the Bank shall not be placed in liquidation save by order of the Central Government and in such manner as it may direct.

(2) In such event the Reserve Fund and surplus assets, if any, of the Bank shall be divided between the Central Government and the shareholders in the proportion of seventy-five per cent. and twenty-five per cent. respectively :

Provided that the total amount payable to any shareholder under this section shall not exceed the paid-up value of the shares held by him by more than one per cent. for each year after the commencement of this Act subject to a maximum of twenty-five per cent.

(1) The Central Board may, with the previous sanction of the Central Government make regulations consistent with this Act to provide for all matters for which provision is necessary or convenient for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, such regulations may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(*a*) the holding and conduct of elections under this Act, including provisions for the holding of any elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote ;

(*b*) the final decision of doubts or disputes regarding the qualifications of candidates for election or regarding the validity of elections ;

(*c*) the maintenance of the share register, the manner in which and the conditions subject to which shares may be held and transferred, and, generally, all matters relating to the rights and duties of shareholders ;

(*d*) the manner in which general meetings shall be convened, the procedure to be followed thereat and the manner in which votes may be exercised ;

(*e*) the manner in which notices may be served on behalf of the Bank upon shareholders or other persons ;

(*f*) the manner in which the business of the Central Board shall be transacted, and the procedure to be followed at meetings thereof ;

(*g*) the conduct of business of Local Boards and the delegation to such Boards of powers and functions ;

(*h*) the delegation of powers and functions of the Central Board to the Governor, or to Deputy Governors, Directors or officers of the Bank ;

(*i*) the formation of Committees of the Central Board, the delegation of powers and functions of the Central Board to such Committees, and the conduct of business in such Committees ;

(*j*) the constitution and management of staff and superannuation funds for the officers and servants of the Bank ;

(*k*) the manner and form in which contracts binding on the Bank may be executed;

(*l*) the provision of an official seal of the Bank and the manner and effect of its use;

(*m*) the manner and form in which the balance-sheet of the Bank shall be drawn up and in which the accounts shall be maintained;

(*n*) the remuneration of Directors of the Bank;

(*o*) the relations of the scheduled banks with the Bank and the returns to be submitted by the scheduled banks to the Bank;

(*p*) the regulation of clearing-houses for the scheduled banks;

(*q*) the circumstances in which, and the conditions and limitations subject to which the value of any lost, stolen, mutilated or imperfect currency note of the Government of India or bank note may be refunded; and

(*r*) generally, for the efficient conduct of the business of the Bank.

(3) Copies of all regulations made under this section shall be available to the public on payment.

In the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, for section 11 the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"11. Gold coins, coined at His Majesty's Royal Mint in England or at any mint established in pursuance of a proclamation of His Majesty as a branch of His Majesty's Royal Mint, shall not be legal tender in British India in payment or on account, but such coins shall be received by the Reserve Bank of India at its offices, branches and agencies in India at the bullion value of such coins calculated at the rate of 8.47512 grains troy of fine gold per rupee."

The Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923, the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1923, the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1925, and the Currency Act, 1927 are hereby repealed.

In sub-section (3) of section 11 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, after the word "Royal" the words "Reserve Bank" shall be inserted.

The Reserve Bank began work with the opening of the financial year 1935-36. The Bank made a net profit of Rs 53,42,100 for the year ended December 31, 1936.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30th, 1945.

The report of the Central Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India for the year ended June 30, 1945 states that after payment of expenses of administration and provision for sundry liabilities and contingencies, the net profit amounts to Rs. 14,89,26,803-11-1. Of this amount the sum of Rs. 20,00,000 will be utilised for payment to shareholders of a dividend at the rate of four per cent., the maximum dividend permissible under the Ordinance issued on June 30, 1943, leaving a surplus of Rs. 14,69,26,803-11-1 for payment to the Central Government [illegible] as modified by the Ordinance. The net profit is higher than in the previous year by Rs. 4.63 crores owing to a further increase in the interest-bearing assets of the Bank.

The total number of shareholders decreased during the year from 48,292 to 46,640. The number of shares on the register of the Calcutta area, which had remained practically unchanged last year, rose and that on the Bombay register continued to increase at the expense of the remaining three areas.

Notes and Coins.—A new design of the ten rupee notes was introduced from October 5, 1944, while a new series of the Government of India one rupee notes was issued from December 1, 1944. As a first step in the rehabilitation of the country's economy in the liberated parts of Burma, a Proclamation relating to the status of the various types of currency circulating in Burma was issued by the Supreme Allied Commander of the South East Asia Command on May 1, 1945. With a view mainly to avoiding the disproportionate waste of metal involved in the use of nickel-brass alloy in the minting of the new series of the two anna, one anna and half-anna pieces introduced in 1942, and to replacing the new pice pieces, which have not been popular, the Government of India have decided to undertake a large recoinage programme as soon after the end of the war as possible. Under this programme, the nickel-brass alloy will be replaced by the pre-war cupro-nickel alloy, and a piece of new design will be issued. There is also a proposal to take advantage of the opportunity which might thus arise to introduce in India a decimal system of coinage which has replaced other forms in most of the countries of the world.

Exchange.—In the rupee sterling exchange market, banks quotations for telegraphic transfers continued unaltered at 1 sh. 5-31 32 d. selling and 1 sh 6-1 32 d. buying. There was a shortage of sterling for ready delivery and to relieve this the Reserve Bank commenced selling ready sterling in limited quantities from October onwards at 1 sh. 5 63 64 d. Purchases of sterling for forward delivery continued and the net purchases by the Bank during the year amounted to £63,139,341-5-8 as compared with £101,493,921-4-10 in the preceding year. Repayments made by the Secretary of State on account of recoverable war expenditure and purchases made on behalf of His Majesty's Government and Allied Governments, after deducting the sterling requirements of the Central Government and the Government of Burma, left a net credit in favour of India of £240,195,000 at the end of the year as against £162,685,000 at the end of the previous year. Sales of currencies of countries outside the sterling area continued to be restricted but a more liberal policy was pursued in regard to demands for foreign exchange for purposes which were considered to be of value and importance to the country. The quotas under the import licensing system for the import of consumer goods from countries outside the sterling area were increased as a means of combating inflation and of meeting the extreme shortages arising from the severe restrictions on imports that had been imposed

Security Market.—The gilt-edged market registered a further improvement during the year under review, the Economic Adviser's index number of Government Securities (1927-28-100) averaging higher at 117.9 during the eleven months ended May 1945 as compared with 117.6 during the corresponding period of the preceding year. Prices in the industrial share market ruled on the whole higher than during the previous accounting year. The Economic Adviser's combined index number of prices of variable yield Securities (1927-28-100) for the eleven months ended May 1945 worked out higher at 198.5 as against 186.8 during the corresponding period of the preceding year. As regards individual groups, among equities, all except cotton and sugar showed on the whole a distinct rise; the comparatively sharp recession in cotton shares may be partly attributed to the further intensification of Government Control measures affecting the industry.

Scheduled Banks.—During the year under review, the number of banks included in the second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act rose from 76 to 86. The applications of 11 banks were under consideration at the end of the year. The number of banks included in the second schedule to the India and Burma (Burma Monetary Arrangement) Order, 1937, remained unchanged at 3.

The total demand and time liabilities of Scheduled banks maintained their upward trend, rising from Rs. 747.44 crores on June 30, 1944 to Rs. 868.58 crores on June 29, 1945. The proportion of demand liabilities to total liabilities which was as high as 75.6 per cent on June 30, 1944 declined to 72.4 per cent by the end of the year under review. The percentage of cash in hand and with the Reserve Bank declined from 16.95 at the end of June 1944 to 13.33 at the end of June 1945 mainly as a result of an increase in the trade demand for funds. The balances maintained by scheduled banks with the Reserve Bank at the end of the accounting year were lower at Rs. 78.86 crores as compared with Rs. 95.98 crores at the end of the previous year, the excess over the statutory minimum declining from Rs. 64.08 crores to Rs. 42.60 crores. Advances by scheduled banks during the year further rose to Rs. 279.74 crores on June 29, 1945 as against Rs. 211.47 crores on June 30, 1944. Owing to easy money conditions only four banks approached the Reserve Bank for financial accommodation during the year, the total amount of loans granted to these banks being Rs. 103.25 lakhs as compared with Rs. 379.15 lakhs advanced to seven banks during the previous year.

The total number of offices of scheduled banks including head offices, branches, and pay offices rose from 2,141 on June 30, 1944 to 2,715 on June 30, 1945 an increase of 574 against 534 in the previous year. The ten banks newly included in the second schedule accounted for an addition of 111 offices. 71 new offices were opened at places which were not previously served either by a scheduled bank having capital and reserves above Rs. 50,000.

Non-Scheduled Banks.—The total number of non-scheduled banking companies registered December 1944 as compared with 530 a year before. Their total demand and time liabilities increased from Rs. 34.79 crores at the end of 1943 to Rs. 53.13 crores at the end of 1944 and the ratio of cash to deposits declined from 14 per cent. to 11.4 per cent. during the same period. It was decided during the year that non-scheduled banks desirous of opening accounts with the Reserve Bank may be allowed to do so, subject to certain conditions, with effect from February 15, 1945.

Banking Legislation.—A bill "to consolidate and amend the law relating to banking companies" on the lines recommended by the Board was introduced in the Central Legislature on November 16, 1944. The bill incorporates the provisions of part XA of the Indian Companies Act with certain modifications and also contains several new provisions designed to safeguard the interests of depositors and to ensure the development of banking in India on sound lines. The main features of the bill are as follows:—

(i) A simple definition of banking with the object of limiting the scope of the legislation to institutions in which funds are deposited primarily to ensure their safety and ready withdrawability;

(ii) Fixing of minimum capital standards;

(iii) Prohibition of trading with a view to eliminating non banking risks;

(iv) Inclusion in the scope of the legislation of banks incorporated or registered outside British India;

(v) Provision of an expeditious procedure for liquidation;

(vi) Inspection of the books and accounts of a bank by the Reserve Bank when necessary;

(vii) Empowering the Central Government to take action against banks conducting their affairs in a manner detrimental to the interests of the depositors;

(viii) Prescription of a special form of balance sheet and conferring powers on the Reserve Bank to call for periodical returns.

Issue Department.—The upward trend in the total of the balance sheet of the Issue Department witnessed since the outbreak of war continued during the year, the total of Rs. 1,151.79 crores as at the end of the accounting year under review showing an increase of 22 per cent. over the figures as on the 30th June 1944. On the liabilities side, notes in circulation stood at Rs. 1,137.47 crores, giving an increase of Rs. 206.10 crores as compared with an increase of Rs. 198.89 crores during the previous accounting year. The rate of currency expansion which had tended to slow down till December 1944, was again marked up from that month, mainly as a result of increased expenditure owing to the intensification of the Allied offensive against Japan. On the asset side, 'gold coin and bullion' continued unchanged at Rs. 44.41 crores at the statutory rate of valuation, namely Rs. 21-3-10 per tola. Sterling securities showed a continued rise from Rs. 828.33 crores to Rs. 1,034.33 crores on

...t in respect of recoverable war expenditure ...urred on behalf of the Allied Governments. The percentage of gold and sterling securities to total notes issued stood higher at 93.66 against 92.51 at the close of the previous year. 'Rupee coin', which includes Government of India one rupee notes, increased from Rs. 12.81 crores to Rs. 15.20 crores at the end of June 1945. The Bank received from the Central Government Rs. 10 crores of 'rupee coin' during the year in terms of sub-section (3) in addition to Rs. 5 crores under sub-section (2) of section 36 of the Reserve Bank of India Act. 'Rupee securities' which had declined from Rs. 118.41 crores on the 30th June 1943 to Rs. 57.84 crores at the end of the last year remained unchanged at that level throughout the accounting year under review.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

The total of the balance sheet of the Banking Department more than doubled, rising from Rs. 201.69 crores to Rs. 425.89 crores mainly owing to a sharp increase under Central Government Deposits on the liabilities side, and a corresponding increase in 'Balances held abroad' on the assets side. The deposits of the Central Government increased by Rs. 212.72 crores to Rs. 277.97 crores. The deposits by banks fluctuated widely between Rs. 113.10 crores for the week ended the 3rd November 1944 and Rs. 67.27 crores for the week ended the 6th January 1945, largely reflecting the changing trade demand for funds, and stood at Rs. 80.19 crores at the end of June 1945. On the assets side, 'Balances held abroad' increased by Rs. 214.39 crores from Rs. 173.74 crores to Rs. 388.13 crores and 'Investments' by Rs. 10.34 crores to Rs. 21.45 crores while 'Bills Purchased and Discounted' were reduced from Rs. 2.59 crores to nil.

Bretton Woods Agreement. The United Nations Monetary and Financial conference held at Bretton Woods in July 1944 has recommended the setting up of two international monetary institutions, viz., an International Monetary Fund and an International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The former is to deal with the problem of short term equilibrium in international balance of payments with a view to promoting reasonable exchange stability and the balanced growth of international trade consistently with the freedom of member countries to pursue their own domestic, social or political policies. The Bank is intended mainly to stimulate and where necessary to supplement the flow of international long-term capital for the purpose of assisting the reconstruction and development of member countries and the attainment of long-term international equilibrium. The two institutions are largely complementary in character and membership.

Sterling Balances. —The sterling assets of the Reserve Bank continued to increase, the net accretions during the accounting year being Rs. 420.39 crores as against Rs. 358.40 crores in the previous 12 months and Rs. 1,352.88 crores since the beginning of the war. The total holdings in the Issue and Banking Departments as on the 30th June 1945 amounted to £ 1066.85 million or Rs. 1,422.46 crores, which are maintained in the form of cash and investments in short-term British Government securities renewed from time to time. The problem represented by these balances is not one of monetary transfer or exchange but of transfer of resources of an amount equivalent in value to the balances. On the Indian side it is, firstly, the problem of gauging and developing the capacity to absorb the flow of goods, particularly capital goods from abroad, equivalent to the value of sterling balances, in industries and uses adapted to the requirements of demand, national needs and reasonable efficiency of production and to this end, of speeding up the preparation of plans of development, private and Governmental, including the establishment of the conditions necessary for the creation and growth of industries. For the United Kingdom the problem is how best to establish either through direct trade with India or through trade with other countries the surplus of exports over imports necessary to meet the needs of India and the other creditors in addition to covering the gap in the balance of payments resulting from the loss of overseas investments and of income from these and other invisible exports.

Trade.

India is an agricultural country with farming regarded by her people as a tradition rather than a business. She has, however, large deposits of raw materials vitally needed for development of industries. She is the biggest producer of raw cotton and tobacco except the U. A. S. She has the monopoly of jute and is the largest producer of sugar today. She is also the largest grower of oilseeds and has vast mineral resources, most of which have remained untapped. She possesses the world's largest reserves of richest class of iron ore and manganese ore. There is no lack of tungsten, chromium and cobalt which are necessary for manufacturing alloy steel. She also leads in mica and bauxite. Great discoveries of sulphur have been made recently. As regards the position of oil, India is relatively near to the world's largest oil deposits around the Persian Gulf and fresh resources of oil have recently been struck in the country also. These advantages have enabled her to make a steady progress towards industrialisation during the past quarter of a century.

If we look back on the course of agriculture over a long period of years, we shall note a striking development towards stability. In the days that are past, the outturn of the soil was subjected to periodic shocks from famines arising from the failure of the rains, when the export trade in these staples dwindled to small proportions. But the spread of irrigation has produced a great change, and though no doubt in future heavy losses may be incurred from the weakness of the monsoons, they are never likely to be as catastrophic as in such years as 1896-97 and 1899-1900. It is a well-known fact that 6,000,000 acres of additional land have come under irrigation in the last 20 years.

Twenty-five years ago in this country—the second largest producer of raw cotton in the world—long staple varieties of cotton were almost unknown. The position at the outbreak of the present war was that the Indian textile industry was meeting a considerable portion of its long staple requirements from indigenous production. The improvement in the quality of the crop was accompanied by an increase in the average yield per acre of the order of 30 per cent. during the same period. The record of jute has not, however, been one of uninterrupted progress. The steeper fall in the prices of raw jute during the world depression, accompanied by a cut in acreage, was estimated to have reduced the income of the average jute grower by about two-thirds. The plight of the cultivator no doubt improved later but the difficulties of the jute manufacturing industry resulted in a fall in the consumption of raw jute and this necessitated a large measure of State control in regard to the area under this crop.

The progress of sugarcane cultivation was limited solely by the capacity of the internal consumption of sugar to increase. The estimated production of cane in 1924-25 was less than 30 million tons, but by 1936-37 it had exceeded 67 million tons. This turned out to be far in excess of the effective demand and the manufacturing industry was in a state of overproduction. As a result, the production of cane came down to the low level of 36 millio tons in 1938-39, but it improved to 48 millio tons in the next year. A large proportio of the total area under sugarcane in India i now devoted to the improved *Coimbator* varieties with a yield per acre higher than tha of other varieties by more than 30 per cent.

The one agricultural commodity whos fortunes were not appreciably affected by th world depression was groundnut. A quadrup ling of the area and a proportionate increas in output in the course of two decades is record which is not shared by any other cro This phenomenal increase in acreage is explaine as due to the highly remunerative nature of th crop. The greater part of the increased produc tion was exported; in the result groundnut ha steadily displaced the other oilseeds from th export trade of India, and moreover by 193 India had become first among the groundnu exporting countries of the world.

This story of continued progress has to b varied somewhat in relation to the productio of foodgrains. The output of rice has obsti nately refused to improve in spite of the be efforts of the Agricultural Department. Abou 4½ million acres of rice land were brought unde improved varieties but this has no perceptibl effect on the total production; actually, th output declined by something like 10 per cen as between 1920-21 and 1940-41. The tenden to substitute other crops for rice was great accentuated by the availability of an abunda supply of cheaper varieties of imported rice.

The results of research have been applie with much greater success in the case of whea About a third of the total area under whea has been brought under improved crop and i the course of 20 years the total output of whea has increased from 6,000,000 tons in 1920-2 to 8,000,000 tons in 1940-41. The cost o production in India, however, remained ver high in comparison with the other wheat producing countries of the world and the India wheat grower was hit so hard by the fall in th world prices of wheat during the depressio that in his interest a protective duty had to b imposed on imports of wheat.

The experience of the other cereals, particularly millets, was more or less similar to tha of rice. The millet crops are concentrated i areas of very poor rainfall and it is in suc areas that any improvement in cultivation i of peculiar difficulty.

Thus while India's economy is essentiall agricultural, she ranks as one of the eight great est industrial countries of the world. Althoug the basic raw materials of industry were presen in great abundance in the country, it was no generally realized until the early twenties o this century that with the development of th necessary manufacturing processes it would b possible to effect a gradual displacement o various categories of imports by home-mad articles. The pace of industrial developmen since that period has been greatly accelerate by the policy of active assistance pursued b the State both by way of granting tariff pro tection in deserving cases and of giving prefe

ence to the products of Indian industry in purchasing Government requirements. The prospects of continued Government help and the anticipation of handsome profits encouraged a rapid flow of private capital into industry. New capital invested in joint stock enterprise alone in the inter-war period was some thing like Rs. 150 crores.

The outstanding instance of an industry which was greatly fostered by State encouragement is the iron and steel industry. The real growth of the industry took place in the last two decades, and it is remarkable that the industry recorded the most rapid progress during the world depression. Between the year 1932-33, when the regular collection of production figures started, and the year 1940-41, the steel ingot production of the country increased from less than 6 lakhs tons to more than 1·3 million tons. During the same period the output of finished steel jumped up from 359,000 tons to 925,000 tons. This development was accompanied by an expansion of the activities of various ancillary industries like foundries and the structural steel and wagon-building industries, the last-named of which had received an early promise of preference from the Railways.

The cotton textile industry recorded such good progress in the inter-war period that the share of imports in the cloth requirements of the country decreased from about four-fifths to much less than a fifth. In the same period the number of mills increased from 227 to 355, the number of spindles from 6·2 millions to 9·4 millions and the number of looms from 109,000 to 168,000. The output of yarn more than doubled in weight and the output of piecegoods nearly trebled in length. Many mechanical improvements were effected by the industry during the period, chief among these being the installation of modern machinery for spinning and weaving and the development of new bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing processes. The jute manufacturing industry had, however, to face numerous troubles in the last twenty-five years but in the period taken as a whole the industry did show a fair degree of improvement.

The history of the sugar industry in India may be said to begin with the grant of protection to the industry. The output of sugar which was only about 300,000 tons in 1932-33 has now risen to over a million tons. The industry had to contend for a time against a number of difficulties arising from organisational weaknesses but to offset this there has been the steady improvement in the quality of cane which, in conjunction with the recent technological advances, has made possible a higher percentage recovery of sugar from cane.

The paper industry would have languished in the decade following the last war but for the protection granted to it in 1925. The duty imposed on imported wood pulp some years later was instrumental in the development of the production of indigenous bamboo pulp which is now the main raw material for paper making in the country. The production of the writing and printing paper increased rapidly in the last decade. The same was the case with kraft or packing paper; but in the absence of proper raw materials for making mechanical pulp all efforts made by the Forest Research Institute to produce newsprint in this country have not been crowned with success so far and the whole of our annual requirements totalling about 50,000 tons of newsprint has to be imported from abroad.

Among the industries that were struggling for existence in the early years but which stabilised themselves without direct outside assistance, first mention should be made of the cement industry. It staged a surprising recovery in the thirties on the basis of a mutual agreement and the greater part of the credit for the enormous increase in the consumption of this relatively new building material goes to the industry itself.

Steel, Sugar, Paper and Cement are four major instances of industries which have established themselves in the last twenty years but there are several smaller industries which have witnessed a striking advance in the past ten years. Among the comparatively new industries are paints, soap, matches and chemicals. At the outbreak of the present war although many important constituents, as for example the finer varieties of pigments for the paints industry and soda-ash for the soap industry had still to be imported from abroad, the position was that two-thirds of the country's requirements of paints and almost the whole of the supply of soap came from local production whereas at the end of the last war only a very small portion was so met in either case. This is largely true of the match industry as well.

The development of the Indian chemical industry was handicapped from the beginning by the absence of indigenous supplies of sulphur and in view of the fact that the industry had a measure of protection only for the short period of less than two years; the increase in the output of sulphuric acid by more than 60 per cent. in less than eight years should be considered a creditable achievement for the industry. The other acids also showed a similar improvement but in the case of salts the progress was not an uninterrupted one. The production of ammonium sulphate, to take one instance, which increased from 8,000 tons in 1932-33 to 18,000 tons in 1936-37 fell to 15,000 tons in 1938-39. The import difficulties created by the present war led to an expansion of the indigenous production of ammonium sulphate as evidenced by the output of 28,000 tons in 1940-41 but the industry will have to increase its capacity much more if the greatly enlarged internal demand is to be satisfied.

An obvious lacuna in the country's production of chemicals is in respect of alkalis, particularly soda-ash, the available supply of which remained the sole limiting factor in the expansion of the glass and soap industries in the country in recent years.

The growth of organised industry in India was necessarily accompanied by a number of developments not all of which have been beneficial to the country's economy. In the first place the increased output of factory products led to a gradual decline in handicrafts with the solitary exception of handloom weaving.

With the decline of handicrafts a large number of artisans were thrown out of work and while a considerable proportion of these were no doubt absorbed by the expanding organised industries, the rest had to fall back on agriculture for their livelihood thus increasing the already heavy pressure on land.

The most important outcome of the policy of industrialisation was a significant change in the composition of India's import trade. Imports of finished goods accounted for 84 per cent. of the total value of the imports of India including Burma in 1920-21. By 1936-37 the corresponding percentage had declined to 75. In values the fall was from Rs. 274 crores to Rs. 92 crores. An even more striking development on the import side was the steady increase in the share of industrial raw materials from 5 per cent. to 16 per cent. During a period in which the total value of imports declined by nearly two-thirds, the value of imports of raw materials increased by more than 10 per cent. These tendencies have been greatly accentuated by the war and the position in 1941-42 was that manufactured articles formed but 55 per cent. of the total imports while the share of industrial raw materials had risen to the high figure of 29 per cent.

India's increased demand for foreign raw materials was not, however, accompanied by a decline in her raw material exports, on the other hand between 1920-21 and 1936-37 the proportion of industrial raw materials in total exports increased from 45 per cent. to 53 per cent. During the same period the share of manufactured goods in the total exports declined from 36 per cent. to 26 per cent. owing chiefly to a steep fall in the value of exports of cotton and jute manufactures. Thus it would appear that before the outbreak of the present war the progress of industrialisation was reflected mainly in the development of the then existing industries catering mostly to the internal demand for finished goods rather than in the establishment of new industries merely for the purpose of processing the raw materials that were being exported as such. With the outbreak of the present war, however, the outlook has undergone a vital change. This is well illustrated by the fact that the proportion of raw materials in exports has fallen to 28 per cent. and the exports of manufactures has risen to 47 per cent.

These changes in the composition of trade were accompanied by even more remarkable changes in its direction. In 1920-21, 61 per cent. of the imports were derived from the United Kingdom, but in 1936-37 only 38 per cent. came from that country. Only a small portion of the trade lost by the United Kingdom was captured by the other Empire countries whose share increased from five per cent to only 11 per cent. during the same period, wh foreign countries, particularly Japan, Germa and the U.S.A. improved their position fr 34 per cent. to 51 per cent. After the outbre of the present war, the share of the Unit Kingdom declined to 21 per cent. in 1941- but the other Empire countries not only fill the gap thus created but also improved the position further at the expense of the foreig countries, the share of the two latter grou in India's imports in 1941-42 being 40 per cen and 39 per cent. respectively.

The main changes noticeable in the directio of export trade were an increase of the shar of the United Kingdom from 22 per cent. t 32 per cent. between 1920-21 and 1936-37, decrease in the share of the rest of the Empi from 21 per cent. to 14 per cent. and a relativ stability in regard to the foreign countrie The war has been accompanied by a slig decline in the share of the United Kingdom, pronounced decline in the case of foreign cou tries and a rise from 21 to 30 in the percenta share of the Empire countries.

An interesting consequence of these shift in the direction of trade was the introductio of an element of 'bilateralism' in India's tra with the Empire as a whole. In 1920-21 t Empire took only 43 per cent. of India's export but supplied 66 per cent. of her imports but b 1936-37 the proportions had very near balanced themselves at 46 and 49 per cen respectively. This movement was furth accelerated by the present war and in 1941-4 the Empire's share of India's exports as we as imports was 61 per cent.

Of equal importance with the remarkal changes that took place in the composition an direction of trade were the developments co cerning India's balance of trade. Only on ra occasions did India's total imports exceed h exports as for instance during the years 1920-2 and 1921-22; during the succeeding years, th merchandise balance of trade remained in h favour and the size of the balance was lar enough to permit a considerable importat of gold and silver even after meeting the countr external obligations. This continued t 1930-31 but the trade depression which b become very severe by this time resulted steeper fall in the prices of India's exp than in the prices of her imports and as a co quence the merchandise balance of t dwindled to almost nothing. This would h led to difficulties in regard to India's ext payments; but following the steep rise in rupee price of gold resulting from the mon events of the period, India had become a exporter of this precious metal. The balan of transactions in treasure which had t turned in India's favour largely made up for t decline in the merchandise balance of trade.

I.—GENERAL.

Economic Situation in India.—As the war in Europe entered its concluding phase, the position of India as a major arsenal and centre for the Allied operations against Japan assumed increasing importance. The total defence expenditure during the war period brought to account in India's books amounted to Rs. 2,741 crores of which India's share was Rs. 1,9 crores. The aggregate Governmental expend ture on defence in the financial year 1944-4 is placed at Rs. 896 crores (or 33 per cent. the total expenditure during the war) as ag Rs. 774 crores in 1943-44. The general ne of war-time economic and business acti

was [illegible]
ding year, although shortages of power, skilled labour and transport affected production in certain industries.

Following the adoption of stabilisation measures earlier the rate of expansion in currency during 1944-45 showed a considerable decline, being 23 per cent. as against 37 per cent. in the preceding year. Easy money conditions continued to be the governing element in the financial markets. Gilt-edged prices remained firm almost throughout the year, while industrial share values, which experienced wide fluctuations also registered gains except in the cotton textile section. Speculation prevailed in the bullion market, reflecting the pressure of idle funds and paucity of floating stocks, particularly of silver, and the quotations showed a marked resiliance in the face of favourable war news.

The scope of remedial measures instituted by Government since May 1943 to deal with the serious inflationary forces at work in the country's economy was widely extended during the year to provide for larger supplies of essential goods through free flow of imports, partial diversion to other sources of supply of the heavy defence requirements and allocation for civilian use of a part of the productive capacity reserved for defence requirements. Increased taxation and larger borrowing, sales of bullion and extension of commodity and price controls also assisted in establishing a measure of comparative equilibrium a vital factor in holding inflationary spiral was the rapid return of confidence accompanying successive Allied victories. The prospects of an early successful termination of the war had favourable reactions on wide sectors of the economy. The stimulus of war has led to some industrial advance in the country and expansion of existing capacity in many industries, but the overall measures of industrialisation secured and the durable gain of productive capacity have been small relatively to many other Empire countries. Industrial and economic activity during the year under review was fairly well maintained, although expansion was restrained by shortages of transport, coal and skilled labour.

The food situation showed a marked improvement during the year, owing to a fuller implementation of the main recommendations of the Foodgrains Policy Committee relating to imports of Foodgrains, extension of rationing, statutory price control, larger production, etc. The general consumer goods position was alleviated by increased imports by Government and by releases of a wide range of goods in common use.

The overall supply position also benefited from receipts of materials under lend-lease and under the Mutual Aid Agreement concluded in August 1944 between India and Canada. The supply position is expected to improve further as a result of the institution in March 1945 of the system of open general licence for imports liberalisation of quotas, and further prospects of betterment in the shipping and exchange situation. Early in 1945, an official mission was sent to the United Kingdom to explore ways and means of reducing the strain on the expected intensification of military operations in 1946.

The Calcutta index number of wholesale prices, after touching the peak of 353 in September 1943, gradually declined to 304 in March 1944, moving thereafter within a comparatively narrow range of 295 in May 1944 and 310 in March 1945; the average for 1944-45 stood lower at 303 compared with 321 in the previous year. The Bombay cost of living tended downwards after reaching a peak of 241 in August 1944 and stood at 217 in March 1945; it averaged 228 in 1944-45 compared with 229 in 1943-44 and 168 in 1942-43.

Trend in International Trade.—As mentioned in earlier reviews, war served the principal arteries of trade and led to new alignments canalising trade into blocs or groups more or less conditioned by military developments and the availability of trade routes. Moreover the restriction of the civilian economy at the expense of the war economy's activity affected foreign trade even more than internal trade owing to the need to conserve foreign exchange and available tonnage for essential war uses. In many countries, rise in the value of foreign trade was accounted for mainly by inflated prices. Also the goods exchanged internationally contained large amounts of inflation. In India, while the rise in export prices had been greater than in import prices, the quantum of exports declined by nearly 50 per cent.

Balance of Trade.—The value of published returns of India's foreign trade for drawing up a balance of payments statement for the country is impaired by the exclusion of the trade in defence account, which partly involves financial payments as between Government, and by the inclusion in the trade returns of lend-lease imports and reciprocal lend-lease exports on non-defence account which do not result in money transfers. Movements in the recorded foreign sea-borne trade continued, during the year under review, to be governed by war conditions modified by the recent policy of the Government of India which aims at larger supplies of consumer goods and of essential raw materials and machinery.

The table below carries forward by another year the comparison of the trade in merchandis on the basis of information veiled in statistics brown-out. —

(In crores of rupees)

	1938-39	1943-44	1944-4
Exports including reexports	169	210	228
Imports	152	119	201
Total	321	329	429
Balance of Trade	+ 17	+ 91	+ 27

The total value of India's foreign sea-born trade, which had remained upward since th outbreak of the war owing mainly to the rise i commodity prices, reached a new high level Rs. 429 crores as compared with Rs. 329 in t

preceding year and was slightly higher than the past peak level of Rs. 426 crores in 1941-42. The growing favourable balance of trade had reached the climax at Rs. 91 crores in the preceding year; but the year under review gave a downward twist to it by sharply reducing it to to Rs. 27 crores only. The precipitate decline may be attributable to the 75 per cent. increase in imports and hardly 8 per cent. in exports.

The trends noticed during the year under review are likely, unless restrained, to continue in the following year as the result of the authorities' efforts to stabilise India's economy and the institution in March 1945 of the Open General Licence for importation of several classes of consumer goods and essential raw materials. Imports of consumer and capital goods into India are also likely to expand with the gradual conversion of a portion of the industrial capac of the United Kingdom, the U.S.A. and Cana from wartime to peacetime requirements.

Direction of Trade.—The following ta shows the more important changes in the dir tion of India's trade and the balance of tra with important countries and groups for t two years 1943-44 and 1944-45 and compa them with the pre-war year 1938-39 :—

DIRECTION OF TRADE.

(Rupees in lakhs).

	1938-39.			1943-44.			1944-45.		
	Imports.	Exports (excluding re-exports).	Balance (excluding re-exports).	Imports.	Exports (excluding re-exports).	Balance (excluding re-exports).	Imports.	Exports (excluding re-exports).	Balance (excluding re-exports).
I. British Empire :									
United Kingdom	46,49	55,51	+ 9,02	29,57	60,06	+ 30,49	40,17	61,71	+ 21,54
Percentage	36·5	34·1		25·1	30·2		20·0	29·2	..
Burma	24,35	10,03	- 14,32	2,73	..	- 2,73	13	..	- 13
Ceylon	1,18	5,09	+ 3,91	3,50	14,34	+ 10,84	3,72	19,16	+ 15,44
Australia	2,41	2,97	+ 56	4,77	13,24	+ 8,47	10,25	14,67	+ 4,42
Canada	91	2,14	+ 1,23	2,52	4,87	+ 2,35	3,65	6,90	+ 3,25
South Africa	35	1,49	+ 1,14	2,59	10,01	+ 7,42	2,98	11,88	+ 8,90
Other Countries	12,87	8,14	- 4,73	11,07	25,14	+ 14,87	17,10	23,57	+ 6,47
Total British Empire	88,56	85,37	- 3,19	56,75	1,28,46	+ 71,71	78,00	1,37,89	+ 59,89
Percentage to Total Trade	58·1	52·4	..	48·0	64·5	..	38·8	65·3	..
II. Foreign Countries :									
United States	9,78	13,88	+ 4,10	18,57	40,11	+ 21,54	50,46	44,79	- 5,67
Percentage	6·4	8·5	..	15·5	20·2	..	25·1	21·2	..
Japan	15,41	14,59	- 82	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	2,19	1,23	- 96	11,27	2,98	- 8,29	17,38	3,36	- 14,02
Iran	3,49	78	- 2,71	27,49	1,72	- 25,77	49,33	2,74	- 46,59
Other Foreign Countries	36,39	47,72	+ 11,33	3,70	25,76	+ 22,06	5,81	22,26	+ 16,45
Total Foreign Countries	63,77	77,42	+ 13,65	61,03	70,57	+ 9,54	1,22,98	73,15	- 49,83
Total Trade	1,52,33	1,62,79	+ 10,46	1,17,78	1,99,03	+ 81,25	2,00,98	2,11,05	+ 10,07

During the year under review, India's favourable trade balance, being the excess of exports over imports without taking into account re-exports, was reduced to a paltry sum of Rs. 10,07 lakhs as compared with the grand level of Rs. 81,25 lakhs in the preceding year and was brought nearer to the pre-war level of Rs. 10,46 lakhs. The rising trend in imports which set in with November 1943 was re-inforced during the year and values of monthly imports exceeded those in the corresponding months of 1943-44 and 1942-43. The average monthly imports amounted to Rs. 16,75 crores in 1944-45, Rs. 9,9 crores in 1943-44 and Rs. 9,20 crores in 1942-43. The exports, on the other hand, showed only a moderate rise and were valued at Rs. 18,92 crores, Rs. 17,50 crores and Rs. 16,23 crores in 1944-45, 1943-44 and 1942-43 respectively.

Out of the total imports amounting to Rs. 200,98 crores the British Empire was responsible for sending 38.8 per cent. of the goods and the United Kingdom alone accounted for one-fifth of India's imports, the next important source within the Empire being Australia. The foreign countries sent goods worth Rs. 122,98 crores during the year under review and increased their share in the trade from 42 1 per cent. in the pre-war year 1938-39 to 61.2 per cent. in the year under review. In spite of the difficult dollar situation, the intake from the U.S.A. increased from 6 4 per cent in 1938-39 to 25.1 per cent. in 1944-45. The next important supplier was Iran which sent goods, mainly oil, worth Rs. 49,33 lakhs in the year under review as against only Rs. 3,49 lakhs in 1938-39. Egypt stood third with a share of Rs. 17,38 lakhs, mainly of raw cotton.

Exports amounted to Rs. 211,05 crores for which the British Empire was the main customer, her share being 65.3 per cent. Exports to the United Kingdom totalled Rs. 65,71 lakhs as against Rs. 55,51 lakhs in 1938-39 but the share in the total trade declined from 34.1 per cent. to 29.2 per cent. Among foreign countries, the U.S.A. was the best customer with an absorption of goods worth Rs. 44,79 lakhs. Nearly half of this was on account of cashewnuts.

An analysis of the trade returns shows that imports exceeded exports in the case of foreign countries, while the trend was in the opposite direction in the case of Empire countries. India had a favourable balance of trade to the tune of Rs. 59.89 crores with the Empire countries and an adverse balance of Rs. 49,83 crores with foreign countries. The U.S.A., Egypt and Iran accounted between them for an adverse trade balance of Rs. 66,28; but the favourable balance of trade with other countries amounted to Rs. 16,45 lakhs. The net result was a favourable balance of trade, without taking into account re-exports, of Rs. 10,07 crores.

Composition of Trade.—The following table gives the composition of India's imports and exports (including re-exports) according to the main commodity groups during the years 1942-43 and 1943-44 and compares them with the pre-war year 1938-39. Although the exclusion of trade on Government account detracts from the value of these figures, they serve as a comparative guide to the distribution of trade over the constituent categories during the period under review.

	1938-39		1943-44		1944-45	
	Rs. crores.	per cent.	Rs. crores.	per cent.	Rs. crores.	per cent.
			IMPORTS.			
Food	24 03	15 7	7,04	6 0	18,85	9 4
Raw Materials	38,18	21 7	64,08	54 4	117,28	58 3
Manufactured Articles	92,79	60 8	44,95	38 2	62,47	31 8
			EXPORTS.			
Food	39,43	23 3	47,79	22 8	49,83	26 9
Raw Materials	76,28	45 1	53,70	25 6	58,19	25 6
Manufactured Articles	50,72	30 0	106,08	50 5	116,27	51 5

The trade returns for 1944-45 fully reflected the change brought about by the war in the face of India's economy. Imports of manufactured goods occupying a key position in the sea-borne trade were relegated to the background their percentage to total trade being 60 8 per cent in 1938-39, 38 2 per cent. in 1943-44 and 31 8 per cent. in the year under review. On the other hand, the growing demand for raw materials arising from broadening of the industrial activity in the country necessitated larger imports of raw materials which accounted for 58.3 per cent. in 1944-45 as compared with 54 4 per cent. in the preceding year and only 21 7 per cent. in the pre-war year. The arrivals of foodstuffs fluctuated widely owing to food shortage throughout the world. From a 15.7 per cent. share, imports of food were reduced to a low level of six per cent. in 1943-44 but saw a smart recovery to 9 4 per cent. in the following year.

Prior to the war raw materials headed the export list; but their place was acquired by finished goods in the following six years. This could be partly attributed to India's position as an important supplier of cotton textiles and partly to the growing inquiry for other consumer goods of which there was a keen shortage in the East. Export of manufactured articles advanced from Rs.50,72 lakhs in 1938-39 to Rs. 106,08 lakhs in 1943-44 and to a new high level of Rs. 116,27 lakhs in 1944-45, the respective percentages being 30, 51.5 and 51.5, Exports of raw materials were on a downward grade and were reduced to Rs. 58,19 lakhs in

the year under review compared with Rs. 53,70 lakhs in 1943-44 and Rs. 76,28 lakhs in the pre-war year. From a high level of 45.1 per cent. in the pre-war year, the share of raw materials to total trade dropped to 25.6 per cent. in 1943-44 at which it was well held in the following year. Exports of food ruled quietly steady with their share at 23.3 per cent. in 1938-39, 22.8 per cent. in 1943-44 and 20.9 per cent. in the following year.

II—IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

India's import trade created history in 1944-45 by touching a new high figure of Rs. 200,98 lakhs, showing a rise of Rs. 83,20 lakhs over the preceding year. The substantial increase was partly due to the easing of the shipping position following the improvement in the war situation and the vigorous efforts of Government to ensure larger supplies of goods from abroad to prevent the Indian economy from disruption. Forty per cent. of the total imports were under oils valued at Rs. 80,70 lakhs showing a rise of Rs. 44,22 lakhs over the preceding year. Cotton and cotton waste accounted for an intake of Rs. 24,01 lakhs being higher by Rs. 6,48 lakhs over the 1943-44 figure. Arrivals of metals and machinery ranked third in order of importance and amounted to Rs. 22,77 lakhs, showing a rise of Rs. 7,33 lakhs over the previous year. Imports of grain, pulses and flour were valued for the year at Rs. 8,09 lakhs as against hardly 31 lakhs in the previous two years. Sizeable gains were also noted under chemicals drugs and medicines, non-metallic mining and quarry products and paper and stationery.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into British India :—

IMPORTS (*In thousands of rupees*)

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Percentage on total imports.
Oils	27,76,25	36,48,02	80,70,33	40·14
Cotton and cotton goods	16,78,52	18,86,21	25,55,05	12·70
Machinery of all kinds	10,51,78	11,30,86	16,29,08	8·10
Dyes and Colours	5,43,18	8,29,61	7,92,30	3·93
Chemicals	4,67,29	4,97,20	6,88,23	3·42
Wool, raw and manufactured	3,78,20	4,46,98	3,14,73	1·56
Metals and metalic ores	6,18,87	4,25,01	6,52,99	3·24
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	3,35,16	3,01,08	4,38,57	2·18
Drugs and medicines	1,46,95	2,08,73	2,87,24	1·42
Paper, pasteboard and stationery	2,15,59	1,96,38	2,90,82	1·44
Tobacco	1,33,19	1,59,71	2,90,28	1·44
Precious stones and pearls unset	55,73	1,43,82	2,48,92	1·22
Grain, pulses and flour	30,85	30,72	8,09,18	4·01
Salt	88,72	1,54,13	2,41,48	1·20
Liquors	1,18,92	1,24,09	1,08,33	0·52
Vehicles	5,71,18	1,26,98	1,77,86	0·88
Spices	1,51,72	89 60	1,53,84	0·76
Hardware	1,00,55	93,67	1,29,24	0·64
Fruits and vegetables	1,11,56	87,02	1,55,03	0·77
Tea chests	70,19	82,52	1,90,41	0·94
Provisions and oilman's stores	70,86	55,13	1,20,65	0·60
Hides and skins, raw and tanned	53,89	62,17	41,66	0·20
Arms, ammunition and military stores	37,61	33,83	32,60	0·16
Tallow, Stearine and Wax	36,48	39,52	22,88	0·11
Gums, Resins and Lac	27,48	19,80	48,93	0·24
Glass and glassware	25,64	15,77	41,32	0·20
Artificial silk	18,59	5,85	36,08	0·18
Wood and timber	16,15	11,76	2,31	..
Earthernware and porcelain	10,73	6,39	18,46	0·09
Silk, raw and manufactured	2,98	45	9	..
Rubber, raw and manufactured	26 23	10,46	14,65	0·07
Haberdashery and millinery	11	14	71	..
Apparel	10,24	4,62	14	..
Sugar	1,87	13	2	..
Toys and requisites for games	16	12	75	..
Soap	..	6	14	..
Paper-making materials	2,75	4,33	34,08	0·17
Umbrellas and fittings	..	..	..	..
Animals living	3,70	38	30	..
Fish	1,90	1,74	3,34	..
Jute and jute goods	3,39	5,73	1,85	..
Coal	1,08	20	3	..
Other articles	10,38,83	83,867	14,53,14	7·23
Total value of Imports	110,44,43	117,77,93	200,98,04	100

Cotton Manufactures (Rs. 1,24 lakhs).—The progressive deterioration in the imports of cotton yarn and manufactures witnessed since the beginning of the war cried halt in 1944-45 during which a small improvement was noticed. The total imports were valued at Rs. 154 lakhs as compared with Rs. 133 lakhs in 1942-43. Yarn accounted for an intake of Rs. 4 lakhs only showing a further drop from Rs. 12 lakhs in the preceding year and Rs. 16 lakhs in 1942-43. The improvement in the imports of piecegoods was shared by all the three varieties. Arrivals of grey, which had been reduced from Rs. 1,27,044 in 1942-43 to a nominal level of Rs. 4,674 in the following year, recovered to Rs. 64,357 in the year under review. Imports of white goods were valued at Rs. 9,60,983 in 1944-45 as against Rs. 7,29,996 in 1943-44 and Rs. 31,59,705 in 1942-43. Coloured goods were credited for imports valued at Rs. 22 lakhs being Rs 5 lakhs in excess of the figure for 1943-44 but less than 1942-43 figure by Rs. 24 lakhs. Imports of cotton hosiery advanced sharply from the small value of Rs. 19,353 in 1943-44 to Rs. 1,83,232 in the following year, the intake for 1942-43 being Rs. 84,596.

Quantitatively, the imports of cotton piecegoods totalled 5.2 million yards in 1944-45 as against 3.7 million yards in the preceding year and 13.1 million yards in 1942-43. Of these, the United Kingdom accounted for 4.9 million yards as compared with 3.3 million yards in 1943-44 and 11.8 million yards in 1942-43. The intake of cotton twist and yarn totalled 192,000 lbs. reaching a fresh bottom in the history of the trade, the previous low levels being 630,000 lbs. in 1943-44 and 945,000 lbs. in 1942-43. Of this, the United Kingdom sent 45,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 1,21,000 in the year under review as compared with 66,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 1,36,000 in 1943-44 and 60,000 lbs worth Rs. 1,41,000 in 1942-43.

The following are the details regarding imports of yarn in thousands of Rs. :—

Year ending 31st March	Counts 1-20	Counts 21-40	Counts above 40	Unspecified and other descriptions.	Total.
1942-43	126	10	204	605	945
1943-44	70	69	89	411	630
1944-45	3	13	30	146	192

Before the war, foreign cotton piecegoods held a front seat in order of importance in India's import trade. During the depression of 1928-29, British India imported a record quantity of 1,937 million yards of cotton piecegoods valued at Rs. 53,82 lakhs.

Raw Cotton (Rs. 24,01 lakhs).—A 40 per cent. increase in value and 20 per cent. rise in quantity was achieved by imports in raw cotton in 1944-45. The total intake in that year was 512,300 bales valued at Rs. 24.01 lakhs as compared with 426,100 bales worth Rs 17,53 lakhs in 1943-44 and 490,600 bales valued at Rs. 15,42 lakhs in 1942-43. Imports from the U.S.A. were nil as in the preceding year; but arrivals from Egypt and Kenya showed handsome gains. The intake from Egypt in 1944-45 stood at 49,659 tons valued at Rs 15,06 lakhs as compared with 45,431 tons valued at Rs. 10 21 lakhs in the preceding year and 36,329 tons worth Rs. 7,50 lakhs in 1942-43. Imports from Kenya totalled 30,490 tons valued at Rs. 6,79 lakhs in the year under review as against only 10,860 tons valued at Rs. 2,42 lakhs in 1943-44 and 24,515 tons worth Rs. 3,33 lakhs in 1942-43.

The wartime restrictions on the imports of foreign cotton continued during the year under review. The purchases of high quality types continued to be made by the Co-ordinating Committee in a pool from which allocations were made to India from time to time and these were regulated in India through the agency of the Controlled Purchase Scheme which was charged with the duty of allocating it to the mills according to their requirements.

In February 1945, the question arose as to whether the import of Nyasaland sow-ginned cotton would adversely affect the growers of Indian cotton and the East India Cotton Association unanimously expressed the view to the Government of India, after inspecting the sample, that the import of such cotton would compete with Indian cotton and that India should not be made a dumping ground for the produce of sweated labour of the African growers at the expense of Indian cotton growers even during the war period.

Wool, Raw and Manufactured (Rs. 3,15 Lakhs). Import trade in Wool, raw and manufactured, shrank further to Rs. 315 lakhs in 1944-45 as against Rs 4,47 lakhs in the preceding year and Rs. 3,79 lakhs in 1942-43. The decline was rather sharp in the case of raw wool, which after being marked up from Rs. 2,96 lakhs in 1942-43 to Rs. 4,02 lakhs, fell sharply to Rs. 2,10 lakhs in the year under review. On the other hand, arrivals of woollen manufactures advanced sharply from Rs. 45 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 1,05 lakhs in the following year, the value for 1942-43 being Rs. 83 lakhs. Of these, woollen piecegoods accounted for Rs. 44 lakhs as against Rs 18 lakhs in 1943-44 and Rs. 29 lakhs in 1942-43, while woollen shawls and lohis disappeared completely from the trade returns during the past two years. As usual, Australia was the leading supplier of raw wool.

Silk, Raw and Manufactured (Rs. 6,518).—The trade in this line, which was greatly affected by the spread of the war to the Far East in 1942-43, the main source of supply of these goods came to a standstill in the year under review for which the import dwindled from Rs. 62,041 to Rs. 8,518. Imports of raw silk were worth Rs. 11 only as against Rs. 1,73,599 in 1942-43 and Rs. 25,427 in 1943-44, while silk piecegoods amounted to only Rs. 5,205 as compared with Rs. 12,854 in 1943-44 and Rs. 13,540 in 1942-43.

Owing to limited supply of the materials, there was keen competition among buyers and the Government of India introduced controls over the price and distribution of silk yarns and fabrics.

Artificial Silk (Rs. 36 Lakhs).—Owing to the spread of war in the far East, the main sources of these goods were cut off during 1942-43 and the total value of the imports of artificial silk, yarn and manufactures, had slumped heavily to Rs. 19 lakhs only in that year from Rs. 3,49 lakhs in 1941-42. In 1943-44, arrivals were reduced to Rs. 7 lakhs; but a sharp improvement to Rs. 36 lakhs was noted in the year under review. There was greater advance under artificial silk yarn the arrivals of which jumped up from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 28 lakhs in the year under review while artificial silk piecegoods noted a rise of Rs. 7 lakhs to Rs. 8 lakhs.

The meagre flow of supplies and the resultant scramble for acquiring the goods led the Government of India to enforce control over the distribution and the prices of imported goods throughout the year.

Iron and Steel (Rs. 3,56 lakhs).—After dwindling from Rs. 2,81 lakhs in 1942-43 to Rs. 2,03 lakhs in the following year, imports of iron and steel made an impressive recovery to Rs. 3.56 lakhs in 1944-45. Quantitatively, imports in the year under review stood at 87,100 tons as against, 46,900 tons in the preceding year and 48,600 tons in 1942-43. Most of the increase was noticed under unprotected varieties of steel. The intake of protected iron and steel stood at 23,700 tons in 1944-45 being higher by 15,100 tons over 1943-44 figure and only 800 tons in excess of 1942-43 level. The war exigencies explained for the fall in imports which amounted to 118,400 tons in 1939-40. The highest imports for the past 25 years were recorded in 1928-29 when they amounted to 1,170,000 tons valued at Rs. 20,24 lakhs.

In spite of the advance in imports, arrival of steel bars continued to be extremely limited and remained unchanged at Rs. 3 lakhs in the year under review as against Rs. 8 lakhs in 1942-43. Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridge work noted a minor improvement after declining sharply from Rs. 1,33,118 in 1942-43 to Rs. 3,259 in the following year and were valued at Rs. 10,656 only in 1944-45. There was practically no change to report under pipes and fittings which shrank slightly from Rs. 5,75,000 in 1942-43 and 1943-44 to Rs. 5,23,000 in 1944-45. But the sharp increase was recorded by imports of sheets and plates which jumped up in value from Rs. 3,74,000 in the preceding year to Rs. 28,84,000 in 1944-45. Yet these imports were far below the level reached in 1942-43, the worst period of the war, for which they were valued at Rs. 64 lakhs.

Other Metals (Rs. 2,96 lakhs).—The continued demand on the metallurgical industries of the united nations for war requirements was responsible for carrying the wartime pattern of the trade under this head into one more year. Metals, other than iron and steel, and ores were imported to the extent of 26,400 tons valued at Rs. 2,96 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 22,124 tons worth Rs. 2,20 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of metallic ores and scrap iron were halved from Rs. 11 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs, while as 75 per cent. rise was noted under metal manufactures other than iron and steel which were valued at Rs. 3,56 lakhs as against Rs. 2,03 lakhs in 1943-44.

The major improvement was noted under wrought copper, the imports of which mounted up from Rs. 1,29 lakhs to Rs. 1,83 lakhs and accounted for half the intake under this group. Arrivals of unwrought copper were reduced to Zero after early progressive reduction from Rs. 59 lakhs in 1942-43 to Rs. 26 lakhs in 1943-44. Supplies of tin from abroad were valued at Rs. 76,682 in 1942-43 and Rs. 43,776 in 1943-44 but were nil in the year under review. Imports of Zinc shrank further in 1944-45 when they were valued at Rs. 4 lakhs only as compared with Rs. 8 lakhs in the preceding year and as much as Rs. 62 lakhs in 1942-43.

Machinery and Millwork (Rs. 16,39 lakhs).—The improvement in value of machinery and mill work noted in the preceding year became more marked in 1944-45 for which imports were valued at Rs. 16,29 lakhs as compared with Rs. 11,31 lakhs in the preceding year. Partially the increase in imports reflected the settled conditions in the market after the elimination of Japan and partly it could be traced to the sharp rise in prices. The improvement was shared by all kinds of machinery excepting the cotton textile machinery. After the sharp setback in 1943-44, the arrivals of machine tools noted a substantial advance, while electrical machinery was responsible for nearly 20 per cent. of the total intake in the year under review. The United Kingdom was the principal source of supply owing to elimination of Japan in 1942 and the stricter restrictions on imports from the U.S.A. and other hard currency countries owing to the need for conserving the foreign exchange.

The following table shows the details of the main types of machinery for the past three years :—

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	(Rs. in lakhs)		
Primemovers other than electrical	60	62	76
Electrical machinery ..	2,04	2,24	3,02
Machine tools, etc. ..	47	28	1,46
Cotton machinery ..	1,83	2,40	2,27
Jute machinery.. ..	35	24	55
Other textile machinery.	60	54	56

The details of other types of machinery are not available; but the following information is available for the three years ended March 31, 1943:—

	(Rupees in lakhs)		
	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43
Agricultural machinery	23	30	8
Boilers	36	60	48
Mining	31	18	27
Oil crushing and refining	15	7	3
Paper mill	31	31	15
Refrigerating	18	20	3
Rice and flour mill	5	4	2
Saw mill	7	15	11
Sewing and knitting machines and parts	51	62	28
Sugar machinery	41	20	8
Tea machinery	16	11	12
Printing and lithographing presses	5	22	2
Belting for machinery	62	68	48
Typewriters	24	24	18

Vehicles (Rs. 1,78 lakhs).- Imports of vehicles excluding locomotives for railways made a slight recovery to Rs. 1,78 lakhs in the year under review after facing a sharp setback from Rs. 5,71 lakhs in 1942-43 to Rs. 1,27 lakhs in the following year. The improvement was mainly due to larger arrivals of carriages and wagons and parts thereof and chassis. The former jumped up by three and a half times from Rs. 9 lakhs to Rs. 42 lakhs while the latter mounted up from Rs. 1¼ lakhs to 15½ lakhs as against Rs. 2,04 lakhs in 1942-43. Imports of motor cars were reduced further from 41 cars valued at Rs 1 lakh in 1943-44 to only 12 cars valued at Rs. 51 000 in 1944-45.

Hardware (Rs. 1,29 lakhs).—Imports of hardware, excluding cutlery and electroplated ware showed a rise of 37 per cent. in the year under review, for their value was Rs. 1,29 lakhs as compared with Rs. 94 lakhs in 1943-44 and Rs. 1,01 lakhs in 1942-43. The United Kingdom monopolised the bulk of the shipments, but imports from the U.S.A. and Canada trickled through the strainer of the import trade control.

Chemicals Drugs and Medicines (Rs. 10,14 lakhs).—Imports under this head staged a sharp recovery of 48 per cent in the year under review and were valued at Rs. 10,14 lakhs after making a small progress from Rs. 5,91 lakhs in 1942-43 to Rs. 6,86 lakhs in 1943-44. Nearly three-fifths of the imports were in respect of chemicals which amounted to Rs. 6,88 lakhs in 1944-45 as compared with Rs. 4,97 lakhs in the preceding year and Rs. 4,67 lakhs in 1942-43. The arrivals of drugs and medicines were able to maintain the pace of progress of the preceding year when they were valued at Rs. 2,09 lakhs as against Rs. 1,47 lakhs in 1942-43 and Rs. 2,87 lakhs in 1944-45. The bulk of the imports were in respect of proprietary medicines.

Paper and Pasteboard (Rs. 2,61 lakhs).—Imports under this group showed handsome improvement in 1944-45 for which they were valued at Rs. 2,61 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1,78 lakhs in the preceding year and Rs. 1,83 lakhs in 1942-43. The increase in the value of imports was almost wholly attributable to the higher imports of paper which amounted to Rs. 2,40 lakhs in the year under review as compared Rs. 1,63 lakhs in the preceding year and Rs. 1,65 lakhs in 1942-43. No details regarding the quantity or sources of supply are available; but it is believed that imports of paper in 1944-45 may be equal to the quantity arrived in 1942-43, *i.e.* around 0.4 million cwts. Canada and the U.S.A. were the principal sources of supply.

Owing to acute shortage of supply, the official and non-official efforts were directed towards maximising production and reducing consumption. The paper mills in the country were provided with higher coal allotment but were able to turn out 1,472,320 cwts. of paper in 1944-45 as compared with 1,752,160 cwts. in the preceding year. The private comsumption of paper was subjected to a rigid control under the Paper Control Economy Order which was issued in June 1944 when the first signs of falling production were noted.

No information is available regarding imports of newsprint which were about 45,000 tons a year in the pre-war years. In 1941, the News Print Control Order was issued and the stocks were frozen and rationed. The price of newspapers was controlled in November 1943. Owing to modest improvement in imports in the year under review, the Government of India raised the quota of newspapers by one-third with effect from August 1, 1944.

Liquors (Rs. 1,08 lakhs).—The small improvement noted in imports of liquors in 1943-44 was followed by a sharp setback in the following year when imports under this head were valued at Rs. 1,08 lakhs being less than the 1943-44 figure by Rs. 16 lakhs. The intake of ale, beer and porter showed a gain of Rs. 2 lakhs and amounted to Rs. 14 lakhs. Spirit which accounted for nearly three-fourth of the imports of liquor, recorded a fall in value from Rs. 1,00 lakhs to Rs. 85 lakhs, while imports of wines were reduced from Rs. 13 lakhs to Rs. 9 lakhs.

No quantitative figures are available from the trade returns; but the monthly survey of Business conditions in India reported that imports totalled 1,061,000 gallons in 1944-45 as compared with 910,000 gallons in the preceding year.

Sugar (Rs. 1,864).—The import trade in sugar, which occupied a key position before the introduction of protection gradually dwindled until it reached a negligible value of Rs. 1,864 representing a small consignment in May 1944 as compared with 21 tons valued at Rs. 12,931 in the preceding year. The imports in 1942-43, the year which saw the conquest of the sugar exporting countries in the east by Japan were valued at Rs. 1,87,314 and totalled 563 tons as compared with 937,000 tons worth Rs. 16,09 lakhs in 1928-29.

Provisions and Oilmen's Stores (Rs. 1,21 lakhs).—After reaching the bottom at Rs. 55 lakhs in 1943-44 the imports of provisions and

officers's stores made an impressive upswing to reach Rs. 1,21 lakhs in the year under review. This was attributed to the large scale arrivals of condensed and preserved milk and farinaceous and patent foods due to extreme shortage of fresh milk. Imports of condensed and preserved milk jumped up by five times from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 49 lakhs while those of farinaceous and patent foods mounted up from Rs. 12 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 33 lakhs in the year under review. A small improvement of Rs. 3 lakhs was noted under canned and bottled provisions which were valued at Rs. 11,49,079 in 1944-45. Biscuits and cakes, which formed an important item in this group, accounted for imports worth Rs. 6,675 only as compared with Rs. 12,141 in 1943-44.

Dyes and Colours (Rs. 7,92 Lakhs). The tightening of restrictions on imports of dyes and colours from non-sterling area resulted in reduction of imports from Rs. 8,30 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 7,92 lakhs in the following year. The decline was more in dyes and was partly offset by an increase in imports of paints and colours. Imports of alizarine dyes were valued at Rs. 5 lakhs only showing a drop of Rs. 13 lakhs over the preceding year, while consignments of other coal tar dyes received a sharp setback of Rs. 52 lakhs and were valued at Rs. 6,36 lakhs in 1944-45. Paints and colours accounted for an intake of Rs. 65 lakhs as compared with Rs. 46 lakhs in the preceding year, to which they had dropped from Rs. 61 lakhs in 1942-43.

Other Articles.—The following table shows the trend of import trade in respect of some of the other articles of importance :—

	(Rs. in lakhs) 1942-43.	(Rs. in lakhs) 1943-44.	(Rs. in lakhs) 1944-45.
Dates	.. 37	60	1,29
Betelnuts ..	.. 54	64	74
Cloves	.. 84	21	69
Cigarettes ..	.. 30	2	1
Tobacco unmanufactured	.. 98	1,58	2,33
Earthenware and Porcelain ..	.. 11	6	18
Cotton Hosiery ..	.. 0·85	0·19	2
Bobbins	.. 56	66	81
Cement	.. 5	0·46	1
Soap	.. 6	2	2

III.—EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

Exports of merchandise from British India during 1944-45 were influenced mainly by the need to consolidate the home front in the face of the rising tide of inflation and by the shipping space. Yet, the total export trade in the year under review reached a new high level owing mainly to the increase in the prices of exportable goods.

Out of Rs. 211,05 lakhs of total exports, three commodities, namely, jute, cotton and tea accounted for nearly three-fourths of the shipments. Jute, raw and manufactured, showed a substantial increase over the preceding year and grew also in importance. The total shipments represented a little over 32 per cent of the total value of exports in 1944-45 as against 29 per cent in the preceding year. Exports of raw cotton were approximately the same, but those of cotton manufactures received a sharp setback and their share was a little less than 18 per cent as compared with 21·3 per cent in the preceding year. Exports of tea were almost steady. Importance of seeds in the trade was reduced further, but the trade in other articles showed sizeable advance.

EXPORTS

(In thousands of rupees)

	1942-43	1943-44.	1944-45	Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1944-45
Jute, raw and waste	9,01,57	8,32,91	7,40,02	3·52
Jute manufactures	56,40,93	49,47,19	60,42,42	28·62
Cotton, raw and waste	5,30,56	7,18,79	7,70,17	3·61
Cotton manufactures	46,19,10	42,72,12	37,00,20	17·81
Tea	31,90,13	37,18,82	38,11,60	18·50
Seeds	10,51,76	11,13,02	10,53,35	4·99
Leather	4,76,05	4,38,40	4,21,22	1·99
Metals and ores	3,02,67	3,49,75	2,52,39	1·18
Non metallic ores	2,80,17	2,91,07	3,03,92	1·43
Grain, pulses and flour	6,03,23	2,30,82	1,23,22	0·57
Hides and Skins, raw	3,78,36	4,12,84	3,98,54	1·87
Tobacco	1,43,20	76,45	1,40,01	0·70
Fruits and vegetables	1,97,96	2,27,55	4,59,14	2·12
Oil cakes	61,49	14,92	41	..
Coal	35,51	21,08	22,78	0·10
Wool, raw and manufactured ..	1,61,12	2,34,98	3,90,68	1·84
Gums, Resins and Lac	3,23,65	2,74,83	4,74,70	2·22
Oils	1,36,84	88,13	1,05,57	0·50

EXPORTS—*contd.*

(In thousands of rupees)

	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1944-45.
Coir manufacture	86,28	97,16	11,93,41	0·90
Spices	1,91,11	1,44,81	1,11,45	0·52
Rubber, raw and manufactured	37,13	51,89	1,13,54	0·53
Hemp, raw	52,37	67,30	69,79	0·31
Coffee	52,38	69,95	24,52	0·12
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	59,92	58,49	24,69	0·12
Fish	72,29	1,55,38	2,25,79	1·06
Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	58,52	66,33	40,66	0·17
Dyes and Colours	36,05	34,17	50,13	0·23
Paraffin Wax	21,41	1,22,17	1,22,90	0·57
Wood and Timber	13,81	9,67	13,43	0·06
Apparel	55,02	40,98	52,77	0·22
Sugar	1,07,96	42,27	31,72	0·15
Silk, raw and manufactured	2,49,24	9	6	..
Fodder, bran and pollard	7,15	7,00	3,12	..
Cutlery, Hardware, etc.	20,73	22,55	26,23	0·12
Animals Living	15,49	23,02	28,44	0·12
Tallow, stearine and wax	7,82	2,92	1,70	..
Furniture, etc.	1,70	2,45	4,35	..
Glass and glassware	7,23	7,60	11,72	0·05
Paper, pasteboard and stationery	5,47	5,31	30,08	0·14
Other Articles	5,44,03	6,11,55	6,43,62	3·04
	187,80,54	199,05,19	211,04,55	100·00

Jute, Raw and Manufactured (Rs. 67,92 lakhs)—Exports under this head accounted for 23 per cent of the total Indian exports in 1944-45 as compared with 30 per cent in the previous year following further improvement from Rs. 57,78 lakhs to Rs. 67,92 lakhs as compared with Rs. 47,30 lakhs being the value of the combined shipments of raw and manufactured jute in 1942-43.

Exports of jute manufactures advanced by 11 per cent in volume and 22 per cent in value and totalled 708,184 tons valued at Rs. 60,42 lakhs in 1944-45 as compared with 634,200 tons worth Rs. 49,47 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments of gunny bags amounted to Rs. 24,50 lakhs showing a gain of Rs. 4,71 lakhs over 1943-44 figure, while exports of gunny cloth advanced from Rs. 28,97 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 34,45 lakhs in the following year, the gain being more than 90 per cent, over 1942-43 shipments which were valued at Rs. 18,54 lakhs.

On the other hand, exports of raw jute shrank further from 177,400 tons valued at Rs. 8,33 lakhs to 160,200 tons worth Rs. 7,50 lakhs in the year under review.

The total supplies of raw jute at the commencement of the 1944-45 season were estimated to be 41·3 lakh bales and the outturn of the 1943-44 season at 54·93 lakh bales making a total available supply of 96·23 lakh bales. The total consumption was placed at 83 lakh bales. But the prospect of a 22 per cent. increase in the current season's crop was mainly responsible for a downward trend in prices. The index number of average raw jute, which ruled at 123 in March 1944 moved up to 126 in the following month and then gradually reacted to 117 in October at which it remained unchanged for the rest of the year. Although the prices of raw jute remained unofficially controlled since July 1943 they were given official recognition only from April 1944 when a comprehensive order was issued fixing ceilings for all grades of jute as well as manufactures.

The year was notable for the institution of a complete control over the jute industry which continued to be handicapped by shortage of coal fuel and requisitioning of certain units. The Indian Jute Mills' Association introduced a scheme whereby the loss of production of all requisitioned mills could be made good by increased output in other units. The total production of the industry showed a small improvement of 25,000 tons over the previous year and was placed at 975,000 tons for the year under review. Stocks of hessian cloth and bags which stood at 44·5 crores yards in March 1944 steadily declined to 26·3 crores yards by December and then gradually went up to 29·1 crores yards in March 1945. The same trend was noticed in the case of sacking cloth and bags, stocks of which were placed at 23·6 crores yards at the end of March 1945 as against 29·4 crores yards and 30·9 crores yards for April and May 1944 respectively.

Reports from overseas consuming centres indicated acute shortage of jute goods for packing and other purposes. In the United Kingdom, imported jute goods served to meet urgent requirements only. Out of the remaining two important customers of this country, the U.S.A. ceased to be a free market for both raw and manufactured jute; but the potential demand was estimated to be 700 million yards per year. The grain trade in Argentine was adversely

hit by shortage of jute packing following the supplies from India being equivalent to 55 per cent. of that country's total requirements.

Cotton, Raw, (Rs. 6,93 lakhs).—After a downward trend as the result of the war developments, exports of raw cotton saw a welcome turn in the trend in 1944-45 during which the overseas demand broadened from 282,000 bales valued at Rs. 6,36 lakhs to 319,000 bales worth Rs. 6,93 lakhs. The United Kingdom absorbed 73 per cent. of the exports and was responsible for taking 234,000 bales of Indian cotton as compared with 180,000 bales in 1943-44. The total intake of cotton from India by the British Empire was 250,000 bales as against 216,000 bales in 1943-44. Other shipments totalled 69,000 bales as against 66,000 bales. India's former customers in Europe and the Far East continued out of the picture of the export trade.

The area under cotton crops in 1944-45 season was officially estimated at 14,744,000 acres yielding 3,543,000 bales representing a drastic cut of 28 per cent. in acreage and 31 per cent in yield over the previous year. The reduction in output was attributable to the statutory restrictions on growth of cotton in provinces like Bombay, a vigorous campaign for growing food in several other provinces and unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time in many of the major cotton growing areas. The proportion of medium and long staple lengths to total output declined from 62 per cent in 1943-44 to 45 per cent. in the year under review.

The cotton trade placed the season's world supply of Indian cotton, including the previous season's carryover of 4,050,000 bales at 8,350,000 bales compared with 8,950,000 bales for 1943-44. The season's mill consumption of Indian cotton was the second best in the history of the commodity at 4,245,000 bales compared with 4,198,000 bales in 1943-44, while the total world consumption of the commodity was estimated at 4,600,000 bales as against 4,579,000 bales in the preceding season. The world's carryover of Indian cotton on September 1, 1945 was placed at 3,600,000 bales showing a reduction of 450,000 bales over the corresponding day a year ago. Of this, about 3,475,000 bales, comprised of old and new crop short and medium staple cottons, represented the carryover in India showing an overall reduction of 475,000 bales in the carryover.

Cotton Manufactures (Rs. 37,60 lakhs).—The acute shortage of cotton goods within the country brought about a sharp reduction in the export of cotton yarns and manufactures from Rs. 42,62 lakhs to Rs. 37,60 lakhs. The value of cotton twist and yarn for 1944-45 was Rs. 2,28 lakhs showing a decline of Rs. 89 lakhs. While exports of cotton piecegoods shrank by Rs. 27s lakhs to Rs. 33,79 lakhs. Quantitatively exports of yarn declined from 19,078,000 lbs. in 1943-44 to 16,918,000 lbs. in the following year, while these of cotton piecegoods were reduced from 462.3 million yards in 1943-44 to 414.9 million yards in the following year representing nearly a 50 per cent. cut in the record shipment touched in 1942-43.

As in the previous year, the working of the industry was subject to governmental control under the cotton cloth and yarn control. Yet the black markets continued to flourish and even the measures to control the management of some of the mills failed to achieve the objective. Complaints were also received at the beginning of the year regarding exports of inferior cotton goods at fabulous prices. The Government of India, therefore, inaugurated a scheme for restricting profit margin on export of cloth and yarn and also for regulating their quality. A certain percentage of the profit margin was taken as a cess fee for financing research in textile technology.

In the domestic market, production was reduced owing to shortage of coal and was placed at 4,695.1 million yards representing a drop of 4.2 per cent. over the all time record output reached in the preceding year. On the other hand, the demand on civilian account continued to broaden with the result that the distribution machinery was tightened by directing the mills to distribute their output to only those holding connections in the three years ended 1942 and by evolving a scheme for retail distribution including rationing of cloth in certain cities. The question of prices was reviewed by the Textile control Board periodically and the gradual reduction in cloth prices was faithfully reflected in the drop of the index number of wholesale prices of cotton manufactures in India from 381 in January 1944 and 324 for April to 274 for March 1945.

Tea (Rs. 38,12 lakhs). Next to jute manufactures, tea occupied unique importance in the export trade of this country. Exports of tea were subjected, as in the past to governmental regulation. The Government of India had fixed quota in 1943 at 421 56 million lbs., *i.e.*, 110 per cent. of the standard export quota, but lowered it for 1944 at 364 08 million lbs. being 95 per cent. of India's standard export figure owing to the early estimates of reduced output subject, however, to upward revision later on in the light of the crop outlook. Following the clamour for Indian tea among overseas buyers, the export quota was subsequently raised by 15 million lbs. to 379 41 million lbs. being equivalent to 99 per cent. of India's standard export figure.

Under an arrangement between the Government of India and the British Ministry of Food, the latter was given the monopoly for buying tea for export. The price arrangement arrived at in the first year of the war continued to remain in force. By this arrangement, tea planters were paid the average prices for the year 1936, 1937 and 1938 plus allowances for increase in the production costs since the end of the basic period. In 1944, the Food Ministry agreed to pay 5 d. per lb. of tea more than the basic price of each estate in India.

Exports of tea amounted to 415,455,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 38,12 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 408,162,000 lbs. vauled at Rs. 37,19 lakhs in 1943-44. The United Kingdom and Ireland were India's best customers having absorbed between them nearly 63 per cent. of the total shipments, *i.e.*, 262,265,000 lbs. as compared with 269,805,000 lbs. in 1943-44 and 307,995,000 lbs. in 1938-39. Canada and the U.S.A. accounted, on the other hand, for continued improvement in their takings

during the war period. Exports to the former totalled 41,281,000 lbs. in 1944-45 as against 32,822,000 lbs. in the preceding year and represented in increase of 170 per cent. over the 1938-39 share. Shipments to the U.S.A. were reduced from 59,966,000 lbs. to 51,433,000 lbs., but still stood considerably high above the pre-war figure of only 8,096,000 lbs.

The Indian tea industry which is mainly concentrated in Assam and Bengal passed through an anxious period owing to the political and economic conditions created by the fighting on the Assam border and numerous shortages in respect of labour, coal, fertilisers, food, transport and managerial personnel. Yet, the area under plantation in 1944 was 840,644 acres being approximately the same as in 1939 and showed a full of only 1,657 acres over the preceding year. But the output showed a sharp decline of 8 per cent. from 554,830,000 lbs. in 1943 to 509,500,000 lbs. in 1944. Of this, the tea gardens in Northern India produced 409,26 million lbs compared with 452 33 million lbs. in 1943.

The average wholesale price of tea for internal consumption remained upward, the rise being from as. 9-8 per lb for March 1944 to as 13-2 in the same month a year after. The annual average prices of tea sold at Calcutta auctions for consumption in India were as. 10-7 per lb. in 1944 as compared with as 9-8 in 1943. Rs. 1-0-10 in 1942 and only as. 4-4 in 1939. On the other hand, the prices of tea for exports were stabilised at as. 13-9 for clean common broken pekoe and as. 14-11 for medium broken after they were stepped up at the end of June from as. 12-5 and as. 13-7 per lb respectively.

Oilseeds (Rs 10,53 Lakhs)—The gain in value of exported oilseeds noted in the preceding year was wiped in the year under review during which exports totalled Rs 10,53 lakhs as compared with Rs. 11,15 lakhs in 1943-44 and Rs 10,52 lakhs in 1942-43 Quantitatively, however, the outward shipments mounted up from 323,390 tons in 1943-44 to 340,927 tons in the following year. There was very good demand for Indian oilseeds from all over the world owing to acute shortage of fats an Oils, but the exports from India were regulated by the Central Government after having due regard to the requirements at home. The British Ministry of food was the main overseas buyer during the year as in the past.

The Indian linseed crop of the season 1943-44, which was mostly marketed in the year under review, was estimated at 395,000 tons as against 410,000 tons in the preceding season. No quantitative figures are available but exports, which had declined from Rs 3,10 lakhs in 1942-43 to Rs. 1,10 lakhs in the following year, advanced to Rs. 2,74 lakhs in the year under review Shipments from India in 1942-43 were of the order of 161,000 tons Most of the exports took place through the British Ministry of food. The price trend was upward.

The production of groundnuts which normally accounted for 3 million tons out of total output of 7½ million tons oilseeds was estimated at 3,500,000 tons for 1944-45 showing a reduction of 6.9 per cent. over the preceding year. No quantitative figures regarding exports are available; but their value amounted to Rs. 6,31 lakhs representing 60 per cent. of the total shipments of oilseeds and showed a fall of Rs. 1,91 lakhs over the preceding year. The United Kingdom was the main customer; but small shipments were also sent to South Africa, Canada and Australia.

Following the shortage of food supplies within the country there was intense agitation for banning totally the exports of groundnut and its oil which are regarded as subsidiary foods. Several commercial bodies led by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry pleaded towards the end of 1943-44 for a complete ban on exports of groundnuts till the end of food emergency. But the fact that groundnuts cannot take the place of pulses and millets to an unlimited extent without a radical change in the habits of the people and the limitations on the storage capacity, coupled with the acute shortage of fats and oils in the overseas countries, partifularly Britain, influenced Government's decision to allow exports to limited quantities which were allocated to the quota holders.

The prices of groundnut ruled more or less steady in the year under review. The British Ministry of Food, which was the principal buyer, lowered its buying limit to £30 at the beginning of 1944.

Exports of castor seed continued to decline and stood at Rs. 20 lakhs in the year under review as compared with Rs. 53 lakhs in 1943-44 and Rs. 60 lakhs in 1942-43. The Ministry's purchase price averaged £30½ as compared with £33 at the beginning of 1944.

Shipments of rapeseed continued to remain more or less unchanged and were valued at Rs. 60 lakhs in the year under review as against Rs. 57 lakhs in the preceding year and Rs. 66 lakhs in 1942-43 The output of rape and mustard dropped by 11 per cent. from 1,070,000 tons in 1943-44 to 95 ,000 tons in the following year.

Exports of sesamum received a sharp setback from Rs. 21 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 7 lakhs only in the following year, while the production was reduced by 12 per cent. from 447,000 tons to 393,000 tons.

Hides and Skins (Rs. 8,20 Lakhs.)—The downward trend of exports of hides and skins witnessed in the previous two years was carried forward to one more year owing to acute shortage of supply. The total exports under this head were valued at Rs 8,20 lakhs in the year under review as compared with Rs. 8,49 lakhs in the preceding year.

Shipments of tanned hides and skins amounted to Rs 4,21 lakhs being less by Rs. 17 lakhs than the preceding year. Of these, hides totalled 4,281 tons valued at Rs. 1,49 lakhs only as against 6,976 tons worth Rs. 2,03 lakhs in 1943-44, while exports of skins advanced by a little over two per cent. in volume and 20 per cent. in value from 3,701 tons valued at Rs. 2,06 lakhs to 3,786 tons valued at Rs. 2,51 lakhs.

Exports of raw hides and skins were valued at Rs. 3,99 lakhs in the year under review showing a drop of Rs. 14 lakhs over the preceding year. The bulk of the shipments consisted of skins which were valued at Rs. 3,78 lakhs in the year under review as compared with Rs. 3,67 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of goat skins

received a sharp setback in volume from 15,343 tons in 1943-44 to 9,597 tons in the following year; but their value declined by 17 per cent. from Rs. 2,42 lakhs to Rs. 2,03 lakhs. On the other hand, exports of raw sheep skins increased by nearly two and a half times in volume from 655 tons to 1,569 tons and by nearly 80 per cent in value from Rs. 62 lakhs to Rs. 1,10 lakhs.

Exports of raw hides were valued at Rs. 17 lakhs only showing a sharp decline of Rs. 26 lakhs over the preceding year. Cow hides accounted for a reduction of 80 per cent. in volume from 1,815 tons to only 365 tons and 70 per cent. in value from Rs. 21 lakhs to 6 lakhs. No details are available regarding shipment of buffalo hides which totalled 687 tons valued at Rs. 9 lakhs in 1943-44.

The year under review proved worst for the trade since the beginning of the war. Scarcity of supply due to gradual extinction of animals, bad prices, official restrictions on the movement and marketing of hides and risk of maintaining stocks affected the trade. The general quality of hides was better this year; but the year saw a drastic cut in war orders. A strong demand was in evidence for tanned sheep skins from South Africa and for tanned goat skins from the U.S.A. with the result that the United Kingdom got poor deliveries in spite of an increase in the London ceiling prices. In the last quarter of the financial year, therefore, steps were taken to canalise supplies in the direction of the United Kingdom by stopping the issue of export licences to the U.S.A. and by the decision of the South African Government not to issue essentiality certificates for imports unless the goods conformed to London Controlled prices and standards.

Metals, metallic ores and quarry products (Rs. 5,56 lakhs). The heavy demand made on the domestic output by the allied war effort had its natural repercussions on the export trade in this group which declined further from Rs. 6,40 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 5,56 lakhs in the year under review. The decline was on account of the drastic cut in the shipments of metals and metal ores but exports of non-metallic mining and quarry products showed a small rise of Rs. 13 lakhs to Rs. 3,04 lakhs. The increase was wholly in the exports of mica which totalled Rs. 2,94 lakhs as compared with Rs. 2,80 lakhs in the preceding year.

Exports of metallic ores and scrap iron were reduced by half from Rs. 2,24 lakhs to Rs. 1,11 lakhs. Manganese ore, for which there was heavy demand from abroad in the previous war years, noted a drastic cut in exports from Rs. 1,85 lakhs in 1943-44 to Rs. 53 lakhs only in the following year.

The total value of metals exported from British India showed a further, though moderate, setback in the year under review and amounted to Rs. 1,26 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1,41 lakhs in the preceding year. Nearly 65 per cent. of the exports were in respect of iron and steel and manufactures thereof. These were valued at Rs. 91 lakhs showing a gain of Rs. 14 lakhs over the preceding year. Exports of iron and steel excluding pig iron and iron ore improved by 50 per cent. from 2,100 tons in 1943-44 to 3,100 tons in the following year. On the other hand, shipments of pig iron declined from 186,300 tons worth Rs. 98 lakhs in 1943-44 to 159,000 tons valued at Rs. 81 lakhs in the year under review. The export trade in other metals showed handsome advance from Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs.

Food Grains and Flour (Rs. 1,23 Lakhs).— Exports under this group contracted further to only Rs. 1,23 lakhs as compared with Rs. 2,31 lakhs in 1943-44 and Rs. 6,93 lakhs in 1942-43. The sharp reduction in trade was dictated by domestic shortages of food leaving exports to be restricted to small quantities meant mostly for Ceylon and other neighbouring countries. The publication of the details about the quantity or classification was discontinued by the Government of India since December 1942.

Other Articles.— The following is a summary of the course of trade in the more important of the remaining articles of export:—

	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	Rs. in lakhs.	Rs. in lakhs.	Rs. in lakhs
Cashew kernels	98	1,38	3,23
Cardamoms	40	30	13
Turmeric	22	5	7
Coffee	52	70	25
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,38	58	96
Lac	2,89	2,30	4,02
Groundnut oil	42	4	6
Bones and boneмeal	21	9	10
Saltpetre	14	12	5
Myrobalans	22	18	31
Carpets and rugs, woollen	30	54	1,54
Coir	80	97	1,03
Paraffin wax	21	1,22	1,23
Soap	26	17	13

Index Numbers of Prices.

Index Numbers of wholesale prices in India during the years 1861-1931 are available in the publication "Index Numbers of Indian Prices, 1861-1931" issued by Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, which contains (1) the unweighted index numbers of 28 articles of export; (2) the unweighted index numbers of 11 articles of import; (3) the general unweighted index numbers for 39 articles of export and import and (4) the weighted index numbers of 100 articles. The last of the four series is a continuation of the series first compiled and published by F. J. Atkinson in the Journal of Royal Statistical Society in March 1897. The index figures subsequent to 1931 are available in the addenda to the Index Numbers of Indian Prices 1861-1931 published from time to time. The compilation of all these series was discontinued in August 1941.

The following table contains these index numbers since the year 1931 :—

(Price in 1873 = 100)

Year	Exported articles 28 (unweighted)	Imported articles 11 (unweighted)	General Index No. for all (39) articles (unweighted)	Weighted Index No. (100 articles)
1931	125	134	127	157
1932	120	139	126	149
1933	118	128	121	139
1934	117	122	119	136
1935	128	122	127	149
1936	127	122	125	150
1937	133	144	136	155
1938	128	142	132	147
1939	133	137	134	157
1940	158*	183*	164	Not available
1941 (Seven-monthly average) ..	Not available	Not available	181	..

* Provisional.

In 1938, the Economic Adviser to the Government of India started a series of index numbers of weekly wholesale prices of certain articles in India. In addition to this series a new series was started in 1940 with a different base period and both these series are being published every week by the Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India, which consist of unweighted index numbers of (1) 11 articles of agricultural commodities, (2) 7 articles of raw materials and (3) 5 manufactured articles.

In addition to these series of wholesale prices for the whole of India, wholesale price index numbers for Calcutta and Cawnpore are being published by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, and the Government of the United Provinces respectively. Similar wholesale prices index numbers for Bombay, Karachi and Madras which were being compiled and published by the Governments of Bombay, Sind and Madras respectively were discontinued since November 1943, June 1942 and June 1943 respectively.

The following table gives these index numbers since 1931 :—

Wholesale price index numbers for Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Cawnpore and Madras.

Year	Calcutta (July 1914 = 100)	Bombay (July 1914 = 100)	Karachi (July 1914 = 100)	Cawnpore (1913 = 100)	Madras (Week ended 21st August 1939 = 100)
1931	96	109	95	..	..
1932	91	109	99	..	..
1933	87	98	97	..	..
1934	89	95	96	..	..
1935	91	99	99	..	..
1936	91	96	102	117	..
1937	102	106	108	92	..
1938	95	101	104	85	..
1939	108	109	108	101	..
1940	120	118	116	100	119
1941	139	137	120	104	137
1942	185	219	†	175	192
1943	307	256† (ten-monthly average)		304	270† (five-monthly average)
1944	298			296	
1945	289			307	

† Discontinued.

About the end of the year 1929 there began a sharp decline in wholesale prices which continued during 1930 and 1931. This downward trend, although somewhat checked in 1932, continued during 1933 and 1934 when the prices reached their lowest level. The prices, however, showed some improvement during the next two years and registered a sharp rise during 1937. The prices registered a perceptible fall in the following year but they soon recovered and registered a further rise in Calcutta and Bombay during 1939.

With the outbreak of the war the wholesale prices began to soar. This tendency continued till December, 1939, but thereafter there was a gradual fall till June, 1940, when they again showed a partial recovery which continued till the middle of 1941. From June onwards, the prices rose very rapidly till about the end of the year 1943. The Bombay wholesale prices index number reached its highest level (267) in June 1943 and stood at 240 in October 1943 when the series was discontinued. During 1944 wholesale prices both at Calcutta and Cawnpore registered a fall, which was maintained at Calcutta during the following year. At Cawnpore, however, the index number rose to 307 during 1945.

The various Provincial Governments publish in their respective *Gazettes* fortnightly and monthly statements of retail and wholesale prices of certain important commodities. In addition to these, however, some of the Provincial Governments also publish working class cost of living index numbers. Such index numbers are being published regularly every month for the following centres: for Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Sholapur by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay; for Nagpur and Jubbulpore by the Labour Commissioner, Central Provinces and Berar; for six centres in Bihar by the Commissioner of Labour and Employment, Bihar; for Madras, by the office of the Secretary to the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Board of Revenue, Madras; for Lahore, Sialkot, Ludhiana, Rohtak and Multan by the office of the Director of Industries, Punjab and for Cuttack, by the office of the Director of Development, Orissa. In addition to these series, working class cost of living index number for Jalgaon in the Bombay Province and for Bangalore in the Mysore state and cost of living index numbers for low paid employees at eight places in Madras Province and for low paid government servants at five places in the United Provinces are at present being compiled.

The working class *cost of living* index number for Bombay, which was originally compiled on a pre-war base, was revised during 1937, the base adopted for the new series being July 1933 to June 1934=100. The revised index number stood at 242 in December 1945, the average for 1945 being 235. The Ahmedabad cost of living index number, with base August 1926 to July 1927=100, stood at 205 in December 1945 while the Sholapur cost of living index number, with base February 1927 to January 1928=100, stood at 204 in December 1945. The Nagpur cost of living index number, on base January 1927=100, was 173 in December 1945 while the Jubbulpore Index on the same base was 167. The Madras cost of living index number, with base July 1935 to June 1936=100, was 224 in December 1945. The Lahore cost of living index number, with 1931-35 prices equated to 100, was 351 in December 1945. The cost of living index numbers for Sialkot, Ludhiana, Rohtak and Multan, with 1931-35 prices equated to 100, were 349, 388, 344 and 323 respectively for September 1945.

The catastrophic fall in retail prices which commenced at the end of 1929 continued during 1930 and 1931. In 1932 prices ruled at a slightly lower level than in 1931. In 1933 and 1934 the downward tendency of prices continued. This downward tendency was somewhat checked during 1935 and 1936. The prices showed a definite rise in 1937, remained more or less steady during 1938-39 and registered continuous marked increases during the succeeding four years.

The inadequacy as also the general unreliability of Indian price statistics has been the subject of comment by many committees and commissions of enquiry including the Indian Economic Enquiry Committee of 1925, the Royal Commission on Indian Labour and also by Messrs. Bowley and Robertson who were invited by the Government of India to advise them on the question of obtaining more accurate and detailed statistics. The eleventh Industries Conference held at Mysore in December 1939 and the first Conference of the Labour Ministers held at New Delhi in January 1940 recommended that the Central Government should undertake legislation to facilitate the collection of statistics relating to industries. In pursuance of this recommendation, the Government of India introduced in the Legislative Assembly in February 1942 a bill on the subject which has since been passed by the Central Legislature and received the assent of the Governor-General. This Act which is called the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942, empowers the provincial Governments to arrange for the collection of statistics relating to prices of commodities as also certain other matters like wages, employment, industrial disputes, etc.

In view of the inadequacy of the existing retail price data, especially from the point of view of compiling cost of living index numbers, the Court of Enquiry constituted in August, 1940, under the Trade Disputes Act 1929 under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Sir B. N. Rau to investigate the question of dearness allowance for the railway employees recommended that the Central Government should take up the work of preparation and maintenance of cost of living index figures for three distinct classes of areas in India, viz. city, urban and rural. In pursuance of this recommendation, the Government of India outlined a tentative scheme for the preparation and maintenance of cost of living index numbers for important centres in British India. The scope of the Scheme has been limited to the preparation of figures for industrial labour. A special post of the Director, Cost of Living Index Scheme, has been created and a Committee of experts has been appointed to assist him. Unweighted retail price index numbers for 15 selected rural centres in British India where cost of living index numbers are not available are being published by the Director, Cost of Living Index Scheme.

The Press.

The newspaper Press in India is an essentially English institution and was introduced soon after the task of organising the administration was seriously taken in hand by the English in Bengal. In 1773 was passed the Regulating Act creating the Governor-Generalship and the Supreme Court in Bengal and within seven years at the end of the same decade, the first newspaper was started in Calcutta by an Englishman in January 1780. Exactly a century and a third has elapsed since, not a very long period certainly, a period almost measured by the life of a single newspaper, *The Times*, which came into existence only five years later in 1785; but then the period of British supremacy is not much longer, having commenced at Plassey, only twenty-three years earlier. Bombay followed Calcutta closely, and Madras did not lag much behind. In 1789 the first Bombay newspaper appeared, *The Bombay Herald*, followed next year by *The Bombay Courier*, a paper now represented by *The Times of India* with which it was amalgamated in 1861. In Bombay the advent of the press may be said to have followed the British occupation of the island much later than was the case in Calcutta. In Calcutta the English were on sufferance before Plassey, but in Bombay they were absolute masters after 1665, and it is somewhat strange that no Englishman should have thought of starting a newspaper during all those hundred and twenty-five years before the actual advent of *The Herald*.

The first newspaper was called *The Bengal Gazette* which is better known from the name of its founder as *Hicky's Gazette* or *Journal*. Hicky like most pioneers had to suffer for his enterprising spirit, though the fault was entirely his own, as he made his paper a medium of publishing gross scandal, and he and his journal disappeared from public view in 1782. Several journals rapidly followed Hicky's, though they did not fortunately copy its bad example. *The Indian Gazette* had a career of over half a century, when in 1833 it was merged into the *Bengal Harkaru*, which came into existence only a little later, and both are now represented by *The Indian Daily News* with which they were amalgamated in 1866. No fewer than five papers followed in as many years, the *Bengal Gazette* of 1780, and one of these, *The Calcutta Gazette*, started in February 1784, under the avowed patronage of Government, flourishes still as the official gazette of the Bengal Government.

In 1821 a syndicate of European merchants and officials commenced the publication of *John Bull in the East*, a daily paper which was intended to reflect Tory opinion in India and set an example to the Press generally in the matter of moderation and restraint. The name of this journal was altered to *The Englishman* by the famous Stocqueler in 1836.

From its commencement the press was jealously watched by the authorities who put serious restraints upon its independence and pursued a policy of discouragement and rigorous control. Government objected to news of apparently the most trivial character affecting its servants. From 1791 to 1799 several editors were deported to Europe without trial and on short notice, whilst several more were censured and had to apologise. At the commencement of the rule of Wellesley Government promulgated stringent rules for the public press and instituted an official censor to whom everything was to be submitted before publication, the penalty for offending against these rules to be immediate deportation. These regulations continued in force till the time of the Marquis of Hastings who in 1818 abolished the censorship and substituted milder rules.

This change proved beneficial to the status of the press, for henceforward self-respecting and able men began slowly but steadily to join the ranks of journalism, which had till then been considered a low profession. Silk Buckingham, one of the ablest and best known of Anglo-Indian journalists of those days, availed himself of this comparative freedom to criticise the authorities, and under the short administration of Adam, a civilian who temporarily occupied Hastings' place, he was deported under rules specially passed. But Lord Amherst and still more Lord William Bentinck were persons of broad and liberal views, and under them the press was left practically free, though there existed certain regulations which were not enforced, though Lord Clare, who was Governor of Bombay from 1831 to 1835, once strongly but in vain urged the latter to enforce them. Metcalfe, who succeeded for a brief period Bentinck, removed even these regulations, and brought about what is called the emancipation of the press in India in 1835, which was the beginning of a new era in the history of the Indian press. Among papers that came into being, was the *Bombay Times* which was started towards the close of 1838 by the leading merchants of Bombay, and which in 1861 changed its name to the *Times of India*. *The Bombay Gazette* founded in 1791, ceased publication in 1914.

The liberal spirit in which Lord Hastings had begun to deal with the press led not only to the improvement in the tone and status of the Anglo-Indian press, but also to the rise of the Native or Indian Press. The first newspaper in any Indian language was the *Samachar Darpan* started by the famous Serampore Missionaries Ward, Carey and Marshman in 1818 in Bengali, and it received encouragement from Hastings who allowed it to circulate through the post office at one-fourth the usual rates. This was followed in 1822 by a purely native paper in Bombay called the *Bombay Samachar* which still exists, and thus was laid the foundation of the Native Indian Press which at the present day is by far the largest part of the press in India, numbering over 650 papers.

From 1835 to the Mutiny the press spread to other cities like Delhi, Agra, Gwalior, and even Lahore, whereas formerly it was chiefly confined to the Presidency towns. During the Mutiny its freedom had to be temporarily controlled by the Gagging Act which Canning passed in June 1857 on account of the license of a very few papers, and owing still more to the fears of its circulating intelligence which might be prejudicial to public interests. The Act was passed only for a year at the end of which the press was once more free.

On India passing to the Crown in 1858, an era of prosperity and progress opened for the whole country in which the press participated. There were 19 Anglo-Indian papers at the beginning of this period in 1858 and 25 Native papers and the circulation of all was very small. The number of the former did not show a great rise in the next generation, but the rise in influence and also circulation was satisfactory. Famous journalists like Robert Knight, James Maclean and Hurris Mookerji flourished in this generation. The *Civil and Military Gazette* was originally published in Simla as a weekly paper, the first issue being dated June 22nd, 1872. Prior to and in the days of the Mutiny the most famous paper in Northern India was the *Mofussilite*, originally published at Meerut, but afterwards at Agra and then at Ambala. After a lively existence for a few years in Simla the *Civil and Military Gazette* acquired and incorporated the *Mofussilite*, and in 1876 the office of the paper was transferred from Simla to Lahore, and the *Gazette* began to be published daily.

INDIAN PRESS LAW.

Before 1835 all printing of books and paper was subject to licence by the Governor-General in Council, and the licences were issued or refused at the discretion of Government. Act XI of 1835 repealed the old Regulations and merely required registration of the printer and made a few minor requirements. That Act was replaced in 1867 by the present Press and Registration of Books Act, and, except for an Act which was in force for one year during the Mutiny, there was no further legislation directly affecting the Press until 1878 when the Vernacular Press Act was passed. That Act was repealed during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon in 1882. From that date until 1907 Government made no attempt to interfere directly with the liberty of the Press, the growth of sedition being dealt with in other ways by the passing in 1898 of section 124A of the Penal Code in its present form, which had been originally enacted in 1870, and by the introduction into the Penal Code of section 153A and into the Criminal Procedure Code of section 108. There were a certain number of prosecutions under those sections up to 1907, but the dissemination of sedition through the Press continued. In 1908 the Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act was passed which dealt with papers inciting to murder or to acts of violence. This Act failed to have the desired effect.

The Indian Press Act, 1910, was a measure of wider scope, the main object of which was to ensure that the Indian press generally should be kept within the limits of legitimate discussion. The Act deals not only with incitements to murder and acts of violence, but also with other specified classes of published matter, including any words or signs tending to seduce soldiers or sailors from their allegiance or duty, to bring into hatred or contempt the British Government, any Native Prince, or any section of His Majesty's subjects in India, or to intimidate public servants or private individuals.

Repeal of Press Legislation.—By the autumn of 1917 the Government of India had begun to consider the desirability of modifying at least one section of the Press Act to which great exception had been taken on account of the wide powers that it gave. Finally, after more than once consulting Local Governments, a Committee was appointed in February 1921 after a debate in the Legislative Assembly, to examine the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, and the Indian Press Act, 1910, and report what modifications were required in the existing law. That Committee made an unanimous report in July 1921, recommending:—

(1) The Press Act should be repealed.

(2) The Newspapers Incitements to Offences Act should be repealed.

(3) The Press and Registration of Books Act and the Post Office Act should be amended where necessary to meet the conclusion noted below: (a) The name of the editor should be inscribed on every issue of a newspaper and the editor should be subject to the same liabilities as the printer and publisher, as

regards criminal and civil responsibilities; (*b*) any person registering under the Press and Registration of Books Act should be a major defined by the Indian Majority Act; (*c*) local Governments should retain the power of confiscating openly seditious leaflets, subject to the owner of the press or any other person aggrieved being able to protest before a court and challenge the seizure of such document, in which case the local Government ordering the confiscation should be called upon to prove the seditious character of the documents. The powers conferred by Sections 13 to 15 of the Press Act should be retained. Customs and Postal officers being empowered to seize seditious literature within the meaning of Section 124A of the I. P. C. subject to review on the part of the local Government and challenge by any persons interested in the courts; (*e*) any person challenging the orders of Government should do so in the local High Court; (*f*) the term of imprisonment prescribed in Sections 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the Press and Registration of Books Act should be reduced to six months; (*g*) the provisions of Section 16 of the Press Act should be reproduced in the Press and Registration of Books Act.

Effect was given to these recommendations during the year 1922.

The Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society.—An important development in connection with newspapers in India took place in 1939, when the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society was formed. The Society's principal objects are as follows:—(*a*) To act as a central organisation of the Press of India, Burma and Ceylon; (*b*) To promote and safeguard the business interests of members as affected by the action of Legislatures, Governments, the Law Courts, municipal and local bodies and associations or organisations commercial or formed for any other purpose; (*c*) To collect information upon all topics having a practical interest for members and to communicate the same to them. (*d*) To promote co-operation in all matters affecting the common interests of members; (*e*) To hold periodical conferences of its members to discuss and determine action on matters of common interest; (*f*) To make rules to govern the conduct of its members in specified matters, to provide penalties for the infringement thereof, and to provide means of determining whether there has been such infringement; (*g*) To maintain a permanent secretariat in India which should watch over the interests of members and should permit of a constant interchange of information and views; (*h*) To do all such other things as may be conducive or incidental to the attainment of the aforesaid objects.

Editors' Conference.—During 1940 a Conference of Editors was called by Mr. K. Srinivasan of *The Hindu* to consider the Government of India's restrictions on the Press under the Defence of India Act in connection with the Congress satyagraha movement. The Conference was held at Delhi and formed itself into a body representing the Editors of Indian newspapers. As a result of its representations the Government of India decided to withdraw the restrictions on the Press under the Defence of India Act and to set up in each province a Press Advisory Committee which Provincial Press Advisers should consult in connection with articles about which there was doubt. A Committee was also set up at Delhi to act in conjunction with the Chief Press Adviser. These Committees are intended to act as a sort of liaison between the Press and Government and are appointed with the sanction of both Government and the President of the Editors' Conference.

The All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference subsequently adopted a constitution with the following aims and objects:—(*a*) To preserve the high traditions and standards of journalism. (*b*) To serve and safeguard the interests of the press in regard to the publication of news and fair comment. (*c*) To secure all facilities and privileges to the press for the due discharge of its responsibilities. (*d*) To represent the press in India in its relations with the public and public institutions and particularly in its relations to Government to set up Committees who would act as liaison between the Government and the press as a whole. (*e*) To establish and develop contacts with Association with similar objects in other countries.

The Indian National Congress.

For a complete history of the movement represented by the Indian National Congress the reader is referred to earlier editions of the *Indian Year Book*. The Congress was founded in 1885 by Mr. Allan Octavian Hume, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, and it held its first session in Bombay at Christmas of that year. The fundamental principles of the Congress then laid down were :—

Firstly, the fusion into one national whole of all the different and discordant elements that constitute the population of India;

Secondly, the gradual regeneration, along all lines, mental, moral, social and political of the nation thus evolved; and

Thirdly, the consolidation of union between England and India by securing the modification of such of the conditions as may be unjust or injurious to the latter country.

With these objects in view the Congress pursued an uneventful career until 1907. It undoubtedly exercised a great influence in inducing a spirit of national unity amongst the diverse peoples of India, in focussing the chief political grievances and in providing a training ground for Indian politicians. But in 1907 the extremists, chiefly of the Deccan and the Central Provinces, who had for some time chafed under the control of the older generation, succeeded in wrecking the Surat session of the Congress and produced a split. The senior members of the Congress therefore re-crystallised its creed in definite terms. They laid down that

"The objects of the Indian National Congress are the attainment by the people of India of a system of Government similar to that enjoyed by the self-governing members of the British Empire, and a participation by them in the rights and responsibilities of the Empire on equal terms with those members. These objects are to be achieved by constitutional means by bringing about a steady reform of the existing system of administration and by promoting national unity, fostering public spirit and developing and organising the intellectual, moral, economic and industrial resources of the country."

For some years following 1907 efforts were made to heal the split, but these were without avail. In 1916 a re-united Congress met at Lucknow under the presidency of Babu Ambica Charan Muzumdar of Faridpur in Bengal; but the union then effected was purely superficial. The difference between the moderates and the extremists proved to be fundamental, and the extremists captured the machinery of the Congress, so that from the period of the special session held at Calcutta in September 1920 the Congress passed entirely under the domination of Mr. Gandhi and his lieutenants.

In 1927 the Congress adopted independence as the goal of India. In the following two years the Congress made what the extremist left described as a climb-down. At its 1928 session the Congress, while adhering to Independence, agreed to accept Dominion Status, if granted, before the end of 1929. Things were tending towards a satisfactory settlement when in the latter half of 1929 the Congress insisted on the immediate grant of Dominion Status or an assurance that Dominion Status would be the basis of discussion at the Round Table Conference to be convened in England between representatives of England, British India and the Indian States. Here was the parting of the ways. The Liberals went their way and the Congress its own. In fulfilment of the "ultimatum" issued at its previous session, the Congress, at its 1929 session, declared itself for complete independence or "Purna Swaraj." Throughout the year 1930 the Congress was engaged in a defiance of the law of the land which, it was hoped, would help India, to attain complete independence. Early next year the Congress suspended civil disobedience by virtue of an agreement arrived at with the Government.

As a result of this Mr. Gandhi, on behalf of the Congress, went to London to take part in the Round Table Conference. While he was away things took a turn for the worse in the country, and matters reached a crisis with the birth of the New Year. In 1932 the Government bent all its efforts to making it impossible for the Congress to carry on its subversive activities and succeeded fully in its object. The Congress was crushed and all forms of Congress work throughout the country were successfully prevented. In fact as well as in law the Congress ceased to exist. In the middle of 1934 the civil disobedience movement, which had rendered the Congress illegal, was withdrawn. In the autumn of that year Mr. Gandhi retired from the Congress, although he remains in practice the virtual dictator of the organisation. During the next four or five years the Congress functioned as a constitutional organisation. It was actually in charge of His Majesty's Government for more than two years in eight provinces under the 1935 constitution. (See past issues of the *Indian Year Book* for a history of the non-co-operation and the civil disobedience movements, and for the parliamentary activities of the Congress.)

This parliamentary phase proved to be short lived. Soon after the declaration of the present war the Congress withdrew its Ministers in the majority of the provinces and gave supreme command of the organisation and its members to Mr. Gandhi who launched another campaign of civil disobedience—this time on the issue that Congressmen should have the right non-violently to preach against India's war effort. Thousands of Congressmen answered Mr. Gandhi's call, uttered anti-war slogans and courted jail. This civil disobedience campaign was not of the mass type, but restricted to individuals carefully chosen by Mr. Gandhi himself. Even so, close upon 25,000 representative Congress leaders are said

Late in the year 1941 the satyagrahi prisoners were released by Government whereupon the movement was suspended. Early in the summer of 1942 the Congress was presented with an opportunity to return to parliamentary work, in the shape of the scheme drafted by the British War Cabinet and brought to India by Sir Stafford Cripps; but this was not availed of. The Congress thus reverted to another period of barrenness, with this difference that during this period it did not indulge in any anti-government or anti-war activity; rather did it protest that its demand for the creation of a National Government was not met and thereby it was prevented from prosecuting the defence of India vigorously.

This state of suspended hostilities did not, however, last long. The failure of the Cripps Mission brought in its wake a wave of disappointment, frustration and bitterness which was bound sooner or later to burst out into a conflagration. And it did. Mr. Gandhi raised the slogan of "Quit India," explaining that the British should transfer all political and administrative power to Indians, reserving only the authority to take measures for the defence of India and the prosecution of the war. In pursuance of this demand the All India Congress Committee authorised Mr. Gandhi to meet the Viceroy and failing satisfaction, to launch a mass civil disobedience movement to enforce the demand.

On the morrow of the session of the A.I.C.C. Mr. Gandhi and all prominent Congress leaders were taken into custody and detained under the Defence of India Rules. Their arrest was followed by countrywide disturbances marked by murder, sabotage, arson and looting. Government took strong measures to put down the trouble which had assumed the dimensions of an open rebellion. By the end of the year comparative quiet had been restored.

Early in 1943, Mr. Gandhi undertook a 21-day fast as a protest against Government's refusal to let him meet the members of the Congress Working Committee or enable him to examine and meet the charges of violence levelled at the Congress. He outlived the fast in detention. Government throughout remaining firm in respect both of his release and of facilities to intermediaries to meet him. In less than a year, a sad development brought Mr. Gandhi into contact with the world again. Mrs. Gandhi, who was detained in the same place as her husband, fell a victim to heart attacks and succumbed in February 1944. Friends and relatives were allowed to be present by her death-bed and to attend her funeral.

Mr. Gandhi's Release.—Shortly after Mr. Gandhi had a severe attack of malaria and his health broke down. In May 1944 he was released unconditionally "solely on medical grounds." As a free man he did not take long to recover his normal health. Within a few months of his release he made advances both to British authority and to the Muslim League. Neither responded favourably, and Mr. Gandhi once again shrank into his shell, advising Congressmen outside jails to concentrate on constructive work. In the summer of 1945 all members of the Congress Working Committee were set free to enable the Congress to consider a new proposal framed by Lord Wavell, the Viceroy, in consultation with His Majesty's Governn.ent.

Wavell Plan.—The Wavell Plan sought to set up an interim Government at the centre composed of the people's representatives on the basis of parity between caste Hindus and Muslims but providing for representation to minorities such as the Sikhs and the scheduled castes. The projected central machinery was to function within the framework of the present constitution for the duration of the war without prejudicing the claims of any party in regard to the shape of the future Indian constitution. A conference called by the Viceroy to consider the scheme ended in failure.

Meanwhile Britain went to the polls and the war-time national coalition Cabinet was replaced by a full-fledged Labour Government with an overwhelming majority in Parliament. The new Labour Government lifted the ban on the Congress in the various Indian provinces, ordered general elections in India and summoned Lord Wavell to London for fresh consultations. On his return His Excellency made a declaration reiterating British determination to confer full self-government on India.

British Labour Government's Indian Policy.—The Congress entered the election fray heart and soul and made a good job of it. In March 1946, the British Premier made a pronouncement on the Labour Government's policy towards India, in which he said that India would be free to shape her own destiny and that Britain would help her in the process of framing her own constitution. With a view to enabling the Indian political parties to agree on a machinery to devise the future constitution, it was decided to send three members of the British Cabinet, headed by the Secretary of State for India, to this country. The Premier also announced that, while it was his Government's intention to give adequate protection to the minorities, the latter would not be allowed to veto the progress of the country as a whole.

The Cabinet Mission arrived in India very soon and set about its task with great earnestness of purpose. After interviewing representatives of various shades of Indian opinion the Mission tried to bring the League and the Congress together and to make them agree to a common approach to the problem. This having failed, the Mission in May announced a scheme for the transfer of power from British to Indian hands. A Constituent Assembly elected by the new Provincial Legislative Assemblies on the basis of one to a million of population, was to meet and devise a three-tier constitution —a Union Centre with limited subjects, three group constitutions if the provinces so desired, and provincial constitutions. Pending the meeting of the Constituent Assembly, there would be an Interim Government representative of the principal elements which accepted the long-term proposals.

The Congress sought clarification on several aspects of the proposals and a controversy ensued over the interpretation of the Cabinet Mission scheme. Meanwhile, the Viceroy endeavoured to constitute an Interim Government. Here again the League and the Congress failed to agree. The Mission and the Viceroy suggested a compromise solution. The League accepted both the long and short-term proposals, while the Congress accepted the long-term scheme but rejected the proposals for the Interim Government. Elections to the Constituent Assembly were then held. These resulted in the return of a majority of Congress nominees. Meanwhile, the League withdrew its acceptance of the Cabinet Mission's scheme and decided to launch upon direct action. Thereupon the Viceroy called upon the Congress to assist him in the formation of an Interim Government. In the Autumn of 1946, the Congress formed the Government at the Centre, with the aid of representatives of minorities. The League kept out of it for a time, but after nearly two months decided to come in. (For the Congress attitude to the war see last year's *Indian Year Book*.)

Ramgarh Congress, 1940. The annual session of the Congress was held at Ramgarh in April 1940. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad presided. Only one resolution was adopted by the Ramgarh session. It stated *inter alia*:

"The Congress hereby declares again that nothing short of complete independence can be accepted by the people of India. Indian freedom cannot exist within the orbit of Imperialism and Dominion status or any other status within the imperial structure is wholly inapplicable to India, is not in keeping with the dignity of a great nation, and would bind India in many ways to British politics and economic structure. The people of India alone can properly shape their own constitution and determine their relations to the other countries of the world, through a constituent assembly elected on the basis of adult suffrage.

"The Congress is further of opinion that, while it will always be ready, as it ever has been, to make every effort to secure communal harmony, no permanent solution is possible except through a constituent assembly, where the rights of all recognised minorities will be fully protected by agreement, as far as possible, between the elected representatives of various majority and minority groups, or by arbitration if agreement is not reached on any point. Any alternative will lack finality. India's constitution must be based on independence, democracy and national unity, and the Congress repudiates attempts to divide India or to split up her nationhood. The Congress has always aimed at a constitution where the fullest freedom and opportunities of development are guaranteed to the group and the individual, and social injustice yields place to a juster social order.

"The Congress cannot admit the right of the rulers of Indian States or of foreign vested interests to come in the way of Indian freedom. Sovereignty in India must rest with the people, whether in the States or the provinces, and all other interests must be subordinated to their vital interests. The Congress holds that the difficulty raised in regard to the States is of British creation and it will not be satisfactorily solved unless the declaration of the freedom of India from foreign rule is unequivocally made. Foreign interests, if they are not in conflict with the interests of the Indian people, will be protected." (For full text of the resolution see past issues of *The Indian Year Book*).

The Congress in 1940-41.—The weeks that followed the Ramgarh session of the Congress were occupied by intensive preparation for a direct action movement under the guidance of Mr. Gandhi, side by side with expressions of hope by Mr. Gandhi and other Congress leaders that such a struggle might be avoided. Mr. Gandhi's notion of "preparation" was as usual on the constructive plan, that is, hand-spinning, removal of untouchability and promotion of Hindu-Muslim unity.

As for communal unity, Mr. Gandhi stoutly resisted the Muslim League demand for Pakistan but declared that, although, as a man of non-violence, he could not resist the proposed partition with force, he could never be a willing party to the proposed vivisection of the country. He wrote: "My whole soul rebels against the idea that Hinduism and Islam represent two antagonistic cultures and doctrines. To assent to such a doctrine is for me denial of God. For I believe with my whole soul that the God of the Quran is also the God of the Gita and that we are all, no matter by what name designated, children of the same God. I must rebel against the idea that millions of Indians who were Hindus the other day changed their nationality on adopting Islam as their religion."

A Big Jump.—A few weeks later the war took a sudden turn for the worse. The invasion of the Low Countries, the capitulation of Belgium and the collapse of France produced in India a new feeling in favour of Britain. There was clear evidence of a desire on the part of many Congress leaders actively to help in the war in spite of Mr. Gandhi's known convictions on the subject.

By now the feeling had grown among Indians that the war had come closer to this country and that the danger of external aggression and internal disorder were not remote possibilities. This realisation caused a revolution in the minds of most Congressmen who had not the courage to adhere steadfastly to Mr. Gandhi and his non-violence in any eventuality. The Congress Working Committee virtually abandoned Mr. Gandhi and offered to co-operate in the war effort provided a fully representative National Government was formed at the centre. Apart from the ideological separation from Mr. Gandhi, this offer constituted a big jump for the Congress from non-participation in any war to active help in the prosecution of this war.

Poona Offer.—The resolution said, among other things:—

"The Working Committee are more than ever convinced that the acknowledgment by

Great Britain of the complete independence of India is the only solution of the problems facing both India and Britain and are, therefore, of opinion that such an unequivocal declaration should be immediately made and that, as an immediate step in giving effect to it, a provisional National Government should be constituted at the Centre, which, though formed as a transitory measure, should be such as to command the confidence of all the elected elements in the Central Legislature, and secure the closest co-operation of the responsible Governments in the provinces.

"The Working Committee are of opinion that, unless the aforesaid declaration is made, and a National Government accordingly formed at the Centre without delay, all efforts at organising the material and moral resources of the country for defence cannot in any sense be voluntary or as from a free country, and will therefore, be ineffective. The Working Committee declare that if these measures are adopted, it will enable the Congress to throw in its full weight in the efforts for the effective organisation of the defence of the country."

British Government's August Offer - Then came the famous statement by the Viceroy known as the British Government's August offer. (For full text see past issues of *The Indian Year Book.*) It said

"Last October His Majesty's Government again made it clear that Dominion Status was their objective for India. They declared that they were ready to authorise the expansion of the Governor-General's Council to include a certain number of representatives of political parties, and they proposed the establishment of a Consultative Committee. In order to facilitate harmonious co-operation it was obvious that some measure of agreement in the Provinces between major parties was a desirable prerequisite to their joint collaboration at the Centre. Such an agreement was unfortunately not reached, and in the circumstances no progress was then possible.

His Majesty's Government do not feel that they should any longer postpone the expansion of the Governor General's Council, and the establishment of a body which will more closely associate Indian public opinion with the conduct of the war by the Central Government.

"They (His Majesty's Government) have authorised me accordingly to invite a certain number of representative Indians to join my Executive Council.

"They have authorised me further to establish a War Advisory Council, which would meet at regular intervals and which would contain representatives of the Indian States and of other interests in the national life of India as a whole.

"It goes without saying that they could not contemplate the transfer of their present responsibilities for the peace and welfare of India to any system of Government whose authority is directly denied by large and powerful elements in India's national life. Nor could they be parties to the coercion of such elements into submission to such a Government.

"With regard to the machinery for building, within the British Commonwealth of Nations, a new constitutional scheme when the time comes, there has been very strong insistence that the framing of that scheme should be primarily the responsibility of Indians themselves, and should originate from Indian conceptions of the social, economic and political structure of Indian life. His Majesty's Government are in sympathy with that desire and wish to see it given the fullest practical expression, subject to the due fulfilment of the obligations which Great Britain's long connection with India has imposed upon her, and for which His Majesty's Government cannot divest themselves of responsibility.

"It is clear that a moment when the Commonwealth is engaged in a struggle for existence is not one in which fundamental constitution issues can be decisively resolved.

"But His Majesty's Government authorise me to declare that they will most readily assent to the setting up, after the conclusion of the war, with the least possible delay, of a body representative of the principal elements in India's national life in order to devise the framework of the new Constitution, and they will lend every aid in their power to hasten decision on all relevant matters to the utmost degree."

Congress Rejection —The Congress, however rejected the Viceroy's offer as being wholly opposed not only to the principle of democracy, acclaimed by the British Government in their war aims, but also to the best interests of India.

In order to meet the League objections to the Congress idea of a National Government Mr C Rajagopalachariar made what has come to be known as a "sporting offer". He said: "In answer to Mr. Amery's difficulty as to the minorities, I may make a sporting offer that if His Majesty's Government agree to a Provisional National Government being formed at once, I will undertake to persuade my colleagues in the Congress to agree to the Muslim League being invited to nominate the Prime Minister and to let him form a National Government as he would consider best. If there is sincerity in the difficulty felt by His Majesty's Government it should be met by what I offer." Nothing, however, came out of this "sporting offer."

Civil Disobedience —When this "last gesture" was ignored, the Congress meekly returned to Mr Gandhi and his non violence. This was the outcome of the deliberations of the All India Congress Committee held in Bombay in the middle of September 1940. The A.I.C.C. passed a resolution continuing the August resolution of the Working Committee rejecting the Viceroy's offer and requesting Mr. Gandhi to take over the leadership of the Congress.

About a fortnight after this, Mr. Gandhi unfolded his plan of individual civil disobedience restricted to a limited number of satyagrahis.

Mr Gandhi chose as his first satyagrahi Mr. Vinoba Bhave who had been doing village uplift work. The satyagraha for the time being was to be confined to Mr. Bhave. According to plan, Mr. Vinoba Bhave set out on a marching tour from village to village preaching non-participation in war on grounds of non-violence.

He enjoyed freedom for a couple of days but was arrested on the third day and sentenced to imprisonment for doing an act prejudicial under the Defence of India Ordinance.

It soon became known that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was to be the second satyagrahi but before he could formally defy the law he was arrested in respect of certain speeches made by him weeks earlier, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

Then followed a series of arrests of persons chosen by Mr. Gandhi. They included most of the members of the Congress Working Committee, most of the Premiers and Ministers of the former Congress Governments and a large number of members of the Central Legislature and other prominent Congressmen all over the country.

Release of Satyagrahi Prisoners.—The general feeling of political inaction engendered by the satyagraha movement, the restlessness of the public at the absence of any gesture from the Government, the conviction that the country's war effort was being adversely affected, ever so slightly, by the continuance of leaders in prison, and the insistent demands of non-congress leaders led the Government to release the prisoners towards the end of 1941. The Government of India announced that "confident in the determination of all responsible opinion in India to support the war effort until victory is secured, have reached the conclusion that those civil disobedience prisoners whose offences have been formal or symbolic in character can be set free." Accordingly the bulk of satyagrahi prisoners were released.

From the statements issued by the Congress President, Pandit Nehru and others soon after their release it became apparent that once again they favoured active participation in the armed defence of India and the prosecution of the war to victory if Indians were given complete control of affairs and if steps were taken to lay the foundations of Indian freedom. There was, however, no inclination to shelve the Indian political issue during the war, and the declaration was made by more than one leader that India would participate "only as a free nation and not as slaves."

Change Again.—The Congress Working Committee met at Bardoli and made an important change in Congress policy. Civil disobedience was suspended, Mr. Gandhi was again dethroned, and the door was left open for negotiations with the British Government for a political settlement.

A resolution was passed reiterating their attitude towards the war as set forth in their statement issued on September 14, 1939, wherein they condemned the Nazi and Fascist aggression and expressed their willingness to help the cause of freedom and democracy, provided the objectives of the war were clearly stated and acted upon insofar as was possible at present. If freedom and democracy were those objectives, then they must necessarily include the ending of imperialism and the recognition of the independence of India.

Another resolution relieved Mr. Gandhi of the responsibility laid upon him by the A.I.C.C. in September 1940, while reiterating that the policy of non-violence adopted under his guidance for the attainment of 'swaraj,' and which had proved so successful in leading to mass awakening and otherwise would be adhered to by the Congress. (For details see past issues of the *Indian Year Book*.)

Japan's Entry into War.—If Japan's entry into the war brought the war nearer to India and engendered a more realistic approach on the part of Indian leaders to the defence of their country and to political affairs, the early gains of Japan in Malaya, the Netherlands, East Indies and Burma impelled the British authorities to consider whether the time had not arrived for settling the political problems in India if only to promote unity of purpose and co-ordinated endeavour in this country in order effectively to meet Japanese invasion of India. It is also widely believed in India that Russia, China and the United States of America brought their influence to bear upon the British authorities in this behalf.

Cripps Visit.—Shortly thereafter the Prime Minister made a statement in Parliament announcing that Sir Stafford Cripps, the Socialist leader who had recently returned to England from his diplomatic successes at Moscow and had been made the Lord Privy Seal in a reconstituted War Cabinet, would go to India immediately on a special mission. Mr. Churchill (*see* past year's issues) said:

"The War Cabinet have agreed unitedly upon conclusions for the present and future action, which, if accepted by India as a whole would avoid alternative dangers, either that the resistance of a powerful minority might impose an indefinite veto upon the wishes of the majority or that a majority decision might be taken which would be resisted to a point destructive of internal harmony and fatal to the setting up of a new constitution."

War Cabinet's Offer. Sir Stafford Cripps flew to India in a few days and held consultations with representatives of the Congress, the Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha, the Princes Chamber, and a number of other political and sectional organisations. Here is the text of the offer which he brought to India in the name of the British Cabinet:

"His Majesty's Government, having considered the anxieties expressed in this country and in India as to the fulfilment of promises made in regard to the future of India, have decided to lay down in precise and clear terms the steps which they propose shall be taken for the earliest possible realisation of self-government in India. The object is the creation of a new Indian Union which shall constitute a Dominion associated with the United Kingdom and other Dominions by a common allegiance to the Crown but equal to them in every respect, in no way subordinate in any aspect of its domestic or external affairs.

"His Majesty's Government, therefore, make the following Declaration:—

"(*a*) Immediately upon cessation of hostilities steps shall be taken to set up in India in manner described hereafter an elected body charged with the task of framing a new Constitution for India.

"(*b*) Provision shall be made, as set out below, for participation of Indian States in the Constitution-making body.

"(*c*) His Majesty's Government undertake to accept and implement forthwith the Constitution so framed subject only to:—

"(*i*) The right of any Province of British India that is not prepared to accept the new Constitution to retain its present constitutional position, provision being made for its subsequent accession if it so decides.

"With such non-acceding Provinces, should they so desire, His Majesty's Government will be prepared to agree upon a new Constitution giving them the same full status as the Indian Union and arrived at by a procedure analogous to that here laid down.

"(*ii*) The signing of a Treaty which shall be negotiated between His Majesty's Government and the Constitution-making body. This Treaty will cover all necessary matters arising out of the complete transfer of responsibility from British to Indian hands; it will make provision, in accordance with undertakings given by His Majesty's Government, for the protection of racial and religious minorities; but will not impose any restriction on the power of the Indian Union to decide in future its relationship to other Member States of the British Commonwealth.

"Whether or not an Indian State elects to adhere to the Constitution it will be necessary to negotiate a revision of its Treaty arrangements so far as this may be required in the new situation.

"(*d*) The Constitution-making body shall be composed as follows unless the leaders of Indian opinion in the principal communities agree upon some other form before the end of hostilities:—

"Immediately upon the result being known of Provincial Elections which will be necessary at the end of hostilities, the entire membership of the Lower Houses of Provincial Legislatures shall as a single electoral college proceed to the election of the Constitution-making body by the system of proportional representation. This new body shall be in number about 1/10th of the number of the electoral college.

"Indian States shall be invited to appoint representatives in the same proportion to their total population as in the case of representatives of British India as a whole and with the same powers as British Indian members.

"(*e*) During the critical period which now faces India and until the new Constitution can be framed His Majesty's Government must inevitably bear the responsibility for, and retain the control and direction of, the defence of India as part of their world war effort, but the task of organising to the full the military moral and material resources of India must be the responsibility of the Government of India with the co-operation of the peoples of India. His Majesty's Government desire and invite the immediate and effective participation of the leaders of the principal sections of the Indian people in the councils of their country, of the Commonwealth and of the united nations. Thus they will be enabled to give their active and constructive help in the discharge of a task which is vital and essential for the future freedom of India."

In announcing the scheme, Sir Stafford made it clear that it was only a proposal submitted to the leaders of Indian opinion by the War Cabinet and that its publication was not the publication of a declaration by His Majesty's Government but only a declaration which they would be prepared to make if it met with sufficiently general and favourable acceptance from the various sections of Indian people.

After protracted negotiations, in which representatives of the principal Indian organisations met, in addition to Sir Stafford, the Commander-in-Chief and Col. Louis Johnson, the personal representative in India of President Roosevelt, the Congress rejected the scheme. The Hindu Mahasabha had already rejected it (see chapter on Hindu Mahasabha) and the Muslim League followed suit (see chapter on Muslim League), while other organisations expressed disapproval in more or less strong language (see chapter on the Indian National Liberal Federation).

The Congress Working Committee, which held what was perhaps the longest session in its history, passed a resolution (for full text see last year's issue) of which the following is a summary:—

"The British War Cabinet's new proposals relate principally to the future upon the cessation of hostilities.

"The Committee, while recognising that self-determination for the people of India is accepted in principle in that uncertain future, regret that this is fettered and circumscribed and certain provisions have been introduced which gravely imperil the development of a free and united nation and the establishment of a democratic state. Even the constitution-making body is so constituted that the people's right to self-determination is vitiated by the introduction of non-representative elements. The Committee recognise that future independence may be implicit in the proposals, but the accompanying provisions and restrictions are such that real freedom may well become an illusion.

"The complete ignoring of the ninety millions of the people of the Indian States and their treatment as commodities at the disposal of their rulers is a negation of both democracy and self-determination. Such States may in many ways become barriers to the growth of Indian freedom, enclaves where foreign authority still prevails and where the possibility of maintaining foreign armed forces has been stated to be a likely contingency, and a perpetual menace to the freedom of the people of the States as well of the rest of India.

"The acceptance beforehand of the novel principle of non-accession for a province is also a severe blow to the conception of Indian unity and an apple of discord likely to generate growing trouble in the provinces, which may well lead to further difficulties in the way of the Indian States merging themselves in the Indian Union. The Congress has been wedded to Indian freedom and unity and any break in

that unity, especially in the modern world when people's minds inevitably think in terms of ever larger federations, would be injurious to all concerned and exceedingly painful to contemplate.

"Nevertheless the Committee cannot think in terms of compelling the people in any territorial unit to remain in an Indian Union against their declared and established will. While recognising this principle, the Committee feel that every effort should be made to create conditions which would help the different units in developing a common and co-operative national life.

"The acceptance of the principle inevitably involves that no changes should be made which result in fresh problems being created and compulsion being exercised on other substantial groups within that area. Each territorial unit should have the fullest possible autonomy within the Union, consistently with a strong national state. The proposal now made on the part of the British War Cabinet encourages and will lead to attempts at separation at the very inception of a union and thus create friction just when the utmost co-operation and goodwill are most needed. This proposal has been presumably made to meet a communal demand, but it will have other consequences also and lead politically reactionary and obscurantist groups among different communities to create trouble and divert public attention from the vital issues before the country.

"Any proposal concerning the future of India must demand attention and scrutiny, but in today's grave crisis, it is the present that counts, and even proposals for the future are important in so far as they affect the present. The Committee have necessarily attached the greatest importance to this aspect of the question, and on this ultimately depends what advice they should give to those who look to them for guidance. For this present the British War Cabinet's proposals are vague and altogether incomplete, and it would appear that no vital changes in the present structure are contemplated.

"It has been made clear that the defence of India will in any event remain under British control. At any time defence is a vital subject: during war time it is all important and covers almost every sphere of life and administration. To take away defence from the sphere of responsibility at this stage is to reduce that responsibility to a farce and a nullity and to make it perfectly clear that India is not going to be free in any way and her Government is not going to function as a free and independent Government during the pendency of the war.

"The Committee would repeat that an essential and fundamental prerequisite for the assumption of responsibility by the Indian people in the present is their realisation as a fact that they are free and are in charge of maintaining and defending their freedom. What is most wanted is the enthusiastic response of the people which cannot be evoked without the fullest trust in them and the devolution of responsibility on them in the matter of defence. It is only thus that even at this grave eleventh hour it may be possible to galvanise the people of India to rise to the height of the occasion.

"It is manifest that the present Government of India, as well as its provincial agencies are lacking in competence, and are incapable of shouldering the burden of India's defence. It is only the people of India through their popular representatives who may shoulder this burden worthily. But that can only be done by present freedom, and full responsibility being cast upon them.

"The Committee, therefore, is unable to accept the proposals put forward on behalf of the British War Cabinet."

Sir Stafford Cripps then announced that the draft declaration of the British Government had been withdrawn and that the position reverted to what it was before he came out to India, "though not quite perhaps to that position."

In spite of the failure of the effort of Sir Stafford Cripps and the bitter tone of the final remarks in the controversy, responsible Indian leaders reiterated their determination to defend the country against aggression.

Madras Surprise.—Just at this time, on the eve of the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, called at Allahabad at the end of April 1942, the Madras Congress Legislature Party, under the guidance of Mr. Rajagopalachari passed a resolution recommending to the A.-I. C.C. to "acknowledge the Muslim League's claim for separation should the same be persisted in when the time comes for framing the future constitution of India" and to "invite the Muslim League for consultation for the purpose of arriving at an agreement and securing the installation of a National Government to meet the present emergency."

The meeting also passed a resolution voicing "the general feeling in this part of the country that there should be at this critical juncture a popular Government in this province doing its utmost to secure the requisite conditions for the people to play their part. The party is of the opinion further that to facilitate united and effective action in this regard by such a popular Government, the Muslim League should be invited to participate in it."

The party requested the A.-I. C. C. to permit it to take steps to this end, notwithstanding the general all-India policy followed by the Congress.

These resolutions met with a storm of protest from Congress leaders outside Madras, but were welcomed by some moderate leaders and by Muslim League circles.

The Madras resolution acknowledging the Muslim League's claim to separation came up for consideration before a meeting of the A.-I.C.C. at Allahabad in April 1942, but was defeated by 120 votes against 15, while a counter-resolution, moved by Pandit Jagat Narain, opposing any proposal to disintegrate India, was carried by 92 votes to 17. The latter resolution ran:

"The A.-I.C.C. is of opinion that any proposal to disintegrate India by giving liberty to any component State or territorial unit to secede from the Indian Union or Federation will be highly detrimental to the best interests of the people of the different States and Provinces and the country as a whole and the Congress therefore cannot agree to any such proposal."

When the bold line suggested by him proved unacceptable to the bulk of Congressmen Mr. Rajagopalachari had to resign his membership of the Congres Working Committee and his leadership of the Madras Legislature Congress party.

Evolution of "Quit India".—The weeks that followed the Allahabad meeting of the All-India Congress Committee witnessed a plethora of writings by Mr. Gandhi in his weekly organ, *Harijan*, advocating the policies outlined in the resolutions adopted at Allahabad and resisting Mr. Rajagopalachari's propaganda to settle with the Muslim League on the basis of dividing India. The South Indian leader, for his part, carried on a raging tearing campaign in favour of making peace with Mr. Jinnah and thereby facilitating the establishment of a National Government, which, he affirmed, was essential not only for the well-being of India but also for the object of effectively defending the country against Japanese aggression.

It became apparent from Mr. Gandhi's writings and utterances that he was growing more and more restless and bitter towards Britain for the latter's refusal to concede the Congress demand. Towards the end of April Mr. Gandhi conceived an idea which later crystallised into what has come to be known as the "Quit India" demand. He urged the withdrawal of the British from India not only in India's interest but also for the sake of Britain. He wrote in *Harijan:* "I see no Indian freedom peeping through all this preparation for the so-called Defence of India. It is a preparation pure and simple for the defence of the British Empire. If the British left India to her fate as they had to leave Singapore, non-violent India would not lose anything. Probably the Japanese would leave India alone ..... Her (India's) real safety, and Britain's, too, lie in orderly and timely British withdrawal from India". Later he said: "Hitherto the rulers have said, 'we would gladly retire if we know to whom we should hand over the reins'. My answer now is, 'leave India to God; if that is too much, then leave her to anarchy'."

As time rolled on Mr. Gandhi appeared to abandon the policy of non-embarrassment to Britain's war effort in India. He also hinted that his views on the moral basis of Britain's war had undergone a change. In an interview to the press in Bombay in the middle of May he stated: "I used to say that my moral support was entirely with Great Britain. I am very sorry to have to confess today that my mind refuses to give that moral support". He added: "It is from the frustration of every effort made to bring about unity by me that has arisen the logical step that not until British power is wholly withdrawn from India can there be any real unity because all parties will be looking to a foreign power..... I am convinced that we are living today in a state of ordered anarchy. It is a misnomer to call such rule as is established in India a rule which promotes the welfare of India. Therefore, this ordered, disciplined anarchy should go, and if there is complete lawlessness in India as a result, I would risk it, for I believe that 22 years of continuous effort at educating India along the lines of non-violence will not have gone in vain and people will evolve real popular order out of chaos."

Mr. Gandhi took care to avoid giving the impression that his demand for the withdrawal of Britain was the outcome of pro-Japanese sentiment. He wrote: "Of course, the people must not, on any account lean on the Japanese to get rid of the British power. That were a remedy worse than the disease. But in this struggle every risk has to be run in order to cure ourselves of the biggest disease, a disease which has sapped our manhood and almost made us feel as if we must for ever be slaves. It is an insufferable thing. The cost of the cure, I know, will be heavy. No price is too heavy to pay for the deliverance. It is true that the solution I have presented is a heroic solution beyond the ken of Englishmen. But being a true friend of Britain and China and Russia, I must not suppress the solution which I believe to be eminently practical and probably the only one in order to save the situation and in order to convert the war into a power for good instead of being what it is, a peril to humanity. .....I am more interested than the British in keeping the Japanese out. For Britain's defeat in Indian waters may mean only the loss of India, but if Japan wins, India loses everything..... It is an unwarranted claim Britain and America are making, the claim of saving democracy and freedom. It is a wrong thing to make that claim when there is this terrible tragedy of holding a whole nation in bondage.

"My proposal is one-sided, *i.e.*, for the British Government to act upon, wholly irrespective of what Indians would do or would not do. I have even assumed temporary chaos on their withdrawal. But if the withdrawal takes place in an orderly manner, it is likely that on their withdrawal a provisional Government will be set up by, and from, among the present leaders. I should hope that with the complete, final and honest withdrawal of the British power, the wise leaders will realise their responsibility, forget their differences for the moment and set up a provisional Government out of the material left by the British power.

"Assuming that the national Government is formed and if it answers my expectations, its first act would be to enter into a treaty with the United Nations for defensive operations against aggressive powers, it being common cause that India will have nothing to do with any of the Fascist powers and India would be morally bound to help the United Nations.

"If I have any hand in guiding the imagined national Government, there would be no further assistance save the toleration of the United Nations on the Indian soil under well-defined conditions. Naturally there will be no prohibition against any Indian giving his own personal

help by way of being a recruit or/and of giving financial aid. It should be understood that the Indian army has been disbanded with the withdrawal of British power. Again if I have any say in the councils of the national Government, all its power, prestige and resources would be used towards bringing about world peace. But of course after the formation of the national Government my voice may be a voice in the wilderness and nationalist India may go warmad."

Answering the criticism that the withdrawal of Britain might lead to Japanese occupation of India Mr. Gandhi wrote: "Abrupt withdrawal of the Allied troops might result in Japan's occupation of India and China's sure fall. I had not the remotest idea of any such catastrophe resulting from my action. Therefore I feel that if in spite of the acceptance of my proposal, it is deemed necessary by the Allies to remain in India to prevent Japanese occupation, they should do so, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the national Government that may be set up after the British withdrawal. I am unable to state that the non-violent effort will make India proof against Japanese or any other aggression. I am not able even to claim that the whole of India is non-violent in the sense required. In the circumstances it would be hypocritical on my part to insist on the immediate withdrawal of the Allied troops as an indispensable part of my proposal. It is sufficient for me to declare that so far as India is concerned, she does not need troops to defend herself, having no quarrel with Japan. But India must not by any act of hers short of national suicide let China down or put the Allied powers in jeopardy. So long therefore as India lacks faith in the capacity of non-violence to protect her against aggression from without, the demand for the withdrawal of the Allied troops during the pendency of the war would itself be an act of violence, if the controllers of the troops hold it to be necessary for their defence to keep them in India for that purpose and that alone."

Summarising the implications of his proposals Mr. Gandhi wrote early in July:—

1. India becomes free of all financial obligation to Britain;
2. The annual drain to Great Britain stops automatically;
3. All taxation ceases except what the replacing Government imposes or retains;
4. The deadweight of an all-powerful authority keeping under subjection the tallest in the land is lifted at once;
5. In short, India begins a new chapter in her national life, as I shall hope will affect the fortunes of the war with non-violence as her predominant sanction. This non-violence will no longer take the shape of non-co-operation and the like. It will express itself in her ambassadors going to the Axis powers not to beg for peace but to show them the futility of war for achieving an honourable end. This can only be done if and when Britain sheds the gains of perhaps the most organized and successful violence the world has seen.

"All this may not come to pass," he continued. "I do not mind. It is worth fighting for, it is worth staking all that the nation has."

July Resolution.—With the country thus prepared, the Working Committee of the Congress met at Wardha in the middle of July and passed a lengthy resolution embodying Mr. Gandhi's ideas. The resolution ran:—

"Events happening from day to day, and the experience that the people of India are passing through, confirm the opinion of Congressmen that British rule in India must end immediately, not merely because foreign domination, even at its best, is an evil in itself and a continuing injury to the subject people, but because India in bondage can play no effective part in defending herself and in affecting the fortunes of the war that is desolating humanity. The freedom of India is thus necessary not only in the interest of India but also for the safety of the world and for the ending of Nazism, Fascism, militarism and other forms of Imperialism, and the aggression of one nation over another.

"Ever since the outbreak of the world war, the Congress has studiously pursued a policy of non-embarrassment. Even at the risk of making its *satyagraha* ineffective, it deliberately gave it a symbolic character, in the hope that this policy of non-embarrassment, carried to its logical extreme, would be duly appreciated and that real power would be transferred to popular representatives, so as to enable the nation to make its fullest contribution towards the realisation of human freedom throughout the world, which is in danger of being crushed. It had also hoped that negatively nothing would be done which was calculated to tighten Britain's strangle-hold on India.

"These hopes, have, however, been dashed to pieces. The abortive Cripps proposals showed in the clearest possible manner that there was no change in the British Government's attitude towards India and that the British hold on India was in no way to be relaxed. In the negotiations with Sir Stafford Cripps, Congress representatives tried their utmost to achieve a minimum, consistent with the national demand, but to no avail. This frustration has resulted in a rapid and widespread increase of ill-will against Britain and a growing satisfaction at the success of Japanese arms. The Working Committee view this development with grave apprehension as this, unless checked, will inevitably lead to a passive acceptance of aggression. The Committee hold that all aggression must be resisted, for any submission to it must mean the degradation of the Indian people and the continuation of their subjection. The Congress is anxious to avoid the experience of Malaya, Singapore, and Burma and desires to build up resistance to any aggression on, or invasion of, India by the Japanese or any foreign power.

"The Congress would change the present ill-will against Britain into good-will and make India a willing partner in a joint enterprise of securing freedom for the nations and peoples of the world and in the trials and tribulations which accompany it. This is only possible if India feels the glow of freedom.

"The Congress representatives have tried their utmost to bring about a solution of the communal tangle. But this has been made impossible by the presence of the Foreign Power whose long record has been to pursue relentlessly the policy of divide and rule. Only after the ending of foreign domination and intervention, can the present unreality give place to reality, and the people of India, belonging to all groups and parties, face India's problems and solve them on a mutually agreed basis. The present political parties, formed chiefly with a view to attract the attention of, and influence, the British Power, will then probably cease to function. For the first time in India's history, realisation will come home that princes, jagirdars, zamindars, and propertied and monied classes, derive their wealth and property from the workers in the fields and factories and elsewhere, to whom essentially power and authority must belong. On the withdrawal of British Rule in India, responsible men and women of the country will come together to form a Provisional Government, representative of all important section of the people of India, which will later evolve a scheme whereby a Constituent Assembly can be convened in order to prepare a constitution for the government of India acceptable to all sections of the people. Representatives of Free India and representatives of Great Britain will confer together for the adjustment of future relations and for the co-operation of the two countries as allies in the common task of meeting aggression. It is the earnest desire of the Congress to enable India to resist aggression effectively with the people's united will and strength behind it.

"In making the proposal for the withdrawal of British Rule from India, the Congress has no desire whatsoever to embarrass Great Britain or the Allied Powers in their prosecution of the war, or in any way to encourage aggression on India or increased pressure on China by the Japanese or any other Power associated with the Axis group. Nor does the Congress intend to jeopardise the defensive capacity of the Allied Powers. The Congress is therefore agreeable to the stationing of the armed forces of the Allies in India, should they so desire, in order to ward off and resist Japanese or other aggression, and to protect and help China.

"The proposal of withdrawal of the British Power from India was never intended to mean the physical withdrawal of all Britishers from India, and certainly not of those who would, make India their home and live there as citizens and as equals with the others. If such withdrawal takes place with good-will, it would result in establishing a stable Provisional Government of India and co-operation between this Government and the United Nations in resisting aggression and helping China.

"The Congress realises that there may be risks involved in such a course. Such risks, however, have to be faced by any country in order to achieve freedom and, more especially at the present critical juncture, in order to save the country and the larger cause of freedom the world over from far greater risks and perils.

"While, therefore, the Congress is impatient to achieve the national purpose, it wishes to take no hasty step and would like to avoid, in so far as is possible, any course of action that might embarrass the United Nations. The Congress would plead with the British Power to accept the very reasonable and just proposal herein made, not only in the interest of India but also that of Britain and of the cause of freedom to which the United Nations proclaim their adherence.

"Should however this appeal fails, the Congress cannot view without the gravest apprehension the continuation of the present state of affairs, involving a progressive deterioration in the situation and weakening of India's will and power to resist aggression. The Congress will then be reluctantly compelled to utilise all the non-violent strength it might have gathered since 1920, when it adopted non-violence as part of its policy for the vindication of political rights and liberty. Such a widespread struggle would inevitably be under the leadership of Gandhiji.

"As the issues raised are of the most vital and far-reaching importance to the people of India as well as to the peoples of the United Nations, the Working Committee refer them to the All-India Congress Committee for final decision. For this purpose the A.I.C.C. will meet in Bombay on the 7th August, 1942."

Mr. Gandhi's Commentary.—Commenting on the resolution, Mr. Gandhi said: "it will be a mass movement of a strictly non-violent character. It will include all that a mass movement can include. I do not want rioting as a direct result. If, in spite of all precautions, rioting does take place it cannot be helped.....I am not going to court imprisonment. The struggle does not involve courting imprisonment. It is too soft a thing. We had, no doubt, made it a business to court imprisonment up to now, but there will be no such thing this time. My intention is to make the thing as short and swift as possible. But if I am dragged into jail, it is difficult to say what I may do. But I can fast, as I have fasted before now, though I should try to avoid such an extreme step so far as possible." Discussing the possibility of negotiations, he said: "There is no room left for negotiations in the proposal for withdrawal. Either they recognise independence or they don't. After that recognition many things can follow. After all it is an open rebellion". Declaring that free India would start functioning immediately after its recognition, he said: "If its withdrawal takes place in perfect good-will, the change will be effected without the slightest disturbance. People would have to come into their own without disturbance. Wise people from among the responsible sections will come together and will evolve a Provisional Government. Then there will be no anarchy, no interruption, and a crowning glory."

In rebuttal of the charge that this projected movement was conceived with a view to helping Japan, Mr. Gandhi wrote in the last week of July an article addressed "To Every Japanese," in which he said he deeply grieved the unprovoked attack against China and the "merciless devastation of that great and ancient land. We are in the unique position of having to resist an imperialism that we detest no less than

yours and Nazism. Our resistance to it does not mean harm to the British people. We seek to convert them. Ours is an unarmed revolt against British rule. An important party in the country is engaged in a deadly but friendly quarrel with the foreign rulers. But in this they need no aid from foreign Powers. You have been gravely misinformed, as I know you are, that we have chosen this particular moment to embrass the Allies when your attack against India is imminent. If we wanted to turn Britain's difficulty into our opportunity we should have done it as soon as the War broke out nearly three years ago.

" Our movement demanding the withdrawal of the British Power from India should in no way be misunderstood. In fact, if we are to believe your reported anxiety for the Independence of India, a recognition of that Independence by Britain, should leave you no excuse for any attack on India. Moreover the reported profession sorts ill with your ruthless aggression against China. I would ask you to make no mistake about the fact that you will be sadly disillusioned if you believe that you will receive a willing welcome from India. The end and aim of the movement for British withdrawal is to prepare India, by making her free for resisting all militarist and imperialist ambition, whether it is called British Imperialism, German Nazism or your pattern. Our appeal to Britain is coupled with the offer of Free India's willingness to let the Allies retain their troops in India The offer is made in order to prove that we do not in any way mean to harm the Allied cause, and in order to prevent you from being misled into feeling that you have but to step into the country that Britain has vacated. Needless to repeat that if you cherish any such idea and will carry it out, we will not fail in resisting you with all the might that our country can muster."

In the period between the adoption by the Working Committee of its July resolution and the meeting of the A.-I.C.C. in August Mr. Gandhi indicated that he was prepared to meet the Viceroy and discuss his demand with him and that he would call off the movement if he were convinced by anyone that in the midst of war the British Government could not declare India free without jeopardising the war effort. " My complaint is that critics talk *at* me, swear *at* me but never condescend to talk *to* me ", he said. He wished to guard against " a sudden outburst of anarchy or a state of things which may be calculated to invite Japanese aggression." He intended to handle the movement gently, but he would not hesitate to go to the extremist limit if he found that no impression was produced on the British Government or the Allied powers.

Reply to Foreign Criticism.—Publication of the Working Committee's July resolution aroused much hostile comment abroad in reply to which Mr. Gandhi wrote: " Indian public men should be forgiven if they doubt the sincerity of the fierce opposition which is being organised with ominous unanimity. The latter can only stiffen India's suspicion and resistance ". He continued: " the Justice of the demand for the ending of British Power has never been questioned; the moment chosen for enforcing it is the target of attack. It is clear as crystal in the Working Committee resolution why this moment is chosen. Let me paraphrase it. India is not playing any effective part in the war. Some of us feel ashamed that it is so and, what is more, we feel that if we were free from the foreign yoke, we should play a worthy, nay, a decisive part in the world war which has yet to reach its climax. We know, that if India does not become free *now*, the hidden discontent will burst forth into a welcome to the Japanese, should they effect a landing. We feel that such an event would be a calamity of the first magnitude. We can avoid it if India gains her freedom. To distrust this simple, natural and honest declaration is to court disaster.

" But the critics say, ' To whom are the British rulers to hand the keys on their withdrawal ? " It is a good question. Here is what Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, has said: ' The Congress always stands, firstly for sympathy towards democratic countries, secondly, never desires to embarrass Britain and her war effort, and, thirdly it stands for opposition to the Japanese aggression. The Congress does not desire to take power for itself but for all. If real power is handed over to the Congress, surely it will approach other parties and will persuade them to join '. The Congress President added that he ' had no objection to Britain handing over power to the Muslim League or any other party provided it was real independence. That party will have to approach other parties as no single party can function properly without the co-operation of other parties'. The only thing needful is to hand over complete control without reservation save that during the war period the Allied troops will operate to stem Japanese or Axis attack. But they will have no power of interference with the affairs of India which will be as free as Great Britain herself."

Apart from Indo-British relationship Mr. Gandhi made an important change in his policy in the summer of 1942 when he gave up his old belief that internal unity must precede political emancipation and declared instead that communal unity could only follow the removal of the third party. Writing in *Harijan* in June, he said: " Time is a merciless enemy, if it is also a merciful friend and healer. I claim to be amongst the oldest lovers of Hindu-Muslim unity, and I remain one even today. I have been asking myself why every whole-hearted attempt, made by all including myself to reach unity has failed, and failed so completely that I have entirely fallen from grace and am described by some Muslim papers as the greatest enemy of Islam in India. It is a phenomenon I can only account for by the fact that the third power, even without deliberately wishing it, will not allow real unity to take place. Therefore, I have come to the reluctant conclusion that the two communities will come together almost immediately after the British Power comes to a final end in India. If independence is the immediate goal of the Congress and the League, then, without needing to come to any terms, all will fight together to be free from bondage. When the bondage is done with, not merely the two organisations but all parties will find it to their interest to come together

and make the fullest use of the liberty in order to evolve a national Government suited to the genius of India."

Throughout this controversy over the proposal of Mr. Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru steadfastly advocated that nothing should be said or done which would render India vulnerable to Japanese attack. During the July meeting of the Congress Working Committee the question was put to him whether any political movement in India would not in the ultimate analysis amount to an invitation to Japan to invade India. He answered that whereas India had no wish to injure the cause of China or the defence of India, "it has become highly important to raise the spirit of resistance in order ultimately to be able to resist the Japanese; by passively submitting to things in India today that spirit of resistance will be crushed." He recognised that any step that the Congress might take against the British Government might be full of perils but on the other hand "not taking any step is still more perilous—we have to choose the lesser danger". According to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, "the fundamental way to look at it is how ultimately to increase the strength of the Indian people to meet invasion. If I am convinced that I might weaken India I will not take that step".

For a time, there seemed to be some difference of opinion among the front rank Congress leaders on the wisdom of launching a political movement when the enemy was at the country's gates; but eventually unanimity was reached and a resolution was passed (see above) declaring that the withdrawal of British from India was necessary both for Indian independence and for effective resistance to the Axis and that if the British refuse to yield, the Congress had no alternative but to launch a campaign of civil disobedience.

August Resolution.—On the eve of the meeting of the A.-I.C.C. in Bombay, the Working Committee of the Congress met and drafted the following resolution for submission to the A.-I.C.C.:—

"The All-India Congress Committee has given the most careful consideration to the reference made to it by the Working Committee in their resolution dated July 14, 1942, and to subsequent events, including the development of the war situation, the utterances of responsible spokesmen of the British Government, and the comments and criticisms made in India and abroad. The Committee approves of and endorses that resolution and is of opinion that events subsequent to it have given it further justification, and have made it clear that the immediate ending of British rule in India is an urgent necessity, both for the sake of India and for the success of the cause of the United Nations. The continuation of that rule is degrading and enfeebling India and making her progressively less capable of defending herself and of contributing to the cause of world freedom.

"The Committee has viewed with dismay the deterioration of the situation on the Russian and Chinese fronts and conveys to the Russian and Chinese peoples its high appreciation of their heroism in defence of their freedom. This increasing peril makes it incumbent on all those who strive for freedom and who sympathise with the victims of aggression, to examine the foundations of the policy so far pursued by the Allied Nations, which had led to repeated and disastrous failure. It is not by adhering to such aims and policies and methods that failure can be converted into success, for past experience has shown that failure is inherent in them. These policies have been based not on freedom so much as on the domination of subject and colonial countries, and the continuation of the imperialist tradition and method. The possession of empire, instead of adding to the strength of the ruling Power, has become a burden and a curse. India, the classic land of modern imperialism, has become the crux of the question, for by the freedom of India will Britain and the United Nations be judged, and the peoples of Asia and Africa be filled with hope and enthusiasm. The ending of British rule in this country is thus a vital and immediate issue on which depend the future of the war and the success of freedom and democracy. A free India will assure this success by throwing all her great resources in the struggle for freedom and against the aggression of Nazism, Fascism and Imperialism. This will not only affect materially the fortunes of the war, but will bring all subject and oppressed humanity on the side of the United Nations, and give these Nations, whose ally India would be, the moral and spiritual leadership of the world. India in bondage will continue to be the symbol of British imperialism and the taint of that imperialism will affect the fortunes of all the United Nations.

"The peril of today, therefore, necessitates the independence of India and the ending of British domination. No future promises or guarantees can affect the present situation or meet that peril. They cannot produce the needed psychological effect on the mind of the masses. Only the glow of freedom now can release that energy and enthusiasm of millions of people which will immediately transform the nature of the war.

"The A.-I.C.C. therefore repeats with all emphasis the demand for the withdrawal of the British Power from India. On the declaration of India's independence, a Provisional Government will be formed and Free India will become an ally of the United Nations, sharing with them in the trials and tribulations of the joint enterprise of the struggle for freedom. The Provisional Government can only be formed by the co-operation of the principal parties and groups in the country. It will thus be a composite Government, representative of all important sections of the people of India. Its primary functions must be to defend India and resist aggression with all the armed as well as the non-violent forces at its command, together with its Allied powers, and to promote the well-being and progress of the workers in the fields and factories and elsewhere, to whom essentially all power and authority must belong. The Provisional Government will evolve a scheme for a Constituent Assembly which will prepare a constitution for the Government of India acceptable to all sections of the people. This constitution, according to the Congress view, should be a federal one, with the largest measure of autonomy for the federating units, and with the residuary powers vesting in these units. The future relations between India and the Allied Nations will be

adjusted by representatives of all these free countries conferring together for their mutual advantage and for their co-operation in the common task of resisting aggression. Freedom will enable India to resist aggression effectively with the people's united will and strength behind it.

"The freedom of India must be the symbol of and prelude to this freedom of all other Asiatic nations under foreign domination. Burma, Malaya, Indo-China, the Dutch Indies, Iran and Iraq must also attain their complete freedom. It must be clearly understood that such of these countries as are under Japanese control now must not subsequently be placed under the rule or control of any other colonial Power.

"While the A.-I.C.C. must primarily be concerned with the independence and defence of India in this hour of danger, the Committee is of opinion that the future peace, security and ordered progress of the world demand a World Federation of free nations, and on no other basis can the problems of the modern world be solved. Such a World Federation would ensure the freedom of its constituent nations, the prevention of aggression and exploitation by one nation over another, the protection of national minorities, the advancement of all backward areas and peoples, and the pooling of the world's resources for the common good of all. On the establishment of such a World Federation, disarmament would be practicable in all countries, national armies, navies and air forces would no longer be necessary, and a World Federal Defence Force would keep the world peace and prevent aggression.

"An independent India would gladly join such a World Federation and co-operate on an equal basis with other countries in the solution of international problems.

Such a Federation should be open to all nations who agree with its fundamental principles. In view of the war, however, the Federation must inevitably, to begin with, be confined to the United Nations. Such a step taken now will have a most powerful effect on the war, on the peoples of the Axis countries, and on the peace to come.

"The Committee regretfully realises, however, that despite the tragic and overwhelming lessons of the war and the perils that overhang the world, the Governments of few countries are yet prepared to take this inevitable step towards World Federation. The reactions of the British Government and the misguided criticisms of the foreign press also make it clear that even the obvious demand for India's independence is resisted, though this has been made essentially to meet the present peril and to enable India to defend herself and help China and Russia in their hour of need. The Committee is anxious not to embarrass in any way the defence of China or Russia, whose freedom is precious and must be preserved, or to jeopardise the defensive capacity of the United Nations. But the peril grows both to India and these nations, and inaction and submission to a foreign administration at this stage is not only degrading India and reducing her capacity to defend herself and resist aggression, but is no answer to that growing peril and is no service to the peoples of the United Nations. The earnest appeal of the Working Committee to Great Britain and the United Nations has so far met with no response, and the criticisms made in many foreign quarters have shown an ignorance of India's and the world's need and sometimes even hostility to India's freedom, which is significant of a mentality of domination and racial superiority which cannot be tolerated by a proud people conscious of their strength and of the justice of their cause.

"The A.-I.C.C. would yet again, at this last moment, in the interest of world freedom, renew this appeal to Britain and the United Nations. But the Committee feels that it is no longer justified in holding the nation back from endeavouring to assert its will against an imperialist and authoritarian Government which dominates over it and prevents it from functioning in its own interests and in the interests of humanity. The Committee resolves, therefore, to sanction for the vindication of India's inalienable right to freedom and independence, the starting of a mass struggle on non-violent lines on the widest possible scale, so that the country might utilise all the non-violent strength it has gathered during the last twenty-two years of peaceful struggle. Such a struggle must inevitably be under the leadership of Gandhiji and the Committee requests him to take the lead and guide the nation in the steps to be taken.

"The Committee appeals to the people of India to face the dangers and hardships that will fall to their lot with courage and endurance, and to hold together under the leadership of Gandhiji, and carry out his instructions as disciplined soldiers of Indian freedom. They must remember that non-violence is the basis of this movement. A time may come when it may not be possible to issue instructions or for instructions to reach our people, and when no Congress Committees can function. When this happens, every man and woman, who is participating in this movement must function for himself or herself within the four corners of the general instructions issued. Every Indian who desires freedom and strives for it must be his own guide urging him on along the hard road where there is no resting place and which leads ultimately to the independence and deliverance of India.

"Lastly, while the A.-I.C.C. has stated its own view of the future governance under free India, the A.-I.C.C. wishes to make it quite clear to all concerned that by embarking on mass struggle it has no intention of gaining power for the Congress. The power, when it comes, will belong to the whole people of India."

The A.-I.C.C. met in Bombay on the 7th August in a tense atmosphere. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, opening the proceedings, refuted the suggestion that once India was given freedom she would ally herself with Japan. "Events," he observed, "have reached such a pass that this is not the time for promises. The Congress does not want to make any promises, nor does it want the British Government to make any. The need of the hour is action and action right now. Let us, therefore, simultaneously sign India's freedom here and now and our agreement to the United Nations to fight along with them." Mr. Gandhi, who followed the President, maintained that he had no hatred for the British. "In fact," he remarked, "I am the greatest

friend of theirs now, as they are in trouble. I have always believed that they would never lose."

Six amendments were moved, three of which stressed the need for a communal settlement as a condition precedent to the starting of any mass movement. After Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the mover of the resolution, had replied to the debate, the President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, appealed to the movers of the amendments to withdraw them and save time. Three amendments were then withdrawn, and the remaining three were rejected. The resolution was carried, 13 members voting against it. The total number of members present was nearly 240.

Mr. Gandhi's Appeal— On the declaration of the result of the resolution, Mr. Gandhi spoke for nearly 70 minutes in Hindi and for 20 minutes in English.

Mr. Gandhi observed that he had no objection to the transfer of power to Muslims. The Muslims would then have a body to administer the affairs of the country. That body would command the allegiance not only of Muslims but of Hindus and other communities as well.

Continuing Mr. Gandhi said that he would write to the Viceroy intimating to him the contents of the resolution and the implications thereof. It would not be very long before the Viceroy's reaction was known. Meanwhile he would advise the members and through them other Indians to feel that very day that they had shaken off the bonds of slavery and that they were free men and women.

In his English speech, Mr. Gandhi remarked that he had the privilege of friendship and trust of many of his friends in India and abroad. Some of them doubted his wisdom and even his honesty. His wisdom was not such a treasure, but honesty was a precious treasure to him. He claimed friendship between the present Viceroy and himself. He wanted Englishmen and the United Nations to examine their hearts and search their hearts. What crime, he asked, had the Congress Committee committed in demanding independence? He hoped that the President of the United States would not distrust the Congress because of its demand. The United Nations and Britain had the opportunity now of a lifetime to declare India free and prove their real intentions. Such an opportunity would never come twice in the same generation, and history would say that they did not discharge their overdue debt to India. He asked for the blessings of the whole world and for the active assistance of the United Nations.

Mr. Gandhi concluded: "Every man is free to go to the fullest length under *ahimsa* (non-violence), by complete deadlock, strikes and other non-violent means. Satyagrahis should go out to die and not to live. It is only when individuals go out to seek and face death that the nation will survive. *Karenge ya Marenge* (We shall do or die)."

Last-minute Peace Efforts—It was reported that on the eve of the A.-I.C.C. meeting and during this session vigorous efforts were made by Congress leaders to contact Mr. Jinnah with a view to arriving at an agreement which the Muslim League.

Just as the Congress was eager to arrive at a settlement with the Muslim League, similarly there was evidence that the Congress would have accepted any genuine gesture from the Government and cheerfully submit to negotiations in respect of details. The view was widely held at the time that subsequent events would have taken a different course if a week or fortnight had been allowed to elapse after the adoption of the A.-I.C.C. resolution. "We stand to lose more than the Government as the result of a struggle" said a prominent Congress leader; "we have to face fines, imprisonment and shooting. We will face it all, if necessary; but we certainly wish to avoid it, if possible."

Government, however, took a different view of the situation. They were convinced that the Congress had no genuine desire to negotiate a settlement but that with peace on their lips they were secretly planning a widespread subversive movement. Government claimed to have in their possession evidence of dangerous preparations which the Congress and its leaders had made to organise a show-down throughout the country including acts of violence and sabotage which, with imminent Japanese invasion, would have spelt disaster both for India and the cause of the Allied Nations. At all events, it was contended that, in face of Mr. Gandhi's unequivocal declaration that there would be no negotiation on the issue of independence, no useful purpose would be served by discussing a settlement with him. They could not parley with one who had a pistol in one hand and the olive branch in the other. It was felt that to allow more time to the Congress in the hope of reaching a settlement by negotiations would be to give it a much needed chance to perfect the preparations for a bloody revolution. The Government, therefore, decided to act firmly, and they acted quickly.

Government's Reaction.—Within a few hours of the adoption of the "Quit India" resolution by the A.-I.C.C. and the termination of its proceedings, Mr. Gandhi and the other Congress leaders were rounded up under the Defence of India Rules and kept under detention, completely isolated from the outside world. Strict measures were taken to prevent the movement from spreading or taking root. In a resolution of the Governor-General-in-Council published on the morrow of the A.-I.C.C. meeting Government expressed regret at the Congress resolution and affirmed their determination to meet the challenge contained in it. The resolution ran:—

"The A.-I.C.C. have ratified the resolution passed by the working Committee of the Indian National Congress on August 5. That resolution demands the immediate withdrawal of British Power from India, and sanctions the starting of a mass struggle on non-violent lines on the widest possible scale.

"The Governor-General-in-Council has been aware, too, for some days past of dangerous preparations by the Congress Party for unlawful, and in some cases violent activities, directed among other things, to the interruption of communications and public utility services, the organisation of strikes, tampering with the loyalty of Government servants, and interference with defence measures, including recruitment.

"The Government of India have waited patiently in the hope that wiser counsels might prevail. They have been disappointed in that hope. To a challenge such as the present there can only be one answer.

"The Government of India would regard it as wholly incompatible with their responsibilities to the people of India, and their obligations to the Allies, that a demand should be discussed the acceptance of which would plunge India into confusion and anarchy internally, and would paralyse her effort in the common cause of human freedom.

"For the demand of the Congress leaders there is no warrant. In the view of the Government of India that demand is difficult, if not impossible, to reconcile with a full sense of responsibility on the part of the leaders of the Congress Party, or a full appreciation by them of the realities of the present situation. The Congress Working Committee admit that 'there may be risks involved.' They are right. Acceptance of the resolution must mean the exposure of India to Axis attack from without. Internally, the withdrawal of British rule invites civil war, the collapse of law and order, the outbreak of communal feud, the dislocation of economic life with its inevitable hardships.

"Nor can the Government of India accept the claim of the Congress Party to speak for India as a whole. The Congress Party has for long occupied a position of great prominence and great importance in Indian political life. At this day its importance is substantial.

"But it is the duty of the Government of India to take a balanced view of the interests of all sections of Indian thought and Indian opinion.

"And looking, as they must, to the repeated protests even in these last few days by the leaders of great communities and solidly established interests, by so many leaders of liberal thought, by those great sections of the populations which are giving unstinted and invaluable support to the war against Axis aggression, they are confirmed in their view that that claim has no solid foundations: and that acceptance of the proposals now put forward by the Congress Party must mean the abandonment of all those large and powerful elements in the population which have condemned the course of action proposed by the Congress Party, and which resent and resist the widespread dislocation which its acceptance would involve of India's war effort and of the general life of the community.

"Nor can the Congress leaders claim that only thus can India's future be assured. The Congress Party is not India's mouthpiece. Yet, in the interests of securing their own dominance and in pursuit of their totalitarian policy, its leaders have consistently impeded the efforts made to bring India to full nationhood.

"But for the resistance of the Congress Party to all constructive endeavours, India might even now be enjoying self-government.

"British policy for India's future stands clear. It is that once hostilities cease, India shall devise for herself with full freedom of decision; and on a basis embracing all and not only a single party, the form of Government which she regards as most suited to her conditions; and that in the meantime Indian leaders shall fully participate in the Government of their country and in the counsels of the Commonwealth and of the United Nations. The fullest opportunity for the attainment of self-government by the people of India has been guaranteed by His Majesty's Government.

"It is on the basis, fully accepted by His Majesty's Government and by the people of Great Britain, that the fullest opportunity shall be open for the attainment of self-government by the Indian people, that when the day of victory comes the final structures of India's constitution will be erected by Indians themselves. That those guarantees given by the British Parliament and the British people are accepted by the people of India we firmly believe.

"The suggestion put forward by the Congress Party that the millions of India, uncertain as to the future, are ready, despite the sad lessons of so many martyr countries, to throw themselves into the arms of the invader is one that the Government of India cannot accept as a true representation of the feeling of the people of this great country.

"The leaders of the Congress Party have claimed that the withdrawal of British rule 'with good will' will 'result in establishing a stable provisional government in India, and co-operation between this government and the United Nations in resisting aggression and helping China'. There is no justification for those claims. Nor can the Government of India accept the suggestion that a stable provisional government could be formed in a moment of time within a day or two of the withdrawal of British Power.

"Past experience has shown, to their profound regret, the existence of deep differences in this country, the harmonising of which must be the object of all on whom responsibility falls, the removal of which is the ambition and the hope of the present Government of India. But to deny that those problems confront India today would be to ignore the facts: and the Government of India are satisfied that the interval between the withdrawal of British rule and the establishment of a stable provisional government would provide an open opportunity for the enemies of order and for all dissident elements in the population.

"In the view of the Government of India, it is not too much to say that acceptance of the demand now put forward by the Congress Party must mean the betrayal of the Allies, whether in or outside India; the betrayal, in particular of Russia and China; the betrayal of those ideals to which so much support has been given and is given today from the true heart and mind of India; the betrayal of India's fighting men whose glory is so great; and the betrayal of all those loyal and co-operating elements which do not support the Congress Party, but which have played so active and so valuable a part in British India and the Indians States in the prosecution of the war.

"India has today a Government stronger and more representative than ever in the past, a Government predominantly Indian and non-official, a Government determined to prosecute the war and no less determined to lead India onto her political goal.

"There is nothing that the Government of India regret more than this challenge at so critical a juncture. But on them there lies the task of defending India, of maintaining India's capacity to wage war, of safeguarding India's interests, of holding the balance between the different sections of her people without fear or favour. That task the Government of India will discharge in face of the challenge now thrown down by the Congress Party with clear determination, but with an anxiety that action shall be preventive of the interruption of the war effort and the other dangers to which they have referred rather than punitive, and with a full consciousness of the responsibility to India and to the cause of the Allies and of civilisation. Their duty is plain and they have to discharge it, profoundly as they must deplore the situation which they have been called upon to face. They urge the people of India to unite with them in resistance to the present challenge of a party. They appeal to them to lay aside all political differences, and for the period of the war place before all other considerations the defence of their country and the achievement of those common aims on which depends the future not only of India but of all the freedom-loving peoples of the world."

Leaders Arrested.—On the morning of August 9, Mr. Gandhi and other Congress leaders were arrested in Bombay and simultaneously throughout the country a round-up of important Congressmen took place. The total number of arrests on that day amounted to a few hundreds. In the words of an official publication, the first reactions to the arrests were surprisingly mild. On August 9 there were disturbances in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Poona, but the rest of the country remained quiet. On August 10 disturbances occurred also in Delhi and a few towns in the United Provinces; but still no serious repercussions were reported from elsewhere. It was from August 11 that the situation began to deteriorate rapidly. From then onwards, apart from the *hartals*, protest meetings and similar demonstrations that were to be expected, concerted outbreaks of mob violence, arson, murder and sabotage took place; and in almost all cases these were directed either against communications of all kinds (including railways, posts and telegraphs) or against the Police. Moreover, these outbreaks started almost simultaneously in widely separated areas in the provinces of Madras, Bombay and Bihar and also in the Central and United Provinces. The damage done was so extensive as to make it incredible that it could have been perpetrated on the spur of the moment without special implements and previous preparation; and in many instances the manner in which it was done displayed a great deal of technical knowledge. Block instruments and control rooms in railway stations were singled out for destruction; and the same technical skill appeared over and over again both in the selection of objects for attack—on the railways, in Post and Telegraph offices and lines, and on electric power lines and installations—and also in the manner in which the damage was carried out. On the other hand, industrial plant and machinery, even where it was fully employed on Government work, escaped any serious injury.

(Copious extracts from the official publication on the disturbances were included in past issues of *The Indian Year Book*.)

In the course of a debate in the Assembly, Sir Reginald Maxwell disclosed that till the middle of November 1942; 49 fatal and 1,863 non-fatal cases amongst the police force were reported from mob violence. Mob violence was responsible for destroying or badly damaging 192 police stations and posts, 494 Government buildings, 318 railway stations and 309 post and telegraph offices. There were 103 cases of serious damage to railway track and 11,285 cases of serious damage or destruction of telegraph and telephone lines and installations. There were three cases in which military property and installations were destroyed or damaged. There were 14 fatal cases and 70 non-fatal cases amongst the military from mob violence. These figures would indicate the seriousness of the rebellion Government had to face in this country.

"A rebellion, an attempted internal revolution" was the description applied to the disturbances by the Home Member. He claimed that the rebellion had been quelled and that Government had come through the ordeal unscathed through the loyalty of the Government servants and the steadiness of the country. Sir Reginald was emphatic that it was not a peoples' movement. Labour wishes to get on with work, and the Muslims and Scheduled Classes had kept entirely aloof. The responsibility for the disorders was of the Congress.

Muslims as a community kept out of the disturbances; so did the followers of Dr. Ambedkar. Except for cessation of work for a few weeks in the Ahmedabad textile industry, the industrial population was generally unaffected by the movement. The public services, the police, the post and telegraphs, the railways and urban utility services stuck to their work. Students were enthusiastic for a few months, but later their zeal flagged.

Most of the moderate leaders condemned the violence in unmistakable terms. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari was among the foremost of the critics of the movement and of the form which it took. Many of them, however, disputed the Government's contention that the movement was initiated and inspired by the Congress, contending that it was more the expression of the peoples frustration and disappointment at Britain's attitude towards Indian aspirations and an expression of the people's resentment over the arrest of Mr. Gandhi and the Congress leaders. They were anxious that something must be done to put a stop to the movement and to restore normal political life. They suggested that negotiations be undertaken with Mr. Gandhi both for a settlement for the Indo-British question and the inter-party disputes within the country.

In pursuance of this desire, Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerjee, right-wing Hindu Mahasabha leader, requested the Viceroy to permit him to meet Mr. Gandhi with a view to exploring the possibilities of a Congress-League settlement. This was turned down. Mr. Rajagopalachari made a similar attempt a few weeks later, but he too met with the same fate.

Mr. Gandhi's Fast.—There was complete frustration in the Indian political world. There seemed no way out of the deadlock, both Indo-British and internal. At this juncture, on the 9th of February 1943, exactly six months after his arrest, Mr. Gandhi announced his intention to undertake a fast for 21 days. He had earlier written to the Viceroy reiterating his faith in non-violence abhorring the violence both of the Indian masses and of the Government in the shape of repression, protesting against the charge that he and the Congress were responsible for all that had taken place in the country, demanding an opportunity to rebut that charge, and asking for facilities to go over the whole question, in consultation with the members of the Congress Working Committee, with a view to an examination of the political situation *de novo*. His letters to the Viceroy and the latter's replies were published *in extenso* in past issues of *The Indian Year Book*.

Plea for Release.—There was widespread demand for the release of Mr. Gandhi or at least for facilities to enable him to consult the members of the Working Committee. The Opposition in the Indian Legislature raised the question of Mr. Gandhi's fast through an adjournment motion and avoiding controversial issues, demanded the release of Mr. Gandhi both on personal grounds and on wide political considerations. They uttered a warning that "if Mr. Gandhi dies in jail, the Indian people will never forget it and forgive the British people." The Government spokesman was most outspoken. The congress, he said, had passed the resolution hoping to win Jap favour at a time when invasion seemed imminent. Now that the Congress movement has been decisively defeated and the Jap threat had receded, the Congress leader was trying to rehabilitate the party's credit. Mr. Gandhi's demand that he should be convinced of his guilt was like the United Nations asking Hitler to judge the responsibility for the present war. The Home Member described Mr. Gandhi as a rebel and declared that, so long as his rebellious resolution was not cancelled, Mr. Gandhi could not claim the rights of a citizen. As for the moral virtue of the fast, Sir Reginald declared that it was repugnant to the western idea of decency to exploit an opponents' feeling of humanity, chivalry or mercy. The motion was talked out.

A couple of days later an All-parties conference was held at Delhi to voice a joined demand that in the interest of the future of India and of international good-will Mr. Gandhi should be released immediately and unconditionally. To this the Viceroy replied that no change had occurred in the situation since February 10, when the Government decided to let Mr. Gandhi fast in detention, and that the Government could not surrender to coercion. The conference later made an appeal to the Premier of Great Britain and obtained a similar answer.

In this connection it is noteworthy that the Hindu Mahasabha expressed anxiety over Mr. Gandhi's life and said that, in the event of the strain of the fast endangering his health seriously, Government must release him to save his precious life. At the same time the Mahasabha declared that fasting as a political weapon was bound to be futile, detrimental and suicidal.

Similarly, Mr. Jinnah refused to be associated with the conference on the ground that the Viceroy-Gandhi correspondence showed no change on the part of Mr. Gandhi in the attitude towards the Muslim League except the reiteration of his oft-repeated political demand having for his sanction a threat to resort to mass civil disobedience. "Now he has undertaken this dangerous fast with a view to enforcing that demand which, if conceded or agreed to under such coercive method, it is obvious, will destroy the Muslim demand and involve complete sacrifice of the vital and paramount interests of Muslim India. Moreover, mere political issues and the complex political problems of this sub-continent, involving the destinies of millions, cannot be settled or solved by means and methods of fasting adopted by Mr. Gandhi. I do, however, hope that your efforts may lead to the path of reason and peace and then there would come an opportunity for friendly negotiations which might, I trust, result in a settlement satisfactory not only to the two major nations—Hindus and Muslims but to all other interests and minorities concerned."

During the controversy over Mr. Gandhi's fast a mild sensation was caused by the resignation of three members of the Viceroy's expanded Executive Council, namely, Sir H. P. Mody, Mr. M. S. Aney and Mr. N. R. Sarker. Explaining the reasons for their resignations they said that "certain differences arose on what we regarded as a fundamental issue (the action to be taken on Mahatmaji's fast) and we felt we could no longer retain our offices."

Meanwhile, Mr. Gandhi successfully survived the 21-day foodless ordeal, although on two occasions his condition caused anxiety. On the conclusion of the fast the commotion which had prevailed between February 10 and March 4 gradually subsided.

Nevertheless, the situation created by the fast was further considered by the non-party leaders who again met, this time in Bombay, and issued the following resolution:—

"We are of the opinion that the deplorable events of the last few months require a reconsideration of their policy both by Government and the Congress. The recent talks which some of us have had with Mr. Gandhi lead us to believe that a move for reconciliation at the present juncture will bear fruit.

"It is our conviction that if Mr. Gandhi is set at liberty he would do his best to give guidance and assistance in the solution of the internal deadlock and that there need be no fear that there would be any danger to the successful prosecution of the war.

"The Viceroy may be approached on our behalf to permit a few representatives to meet Mr. Gandhi authoritatively to ascertain his reactions to recent events and to explore with him avenues for a reconciliation."

In pursuance of this resolution representations were made to the Viceroy to let some of the non-party leaders meet Mr. Gandhi. Declining to give the facilities sought, the Viceroy said that if Mr. Gandhi was prepared fully to repudiate the Congress resolution of August 1942, to condemn the incitements to violence represented by his reference to "open rebellion," etc., and if he and the Congress party were prepared to give assurances for the future, acceptable to the Government, then the matter could be considered further.

Silence and Inactivity.—The months that followed the termination of Mr. Gandhi's fast were marked by comparative silence and inactivity. The disturbances, which broke out in August 1942 and continued with varying intensity for six months, virtually ceased in the spring of 1943. This was undoubtedly due to the stern measures taken by Government; but it was also due to the atmosphere of anxiety and sorrow created by Mr. Gandhi's fast in February 1943. In particular, the disapproval of violence in any form voiced by Mr. Gandhi in his letters to the Viceroy, published in the first half of February 1943, served to damp the ardour of those Indians who had imagined that either the Congress or Mr. Gandhi had sanctioned acts of violence. The cumulative effect of these factors was the virtual cessation of sabotage, arson and other acts of mob violence and mischief which had marked the latter half of 1942.

The apparent determination of Government to face the situation in the country should Mr. Gandhi's fast prove fatal rather than give an "unrepentent rebel" facilities for normal political life, coupled with their refusal to encourage non-Gandhiite Congressmen and non-Congress leaders to explore possibilities of an internal settlement in consultation with Mr. Gandhi, produced a stifling stillness in the political atmosphere.

Congress activity in 1943-44 therefore was next to nothing. Such political life as prevailed in the country was confined to Liberals and non-party leaders (see chapter on Liberal Federation) and the Muslim League (see chapter on Muslim League). The only activity directly concerning the Congress or emanating from Congressmen was Mr. Gandhi's letter to Mr. Jinnah in the summer of 1943 and an occasional move by released Congressmen to meet together and evolve an agreed policy in the absence of official Congress leadership.

In response to an appeal made by Mr. Jinnah in the Delhi session of the Muslim League inviting Mr. Gandhi to write to him, the latter addressed a letter to the League leader offering to meet him. Not only were the contents of the letter not published, but Government refused to forward it to Mr. Jinnah.

The twelve-month period from the summer of 1943 to that of 1944 was one of depression and inactivity. A feable attempt made by right wing Congressmen released from jail to whip up some kind of political activity in the country was effectively scotched by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

Throughout this period there was no authoritative and comprehensive statement of Government's policy towards the Congress, although there were occasional announcements on specific issues. Lord Linlithgow, in his farewell address to the Central Legislature in the autumn of 1943, adopted an attitude of studied silence in respect of the Congress. People thought that it was done in order not to anticipate any new policy which his successor might unfold. This belief was re-inforced by broad hints thrown by the Viceroy-designate, Lord Wavell, on the eve of his assumption of office.

Much was, therefore, expected from Lord Wavell who assumed office in the autumn of 1943. Within a few days of his being sworn in, however, he turned his attention to the famine situation in Bengal and naturally devoted all his energies to that problem in preference to the political question.

This period witnessed a sad event, namely, the passing away of Mrs. Gandhi. She died in detention in the Aga Khan's Palace, a victim of heart attacks. There were repeated demands from the public for her release, but Government seemed to be of the view that she would be more happy where she was, especially when adequate medical help was made available to her. This was the second bereavement of Mr. Gandhi since his arrest and detention, the first being the death of Mr. Mahadev Desai, his secretary and confidante, in August 1942. As during the fast in the spring of 1943, friends and relatives of the Gandhi family were allowed to enter the Aga Khan's Palace to visit Mrs. Gandhi during the latter part of her prolonged illness and later to attend her funeral.

Letter to Mr. Jinnah.—One of the first acts of Mr. Gandhi after his release in May 1944 was to release the text of his letter to Mr. Jinnah which was written from detention about a year previously and which was withheld by Government. Here is the text of the letter: "Dear Quaid-e-Azam, When sometime after my incarceration, Government asked me for a list of newspapers I would like to have, I included *Dawn* in my list. I have been receiving it with more or less regularity. Whenever it comes to me I read it carefully. I have followed the proceedings of the League, as reported in the *Dawn* columns. I noted your invitation to me to write to you. Hence this letter. I welcome your invitation. I suggest our meeting face to face rather than talking through correspondence. But I am in your hands. I hope this letter will be sent to you and, if you agree to my proposal, that the Government will let you visit me. One thing I had better mention. There seems to be an 'if' about your invitation. Do you say I should write only if I have changed my heart? God alone knows men's hearts. I would like you to take me as I am. Why should not both you and I approach the great question of communal unity as men determined on finding a common solution, and work together to make our solution acceptable to all who are concerned with it or are interested in it?" The publication of this letter had no effect on Mr. Jinnah.

In the weeks immediately following his release Mr. Gandhi concentrated on the collection of facts and opinions regarding what had happened during his detention and on efforts to gauge the feeling in the country as he emerged out of his detention. Typical of his reaction immediately after his release was his letter to the Rt. Hon. M. R. Jayakar in which he said: "The country expects much from me. I do not know how you feel about this release. I am not at all happy. I feel even ashamed. I should not have fallen ill. I tried not to, but failed. I feel that they will imprison me as soon as I am declared free from the present weakness. And if they do not arrest me, what can I do? I cannot withdraw the August resolution. As you have very properly said, it is innocuous. You may differ about the sanction. It is the breath of life for me."

Wavell-Gandhi Correspondence.— About this time the correspondence which passed between Mr. Gandhi while was a detenu in the Aga Khan's Palace and Lord Wavell, the Viceroy saw the light of day. The starting point of these letters was a notice served on Mr. Gandhi on behalf of the Government of India giving reasons for his detention and extending to him the right of making a representation against it. He suggested that Lord Wavell should "descend upon Ahmednagar and the Aga Khan's Palace in order to probe the hearts of your captives," adding that if, as His Excellency believed, the Congress leaders were high-minded persons, they should be treated as such and their interpretation of their formula should be accepted. Mr. Gandhi also assured Lord Wavell that he and the other Congress leaders were all friends of the British, however much they might criticise the British Government and system in India. If they could but be trusted, they would be found to be the greatest helpers in the fight against Nazism and the like.

Lord Wavell, writing to Mr. Gandhi, urged that the greatest contribution that the Congress Party could make towards India's welfare was to abandon the policy of non-co-operation and join wholeheartedly with other parties and the British in helping India's economic and political progress. He assured Mr. Gandhi that he was only seeking the best means to implement the Cripps Offer without delivering India to confusion and turmoil. Wisdom and a spirit of goodwill and compromise would be required to arrive at the right solution; but with good leadership he was sure a solution could be found.

In the letters which Mr. Gandhi exchanged with Lord Wavell he argued in effect that the "Quit India" demand had no sinister significance but only gave vivid expression to the people's desire for real political freedom, if only to render India's war effort real and wholehearted; that civil disobedience was not actually launched by the August resolution but was embodied in it as a contingent sanction; that it was never his intention, nor that of the Congress, that the movement should depart from non-violence; and that, above all, the Congress would give genuine and complete help in resisting Nazism, etc., if its co-operation were sought in earnest. Lord Wavell contended that the resolution was ill-timed and unfriendly and that the Congress could not escape responsibility for the tragic events which followed although he exonerated the Congress and Mr. Gandhi of any wish deliberately to aid the Japanese.

About this time, light was also thrown on the correspondence between Mr. Gandhi in detention and the authorities in connection with Government's charge fastening the blame for the disturbances on the Congress. (See last year's issue of *The Indian Year Book.*)

Letter to Lord Wavell.—These letters belong, however, to the pre-release era. His expressed views after the release are more in accord with those contained in his letters to Lord Wavell rather than in those addressed to Lord Linlithgow. In the middle of June 1944, Mr. Gandhi wrote to the Viceroy: "Though there is little cause for it, the whole country and even many from outside expect me to make some decisive contribution to the general good. I am sorry to say my convalescence threatens to be fairly long. Even if I was quite well, I could do little or nothing unless I knew the mind of the Working Committee of the Congress. I pleaded as a prisoner for permission to see them. I plead now as a free man for such permission. If you will see me before deciding, I shall gladly go wherever you want me to, as soon as I am allowed by my medical advisers to undertake long-distance travelling."

To this His Excellency replied: "In consideration of the radical difference in our points of view which appeared in our recent correspondence, I feel that a meeting between us at present could have no value and could only raise hopes which would be disappointed. I am afraid that similar considerations apply to your request to see the Working Committee. You have recently made public your adherence to the 'Quit India' resolution, which I am afraid I do not regard as a reasonable or practical policy for the immediate future. If after your convalescence and on further reflection, you have a definite and constructive policy to propose for the furtherence of India's welfare, I shall be glad to consider."

Advice to Congressmen.—Within a week of the receipt of the Viceroy's reply, Mr. Gandhi made his first public utterance since his release. Addressing the Congressmen of Maharashtra, he said there was no cause to feel frustrated because "we have not achieved our goal within a given period." Speaking for himself, he said he had never for one moment felt that sense of frustration. What was needed was "unshakeable faith in ourselves." Referring to the communal tangle, the political deadlock and the food situation, Mr. Gandhi said: "I have an answer for all these, but I may not attempt it at this meeting." The only solution of India's sufferings, he added, was a real National Government. It was essential that India should be free. He reaffirmed his unbounded faith in truth, non-violence and non-violent non-co-operation with what he considered to be evil. Mr. Gandhi said that his authority as representative of the Congress had lapsed with his imprisonment.

C. R. Formula.—The next stage arrived shortly after. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, who had spent a few days with Mr. Gandhi while the latter was recuperating at Panchgani, announced in July that, on behalf of Mr. Gandhi, he had carried on negotiations with Mr. Jinnah for a settlement on the basis of virtual agreement on the principle of Pakistan. Mr. Jinnah declined to express an opinion on the proposals, but said he would submit the scheme to the League Working Committee if it was forwarded to him by Mr. Gandhi himself. Mr. Rajagopalachari felt that it was futile to allow Mr. Jinnah, if he could not himself wholeheartedly back it, to put the proposals before the League Working Committee. The personal negotiations, therefore came to an end and Mr. Rajagopalachari released the correspondence between himself and Mr. Jinnah as he wished to take the public into confidence. "My efforts to secure Mr. Jinnah's powerful help in pushing through an honourable settlement of the communal question have reached a stage when the public have to be taken into confidence," Mr. Rajagapalachari said in his statement. "The public will note from the correspondence now published that I had secured Gandhiji's personal approval even during his fast in February-March last year for the formula that I am now releasing. All parties may judge the formula on its merits. I felt that it was futile to allow Mr. Jinnah, if he could not himself wholeheartedly back it, to put my proposal before the Muslim League. Let the League and all who are interested in the solution of the problem apply their minds to the question dispassionately and in the interests of the whole country. Needless to say I am taking the public into confidence with Gandhiji's approval. Both he and I have approached the question in no bargaining spirit. The formula may now be regarded as our joint contribution to the solution of the communal problem and dealt with as such."

The correspondence on this subject between Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Rajagopalachari was published in last year's issue of *The Indian Year Book*.

Close on the heels of the publication of the Gandhi-cum-C.R. offer to Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Gandhi made another gesture, this time to British authority. According to a British journalist, who had had a series of interviews with Mr. Gandhi, the latter "is prepared to accept and to advise the Congress to participate in a war-time National Government in full control of the civil administration, leaving the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief in full control of the British and Indian armies. It would be expected that the establishment of such a Government would be accompanied now by a guarantee of Indian independence after the war. Mr. Gandhi has also approved the proposal submitted to Mr. Jinnah by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari. Mr. Gandhi pointed out that he had no authority to speak in the name of the Congress without consulting the Working Committee, but there is no doubt whatever that his views and the Hindu-Muslim proposals as endorsed by him would be accepted by them without hesitation. (For details see last year's issue of *The Indian Year Book*.)

Request to Viceroy.— Mr. Gandhi followed this up by writing direct to the Viceroy. The following is the text of the correspondence :—

Mr. Gandhi's letter to Viceroy :—15th July, 1944 : "You have no doubt seen the authentic copies, now published in the Indian Press of the statements given by me to Mr. Gelder. As I have said to the Press, they were meant primarily to be shown to you. Mr. Gelder, no doubt with the best of motives gave the interview premature publicity. I am sorry. The publication will nevertheless be a blessing in disguise, if the interview enables you to grant at least one of my request contained in my letter of 17th June 1944."

Viceroy's Reply :—22nd July 1944 : "Thank you for your letter of 15th July. I have seen the statements you made to Mr. Gelder, and your subsequent explanation of them. I do not think I can usefully comment at present, except to repeat what I said in my last letter that if you will submit to me a definite and constructive policy, I shall be glad to consider it."

Mr. Gandhi's proposals to Viceroy :—27th July 1944 : "I must admit my disappointment over your letter of the 22nd instant But I am used to work in the face of disappointment. Here is my concrete proposal. I am prepared to advise the Working Committee to declare that in view of the changed conditions, mass Civil Disobedience envisaged by the resolution of August 1942 cannot be offered and that full co-operation in the war effort should be given by the Congress if a declaration of immediate Indian Independence is made and a National Government responsible to the Central Assembly be formed subject to the proviso, that, during the pendency of the war, the military operations should continue as at present but without involving any financial burden on India. If there is a desire on the part of the British Government for a settlement, friendly talks should take the place of correspondence. But I am in your hands. I shall continue to knock so long as there is the least hope of an honourable settlement. After the foregoing was written, I saw Lord Munster's speech in the House of Lords. The summary given by him in the House of Lords fairly represents my proposal. This summary may serve as a basis for mutual friendly discussion."

Viceroy's reply :—15th August, 1944 : "Thank you for your letter of 27th July. Your proposals are :—

"That you should undertake to advise the Working Committee (*a*) that in view of changed conditions mass Civil Disobedience envisaged by the resolution of August, 1942 cannot be offered, and (*b*) that full co-operation in the war effort should be given by Congress, provided that His Majesty's Government (*a*) declare immediate Indian independence, and (*b*) form a 'National Government' responsible to the Central Assembly, subject to the proviso that, during the pendency of the war, the military operations should continue as at present but without involving any financial burden on India."

"His Majesty's Government remain most anxious that a settlement of the Indian problem should be reached. But proposals such as

those put forward by you are quite unacceptable to His Majesty's Government as a basis for discussion, and you must realise this if you have read Mr. Amery's statement in the House of Commons on July 28th last. They are indeed very similar to the proposals made by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to Sir Stafford Cripps in April 1942 and His Majesty's Government's reasons for rejecting them are the same as they were then.

"Without recapitulating all these reasons in detail, I should remind you that His Majesty's Government at that time made it clear: (*a*) That their offer of unqualified freedom after the cessation of hostilities was made conditional upon the framing of a constitution agreed by the main elements of India's national life and the negotiation of the necessary treaty arrangements with His Majesty's Government; (*b*) That it is impossible during the period of hostilities to bring about any change in the constitution, by which means alone a "National Government," such as you suggest, could be made responsible to the Central Assembly. The object of these conditions was to ensure the fulfilment to their duty to safeguard the interests of the racial and religious minorities and of the Depressed Classes, and their treaty obligations to the Indian States.

"It was upon the above conditions that His Majesty's Government invited Indian leaders to take part in an interim government which would operate under the existing constitution. I must make it quite clear that until the war is over, responsibility for defence and military operations cannot be divided from the other responsibilities of Government and that until hostilities cease and the new constitution is in operation, His Majesty's Government and the Governor-General must retain their responsibility over the entire field. So far as the question of India's share of the cost of the war is concerned, this is essentially a matter for settlement between His Majesty's Government on the one hand and the Government of India on the other, and existing financial arrangements can only be reopened at the instance of one or the other.

"It is clear, in these circumstances, that no purpose would be served by discussion on the basis which you suggest. If, however, the leaders of the Hindus, the Muslims and the important minorities were willing to co-operate in a transitional Government established and working within the present constitution, I believe good progress might be made. For such a transitional government to succeed there must, before it is formed, be agreement in principle between Hindus and Muslims and all important elements as to the method by which the new constitution should be framed. This agreement is a matter for Indians themselves. Until Indian leaders have come closer together than they are now, I doubt if I myself can do anything to help. Let me remind you too that minority problems are not easy. They are real and can be solved only by mutual compromise and tolerance.

"The period after the termination of hostilities for which the transitional Government would last would depend on the speed with which the new constitution could be framed. I see no reason why preliminary work on that constitution should not begin as soon as the Indian leaders are prepared to co-operate to that end. If they can arrive at a genuine agreement as to the method of framing the constitution no unnecessary time need be spent after the war in reaching final conclusions and in agreeing on treaty arrangements with His Majesty's Government. There again, the primary responsibility rests on the Indian leaders."

Mr. Gandhi's reaction.—Commenting on the Viceroy's reply, Mr. Gandhi said: "the Viceroy's proposition means that unless all the main parties agree as to the constitution of the future, and there is agreement between the British Government and the main parties there is to be no change in the constitutional position, and the Government of India as at present is to be carried on. The names of the parties given in the Government reply are illustrative only. I have no doubt that, on due occasions, more will be exhibited as from a conjurer's bag and who knows how and when the British Government will agree to surrender control. It is clear as crystal that the British Government do not propose to give up the power they possess over the 400 millions, unless the latter develop strength enough to wrest it from them. I shall never lose hope that India will do so by purely moral means."

Political circles in India generally welcomed Mr. Gandhi's double gesture to the Viceroy and Mr. Jinnah although some Liberal leaders questioned the wisdom of the acceptance of the Pakistan principle, while a Hindu Mahasabha spokesman derisively referred to it as "from 'Quit India' to 'Split India.' A fierce controversy raged for weeks. As for Mr. Gandhi he said: "I myself feel firmly that Mr. Jinnah does not block the way, but the British Government do not want a just settlement of the Indian claim for independence which is overdue, and they are using Mr. Jinnah as a cloak in denying freedom to India." He denied the interpretation put in certain quarters that the 1942 August Congress resolution had lapsed. On the other hand the resolution, he said, could not be altered except by the Congress Working Committee, but his authority under that resolution had lapsed. "Let me make it clear," he observed, "that the lapsing of my authority has nothing to do with the normal activities of Congressmen.

"What no one can do in the name of the Congress is mass civil disobedience which was never started and which, as I have said, I cannot at the present moment, even in my personal capacity start. The 'Quit India' resolution, I hold to be absolutely innocuous." Dealing with the Cripps Offer, Mr. Gandhi said the proposals were not acceptable to him "for the simple reason that they contemplate the perpetual vivisection of India and they work as an effective barrier against Indian Independence." His own proposals covered the whole of India, British India as well as Indian (Princes) India. "I shall never be a party to a sale of the rights of the people of the States for the sake of freedom of the people of British India."

The doings in India produced little impression on Whitehall whose reaction was restricted to a reiteration of the Cripps Offer. Mr. Amery

said: "Britain stands by the promises of independence after the war made to India two years ago. The Government stands by those proposals in all their generous amplitude. We shall stand by them in our victory, as we did in the days of adversity." Mr. Amery added that Mr. Gandhi had expressed his views on the immediate situation and, so long as that was the basis of his proposals, they did not afford even a starting point for a profitable discussion with the Viceroy or with the interned Congress Party leaders. The proposals were in no sense in response to Lord Wavell's invitation to produce constructive proposals."

If Mr. Gandhi was cold-shouldered by Whitehall, he met with poor response from Mr. Jinnah who in his address to the Lahore session of the League Council was highly critical of the manner in which the Gandhi-C.R. offer was handled from Panchgani. Thereupon Mr. Gandhi sent a communication to Mr. Jinnah conveying to the latter the C.R. formula. This was the basis of a meeting between Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah which took place in September 1944. (For details see chapter on "The Muslim League.").

Constructive Work.—Meanwhile, Mr. Gandhi gave further evidence of his disapproval of violence by advising underground Congress workers to give themselves up to authority on the ground that sabotage and all that it meant, including the destruction of property, was in itself violence. He said: "the question most discussed with me by visitors is whether I approve of underground activities. These include sabotage, the publication of unauthorized sheets, etc. It has been suggested to me that without some workers going underground they could have done nothing. Some have contended that destruction of property, including dislocation of communications provided that safety of human life could be insured should surely be counted as non-violence. Examples of other nations having not hesitated to do all these things and much worse have been cited. My reply is that no nation has, so far as I know, deliberately used Truth and Non-violence as exclusive means for the attainment of freedom. Judged by that standard, I say unhesitatingly that underground activities, even though utterly innocent in themselves, should have no place in the technique of non-violence. Sabotage and all it means, including destruction of property, is in itself violence. Though these activities may be shown to have touched the imagination of some people and roused their enthusiasm, I have no doubt that they have harmed the movement as a whole.

"I swear by the constructive programme. Let me recount the items of that programme:—

(1) Communal unity, (2) Removal of untouchability, (3) Prohibition, (4) Khadi, (5) Other village industries, (6) Village sanitation, (7) New or basic education, (8) Adult education, (9) Uplift of women, (10) Service of the so-called aboriginals, (11) Education in health and hygiene, (12) Propaganda of *rashtra bhasha*, (13) Love of one's own language, and (14) Working for economic equality.

"Unfortunately the workers have not developed in that programme the living faith which I have. I can but re-emphasize the importance of that programme. And if the whole of India could be converted to take to that programme we should reach our goal in the quickest manner possible. To the workers who are still underground, I advise: If you share my conviction that underground activity is not conducive to the growth of the spirit of active non-violence, you will discover yourselves and take the risk of being imprisoned believing that imprisonment thus undergone itself helps the freedom movement."

Mr. Gandhi also seemed to contemplate a new drive among India's 700,000 villages evidently as a counter-blast to the many post-war reconstruction plans being adumbrated by Government and non-official agencies.

In addition to the disbursement of the Kasturba Memorial Fund (started to commemorate Mrs. Gandhi), which had crossed the one-crore limit and the bulk of which is proposed to be spent among the village folk, it was suggested that the resources and man-power of the principal Gandhian institutions (whose personnel includes highly trained and disciplined field-workers) should be deployed throughout rural India. This new force is calculated to win over the masses to the Gandhi cult and through it to the Congress.

Desai-Liaqat Talks.—In the winter of 1944-45 an interesting development occurred which at least provided an opening for big political changes in the summer of 1945. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly, initiated negotiations with Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, Deputy Leader of the Muslim League Party in the Assembly. These led up to a proposal by the former which met with a measure of encouragement from the latter. At one time it was believed to have resulted in a pact between the two in their individual capacity, it being assumed that neither would have continued in their efforts without the tacit approval of their respective principals, namely, Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah. The facts, (as revealed by Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan in September 1945) showed that Mr. Desai had suggested a formula for an interim agreement between the Congress and the League. It is known that Mr. Desai discussed this formula with Lord Wavell and that, although its main provisions were varied, it provided the basis for the proposal made by the Viceroy in June 1945 and in a sense for the Simla Conference (see later). Here is the Nawabzada's version, which is the only authoritative statement on the subject:

"Mr. Desai met me after the last autumn session of the Central Legislative Assembly and we informally discussed the prevailing distressing condition in the country, economic and otherwise....It was recognised all round that the Government of India, with its present composition, was incapable of dealing effectively with the various problems which had arisen and were bound to arise in the future.

"Mr. Desai, during the course of the conversation, asked me about the attitude of the Muslim League with regard to some interim arrangement at the Centre and a temporary reconstitution of the Governor-General's Executive Council in a manner which would

secure for it the confidence of all the peoples so that it may be able to help them in their present plight and deal more effectively than what had been done in the past with the serious situation that was bound to arise in the future on account of the prolongation of the war.

"I explained to him the position in the light of the resolutions that were passed from time to time by the Muslim League in this connection, and told him that my personal view was that, if any proposals were made to ease the situation, the Muslim League was bound to give its very careful consideration to them, as it had always done in the past, because the Muslim League had always been anxious to come to the rescue of the people and assist them in their sad plight and help the country in tiding over the difficult period ahead.

"Mr. Desai saw me again in Delhi in the beginning of January this year just as I was leaving on a tour of the Madras Presidency and showed me some proposals which had been drafted for the formation of an interim Government at the Centre. A copy of which he was good enough to give me and which was to be treated as strictly private and confidential, and on the basis of which he told me he was going to make an effort to bring about a change in the composition of the Government of India.

"He told me his plan was to meet the Viceroy and Mr. Jinnah in this connection. I told him that in my personal opinion the proposals were such that they could be made a basis for discussion, but I did not see any prospect of his making any headway unless he could either get Mr. Gandhi to move in the matter personally or get his definite approval and open support for the move that he was making, as Mr. Gandhi was the only person who could deliver the goods on behalf of the Congress in the absence of the Working Committee.

"During my talks with Mr. Desai, which were purely of a personal nature, I made it absolutely clear to him that whatever I had said was my individual view and I was not speaking either on behalf of the Muslim League or anyone else. If and when Mr. Desai felt that he could speak with authority on behalf of the Congress he would have to approach the President of the All-India Muslim League, who was the proper authority to entertain any proposals on behalf of the Muslim League. This is the history of these proposals, which have been described in the press by various names such as the Desai-Liaqat Formula, the Desai-Liaqat Pact and so on.

"I have scrupulously respected the wishes of Mr. Desai and have treated the draft proposals as strictly private and confidential and have not shown them to anyone, but in view of the statement of Mr. Desai—(to the press of Bombay that the Pact could not be published as I desired that it should remain confidential)—and the confusion that is being created, I feel that these proposals should be published; hence I am releasing them to the press.

TEXT OF PACT.

"The following is the Desai-Liaqat Pact:—

"The Congress and the League agree that they will join in forming an interim Government in the Centre. The composition of such Government will be on the following lines:—

(*a*) An equal number of persons nominated by the Congress and the League in the Central Executive (the persons nominated need not be members of the Central Legislature);

(*b*) Representatives of minorities (in particular the Scheduled Castes and the Sikhs);

(*c*) The Commander-in-Chief.

"The Government will be formed and function within the framework of the existing Government of India Act. It is, however, understood that, if the Cabinet cannot get a particular measure passed by the Legislative Assembly, they will not enforce the same by resort to any of the reserve powers of the Governor-General or the Viceroy. This will make them sufficiently independent of the Governor-General.

"'It is agreed between the Congress and the League that, if such interim Government is formed, their first step would be to release the Working Committee members of the Congress.

"'The steps by which efforts would be made to achieve this end are at present indicated to take the following course:

"'On the basis of the above understanding, some way should be found to get the Governor-General to make a proposal or a suggestion that he desires an interim Government to be formed in the Centre on the agreement between the Congress and the League and when the Governor-General invites Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Desai either jointly or separately, the above proposals would be made declaring that they are prepared to join in forming the Government.

"'The next step would be to get the withdrawal of Section 93 in the provinces and to form, as soon as possible, provincial Governments on the lines of a coalition.'"

Wavell Plan.—In the summer of 1945 Lord Wavell paid a visit to Great Britain and had prolonged consultations with members of the British Cabinet. On his return in June His Excellency unfolded the proposals of His Majesty's Government to ease the Indian political situation. He said in a broadcast to the people of India: "I have been authorised by His Majesty's Government to place before Indian political leaders proposals designed to ease the present political situation and to advance India towards her goal of full self-government. These proposals are at the present moment being explained to Parliament by the Secretary of State for India. My intention in this broadcast is to explain to you the proposals, the ideas underlying them, and the method by which I hope to put them into effect.

"This is not an attempt to obtain or impose a constitutional settlement.

"His Majesty's Government had hoped that the leaders of the Indian parties would agree amongst themselves on a settlement of the communal issue, which is the main stumbling-block, but this hope has not been fulfilled.

"In the meantime, India has great opportunities to be taken and great problems to be solved, which require a common effort

by the leading men of all parties. I, therefore, propose, with the full support of His Majesty's Government, to invite Indian leaders both of central and provincial politics to take counsel with me with a view to the formation of a new Executive Council more representative of organised political opinion.

"The proposed new Council would represent the main communities and would include equal proportions of caste Hindus and Muslims. It would work, if formed under the existing constitution. But it would be an entirely Indian council, except for the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, who would retain his position as War Member.

"It is also proposed that the portfolio of External Affairs, which has hitherto been held by the Viceroy, should be placed in charge of an Indian member of the Council, so far as the interests of British India are concerned.

"A further step proposed by His Majesty's Government is the appointment of a British High Commissioner in India, as in the Dominions, to represent Great Britain's commercial and other such interests in India.

"Such a new Executive Council will, you realise, represent a definite advance on the road to self-government. It will be almost entirely Indian, and the Finance and Home Members will, for the first time, be Indians, while an Indian will also be charged with the management of India's foreign affairs, moreover the members will now be selected by the Governor-General after consultation with political leaders: though their appointment will of course be subject to the approval of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

"The Council will work within the framework of the present constitution and there can be no question of the Governor-General agreeing not to exercise his constitutional power of control; but it will of course not be exercised unreasonably.

"I should make it clear that the formation of this interim Government will in no way prejudice the final constitutional settlement.

The main tasks for this new Executive Council would be:—

(1) to prosecute the war against Japan with the utmost energy till Japan is utterly defeated;

(2) to carry on the Government of British India, with all the manifold tasks of post-war development in front of it, until a new permanent constitution can be agreed upon and comes into force; and

(3) to consider when the members of the Government think it possible, the means by which such agreement can be achieved. The third task is the most important. I want to make it quite clear that neither I nor His Majesty's Government have lost sight of the need for a long-term solution, and that the present proposals are intended to make a long-term solution easier.

"I have considered the best means of forming such a Council; and have decided to invite the following to Viceregal Lodge to advise me:—

Those now holding office as Premier in a provincial Government; or, for provinces now under Section 93 Government, those who last held the office of Premier;

The leader of the Congress Party and the Deputy Leader of the Muslim League in the Central Assembly; the leaders of the Congress Party and the Muslim League in the Council of State; also the leaders of the Nationalist Party and the European Group in the Assembly;

Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah as the recognised leaders of the two main political parties;

Rao Bahadur N. Siva Raj to represent the Scheduled Classes; and

Master Tara Singh to represent the Sikhs.

"Invitations to these gentlemen are being handed to them today, and it is proposed to assemble the conference on June 25 at Simla, where we shall be cooler than at Delhi.

"I trust that all those invited will attend the conference and give me their help. On me and on them will lie a heavy responsibility in this fresh attempt to make progress towards a final settlement of India's future.

"If the meeting is successful, I hope that we shall be able to agree on the formation of the new Executive Council at the Centre.

"I also hope that it will be possible for ministries to re-assume office and again undertake the tasks of Government in the provinces now administered under Section 93 of the Constitution Act and that these ministries will be coalitions.

"If the meeting should unfortunately fail, we must carry on as at present until the parties are ready to come together. The existing Executive Council which has done such valuable work for India, will continue if other arrangements cannot be agreed to.

"But I have every hope that the meeting will succeed, if the party leaders will approach the problem with the sincere intention of working with me and with each other.

"I can assure them that there is behind the proposal a most genuine desire on the part of all responsible leaders in the United Kingdom and of the British people as a whole to help India towards the goal. I believe that this is more than a step towards the goal, it is a considerable stride forward, and a stride on the right path.

"I should make it clear that these proposals affect British India only and do not make any alteration in the relations of the Princes with the Crown Representative.

"With the approval of His Majesty's Government, and after consultation with my Council, orders have been given for the immediate release of the members of the Working Committee of the Congress who are still in detention. I propose to leave the final decision about the others still under detention as the result of the 1942 disturbances to the new Central Government, if formed, and to the provincial Governments.

The appropriate time for fresh elections for the central and provincial legislatures will be discussed at the conference.

"Finally, I would ask you all to help in creating the atmosphere of goodwill and mutual confidence that is essential if we are to make progress. The destiny of this great country and of the many millions who live in it depend

on the wisdom and good understanding of the leaders, both of action and of thought, British and Indian, at this critical moment of India's history.

"India's military reputation never stood higher in the world than it does at present; thanks of the exploits of her sons drawn from all parts of the country. Her representatives at international conferences have won high regard for their statesmanlike attitude. Sympathy for India's aspirations and progress towards prosperity was never greater or more widespread.

"We have thus great assets if we can use them wisely. But it will not be easy, it will not be quick; there is very much to do, there are many pitfalls and dangers. There is on all sides something to forgive and forget.

"I believe in the future of India, and as far as in me lies I will further her greatness. I ask you all for your co-operation and goodwill."

Simultaneously the British Government issued a White Paper on the subject. It said: "The main constitutional position remains, and the offer of March 1942 stands in its entirety without change or qualification. His Majesty's Government still hope that the political leaders in India may be able to come to an agreement as to the procedure whereby India's permanent future form of Government can be determined.

"His Majesty's Government are, however, most anxious to make any contribution that is practicable to the breaking of the political deadlock in India. While that deadlock lasts, not only political but social and economic progress is being hampered.

"The Indian administration, overburdened with the great tasks laid upon it by the war against Japan and by the planning for the post-war period, is further strained by the political tension that exists.

"All that is so urgently required to be done for agricultural and industrial development and for the peasants and workers of India cannot be carried through unless the whole-hearted co-operation of every community and section of the Indian people is forthcoming.

"His Majesty's Government have, therefore, considered whether there is something which they could suggest in this interim period, under the existing constitution, pending the formulation by Indians of their future constitutional arrangements, which would enable the main communities and parties to co-operate more closely together and with the British to the benefit of the people of India as a whole.

"It is not the intention of His Majesty's Government to introduce any change contrary to the wishes of the major Indian communities.

"But they are willing to make possible some step forward during the interim period if the leaders of the principal Indian parties are prepared to agree to their suggestions and to co-operate in the successful conclusion of the war against Japan as well as in the reconstruction in India which must follow the final victory.

"To this end they would be prepared to see an important change in the composition of the Viceroy's Executive. This is possible without making any change in the existing statute law except for one amendment to the Ninth Schedule to the Act of 1935. That Schedule contains a provision that not less than three members of the Executive must have had at least ten years' service under the Crown in India. If the proposals I am about to lay before the House meet with acceptance in India, that clause would have to be amended to dispense with that requirement. There is one further change which, if these proposals are accepted, His Majesty's Government suggest, should follow.

"That is, that External Affairs (other than those tribal and frontier matters which fall to be dealt with as part of the Defence of India) should be placed in the charge of an Indian Member of the Viceroy's Executive so far as British India is concerned, and that fully accredited representatives shall be appointed for the representation of India abroad.

"By their acceptance of and co-operation in this scheme the Indian leaders will not only be able to make their immediate contribution to the direction of Indian affairs, but it is also to be hoped that their experience of co-operation in Government will expedite agreement between them as to the method of working out the new constitutional arrangements."

Mr. Gandhi gave a lead to the Working Committee by observing that the composition of the Simla Conference was "a very great advance upon all similar bodies." Whereas in all the previous conferences convened by the British Government the members had been nominated by the Government principally, on the present occasion the invitees were under no obligation to the Government for their nomination, so that they need not vote or speak merely to placate the Government. This was echoed by the Congress President who observed that "we are very near our goal of complete independence. There remain only one or two hurdles but with determination, unity and strength we will cross them."

The Congress Working Committee met in Bombay after nearly three years. Most members seemed to welcome the political content of the Wavell Plan inasmuch as it dealt only with interim machinery without prejudice to the ultimate goal. After a few hours' deliberation, the Working Committee decided to take part in the Simla Conference and authorised its President to proceed to Simla. The other Congress invitees were asked to do likewise.

The acceptance of the invitation by the Congress was interpreted to mean that it agreed with the broad outlines of the Wavell Plan as an interim arrangement. The transfer of portfolios including the external relations, the appointment of a British High Commissioner and the authoritative assurance regarding the manner of the exercise of the Viceregal veto made a good impression on Congress leaders and Mr. Gandhi, some holding that it was an improvement on the Cripps Offer. Note was also taken of the benefits of co-operation between the Congress and the League in the task of day-to-day administration. Only the ideal of independence remained, but there too the interim arrangement promised to help.

The political centre of gravity then shifted to Simla. Messrs. Gandhi, Azad and Jinnah met the Viceroy on the day previous to the opening of the Conference and it was revealed that, in pursuance of the emphasis laid by Mr. Gandhi on his individual capacity, he would not attend the meetings of the Conference, though he would stay on in Simla. The Conference opened at the Viceregal Lodge on June 25, under the Presidentship of the Viceroy, to discuss the proposals of His Majesty's Government which were designed "to ease the present political situation and to advance India towards her goal of full self-government."

In his opening speech, Lord Wavell said:

"Before we begin on the agenda of this Conference, the outcome of which will have a momentous influence on the destiny of India, I feel there are a few words I should say to you. First, I welcome you all as men who by character and ability have risen to leadership in your provinces and parties. I have called you together from all parts of India, at this critical moment in her history, to advise and help me in advancing India towards prosperity, political freedom and greatness. I ask you to give me that help in a spirit of broad co-operation towards the good of India as a whole. It is not a constitutional settlement, it is not a final solution of India's complex problems that is proposed. Nor does the plan in any way prejudge or prejudice the final issue. But if it succeeds, I am sure it will pave the way towards a settlement; and will bring it nearer.

"The statesmanship, wisdom and goodwill of all of us is here on trial, not merely in the eyes of India but before the world. I said in my broadcast that on all sides there was something to forgive and forget. We have got to rise above the level of old prejudices and enmities, and of party and sectional advantage; and think of the good of India, the good of 400 million people; and how we can best combine to implement these new proposals made by His Majesty's Government for the advancement of India, now and in the future. It will not be easy, and unless we can place our deliberations at a high common level, we shall not succeed.

"You must accept my leadership for the present. Until there is some agreed change in the Constitution I am responsible to His Majesty's Government for the good government and tranquillity of India. I will endeavour to guide the discussions of this Conference in what I believe to be the best interests of this country.

"On the column which stands in front of the Viceroy's House crowned by the Star of India, are engraved these words: 'In Thought Faith, In Word Wisdom, In Deed Courage, In Life Service, so may India be great.' They will make a good guide for our Conference."

A press note issued at the end of the first days' Session said:

"The Conference assembled at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, at 11 a.m. Their Excellencies met and talked to the delegates on the lawn outside the Conference Room. At 11-20 the delegates moved into the Conference Room, and the proceedings began with the Viceroy in the chair. His Excellency made a short opening speech. He then made a statement on the procedure he proposed for the conference and announced that he had appointed Sir Evan Jenkins, his Private Secretary, and Rao Bahadur V. P. Menon, the Reforms Commissioner to act as Secretaries to the Conference.

"The Conference then took up the discussion of the general principles of His Majesty's Government's proposals. The discussions continued until 5 p.m., when the Conference adjourned until tomorrow."

On the following day the Conference reassembled in the morning but dispersed before lunch as it had reached "certain provisional conclusions" and the delegates expressed a wish to confer amongst themselves. There were two further postponements, the last one for a period of a fortnight.

For correspondence exchanged by Lord Wavell and Mr. Jinnah during this period see last year's issue of *The Indian Year Book*.

When the Conference reassembled on July 14, the Viceroy announced the failure of his efforts and said:

"As you know, my original intention was that the conference should agree upon the strength and composition of the Executive Council, and that thereafter the parties should send me lists of names. To these lists I would, if necessary, have added names of my own, and attempted to form on paper an Executive Council which might be acceptable to His Majesty's Government, myself, and the conference, I intended to discuss selections with the leaders, and finally to put them to the conference.

"Unfortunately, the conference was unable to agree about the strength and composition of the Executive Council, and on the 29th June I undertook, with the approval of the conference, to endeavour to produce a solution not based on any formula agreed in advance. I asked the parties to let me have lists of names and said I would do what I could to produce a solution acceptable to the leaders and to the conference.

"I received lists from all parties represented here except from the European Group, who decided not to send a list, and the Muslim League. I was, however, determined that the conference should not fail until I had made every possible effort to bring it to a successful ending. I therefore made my provisional selections, including certain Muslim League names, and I have every reason to believe that if those selections had been acceptable here they would have been acceptable to His Majesty's Government.

"My selections would, I think, have given a balanced and efficient Executive Council whose composition would have been reasonably fair to all parties. I did not find it possible, however, to accept the claims of any party in full. When I explained my solution to Mr. Jinnah he told me that it was not acceptable to the Muslim League and he was so decided that I felt it would be useless to continue the discussion. In the circumstances, I did not show my selections

as a whole to Mr. Jinnah, and there was no object in showing them to the other leaders. The conference has therefore failed.

"Nobody can regret this more than I do myself. I wish to make it clear that the responsibility for the failure is mine. The main idea underlying the conference was mine. If it had succeeded its success could have been attributed to me, and I cannot place the blame for its failure upon any of the parties.

"I ask the party leaders to accept this view and to do all they can to ensure that there are no recriminations. It is of the utmost importance that this effort to secure agreement between the parties and communities should not result in a worsening of communal feeling. I ask you all to exercise the greatest possible restraint.

"I have now to consider the next stage. I must remind you that whatever happens, the first two of three tasks mentioned in my broadcast—the prosecution of the war against Japan, and the carrying on of the administration and preparation of post-war development—must be performed by the Government of India for the time being in office. It will be my duty to see that these tasks are performed with the greatest energy that I can impose, and I cannot permit any hindrance to them.

"I propose to take a little time to consider in what way I can best help India after the failure of the conference. You can help best by refraining from recrimination. The war against Japan must be carried on and law and order must be maintained; and until I see my way more clearly than I do now, it may be difficult, perhaps impossible, to suggest any new move. No Government can carry on under the daily prospect of change or dissolution. I have to secure the stability and day-to-day efficiency of my Government, and it would be impossible to enter upon continuous or even frequent political discussions of this kind. Whatever decision His Majesty's Government may take in the near future must therefore in all probability hold good for some little time.

"I thank you all for the help you have given me and for the restrained patience and understanding you have shown. Do not, any of you, be discouraged by this set-back. We shall overcome our difficulties in the end. The future greatness of India is not in doubt."

Following the failure, spokesmen of the Congress and the League gave their respective versions of the Simla drama. (See last years, issue of *The Indian Year Book*).

Meanwhile, the British General Elections had been held. They resulted in an overwhelming majority for Labour. Of particular interest to India was the defeat of Mr. L. S. Amery who had directed Britain's policy towards India over a period of five years during which the Congress was very much *persona non grata* with his British Government.

Then came the surrender of Japan and the end of the Far Eastern war. This created a new situation in Indian politics inasmuch as the war emergency ceased. The King in his speech from the Throne at the opening of the new Parliament made this reference to India:

"In accordance with the promises already made to my Indian Peoples, my Government will do their utmost to promote, in conjunction with the leaders of Indian opinion, an early realisation of full self-Government in India."

Shortly after, the British Government announced general elections in India, both to the Provincial Legislatures and to the Central Legislature. Simultaneously with this announcement Lord Wavell was summoned to England for fresh consultations with the British Government.

Shortly after the Simla Conference, the Government lifted the ban on the various Congress organizations, and Congress activity was resumed in full swing. Leaders who went straight from the prison to Simla, as it were, and had therefore no time to meet the people after their imprisonment, now had the opportunity to go round the country and survey the effects of the movement. All confusion regarding responsibility for the disturbances in 1942-43 was dispelled by Pandit Nehru not only owning them up, but also applauding those who participated in them and sympathising with those who suffered in consequence. "Victims of repression" were designated "martyrs".

Condonation, may, approbation of violence misled the people at large into the belief that the Congress policy of peaceful struggle had undergone a change. The depression and helplessness which characterized the political outlook in the preceding months soon gave place to a spirit of defiance and militancy. This found expression in various demonstrations, accompanied in many cases by acts of violence, in connection with the trial of officers of the Indian National Army. Students and others, encouraged in this outlook by Congress Socialists and the Communists, created disturbances in several parts of the country and violence was so much in the air that the Congress Working Committee felt called upon to issue a warning to the public in this behalf. It passed the following resolution in December 1945:—

"After the arrest of the principal Congressmen in the August of 1942, the unchilded masses took the reins in their own hands and acted almost spontaneously. If many acts of heroism and sacrifice are to their credit, there were acts done which could not be included in non-violence. It is, therefore, necessary for the Working Committee to affirm, for the guidance of all concerned, that the policy of non-violence adopted in 1920 by the Congress continues unabated and that such non-violence does not include the burning of public property, the cutting of telegraph wires, the derailing of trains and intimidation.

"The Working Committee is of the opinion that the policy of non-violence as detailed in the Congress resolution of 1920 since expanded and explained from time to time, and action in accordance with it has raised India to a height never attained before.

"The Committee is further of the opinion that the constructive activities of the Congress, beginning with the spinning wheel and "khadi" as the centre, are emblematic of the policy of non-violence and that every other Congress

activity, including what is known as the parliamentary programme, is subservient to and designed to promote the constructive activities as explained by Mr. Gandhi.

"The Working Committee is of the opinion that civil disobedience, mass or any other, meant for the attainment of freedom is inconceivable without the adoption of the constructive programme on the widest scale possible by the masses of India."

An event of considerable importance to the internal organization of the Congress occurred in the latter half of 1945 when it was decided that Communists should be expelled from the All-Indian Congress Committee as a punishment for their opposition and obstruction to the policy and programme of the Congress for a considerable time.

Learning a lesson from the Simla breakdown and wishing to make yet another effort at a communal settlement, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who was resting in Kashmir, proposed that the Congress should clarify its attitude to the Muslims in order to reassure them that their interests would be safe in any future constitutional reconstruction. His suggestion, on the details of which it is not necessary now to dwell, was hotly discussed for a few weeks until the matter came up before the Congress executive in September 1945. In an effort to clarify the Congress attitude to the separation demand and to remove the confusion arising from the apparently conflicting 1942 resolutions on the subject, the Congress Working Committee adopted a new resolution. It contained no new offer in the shape of an approach to the League view-point; nor did it make any reference to the "C.R." formula or Mr. Gandhi's offer to Mr. Jinnah. It was just a reiteration of Congress policy with the emphasis on unity subject to the proviso that no territorial unit inhabited by a homogeneous people would be forced to stay in against its will.

Apart from this, the Congress Working Committee which in September 1945 held its first business session after August 1942, had a heavy agenda before it. The formation of a Labour Government in Britain, the end of the Japanese war, a fresh consideration of the Indian question in the light of the changed situation, Lord Wavell's second visit to Britain and the announcement of general elections in India—these were all post-Simla developments. After taking into account the altered circumstances and the rapidly changing situation, the Working Committee decided that the Congress should contest the general elections "on the issue of immediate transfer of power" and "to demonstrate the will of the people." Paradoxically enough, the arguments leading up to this decision explain why the Congress objected to participation, but the resolution ended with "Nevertheless...." This announcement came at the tail-end of a two-thousand, word statement split up into three resolutions drafted for the All-India Congress Committee. The first of these reaffirmed the August Resolution of 1942. The second reviewed the various policies pursued by the Congress during the past sixty years and declared that the Congress policy would be "negotiation and settlement when possible and non-co-operation direct action if necessary." All the three resolutions were evidently framed on the one hand, to emphasize the revolutionary ideology of the Congress and ,on the other, to leave the door open for the pursuit of practical politics in the event of the British Government announcing any new approach. There was no regret over the decision arrived at in August 1942 on the contrary, it was sought to be justified by "the urgency of the situation and the perils that confronted India" at the time. Similarly, the disturbances that followed were only partially deplored to the extent that "in some places the people forgot, and fell away from, the Congress method of peaceful and non-violent action," and the authorities were accused of provocative action and "brutal and ruthless repression", which "goaded them to rise spontaneously to resist the armed might of an alien, imperialist power".

The Congress review of the events of the months immediately preceding was full of disappointment and resentment over the British Government's determination "to hold on to its authoritarian power and to exercise it arbitrally autocratically:" yet there was no desire to allow frustration and pessimism to express themselves through any form of direct action. For the moment, Congress policy was one of negotiation and conciliation but the method of non-co-operation was doubtless held in reserve. This was evidently a continuation of the spirit which informed the Congress attitude at Simla.

The same spirit of working with available implements, however imperfect they might be, seemed to have actuated the Working Committee's decision in regard to the forthcoming elections. Vigorous protects were made against the manner and circumstances in which the authorities proposed to hold elections to the legislatures, but eventually the resolution on the subject recommended the Congress participation in the elections.

Between then and the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee the Viceroy had returned from London. His Excellency made a broadcast embodying the conclusions of His Majesty's Government.

These were that H. M. G. were determined to do their utmost to promote, in conjunction with the leaders of Indian opinion, the early realisation of Self-Government in India. It was their intention to convene as soon as possible a Constitution-making Body, and as a preliminary step, they had authorized him to undertake, immediately after the elections, discussions with representatives of the Legislative Assemblies in the Provinces, to ascertain whether the proposals contained in the 1942 declaration were acceptable or whether some alternative or modified scheme was preferable. Discussions would also be undertaken with representative of Indian States with a view to ascertaining in what way they could best take part in the Constitution-making Body. Further H. M. G. were proceeding to the consideration of the content of a treaty which would require to be concluded between Great Britain and India. His Majesty's Government had authorized His Excellency, as soon as the results of the

provincial elections were published, to take steps to bring into being an Executive Council which would have the support of the main Indian parties. His Excellency concluded that the Government and all sections of the British people were anxious to help India in these matters and it remained for Indians to show that they had the wisdom and courage to determine in what way they could best reconcile their differences and how their country could be governed by Indians for Indians.

Congress Reaction.—The All-India Congress Committee which met towards the end of September 1945 adopted its Executive's recommendation to contest the general elections.

Two of the three political resolutions submitted by the executive were endorsed almost unanimously by the A.I.C.C. The first reiterated the "Quit India" resolution passed on August 8, 1942, while the second declared that the Congress policy was one of negotiation when possible and direct action when necessary. Amendments calculated to "stiffen" the Congress attitude were negatived. One of these suggested that the Congress should abondon the "humiliating" path of negotiation; another sought not to "regret" but simply to "admit" acts of violence during the disturbances that followed the adoption of the "Quit India" resolution. Others wanted to denounce Communist "traitors" who had "allied themselves with the alien Government in sabotaging the people's struggle for independence."

The speakers, including Pandit Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel an Mr. J. B. Kirpalani, felt no regrets for what had happened but, on the contrary, expressed pleasure at the people's spirit of resistance to Government's "repression of their urge for freedom." Sardar Patel was inclined to replace "Quit India" by "Quit Asia" demand, for the world could have no freedom without a free India. Whereas the resolutions were couched in more or less moderate language, the speeches both of the leaders and the rank and file were keyed to a high pitch; they seemed to ask, "How can we 'forget and forgive'?"

The resolution on the Wavell proposals, moved by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, stated: "The A.-I.C.C. has carefully considered Lord Wavell's and the British Prime Minister's broadcasts on the steps proposed to be taken by British authority in India. These proposals repeat, with unimportant variations, the offer made in March, 1942 by Sir Stafford Cripps on behalf of the British Government, an offer which was not accepted by the Congress. Neither the end of he war nor the change of Government in Great Britain appears to have resulted in any real change in British policy towards India which seems to be based on delaying every advance and attempting to create new problems and fresh complications. It is significant that there is no mention in these broadcasts of the independence of India. Nothing short of independence can be acceptable to the Congress and the country. The proposals now made are, in the opinion of the A.-I.C.C., vague, inadequate and unsatisfactory.

"The announcement that general elections will be held for the Central and Provincial Assemblies has been made in a manner and in circumstances which arouse suspicion. The sudden dissolution of the legislatures in some provinces has emphasised the hostility of the present governmental authorities to even the possibility of popular government in the meantime, and is totally indefensible. The Central Assembly is still governed by the Act of 1919. To continue such an impotent and undemocratic Central legislature, constituted on a franchise of less than one per cent. of the population, can have no justification in the context of Indian freedom. If elections for the Central Legislature are to be held they must at least be on a properly revised register, even though this might involve some little delay. In spite of assurances, the electoral rolls for the Central and Provincial Assemblies are not being properly revised.

"Further, free and fair elections are hardly possible when several organisations, like the Congress Socialist Party, the Forward Bloc, and Kisan organisations are still under ban; when thousands are still held in detention without trial, or are undergoing sentences of imprisonment in connection with political activities; when in many places public meetings cannot be held without previous permission of the authorities; and when many persons are labouring under disqualifications arising out of their conviction for political offences.

"It has become notorious that the present Government in India are responsible for the widespread corruption that prevails in the country, for the gross mismanagement of the food and cloth problems and for the supreme tragedy of the Bengal famine. Yet it is declared that, pending elections, and for many months at least, this incompetent and corrupt administration shall continue its misrule. The proposals of the British Government, become, in this context, still more significant indications of their desire to hold on to power in India as long as they possibly can and with all the means and methods at their disposal.

"In spite of the handicaps that the Congress will labour under, as related above, and in order to demonstrate the will of the people, especially on the issue of the immediate transfer of power, the A.-I.C.C. resolves that the forthcoming elections be contested, and directs the Working Committee to take all necessary steps in this behalf. The Committee is confident not only that the people will respond to the call of the Congress on this vital and urgent issue, but will also, with the added strength and assurance that the past years have given them, carry the struggle for the independence of India to a successful issue in the near future."

This resolution was the *piece de resistance* of the session, not only because of the expression of opinion on the latest British proposals and the decision to contest the elections, but also because the Opposition pegged its criticism on it. The decision of the Working Committee not to submit to the A.-I.C.C. its resolution on the partition demand deprived its critics of the opportunity to stage a public opposition to the executive's policy in this behalf. They brought up the subject, however, through the

back door—by means of amendments to what was clearly a political resolution. As one speaker pointed out, the amendments were, strictly speaking, irrelevant, but the President admitted them; evidently he desired to let them blow of steam. They did, but, to change the metaphor, they caught a tartar. Pandit Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel gave spirited replies to the effect that, whereas the Congress was prepared to go all out to meet the Muslim masses, it would no more approach the League or Mr. Jinnah unless the latter appologised to the Congress President for the gratuitous insult offered to him. The large majority of the members of the A.-I.C.C. supported the executive and threw out the amendments, which were supported by only half a dozen in a house of 225.

Sardar Valabhbhai Patel, regretted that there was no change of heart on the part of the British Government. He cited the Simla Conference, the tardy measures adopted by the authorities in lifting the ban on Congress organisations and releasing politicals, and the acts of commission and ommission which resulted in imposing restrictions on free elections. He also referred to the disinclination of the authorities to allow popular ministries to return the office. In spite of these discouraging factors, the Congress wished to participate in the elections for two reasons: first, to demonstrate that the country was behind them in demanding the immediate transfer of power and, secondly, not to allow the legislative bodies to be captured by "reactionaries, toadies and fifth columnists". Sardar Patel assured the A.-I.C.C. that the Congress approach to the elections would be in conformity with its ideal and that the future policy would be determined after the elections. The Congress, he added, would choose the best candidates and appealed to those left out not to take it to their heart.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, who seconded, complained that the British plan made no reference to a "constituent assembly" and that the time limit for calling such a body had also disappeared. Similarly, there was no mention of "independence" but only "self-government". The British went on creating fresh problems and asked them to solve them: it was like asking a school boy to make ice in a scorching sun.

Then came the bombshell in the shape of an amendment by a Muslim Communist who wished the elections to be fought on the issue of "an agreed people's plan of convening a constituent assembly ... which will have the support of the major parties and all communities". In order to secure Hindu-Muslim unity he wanted to assure the Muslims that "the elected representatives of areas in which Muslims are in a majority will be free to constitute themselves into a constituent assembly and to decide for themselves whether to join the Indian Union or not." He was frequently interrupted by the House, which had a marked grouse against Communists and against those who demanded further measures to placate the League.

Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din, ex-President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, known to be a keen advocate of a Congress-League settlement, declared through an amendment that "the creation of an independent and democratic India must be such as will win the backing of all major sections of our people, especially the Muslims."

Pandit Nehru, who spoke next, and Sardar Patel, who replied to the debate, said that the Communists always found fault with them, whatever they did. The Congress had gone to the fullest extent possible, consistent with its nationalistic ideal, to meet Muslim fears—communal electorates, weightages, safeguards and recently, parity—and had nearly reduced itself to the position of a purely Hindu body; they could go no farther. If the Congress attitude was regarded as unreasonable, the whole question might be referred to an international tribunal for arbitration. The resolution passed unanimously.

Election Manifesto.—The Congress election manifesto, issued a fortnight later, stated:

"For 60 years the National Congress has laboured for the freedom of India. During this long span of years its history has been the history of the Indian people, straining at the least that has held them in bondage, ever trying to unloose themselves from it. From small beginnings it has progressively grown and spread in this vast country, carrying the message of freedom to the masses of our people in the towns as well as the remotest villages. From these masses it has gained power and strength and developed into a mighty organisation, the living and vibrant symbol of India's will to freedom and independence. From generation to generation it has dedicated itself to this sacred cause, and in its name and under its banner innumerable countrymen and countrywomen of ours have laid down their lives and undergone suffering in order to redeem the pledge they had taken. By service and sacrifice it has enshrined itself in the hearts of our people; by its refusal to submit to any hishonour to our nation it has built up a powerful movement of resistance to foreign rule.

"The career of the Congress has been one of both constructive effort for the good of the people and unceasing struggle to gain freedom. In this struggle it has faced numerous crises and come repeatedly into direct conflict with the armed might of a great empire. Following peaceful methods, it has not only survived these conflicts, but has gained new strength from them. After the recent three years of an unprecedented mass upheaval and its cruel and ruthless suppression, the Congress has risen stronger than ever and more loved by the people by whom it has stood through storm and stress.

"The Congress has stood for equal rights and opportunities for every citizen of India, man or woman. It has stood for the unity of all communities and religious groups and for tolerance and goodwill between them. It has stood for full opportunities for the people as a whole to grow and develop according to their own wishes and genius. It has also stood for the freedom of each group and territorial area within the nation to develop its own life and culture within the larger framework, and

for this purpose such territorial areas or provinces should be constituted as far as possible, on a linguistic and cultural basis. It has stood for the rights of all those who suffer from social tyranny and injustice and for the removal for them of all barriers to equality.

"The Congress has envisaged a free, democratic state with the fundamental rights and civil liberties of all its citizens guaranteed in the constutition.

"This constitution, in its view, should be a federal one with a great deal of autonomy for its constituent units and its legislative organs elected under universal adult franchise.

"A hundred and fifty years and more of foreign rule have arrested the growth of the country and produced numerous vital problems that demand immediate solution. Intensive exploitation of the country and the people during this period has reduced the masses to the depths of misery and starvation. The country has not only been politically kept under subjection and humiliated, but has also suffered economic, social, cultural and spiritual degradation. During the years of war, and even now, this process of exploitation by irresponsible authority and complete ignoring of Indian interests and views has reached a new height, an incompetence in the administration, leading to terrible famine and widespread misery among our people. There is no way to solve any of these urgent problems except through freedom and independence. The content of political freedom must be both economic and social.

"The most vital and urgent of India's problems, is how to remove the curse of poverty and raise the standard of the masses. It is to the well-being and progress of these masses that the Congress has directed its special attention and its constructive activities. It is by their well-being and advancement that it has judged every proposal and every change, and it has declared that anything that comes in the way of the good of the masses of our country must be removed. Industry and agriculture, the social services and public utilities must be encouraged, modernised and rapidly extended in order to add to the wealth of the country and give it the capacity for self-growth, without dependence on others.

"But all this must be done with the primary object and paramount duty of benefiting the masses of our people and raising their economic, cultural and spiritual level, removing unemployment, and adding to the dignity of the individual. For this purpose it will be necessary to plan and co-ordinate social advance in all its many fields, to prevent the concentration of wealth and power in the hands of the individuals and groups, to prevent vested interests inimical to society from growing, and to have social control of the mineral resources, means of transport and the principal methods of production and distribution in land, industry and in other departments of national activity, so that free India may develop into a co-operative commonwealth.

"In international affairs the Congress stands for the establishment of a world federation of free nations. Till such time as such a federation takes shape, India must develop friendly relations with all nations and particularly with her neighbours on the east and the west and the north. In the Far East, in South-East Asia and in Western Asia, India has had trade and cultural relations for thousands of years and it is inevitable that with freedom she should renew and develop these relations. Reasons of security and future trends of trade also demand these closer contacts with these regions. India, which has conducted her own struggle for freedom on a non-violent basis, will always throw her weight on the side of world peace and co-operation. She will also champion the freedom of all other subject nations and peoples, for only on the basis of this freedom and the elimination of imperialism everywhere can world peace be established.

"On the eight of August, 1942, the All-India Congress Committee passed a resolution, since then famous in India's history. By its demands and challenge the Congress stands today. It is on the basis of this resolution and with its battle-cry that the Congress faces the elections for the Central and Provincial Assemblies.

"The Central Legislative Assembly is a body with no power or authority and is practically an advisory body whose advice has been constantly flouted and ignored. It is completely out of date and is based on a very restricted franchise. The electoral registers for it are full of errors and omissions and no opportunities for correcting or adding to them have been given. Large numbers of our countrymen are still in prison and many others who have been released are disqualified from standing for election. Obstructions in the way of holding public meetings still continue in many places. Yet, with all these and other handicaps and drawbacks, the Congress has decided to contest the elections to show that the inevitable result of elections, however, restricted, must be to demonstrate the overwhelming solidarity of the opinion of the voters on the issue of independence. Therefore, in this election, petty issues do not count, nor do individuals, nor sectarian cries—only one thing counts: the freedom and independence of our motherland, from which all other freedoms will flow to our people.

"So the Congress appeals to the voters for the Central Assembly all over the country to support the Congress candidates in every way at the forthcoming elections, and to stand by the Congress at this critical juncture, which is so pregnant with future possibilities. Many a time the people of India have taken the pledge of independence; that pledge has yet to be redeemed, and the well-beloved cause for which it stands and which has summoned us to often, still beckons to us. But the time is coming when we shall redeem it in full, not by the election but by what comes after it. Meanwhile, this election is a small test for us, a preparation for the greater things to come. Let all those who care and long for freedom and the independence of India meet this test with strength and confidence, and march together to the free India of our dreams".

The Congress election campaign was conducted on the assumption that the Congress could secure easy victories in general constituencies and that it should concentrate instead on Muslim seats. In many cases the Hindu Mahasabha candidates withdrew in favour of the Congress, either with a view to giving the Congress a free hand in the light of its unequivocal declaration of hostility to partition or because the Mahasabha realized that it had no chance in face of the strong wave of pro-Congress feeling that was sweeping over the country.

Election Results.—The elections fulfilled Congress expectations as far as general seats were concerned. Such Hindu Mahasabhaites as dared to oppose the Congress nominees were badly defeated. Moderates and Independents had no chance at all. In Sikh constituencies in the Punjab, the Congress captured one-third the number of seats, although in terms of votes recorded nearly half the electorate supported it

It was different, however, in the case of Muslim seats. In all the Hindu-majority provinces the Congress suffered a heavy defeat except in the United Provinces and to a smaller extent in Assam. Of the four Muslim majority provinces the Congress emerged successfully in the Frontier, though even there the League did much better than in the general elections held ten years previously In the Punjab and Bengal, the League secured signal triumphs. In Sind, the League captured the majority of the Muslim seats, while a rebel-section of the League and a pro-Congress group of Muslims secured sufficient number of seats to form a coalition with the Congress and thereby threaten the solidarity of the League there.

All this while, the Congress was waiting events, expecting His Majesty's Government to implement the policy outlined by the Viceroy in his broadcast in September 1945.

Then came Premier Attlee's statement in Parliament in March 1946 followed by the British Cabinet Mission's visit to India to settle the basis of the country's future constitution. (This subject is dealt with in a separate chapter entitled " British Cabinet Delegation ".)

On the eve of the Mission's return to England, the Congress announced its acceptance of the long-term project but turned down the specific proposals for an Interim Government. This decision was endorsed by the All-India Congress Committee which met in Bombay early in July 1946. It was an easy victory for the Congress executive.

Shortly after the A.-I.C.C. meeting, various provincial assemblies elected their representatives to the Constituent Assembly. Most of the " general " seats were filled by Congress nominees, who included representatives of the various cross-sections of Indian life, vertical and horizontal, communal and economic.

Certain statements made by the new Congress President—Pandit Nehru was declared elected in place of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who relinquished his office as Congress President after a period of six years—regarding the status and powers of the Constituent Assembly and the Congress intentions in that behalf alienated the Muslim League, which was already labouring under a sense of grievance. For instance, he said that the Constituent Assembly would be a sovereign body with complete freedom to mould the future India. This was interpreted by the League to mean that decisions in the Assembly would be taken by a majority vote, leaving the Muslims helpless. Similarly he said that the Congress was committed to nothing except to enter the Constituent Assembly, which raised a grave doubt in the League mind that the Congress did not accept the framework and procedure laid down in the State Paper of May 16, 1946. These impressions were corrected by the Congress Working Committee early in August, 1946, but the mischief had already been done: for, late in July, the League decided altogether to withdraw its co-operation from the Mission's plan. The August 1946 resolution of the Congress Working Committee said :—

The Working Committee regretted to note that the Council of the All-India Muslim League, reversing their previous decision, had decided not to participate in the Constituent Assembly. In this period of rapid transition from dependence on a foreign power to full independence, when vast and intricate political and eco omic problems had to be faced and solved, the largest measure of co-operation among the people of India and their representatives was called for, so that the change-over should be smooth and to the advantage of all concerned. The Committee realised that there were differences in the outlook and objectives of the Congress and the Muslim League. Nevertheless, in the larger interests of the country as a whole and of the freedom of the people of India, the Committee appealed for the co-operation of all those who sought the freedom and the good of the country, in the hope that co-operation in common tasks might lead to the solution of many of India's problems.

The Committee had noted that criticisms had been advanced on behalf of the Muslim League to the effect that the Congress acceptance of the proposals contained in the Statement of May 16th was conditional. The Committee wished to make it clear that while they did not approve of all the proposals contained in this statement, they accepted the scheme in its entirety. They interpreted it so as to resolve the inconsistencies contained in it and fill the omissions in accordance with the principles laid down in that Statement. They held that provincial autonomy was a basic provision and each province had the right to decide whether to form or join a group or not. Questions of interpretation would be decided by the procedure laid down in the Statement itself, and the Congress would advise its representatives in the Constituent Assembly to function accordingly.

The Committee had emphasized the sovereign character of the Constituent Assembly, that is, its right to function and draw up a constitution for India without the interference of any external power or authority. But the Assembly would naturally function within the internal limitations which were inherent in its task, and would therefore seek the largest measure

of co-operation in drawing up a constitution of free India allowing the greatest measure of freedom and protection for all just claims and interests. It was with this object and with the desire to function in the Constituent Assembly and make it a success, that the Working Committee passed their resolution on June 26, 1946, which was subsequently ratified by the All-India Congress Committe on July 7, 1946. By that decision of the A.-I.C.C. they must stand, and they proposed to proceed accordingly with their work in the Constituent Assembly.

The Committee hoped that the Muslim League and all others concerned, in the wider interests of the nation as well as of their own, would join in this great task.

Nehru Jinnah Correspondence.—Immediately after the Viceroy invited the Congress to make proposals for an Interim Government, Pandit Nehru accepted the invitation on behalf of the Congress and sought Mr. Jinnah's co-operation. The League leader declined. The following correspondence passed between the two leaders:

The following is the text of the correspondence which passed between Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, and Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League:

Letter from Pandit Nehru, dated Wardha, August 13:

"Dear Mr. Jinnah,—As you know, the Viceroy has invited me, in my capacity as President of the Congress, to make proposals for the immediate formation of an Interim Government. I have accepted this invitation. I feel that my first step should be to approach you and seek your co-operation in the formation of a coalition provisional Government. It is naturally our desire to have as representative a Government as possible. Should you wish to discuss this matter further with me, before coming to a decision, I shall gladly see you in Bombay or whereever you may be. I am leaving Wardha on the 14th and reaching Bombay on the forenoon of August 15. Probably I shall leave Bombay for Delhi on the morning of August 17.—Jawaharlal Nehru."

Reply from Mr. Jinnah, dated Bombay, August 15:

"Dear Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru,—I have received your letter dated the 13th, yesterday, delivered to me by hand.

"I know nothing as to what has transpired between the Viceroy and you; nor have I any idea of what arrangement has been arrived at between you two, except what you say in your letter that the Viceroy has invited you, in your capacity as the President of the Congress, to make proposals for the immediate formation of the Interim Government and that you have accepted the invitation.

"If this means that the Viceroy has commissioned you to form the Executive Council of the Governor-General and has already agreed to accept and act upon your advice and proceed to constitute his Executive accordingly, it is not possible for me to accept such a position on that basis.

HINDU-MUSLIM QUESTION

"However, if you care to meet me on behalf of the Congress to settle the Hindu-Muslim question and resolve the serious deadlock, I shall be glad to see you today at 6 p.m.

"The substance of your letter, unfortunately, has already appeared in the press even before I received it. May I therefore, request you to release this letter of mine also to the press?—M. A. Jinnah."

Letter from Pandit Nehru, dated August 15:—

"Dear Mr. Jinnah,—Thank you for your letter of today's date which was delivered to me at about 1 p.m.

"Nothing has transpired between me and the Viceroy except what has already been published. There is no arrangement other than what is contained in his brief offer and our acceptance. That offer, made by the Viceroy with the concurrence of the British Government, is for us to make proposals for the formation immediately of an Interim Government. The Executive Council of the Governor-General has not been mentioned as such. It is understood, as stated in the published correspondence between the Congress President and the Viceroy, that the Interim Government will have the greatest posible freedom in the exercise of the day-to-day administration of this country.

"Since this brief offer was made and we accepted it, I have had no opportunity to meet the Viceroy or discuss the matter with him more fully, I hope to do so within the next two or three days. It was our wish, however, that I might approach you first and invite your co-operation. We are naturally anxious to form a Government, which will be as representative as possible in order to deal with the urgent problems facing this country

"REGRET DECISION"

"In your letter you state that you are unable to accept the position as it appears to you. I regret this. Perhaps, on fuller consideration of the position you would be agreeable to reconsider your decision. If so we would welcome it. For this purpose I shall gladly see you, if you so desire.

"As regards the general Hindu-Muslim question, we are always prepared to discuss this and try to find a way out. Just at present we are immediately concerned with the formation of the provisional Government and circumstances demand that early steps should be taken in regard to it. We hope that a coalition provisional Government will itself help in the consideration and solution of our problems. While I am willing to discuss the larger question with you. I have no new suggestions to make. Perhaps you may be able to suggest a new approach.

"I am prepared to come to your place at 6 p.m. this evening, or if it is more convenient to you, some time tomorrow. I am leaving Bombay on the 17th morning.

"My letter to you was not sent to the press. I made a brief statement to the press, however, in view of repeated questions put to me by newspapermen and in order to prevent misconceptions, if you so desire you can release all this correspondence to the press. Yours sincerely, Jawaharlal Nehru."

Letter from Mr. Jinnah, dated August 15 :—

"Dear Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, I am in receipt of your letter of August 15 delivered to me at about 3-30 p.m. and I thank you for it.

"I have already made my position clear in my letter dated August 15 sent to you this morning. But as you have given certain explanations, with some of which I must not be taken to agree, and as you desire to meet, I shall be glad to see you today at 6 p.m.

"I agree with you that in order to prevent misconception in the mind of the public, our correspondence should be published and accordingly I am releasing it to the press. Yours sincerely, M. A. Jinnah.—A.P.I.

Formation of Interim Government.—Pandit Nehru then proceeded to Delhi and submitted to the Viceroy the names of twelve persons constituting the Interim Government. These included six top-ranking Congress leaders, namely Pandit Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and Mr. Asaf Ali This was on the basis of a Cabinet of fourteen. Two seats were to be filled later. Of the 12, three were Muslims, five caste Hindus and one representative each of the scheduled castes, Indian Christians, Sikhs and Parsis. The Congress also suggested the name of an Anglo-Indian as an additional member, but the Viceroy was apparently reluctant to increase the strength of the Cabinet.

On August 24, 1946, His Excellency the Viceroy announced the formation of the Interim Government. In a broadcast, he said :

"You will have heard the announcement of the names of the members of the new Interim Government which will come into office very shortly. You will, I am sure, all realise that a very momentous step forward has been taken on India's road to freedom. Some of you who listen to me may feel, however, that the step should not have been taken in this way or at this time. It is to these that I want principally to address myself tonight.

"You who are opposed to the formation of the new Government are not, I assume, opposed to the main policy of His Majesty's Government, namely, to fulfil their pledges by making India free to follow her own destiny. You will also, I think, all agree that we need it once a Government of Indians as representative as possible of political opinion in the country. This is what I set out to secure : but though seats out of 14 were offered to the Muslim League, though assurances were given that the scheme of constitution-making would be worked in accordance with the procedure laid down, and though the new Interim Government is to operate under the existing constitution, it has not been possible at present to secure coalition. No one could be sorrier about the failure than I am. No one could be more sure that it is a coalition Government in which both the main parties are represented that is needed at this moment in the interests of all parties and communities in India. This is a view which I know that the President of the Congress, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and his colleagues hold as strongly as I do. His efforts like mine will still be directed to persuading the League to join the Government.

"Let me state clearly the offer which has been made and is still open to the Muslim League. They can propose to me five names for places in a Government of 14, of which 6 will be nominees of Congress and three will be representatives of the Minorities. Provided these names are acceptable to me and approved by His Majesty, they will be included in the Government, which will at once be reformed. The Muslim League need have no fear of being out-voted on any essential issue ; a Coalition Government can only exist and function on the condition that both main parties to it are satisfied. I will see that the most important portfolios are equitably shared. I sincerely trust that the League will reconsider their policy and decide to participate in the Government.

"Meanwhile, however, the administration of India has to go on, and there are large issues which must be decided. I am glad that the representatives of a very large body of political opinion in the country will be my colleagues in carrying on the government. I welcome them to my Council. I am also glad that the Sikhs have now decided to participate in the Constituent Assembly and in the Interim Government. I have no doubt that their decision is a wise one.

"As I have already made clear, I shall implement full His Majesty's Government's policy of giving the new Government the maximum freedom in the day to day administration of the country. In the field of provincial autonomy, of course, the Provincial Governments have a very wide sphere of authority in which the Central Government cannot intervene. My new Government will not have any power or indeed any desire to trespass on the field of provincial administration.

"The recent terrible occurrences in Calcutta have been a sobering reminder that a much greater measure of toleration is essential if India is to survive the transition to freedom. I appeal most earnestly not only to sober citizens but to the young and to the discontented to recognise that no conceivable good either to themselves or to their community or to India can come either from violent words or from violent deeds. It is essential that in all Provinces law and order is maintained, that the protection of the ordinary peaceable citizen is assured with a firm but impartial hand, and that no community is oppressed.

"The War Member in the new Government will be an Indian, and this is a change which both the Commander-in-Chief and I warmly welcome. But the constitutional position of the Armed Forces is in no way changed. They still owe allegiance, in accordance with their oath, to the King-Emperor, to whom and to Parliament I am still responsible.

"In spite of all immediate appearances I believe there is yet a chance of agreement between the two principal parties. I am quite sure that there is a very large body of opinion in both parties and of non-party men who would welcome such an agreement, and I hope they will all work for it. I would appeal also to the Press to use its very great influence on the side of moderation and compromise. Remember, the Interim Government can be reformed tomorrow if the League decide to come in. Meanwhile it will administer in the interests of the country as a whole and not of any one party or creed.

"It is desirable also that the work of the Constituent Assembly should begin as early as possible. I can assure the Muslim League that the procedure laid down in the Statement of May 16th regarding the framing of Provincial and Group Constitutions will be faithfully adhered to; that there can be no question of any change in the fundamental principles proposed for the Constituent Assembly in paragraph 15 of the Cabinet Mission's statement of 16th May or of a decision on a main communal issue, without a majority of both major communities; and that the Congress are ready to agree that any dispute of interpretation may be referred to the Federal Court. I sincerely trust that the Muslim League will reconsider their decision no to take part in a plan which promises to give them so wide a field in which to protect the interests and to decide the future of the Muslims of India.

"We have come to another critical and solemn issue in the affairs of India. Never were tolerance and soberness in thought and action more necessary, never were the wild speaking and rash deeds of a few fraught with greater danger for so many millions. Now is the time for all Indians in any authority, with any influence, to show by their good sense and restraint that they are worthy of their country, and that their country is worthy of the freedom it is to receive."

The new Government assumed office on September 2, 1946. It could not, however, settle down to any very useful work of administration or preparation for the Constituent Assembly, because grave breaches of the peace in Calcutta and elsewhere, resulting in the deaths of thousands of persons and considerable loss of property, cast a gloom over the country. Even so, the Government strove to consolidate its position by establishing conventions intended to invest it with real political power. For instance, it stopped the practice of Secretaries having direct access to the Governor-General. It also began to function as a Cabinet with joint responsibility under leadership of the Vice-President, Pandit Nehru.

Broadcastings shortly after the formation of his Government, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said:—

"**Friends and Comrades—Jai Hind.**—Six days ago my colleagues and I sat on the chairs of high office in the Government of India. A new Government came into being in this ancient land, the Interim or Provisional Government we called it, the stepping stone to the full independence of India. Many thousands of messages of greeting and good wishes came to us from all parts of the world and from every nook and corner of India. And yet we asked for no celebration of this historic event and even restrained our people's enthusiasm. For we wanted them to realise that we were yet on the march and the goal had still to be reached. There were many difficulties and obstacles on the way and our journey's end might not be so near as people thought. Any weakness now, any complacency would be fatal to our cause.

"Our hearts were heavy also with the terrible tragedy of Calcutta and because of the insensate strife of brother against brother. The freedom we had envisaged and for which we had laboured, through generations of trial and suffering, was for all the people of India, and not for one group or class or the followers of one religion. We aimed at a co-operative commonwealth in which all would be equal sharer in opportunity and in all things that give meaning and value to life. Why then this strife, this fear and suspicion of each other?

"I speak to you today not much of high policy or our programme for the future—that will have to wait a while—but to thank you the love and affection which you have sent us in such abundant measure. That affection and spirit of co-operation are always welcome but they will be needed more ever in the difficult days ahead of us. A friend sent me the following message: 'May you weather every storm,' first pilot of the ship of State, bon voyage! A cheering message but there are many storms ahead and our ship of State is old and battered and slow-moving and unsuited to this age of swift change. It will have to be scrapped and give place to another. But however old the ship and however feeble the pilot, when there are so many millions of willing hearts and hands to help, we can brave the high seas and face the future with confidence.

"That future is already taking shape and India, this old and dear land of ours, is finding herself again through travail and suffering. She is youthful again with the bright eyes of adventure, and with faith in herself and her mission. For long years she had been narrowly confined and had lost herself in brooding. But now she looks out on the wide world and holds out her hands in friendship to the other peoples of the world, even though that world may still be full of conflict and thoughts of war.

"The Interim National Government is part of a larger scheme which includes the Constituent Assembly which will meet soon to give shape to the constitution of free and Independent India. It is because of this expectation of an early realisation of full independence that we have entered this Government, and we propose to function so as progressively to achieve that independence in action both in our domestic affairs and our foreign relations. We shall take full part in international conferences as a free nations with our own policy and not merely as a satellite of another nation. We hope to develop close and direct contacts with other nations and to co-operate with them in the furtherance of world peace and freedom.

"We propose, as far as possible, to keep away from the power politics of groups, aligned against one another, which have led in the past to world wars and which may again lead to disasters on an even vaster scale. We believe that peace and freedom are indivisible and the denial of freedom anywhere must endanger freedom elsewhere and lead to conflict and war. We are particularly interested in the emancipation of colonial and dependent countries and peoples, and in the recognition in theory and practice of equal opportunities for all races. We repudiate utterly the Nazi doctrine of racialism, wheresoever and in whatever form it may be practised. We seek no dominion over others and we claim no privileged position over other peoples. But we do claim equal and honourable treatment for our people wherever they may go, and we cannot accept any discrimination against them.

"The world, in spite of its rivalries and hatreds and inner conflicts, moves inevitably towards closer co-operation and the building up of a world commonwealth. It is for this One World that free India will work, a world in which there is the free co-operation of free peoples and no class or group exploits another.

"In spite of our past history of conflict, we hope that an independent India will have friendly and co-operative relations with England and the countries of the British Commonwealth. But it is well to remember what is happening in one part of the Commonwealth to-day. In South Africa racialism is the State doctrine and our people are putting up a heroic struggle against the tyranny of a racial minority. If this racial doctrine is going to be tolerated it must inevitably lead to vast conflicts and world disaster.

"We send our greetings to the people of the United States of America to whom destiny has given a major role in international affairs. We trust that this tremendous responsibility will be utilised for the furtherance of peace and human freedom everywhere. To that other great nation of the modern world, the Soviet Union, which also carries a vast responsibility for shaping world events, we send greeting. They are our neighbours in Asia and inevitably we shall have to undertake many common tasks and have much to do with each other.

We are of Asia and the peoples of Asia are nearer and closer to us than others. India is so situated that she is the pivot of western, southern and south-east Asia. In the past her culture flowed to all these countries and they came to her in many ways. Those contacts are being renewed and future is bound to see a closer union between India and south-east Asia on the one side, and Afghanistan, Iran and the Arab world on the West. To the furtherance of that close association of free countries we must devote ourselves. India has followed with anxious interest the struggle of the Indonesians for freedom and to them we send our good wishes.

"China, that mighty country, with a mighty past, our neighbour has been our friend through the ages and that friendship will endure and grow. We earnestly hope that her present troubles will end soon and a united and democratic China will emerge, playing a great part in the furtherance of world peace and progress.

"I have not said anything about our domestic policy, nor at this stage do I wish to do so. But that policy will inevitably have to be governed by the principles by which we have stood all these years. We shall look to the common and forgotten man in India and seek to bring him relief and raise his standards of living. We shall continue our fight against the curse of untouchability and other forms of enforced inequality, and shall especially try to help those who are economically or otherwise backward. Today millions lack food and clothing and houses and many are on the verge of starvation. To meet this immediate need is an urgent and difficult task and we hope other countries will will help us by sending food grains.

"An equally urgent and vital task for us is to conquer the spirit of discord that is abroad in India. Out of mutual conflict we shall never build the house of India's freedom of which we have dreamt so long. All of us in this land have to live and work together, whatever political developments might take place. Hatred and violence will not alter this basic fact, nor will they stop the changes that are taking place in India.

"There has been much heated argument about sections and groupings in the Constituent Assembly. We are perfectly prepared to accept and have accepted, the position of sitting in sections, which will consider the question of formation of groups. I should like to make it clear, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, that we do not look upon the Constituent Assembly as an arena for conflict or for the forcible imposition of one view-point over another. That would not be the way to build up a contented and united India. We seek agreed and integrated solutions with the largest measure of goodwill behind them. We shall go to the Constituent Assembly with the fixed determination of finding a common basis for agreement on all controversial issues. And so, in spite of all that has happened and the hard words that have been said, we have kept the path of co-operation open, and we invite even those who differ from us to enter the Constituent Assembly as equals and partners with us with no binding commitments. It may well be that when we meet and face common tasks our present difficulties will fade away.

"India is on the move and the old order passes. Too long have we been passive spectators of events, the playthings of others. The initiative comes to our people now and we shall make the history of our choice. Let us all join in this mighty task and make of India, the pride of our heart,-great among nations, foremost in the arts of peace and progress. The door is open and destiny beckons to all. There is no question of who wins and who loses, for we have to go forward and together as comrades and either all of us win or we all go down together. But there is going to be no failure. We go forward to succes, to independence and to the freedom and well-being of the four hundred millions of India. JAI HIND!"

A.-I.C.C. ON CALCUTTA DISTURBANCE.—Meanwhile, the Congress Working Committee met in Delhi and passed a resolution on the Calcutta carnage. It ran:

"The Working Committee have read with deep sorrow reports about the recent happenings in Calcutta in connection with the observance by the Muslim League of Direct Action Day on August 16 and subsequent days. They deplore the serious loss of life and property and condemn in particular the acts of brutality committed against defenceless persons, especially women and children.

The Committee offer their sympathy to the innocent sufferers of whatever community and party and call upon them to meet the situation with courage, forbearance and fortitude.

On July 29 the Council of the All-India Muslim League passed a resolution deciding upon Direct Action. In support of the resolution inflammatory speeches were made and subsequently speeches and statements and pamphlets by responsible members of the League and Ministers, and articles in some League newspapers have served to inflame a large section of the Muslim masses.

"The Government of Bengal declared August 16 as a public holiday in spite of protest and thereby gave an impression that the observance of August 16 was enjoined by the Government and persons not joining in the observance could claim or get no protection from the Government.

"It appears that processionists carried big bamboo sticks, swords, spears, daggers, axes which they brandished when ordering people to shut their shops from the early morning of August 16 and mercilessly assaulted anybody who declined or hesitated to close his shop.

"Stabbing and looting started early in the day and guns are said to have been used by hooligans in many places. Murders in most brutal circumstances, looting and burning of houses on a large scale followed and lasted for three or four days resulting in the death of several thousand persons and looting and burning of property worth crores of rupees.

There was practically no police, nor even traffic police, to be seen on August 16 and even the precaution of sending foot and mounted police to accompany processions, as is done with the Moharram and other processions was not taken. Even when police were available they rendered no help to peaceful citizens, and frantic appeals for help to officers in charge of police stations were not heeded and the people were told to save themselves as best they could.

"The curfew order was not enforced even after it was proclaimed, for the first two nights. Although no transport was available to the public, hooligans used motor lorries. Petrol was freely used for committing arson. Houses and furniture and other articles were smashed or burnt and whatever could be removed was carried away. Dead bodies littered the streets and many dead and dying persons were thrust into manholes of underground sewers or thrown into the river.

"The military were not called till long after the havoc had commenced. In some places even the police participated in the looting. After the initial orgy of murders, loot and arson the Hindus and others retaliated and indulged in reprisals wherever they could and a large number of Muslims were killed.

"It is satisfactory to note, however, that in the midst of this mutual slaughter and inhuman barbarities there were cases where Hindus gave shelter to Muslims in distress and Muslims gave protection to Hindus in difficulty.

"The Committee are concerned to note that communal tension in other places has increased and conflicts resulting in murders have arisen. There is a general apprehension that this may extend and unless checked in time may become very widespread.

"It is the primary duty of every citizen to prevent this and of every Government to maintain peace and ensure protection to its peaceful citizens.

"In view of the very serious, nature of the riots, the like of which has never before happened in any part of the country, it is essential in the opinion of the Working Committee that a thorough inquiry be held by an impartial tribunal which can command the confidence of the public, into the circumstances preceding August 16 and incidents of August 16 and the following days and the steps taken by the Government both before and during, the riots to meet the situation.

"Working Committee place on record their opinion that the Government of Bengal utterly failed to maintain peace and give protection of life and property to peaceful citizens.

"The Committee realize that the wounds inflicted not only on the bodies but the spirit and self-respect of the people will take long to heal. Nevertheless they appeal to them to forget and forgive and to utilize this terrible experience for re-establishing goodwill and friendly relations between the different communities which have been so rudely disturbed during recent times.

"The Working Committee are of opinion that the communal problem cannot be solved by intimidation and violence but by mutual understanding, friendly discussion and, if necessary, by agreed arbitration."

Another meeting of the All-India Congress Committee was held in Delhi in the autumn which ratified the decision to accept office at the Centre. Pandit Nehru announced his intention to resign the Congress Presidentship because of his membership of the Interim Government. The delegates elected Mr. J. B. Kripalani in his place to preside over the Meerut Session of the Congress, the first to be held since April 1940.

A few weeks after the formation of the Interim Government, the Viceroy invited Mr. Jinnah for a personal discussion with a view to securing the participation of the League in the Interim Government and its co-operation in the Constituent Assembly. As a result of these negotiations the League decided to enter the Interim Government (See Chapter on Muslim League).

The Hindu Mahasabha.

The Hindu Mahasabha, which in recent years has claimed a growing share of public attention in India, is an organisation of comparatively recent origin. Its beginnings can be traced to the first years of the current century, almost simultaneous with the awakening of Muslim consciousness in 1906 and in vigour equal but opposite to that of the Muslim Communal organisation.

During the first twenty-five years of its life, the Hindu organisation had to struggle for its existence, what with the proverbial indifference of the Hindu masses, the inherent inability of majorities the world over to organise, and the better response which the Congress with its wider nationalistic appeal evoked among the Hindus. All this time, however, the causes which hampered the growth of the Hindu organisation were gradually, if imperceptibly, neutralised.

For instance, the Hindu community's indifference began to give place to communal consciousness as a result of a number of Hindu-Muslim riots in which the majority community came out second best. The waves of conversion from the Hindu fold, partly due to the discontent of the outcastes and partly because of the proselytising nature of the Islamic and Christian religions, opened the eyes of Hindu leaders to the growing decrease in the number of people owing allegiance to the Hindu faith.

In addition to the reasons stated above, the political gains secured by the Muslim community under the Minto-Morley and Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms Schemes taught the Hindu community to come together and set up an organisation to voice its claims in future adjustment.

Even the wider platform of national emancipation and Hindu-Muslim unity from which the Congress appealed to the Hindu mind has latterly given signs of weakness, because Hindu-Muslim concord, far from coming within reach, threatens to go beyond grasp.

It is however, wrong to assume that the Hindu organisation is anywhere near as powerful as the Congress, or even the Muslim League of the past six or seven years. The Hindu Mahasabha undoubtedly consolidated its position in recent years; most Hindus, not excluding Congressmen professing nationalistic ideals, have a sneaking sympathy for the Mahasabha, but when it came to a question of elections to representative institutions, the Mahasabha failed to make an appeal to the Hindu electorate to the exclusion of the Congress.

Just as the Muslim League, in spite of its not very flattering success at the polls in 1937, became a mighty organisation among the Muslims of India, similarly the Hindu Mahasabha gave proofs of considerable following among the Hindu and even of a certain amount of power—as evidenced by the importance bestowed on it by His Excellency the Viceroy. In 1940, for the first time in its history, the Mahasabha was recognised as an organisation influential enough in the country to be reckoned with for purposes of representation in the Central Government. This was, however, neutralised subsequently as far as official recognition was concerned; at the Simla Conference, for example, not only was the Hindu Mahasabha was denied representation but its demands found no place.

Speaking for the present, however, it is highly doubtful whether the status attained by the Mahasabha will continue. It was only recently that the Mahasabha struck out a path of its own, to the point of hostility to the Congress, having in the first twenty or twenty-five years of its existence contented itself with occupying a status subordinate to that of the Congress and seeking only to emphasise the communal claims of the Hindu as distinct from their national claims.

Such importance as the Mahasabha enjoyed in recent years as the opposite number of the growingly aggressive Muslim League has almost disappeared with the return of the Congress to active political and parliamentary life. When the Congress set its face squarely against the League, the Mahasabha lost its *raison d'etra*. In the result the Mahasabha fared badly at the general elections of 1945-46—it was routed—and today, like the Liberal Federation, it has ceased to be a force to be reckoned with.

During the war years, the Mahasabha figured prominently—advocating, from the communal point of view, more aggressive opposition to the Muslim claims than the Congress and, from the political stand-point, a less militant programme and policy than the Congress. Even in respect of the latter the Mahasabha became less and less "soft." For instance, at the last session of the All-India Committee of the Mahasabha, some of its leaders, including a Knight, renounced their titles as a protest against the British policy towards Hindus in general and the Mahasabha in particular. Broad hints were thrown at the prospect of a movement to be launched by the Mahasabha for "national liberation and the vindication of Hindu rights." When the Congress went into the wilderness in August 1942, the Hindu Mahasabha came into the lime-light as it was the only organisation to which the Hindus could look up both for urging the Hindu cause as against the militant communalism of the Muslim League and generally to propagate nationalism which, so to say, went by default as the result of the then Congress policy. When the Congress returned to public life the Mahasabha had no place.

Those who first urged the community to organise were actuated by a fear lest the numerical strength of the community should be adversely affected by the proselytising activities of the champions of other faiths. A Hindu leader, for instance, remarked: "Political power in democracies hinges more and more on the population strength of a community which in the case of the Hindus must depend in the main on the proportion in which the Hindus succeed in stopping the dreadful conversion activities of alien faiths and in accelerating the reclamation of the alienated numbers back to the Hindu fold.

In a country like India where a religious unit tends inevitably to grow into a cultural and national unit, the *Suddhi* (reconversion to Hinduism) movement ceases to be merely theological or dogmatic, but assumes the wider significance of a political and national movement. If the Muslims increase in population, the centre of political power is bound to be shifted in their favour."

Another Hindu leader said: "A community which does not know itself, does not feel its individual pulse, does not pride in its past and believe in its future, is, to all intents and purposes, a dead and self-effaced community. In order to exist at all and exist in the midst of a struggle where the universal law is encroachment and survival of the fittest, the very first and most preliminary need is to realise individual existence."

For these reasons, the early years of the Hindu Mahasabha were more or less associated with the activities of the Arya-samaj, an allied organisation which worked for the reclamation to Hinduism of those who had been converted to other faiths.

Apart from the denominational aspect of its activities, the Hindu Mahasabha claims that India belongs to the Hindus—the term 'Hindus' being interpreted as meaning people belonging to the Hindu race, irrespective of their denominational affiliations. It has been argued that "the minority problem of Europe is pre-eminently a racial one and not religious because there is only one religion, Christianity, which is common to all. The minority problem of India, on the other hand, is, if anything, pre-eminently religious and not racial at all."

For the early history of the Hindu Mahasabha see past issues of *The Indian Year Book*.

Modern History Just as the history of the All-India Muslim League as we know it today dates from 1937 or more generally speaking from the inauguration of the present constitution similarly the modern history of the Hindu Mahasabha dates from the start of the present constitution. The Communal Award, which formed the basis of elections to the legislatures under the existing constitution, and the attitude of neutrality observed by the Congress towards it provided the *raison d'etre* for the agitation of the Mahasabha since 1934-35.

About this time there descended on the Mahasabha platform Mr. V. D. Savarkar, the ex-revolutionary who had just been released after long years of incarceration with a virile programme for the regeneration of the Hindu Community. The cleavage between the Congress and the Hindu Mahasabha was further accentuated. Mr. Savarkar's attitude of hostility towards Congress may be illustrated by the following words. "The Hindu Sangatanists had to face the apathy on the part of crores of the unawakened masses of their co-religionists on the one hand and on the other the treacherous attitude of the pseudo-nationalist Hindus who are friends of every other community in the world but their own and who are ever ready to betray even the just interests of the Hindus and to placate the Muslims even in the most anti-national demands on their part—just to prove that the Indian patriotism of these pseudo-nationalists, like Caesar's Wife, was above suspicion. Thus, unaided and betrayed at home, the brave band of the Hindu Sangatanist leaders and missionaries had to face outside the organised opposition of the Christian missionaries on the one hand and the fanatical riots, hooliganism, assaults and assassinations by the Muslim fanatics on the other, while the British Government out of its political hostility to the Hindus was sworn never to take the side of the Hindus whenever Hindu interests clashed with the interests of the traditional 'favoured wife' of the British. . ."

Bhai Parmanand said: "the best way to bring about Hindu-Mahomedan unity is to strengthen the communities... Let the Hindus cease to be Hindus, but the Mahomedans shall be Mahomedans for all times to come. The negation of Hinduism on the part of the Hindus does not mean the negation of Islam on the part of the followers of the latter. The best security, for bringing about a desirable national evolution is to preserve the communal strength. It will then be to the interest of the Mahomedans to consent to the obliteration of all religious distinctions for political purposes... Subconsciously, the Hindus have, perhaps, felt that the Congress, the bestower of the priceless gift of liberty, must have been right in pawning Hindu independence, culture and prosperity in exchange for an elusive Moslem support. In fact the emotion that has accompanied Congress activity in the last twenty years has destroyed in the Hindus the love of their heritage. They have been too willing to offer themselves as sacrifices at the altar of a Goddess which has surreptitiously given back Hindu offerings to Muslims .... If the Congress had not engineered the theory that liberty can only follow Hindu-Muslim unity, liberty today would not be hampered and confined as it is."

Referring to the latest phase of the Hindu-Muslim relationship, Bhai Parmanand said, "The situation has got only two solutions. One is the partition of the country into two, and the other to allow a Muslim state to grow within the State. That is sure to take us to a period of trial of strength, and in that case the Hindu Mahasabha alone and not the Congress can offer the right solution. I am convinced that if the Congress had not thought of Hindu Muslim unity, if Mr. Gandhi had not made his ill fated pact with the Ali Brothers, it could have made a significant contribution to the achievement of freedom. It would then not have nurtured an enemy to its ideals within its own territories."

Dr. Moonje remarked that "during the last 18 years the Congress has developed a tendency that may aptly be called a pro-Muslim mentality at the cost of Hindu interests with the ultimate object of placating and winning them over to merge in the Congress..... The Muslim scheme of emancipation is essentially and fundamentally based on the essentially communal ambition of winning a domineering position for Islam in the hoary land of the Hindus.... The Muslims have no idea of patriotism, or nationalism, if shorn of Muslim communalism; nor do they care for *Swaraj* in India, if Swaraj does not offer to them a domineering status in the administration of the

country. Their one point, on which they have concentrated, for the present, all their energy and intellect and staked everything that counts in life, is how to 'win' a position for Islam in India, even if it be at the cost of others. Does this, in any sense, mean the need for minority protection? What is the cure for such a mentality? It has now reached its culminating point; it is no mere bluff. It has now begun to demand division of India into Muslim India and Hindu India." Dr. Moonje claims that "in any country it is always the right of the majority community to establish Swaraj and to create its own nationalism, to maintain internal law and order and to defend the *swaraj* from external aggression."

For a period of six or seven years since 1937, Mr. Savarkar was Hindu India's No. 1, until owing to his ill-health, his place was taken by the Bengali leader Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee. In 1937 the Mahasabha declared as its goal the attainment of complete independence by all legitimate and peaceful means. In 1945 some prominent Maha-sabha leaders gave up their titles as a token sacrifice for their ideals.

In the Limelight.- The declaration of war in September 1939, followed as it was by numerous efforts by His Excellency the Viceroy to get leaders of Indian opinion to agree on the political and constitutional issues with a view to unifying and intensifying India's war effort, brought the Hindu Mahasabha very much into the limelight. It was in 1939-40 that the Mahasabha secured for the first time official recognition at the hands of the Government of India, a fact which was appreciated by the annual session of the Mahasabha in 1940. When His Excellency the Viceroy summoned leaders of different communities and interests for consultation on the political question, the Hindu Mahasabha insisted that it alone had the right to speak in the name of the Hindu community. The resolution passed by the Mahasabha welcomed "the recognition by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State that the political situation in the country cannot be satisfactorily solved without the co-operation of the Hindu Mahasabha, which is the most outstanding body representing the Hindu community's interests."

In the middle of 1940 when the Viceroy was considering the best method of associating representative Indian opinion with the governance of India by means of an expanded Central Executive Council, the Hindu Mahasabha strongly advocated the claims of the Hindu community for adequate representation thereon, and stoutly resisted the claims of Mr. Jinnah that the Muslim League should have a majority in the Central Executive Council if the Congress abstained from participation.

This status of equality with the Muslim League, in the eyes of authority, the Mahasabha has lost, witness the neglect it suffered at the time of the Simla Conference.

Mahasabha and Indian States.—A somewhat recent development in the outlook of the Hindu Mahasabha is its attitude towards Indian States. Presumably as a result of Muslim agitation in certain Hindu States, the Hindu Mahasabha leadership took the side of the Princes. It is also conceivable that Hindu leaders tried to emulate the example of League leadership in regard to the authority and prestige of some Muslim Princes whose administration was criticised by their Hindu subjects. An example of this new trend in Mahasabha thought is to be found in a strong plea made by Mr. Savarkar to maintain Hindu States and strengthen them in all possible ways. Hindu Princes and Hindu States, he said, were the centre of Hindu power with organised machinery and trained armies. Hindu Princes, he added, would always safeguard Hindu rights and privileges. If the establishment of democracy meant subversion of Hindu States he did not want such democracy. The Indian Princes were not foreigners, he said, and as such their people should back them up in all their attempts to preserve their individuality. Mr. Savarkar envisaged a bright future for the Indian Princes who, he thought, would be required to play a great part in laying the foundations of a united and free India.

Opposition to Pakistan—During 1939-40 the Hindu Mahasabha was considerably exercised over the demands of the Muslim League for the division of the country into Muslim and Hindu Indias. Anxiety was also expressed over the statements made by the Secretary of State for India on this subject, which were interpreted by the Mahasabha as conceding too much to the Muslims. The Working Committee of the Mahasabha claimed that India should be granted Dominion Status within a definite time limit and expressed the opinion that the statements made by the Viceroy and Mr. L. S. Amery as highly "unsatisfactory and disappointing" in that they contained no reference to India's right to independence, which was the declared goal of the Mahasabha, and that the reference made to the grant of Dominion Status as an immediate step in constitutional advance was vague and uncertain. The Statement to the effect that the British Government would not agree to hand over the administration of the country to a system of Government which would not be acceptable to large and powerful elements of Indian life, the Committee thought, required clarification as it was capable of the interpretation that if the Muslim League, the Princes or other vested interests opposed the recognition of the legitimate rights of the majority in India the further constitutional advance would be held up, or the rights of the majority would be surrendered to them. This would mean negation of the principle of democracy and an incitement to the minorities to obstruct and revolt.

Direct Action Threat- The annual session of the Mahasabha met at Madura in South India in December, 1940, and passed a resolution appreciating the recognition by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State that the political situation in the country could not be satisfactorily solved without the co-operation of the Hindu Mahasabha.

The resolution added that while reiterating faith in the goal of complete independence, the Hindu Mahasabha is prepared to accept Dominion Status of the Westminster type as the immediate step.

The resolution also called upon the Government to recruit Hindus for the army and the navy, make military training compulsory for Indians, and to promote the establishment of war industries in India. The resolution concluded: "In case the Government fails to make a satisfactory response to the demands embodied herein before March 31, 1941, the Mahasabha will start a movement of direct action." A committee was appointed to devise ways and means for starting and conducting the campaign of direct action after the lapse of the period mentioned above.

Nothing happened, however, on the expiry of the ultimatum. The All-India Committee of the Mahasabha which met in the summer of 1941 resolved to postpone the direct action contemplated at Madura. The resolution on this subject referred to the correspondence that had passed between Mr. Savarkar and H.E. the Viceroy in pursuance of the Madura resolution, and to the pronouncements made from time to time by the Secretary of State for India in connection with the political situation in India. It noted that the Viceroy had turned down "some of the fantastic communal demands" put forward with regard to the extension of the Viceroy's Executive Council and also that the Secretary of State for India had, under pressure of public opinion created by the Hindu Mahasabha, criticised adversely the so-called Pakistan proposal.

"Akhand Hindusthan". About this time communal rioting broke out in several places, including Ahmedabad, Dacca, Bombay, Cawnpore and Bihar Sharif. Hindu Mahasabha circles were unanimous in ascribing the riots to a design on the part of some Muslim leaders to force the issue of Pakistan. Mr. K. M Munshi, a well-known Congress leader and former Home Minister of the Government of Bombay, left the Congress on the issue of a non-violent approach to the communal rioting. He started an Akhand Hindusthan (Indivisible India) campaign which was very popular in Hindu circles.

Cripps Scheme Opposed. - When the Cripps proposals (see the chapter on The Indian National Congress) were announced, the Hindu Mahasabha was one of the earliest to reject it on the ground of the unity of India. This did not, however, mean that the Mahasabha refused to co-operate in any case. In fact, Mr. Savarkar agreed to join in a Government at the centre, in spite of the Mahasabha's opposition to the other parts of the Cripps formula.

The months that immediately followed the Cripps visit witnessed a strong denunciation by Hindu Mahasabha leaders of the demand for Pakistan, rendered more fierce by the proposal of leaders like Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar to settle with Mr. Jinnah and the Muslim League on the basis of Pakistan. When Mr. Rajagopalachariar's move was condemned even by the bulk of Congressmen (see chapter on the Indian National Congress) it is easy to understand the opposition of the Mahasabha leaders.

When disturbances broke out in the country after the arrest of the Congress leaders on August 9, 1942, the Mahasabha President appealed to his followers not to extend any active support to the Congress move, as the Congress resolution was bound to prove detrimental to Hindu interests and to the integrity and strength of India as a nation and State. At the same time he urged Government to appease Indian discontent by an unequivocal Parliamentary declaration giving India the status of a completely free and equal partner in the Indo-British Commonwealth, equal to that of Great Britain herself, and by investing India with actual political power.

The position of the Hindu Mahasabha was indeed unenviable. It could not unduly condemn the Congress which had now given up the cry of "No swaraj without communal unity" and had instead gone all out to win freedom for the country irrespective of what the Muslims said or did. Thus one of the major grievances of the Hindu Mahasabha against the Congress had been removed. At the same time the policy of the Congress was opposed to that of the Hindu Mahasabha which was one of responsive co-operation. The Mahasabha would very much like the Congress demand for India's political emancipation being conceded without delay, but would not at the same time support the Congress methods.

The period when the Congress was behind prison bars witnessed the growth of certain new elements within the Hindu Mahasabha. A right wing came into being rather the right wing forces which were already there came to the fore. This comprised leaders like Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee who were, in comparison, for example, with Mr. Savarkar, less communally minded, and more politically conscious.

For a time there was a tussle between the old and the new forces, and the official policy of the Mahasabha fluctuated in consequence. In August 1942 the Working Committee of the Mahasabha demanded immediate declaration of India's independent status and negotiation by Britain with the principal parties in India to solve the political deadlock and establish an Indian National Government. The relevant resolution stated that if the British Government did not respond to the demand the Mahasabha would be compelled to revise its programme and devise ways and means whereby Britain and her Allies "will realise that India as a self-respecting nation can no longer be suppressed." In pursuance of this resolution Dr. Mookerjee sought permission to meet Mr. Gandhi, but the Viceroy declined to give it.

This tendency to move away from the communal basis of the Mahasabha was checked when, in December 1942 the Viceroy, speaking at Calcutta, referred to the geographical unity of India and advised Indians to preserve its unity. This was naturally interpreted as disapproval of Pakistan and any proposal to divide the country. The extremists in the Mahasabha were jubilant and the advocates of compromise thought it expedient to take the Viceroy's hint and abandon all efforts to settle with the Muslim League on the basis of Pakistan. The prospects of a rapprochement between the Hindu Mahasabha and the Muslim League, such as they were, were rendered more remote as the result of the Viceroy's Calcutta speech.

The proceedings of the annual session of the Hindu Mahasabha which met at Cawnpore a few days after the Calcutta pronouncement were naturally coloured by the latter.

The feeling of self-satisfaction engendered by Lord Linlithgow's speech at Calcutta in December 1942, which was voiced at the Cawnpore session of the Mahasabha, was somewhat shaken by developments in the summer of 1943. Mr. Jinnah, who was doubtless upset by the Viceregal pronouncement on the geographical unity of India, made a conciliatory gesture to Mr. Gandhi in his presidential address at the annual session of the All-India Muslim League at Delhi in April, 1943. He said that, if Mr Gandhi were keen on a settlement, he, (Mr Gandhi) had only to write to him (Mr. Jinnah from the Aga Khan's palace. Mr Gandhi did write to him expressing a desire to meet him Although Mr. Gandhi's letter was withheld from Mr. Jinnah, the fact of Mr Gandhi's response to Mr. Jinnah's invitation amounted, in the eyes of the Mahasabha, to a readiness to concede Mr. Jinnah's demand. The Working Committee of the Mahasabha took such a serious view of the possibility of "a cent per cent. transfer of power to the League" that it felt that "under the circumstances the Hindus may have to meet and fight the danger of Pakistan single handed" and urged the Hindu community to "prepare and be ready"

Mr. Savarkar resigns Early in the autumn of 1943 Mr. Savarkar staged one of his periodical exits from the leadership of the Mahasabha. More than once before he had announced his resignation of its presidentship, but on each occasion he was induced to stay on. A similar development was expected on this occasion too. But he stuck to his decision, in spite of the fact that the Mahasabha re-elected him President for another year. Obeying his doctors who advised complete rest, Mr Savarkar declined to go to Amritsar to preside over the Silver Jubilee session of the Mahasabha whose deliberations were guided by Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Working President.

Silver Jubilee Session The session which celebrated the silver jubilee of the organisation, was inaugurated by the Maharaja of Cossimbazar, whose late father was the first President of the Hindu Mahasabha. Raja Narendra Nath, ex President, in a short speech asserted that the Hindu Mahasabha was not a communal organisation but had come into being to infuse the spirit of nationalism among the people. He was followed by Bhai Parmanand and Dr Moonje, who stressed the need for Hindu unity and claimed that India belonged to the Hindus and should have its constitution based on the Vedas just as the pan-Arabic countries were endeavouring to base their constitution on the Quran. He made a stirring appeal to the audience for the militarization of the Hindus.

MAHASABHA IN 1944-45.

Organisationally speaking, the Hindu Mahasabha suffered a number of reverses in 1944-45. This was due mainly to the fact that Mr. Gandhi was out, and, to the extent that Mr. Gandhi is the Congress, the latter organisation once again came on to the stage, thereby depriving the Hindu Mahasabha of the position which it had held in public life for two or three years previously as the opponent of the Muslim League.

Even so, the Mahasabha was not completely out of the picture; for it was not slow to make its opinion felt on the many situations which arose as the result of the attempts made on behalf of the Congress to placate the Muslim League. Throughout this period, the Mahasabha, which had previously occupied the front of the stage as a counter-blast to the Muslim League, contented itself by attacking the principal actors, the Congress and the League, and latterly the British authority. Symptomatic, perhaps, of the resentment felt by the Mahasabha leaders at this persistent relegation to the background were the series of protests made by the Mahasabha culminating in the renunciation in August 1945 of their titles by some prominent Mahasabha leaders.

The failure of Mr. Gandhi to evoke response from the Viceroy to this gesture soon after his release (see chapter on "The Indian National Congress") led the Mahasabha Working Committee to express deep concern at the constitutional deadlock which "continue to exist at a time when the war menace to India has become so real and so imminent" and regret that "Government have taken no practical steps towards resolving the deadlock and the establishment of national coalition Governments at the centre and in the provinces"

A resolution passed in July 1944 said: "The Working Committee reiterates that no communal settlement will be acceptable to the Hindus which has not the approval of the Hindu Mahasabha, and it will be a fatal mistake for Congress leaders to come to a patched-up agreement with the Muslim League so long as it persists in its Pakistan ideology and refuses to identify itself with the national interests of India as a whole. The Working Committee declares that the suicidal policy of appeasement, specially jeopardising Hindu rights, has not proved a success in the past, nor will it be so in the future. Instead of this policy being pursued, there should now be all-India effort for uniting all progressive parties and organisations throughout the country who believe in the unity and integrity of India on a common Indian national demand, and both Hindu and Muslim public opinion should be effectively mobilised on such lines. In the preparation of, and in giving effect to such a scheme the Hindu Mahasabha will be glad to offer its wholehearted co-operation."

Reaction To C. R. Formula.—Ironically enough, within a few weeks of the adoption of this resolution, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari published the details of his negotiations with Mr. Jinnah on the basis of the Gandhi-cum-C.R. Formula conceding the right of secession on certain conditions (see chapter on "The Indian National Congress). This roused vigorous protests from Mahasabha leaders. Mr. Savarkar remarked:—

"From the 'Quit India' the Congress has inevitably landed on 'Split India.' The Hindu Mahasabha had foretold that just as the Swaraj-Khilafat ended in strengthening the Khilafat

forces and gave birth to the Pan-Islamic movement, the Swaraj-Pakistan movement could result in strengthening the Pakistan forces." He added that this offer had completely justified the policy of the Mahasabha to refrain "from being duped into the movement of 'Quit India,' which has now ended in such a miserable fiasco."

"It is really unjust," observed Mr. Savarkar, "to look upon Mr Rajagopalachari as the villain of this tragedy. The fact is that a Muslim *Raj* in India has always been looked upon by Gandhiji and a large number of Congressmen as cent per cent Swaraj." He contended that neither Mr. Gandhi nor Mr. Rajagopalachari had the authority to make a gift of any of the Indian provinces. He appealed to the Sanatanists to defend the geographical integrity of the country and urged other Hindus affiliated to other organisations, including the Congress, to join hands with the Sanatanists in their efforts to organise the anti-Pakistan front.

He made an appeal to all Hindus to save the land from danger of being vivisected, since "it is almost certain that no pact or servile submission to Government on the part of the Congress can bring about any constitutional change in India as long as the war lasts."

Mahasabha suspicions were accentuated by the prospect of Gandhi-Jinnah negotiations. Mahasabha leaders were so much disturbed by the fear of fresh concessions to Mr Jinnah that Dr Mookerjee sought clarification from Mr. Gandhi on the latter's intentions.

Outlining his impressions of his talk with Mr Gandhi, Dr. Mookerjee made three points. The first was that Mahatma Gandhi's mind was still open to conviction and it he felt satisfied that what he had done was injurious to India as a whole or to a particular province, or even to a particular community, he would not hesitate to retrace his step. Secondly, Mahatma Gandhi's personal views on the question of partition of India were still the same as they were two years ago. In the third place, Mahatma Gandhi was most anxious that all people, including Congressmen, should, without reserve, express their opinion on the C.R. formula so that Mahatma Gandhi might correctly appreciate the country's reaction.

Dr. Mookerjee said that the real solutions for settling Hindu Muslim differences was to find out from the spokesmen of the respective communities in what manner minority right required protection in provincial spheres and the Centre. Mr Jinnah had verbally given the assurance that he would give every protection to the minorities living in Pakistan. "Let us demand from him a clear and full analysis of the nature of the protection that he proposes to give and the manner in which such protection will be guaranteed under the constitution. It should not be difficult for the Hindus to offer exactly similar protection to Muslim minorities in the rest of India. Similarly, let the spokesmen of the minority communities themselves indicate how their rights are to be safeguarded under the Central administration and let the parties representing the majority community decide how far they can be accommodated."

It was clear, continued Dr. Mookerjee, that Mr. Jinnah's settlement with Mr. Gandhi could be only on the basis of Pakistan. He had not even stated what his Pakistan was, though he had emphatically indicated that the C.R. formula did not give him the Pakistan he wanted. Mr. Jinnah's demands would now increase, of which indications had already been given. He would demand that there should be no plebiscite for settling the issue. He might perhaps compromise on a Muslim plebiscite alone. He wanted Pakistan territory to be increased so that from economic, military and other standpoints it might be a strong and self supporting sovereign state. He might well demand a corridor to join his eastern and western Pakistan. Above all, he must have 50-50 representation in the interim national cabinets.

"The trap laid for Gandhiji is clear" added Dr. Mookerjee. "If he fails to satisfy Mr. Jinnah, it is a mistake to suppose that the latter will stand exposed. He will not, for he will then say that although the principle of Pakistan was accepted by Gandhiji, he was not prepared to give it in a form that Muslims wanted so as fully to exercise their right of self determination. Britain would also say that Hindu-Muslim differences being a real obstacle in the path of India's future freedom, and the two great leaders having failed to agree, she must continue her perpetual trusteeship."

Even after it was known that the Gandhi-Jinnah negotiations had broken down the Working Committee of the Mahasabha passed a resolution condemning the Rajagopalachari Formula as Gandhi's Scheme "as being destructive of the integrity of India and being detrimental to the interests of the Hindus as well as of the country as a whole," and reaffirming that "no communal settlement will be binding on the Hindus unless arrived at with the consent of the Hindu Mahasabha."

In a second resolution, the Committee said "In view of the impending termination of hostilities and in view of the war aims proclaimed and embodied in the Four Freedoms as announced by President Roosevelt and the Atlantic Charter and in view of the important part which India will be called upon to play in the maintenance of peace and order in the east and in the world, holding as it does a strategically vital position in the geography of the world, and in view of the fact that thousands of valiant Indians have shed their life blood on the various battle-fronts and India had economically bled itself white for the cause of the Allies in fighting Fascism, the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha hereby reaffirms that India is one and indivisible nation and calls upon the United Nations to make an unequivocal declaration recognising the right of India as such a nation.

"The Working Committee further resolves that, in the event of failure on the part of Britain to satisfy the fair and just demand made by India, the other Allied Nations should not permit Britain to delay any longer the removal of India's bondage on the pretext of communal, sectional or other differences, mostly created

by the policy of divide, and rule and sedulously fostered with the object of continued exploitation of the Indian people.

"In the opinion of the Working Committee, the Allies will be judged by the attitude taken by them in respect of India and her continued bondage will expose the Allied Nations to the charge of insincerity in the actual application of their professed war aims and would confirm the opinion that the war was being fought by rival imperialists struggling for world domination.

"The Working Committee is further of the opinion that continuance of the present undemocratic Government, not at all responsible to the people of India, has resulted in the estrangement between India and Britain which will not fail to be a menace to world peace and world order."

The Working Committee authorised the President to cable the resolution to President Roosevelt Premier Churchill, Marshal Stalin and General Chiang-Kai-shek.

Bilaspur Session.—The annual session of the Mahasabha was held at Bilaspur on Christmas Eve in 1944. Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee presided.

The proceedings of the session were signalised by the adoption of a draft constitution for the future free India embodying the principles for which the Mahasabha stands. The draft said: "Hindusthan shall be a free State and her constitution shall be styled 'The constitution of the Hindusthan Free State.' Historically, politically, ethnologically and culturally, Hindusthan is one whole and indivisible, and so shall she remain. The form of Government shall be democratic and federal. The federal legislature shall be bi-cameral in structure. Elections to the legislatures, whether federal or provincial, shall be on the basis of adult franchise and of 'one man one vote.' The federal government shall be distributed between the central and provincial legislatures in a manner so as to give an adequate measure of autonomy to the provinces, with residuary powers at the centre. The power of the Government, whether federal or provincial shall be divided into legislative, executive and judicial, with the executive responsible to the legislature and both responsible to the people and with the judiciary independent of the executive. Distinctions between martial and non-martial races shall no longer exist, and the military strength of the Hindusthan Free State shall, as far as possible, be equitbalanced amongst its various provinces, consistently with its standard of discipline and efficiency. The States should be brought into the federation of Hindusthan. Responsible government should be introduced, on the principles stated above."

It was laid down that "the fundamental rights of a free state, namely, that all citizens domiciled in Hindusthan shall, in general, enjoy rights and privileges and be subject to the obligations of citizenship and shall, in particular, enjoy fundamental rights as under:—

"Citizens shall be equal before the law and shall enjoy equal civic rights. There shall be no law of a discriminatory nature.

"All citizens shall enjoy the fruits of their toil and shall be entitled to the necessaries of life without exploitation of man by man.

"The State shall make suitable laws for maintenance of health and fitness for work of all citizens for securing a living wage for every worker, protection of the motherland, welfare of children and economic consequences of old age, infirmity and unemployment.

"All citizens shall have the right of free elementary education.

"All citizens shall have the right to keep and bear arms in accordance with the regulations made.

"No citizen shall, by reason of colour, caste or creed, be prejudiced in any way in regard to public employment, office of power or honour or exercise of any profession, sequestered or confiscated save in accordance with the law.

"No citizen shall be deprived of his or her liberty of person except in due process of the law.

"All citizens shall enjoy the right of free expression of opinion as also the right of assembly peacefully and to form associations or unions for purposes not opposed to public order or to public morality.

"All citizens shall, subject to public order or morality, enjoy freedom of conscience and free profession and practice of religion and protection of culture and language, and no law shall be made either directly or indirectly to injure any religion or prohibit or restrict free exercise thereof.

"The provinces of Hindusthan may, where necessary, be redistributed on a linguistic basis. The religion, language and culture of minorities shall be respected and guaranteed.

"The press shall be free and no measures shall be taken to hinder the publication, sale, and distribution of any writing or newspaper subject to the rules of morality and public order."

The principal resolution of the session expressed the opinion that an agreed scheme of reforms which would solve her political problems and a united front were the pretexts which were being put forward by British politicians to enable Britain to defeat Hindusthan's claim to freedom. The resolution declared that "a major surgical operation like Pakistan" was not in the best interests of Hindusthan. Without prejudice to the Mahasabha's demands for complete independence and the right to frame its constitution, the resolution called upon the British Government to prove their *bona fides* by taking immediate steps to implement the Cripps scheme, shorn of clauses giving power of secession to provinces, and to dissolve the legislatures as the first step with a view to forming a constituent assembly elected not on the basis of the Communal Award but on the basis of a joint electorate with reservation of seats where necessary.

Wavell Plan.—When Lord Wavell broadcast his plan for an Interim Central Government, the working Committee of the Mahasabha registered its strong protest against the proposal

which it described as a "deliberate device on the part of the British Government to perpetuate British Rule over India to camouflage the issue of India's independence, to break the solidarity of the Indian nation, to reduce the Hindus who constitute about 75 per cent of India's population to a minority by the introduction of parity between caste Hindus and Muslims and disparity between Muslims and the scheduled castes, and to divide the politically minded Hindu community into separate entities as Caste Hindus and the Schedule Castes."

The resolution continued: "The said plan negatives the principles of nationalism freedom and democracy for which the Second World War is said to be waged and fought by the Allies. Even a fully indianized Executive Council under the existing constitution without any collective responsibility with the Viceroy's veto and the overriding power of the Secretary of State intact can be no substitute for a truly National Indian Government responsible to the people based on the recognition of Indian independence. The pernicious principles communal, anti-democratic, and anti-national underlying the interim scheme will create dangerous precedents which will necessarily tend to be the basis for India's future constitution. The Secretary of State had indeed made it abundantly clear that there can be no question of making the Central Government responsible to the Legislature which would at once in Muslim eyes imply control of unified India by the Hindu majority. The scheme is manifestly the culmination of an anti-Hindu policy of the British Government strengthened by an utterly futile and self-destructive policy of Muslim appeasement pursued by the Congress resulting in its unconditional surrender to British Imperialism.

"The Working Committee apprehends that the said plan, though provisional in name and applicable to the Central Government alone, will not fail to be utilised by interested parties as the thin end of the wedge to break constitutionally and permanently India's unity and solidarity by having its reflection in provincial legislature and administration.

"It is obviously a step in retrogression of the Cripps proposal and a monstrous extension of the so-called communal award which has proved to be the fountain source of all communal bitterness and political strife.

"The British Government would not have dared to inflict this astrocious blow on the Hindus but for the secret support accorded by Gandhiji to Desai-Liaqat Pact which, according to Gandhiji himself, forms the basis of the Simla Conference.

"The Indian National Congress has bartered away the political rights of the caste Hindus by repeated secret negotiations and by its open failure to defend such a right whenever they were trampled under foot. The Congress has ceased to be a national organisation by its persistent negotiations with the Muslim League, a body outside the Congress, on communal issues and by its latest acceptance through Gandhiji of an equal political status with an avowedly communal and reactionary organisation like the Muslim League. In view of the fact that the Congress does not itself claim to represent Hindus as such and in view of the further fact that the Hindu community as such is not represented at the Simla Conference, any decision taken behind the back of the Hindu Mahasabha, which alone is the accredited political organisation of the Hindus and which has been in the past recognised by the Government itself as a major political organization, shall not be acceptable to the Hindus of India.

"The Working Committee demands that a referendum be taken of the Wavell plan and the opinion of the people be ascertained before it is put into operation.

"The Working Committee therefore declares that the Wavell Scheme even if it be accepted by the Simla Conference will be repudiated by the Hindus and if enforced will be resisted by all possible means.

"The Working Committee hereby calls upon all its branch organisation and the Hindu community in general to realise the gravity of the dangers that lie ahead of them to raise their voice of protest against the plan and to be prepared for any action necessary to combat it."

Renunciation of Titles.—Government's "increasingly hostile attitude towards the legitimate rights of Hindus" came in for violent criticism at the meeting of the All-India Committee of the Mahasabha held at Delhi in August 1945. The meeting witnessed the unprecedented spectacle of some Mahasabha leaders renouncing their title as a protest against Government's policy.

Opening the session of the All-India Committee Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, the President, said that a new situation had been created by the Wavell offer. Dr. Mookerjee added Lord Wavell had not invited the Hindu Mahasabha to the Simla Conference, because the Viceroy feared opposition from the Mahasabha, who not only opposed the offer but also charged the British Government with unwillingness to part with real power.

Referring to Mr. Jinnah, Dr. Mookerjee said, the League leader had now changed his demand from parity with Hindus to that of parity with the rest of India. Dr. Mookerjee claimed that the Mahasabha was the only national organisation and challenged any one to prove that the policy and programme of the Mahasabha was inconsistent with national aspirations. He strongly demanded that the future of India should be based on unity and drew support from the speeches of Pandit Nehru.

The resolution on titles said: "As a mark of protest against the increasingly hostile attitude of the Government towards the legitimate rights of the Hindus, the Working Committee of the All India Hindu Mahasabha calls upon all Government title-holders who are office bearers or who are members of the Council or committees of the provincial or district Sabhas to relinquish their titles. No Government title-holders shall therefore be eligible for any elective office or offices in the Hindu Mahasabha."

The principal political resolutions ran as follows: "On the termination of the world war causing untold misery and sufferings to millions of people in India and the other countries both in the east and the west, we call upon His Majesty's Government to redeem the pledge of liberation of oppressed humanity from both political and economic fetters. Hindustan was bled white and made great sacrifices both in men and materials in fighting the forces of agression and sacrificed millions of her sons due to famine and pestilence caused by the conditions created by the war. In view of the glorious part played by the Indian Army in achieving victory in theatres of war, and particularly by the Hindus, who formed about 70 per cent. of the combatant forces and won as many as 27 Victoria Crosses out of 31 won by Indian soldiers, the United Nations should stand by India's demand for justice, fairplay and see that no injustice is done to the Hindus in this crisis. If Democracy has any meaning, no power on earth can deny with impunity the united demand of the vast majority of the Indian masses for independence. By the independence of India and other countries in bondage will the United Nations now be judged.

"To make agreement between political parties and communities a condition precedent to the freedom of India is a pretext for imperialism to cling to power. The present constitution is based on the avowedly communal award which is a negation of democracy and makes impossible the real verdict of the Indian people to be expressed constitutionally. We call upon the British Government immediately to repeal the communal award, which is unfair, undemocratic and anti-national. The Hindu Mahasabha has all along rejected the communal award. We are of the opinion that the election should be based on the genuine democratic principle of one man, one vote. A constituent assembly returned on communal electorates based on the communal award can never reflect the true mind of India and will merely create artificial issues which will disrupt Indian unity and help imperialism to continue its domination. The Mahasabha insists that any constituent assembly or any body entrusted with the work of drafting India's new constitution should proceed on the basis that India is and shall remain one and indivisible and further, that any majority community shall not be reduced to a minority or equality.

"A genuine national election based on democratic franchise will pave the way for the formation of a true constituent assembly for framing the constitution of free Hindustan for the uplift of the masses, the economic prosperity of the people, the uprooting of the present corrupt official regime for tackling the problem of hunger and unemployment and for preventing the exploitation of the impoverished masses.

"The Hindu Mahasabha is opposed to the pernicious principle of parity between Hindus and Muslims. It is inherently unjust to reduce a majority of three-fourths to the same position as a minority of one-fourth. This unfair reduction of 25 crores to the same level as that occupied by a minority of 8½ crores is undemocratic and will not solve the communal problem. The British Government has made impossible any agreement between communities and parties because it has conferred practically a veto in the hand of the communalist who has been given unfair weightage and excessive representation. The Hindu Mahasabha is of the opinion that the Wavell Plan, which envisaged no real transfer of power to Indian hands, was fore-doomed to failure because it was based on inherently unjust proposals of parity and the denial of representation to the Hindus as such while conceding recognition to the Muslim League.

"His Majesty's Government can call for the co-operation of all nationalist elements, Hindus and Muslim, who are willing to shoulder responsibility for tackling the triple issues of the integrity of India, opposition to parity and the demand for complete independence without a weakening or crippling of the Hindus. On these three issues His Majesty's Government should make an unequivocal declaration and the Hindu Mahasabha confidently calls upon the people to create sanctions for the effective enforcement of their just demands."

As remarked earlier, the Mahasabha receded into the background with growing political activity on the part of the Congress. Such influence as it had over the Hindu mind suffered as the result of a new declaration of Congress policy towards Pakistan and the proposed partition of India. The Working Committee of the Congress in the April of 1945 adopted a resolution on the subject which set its face squarely against the division of the country (see Chapter on the Indian National Congress). Here followed a period of feverish activity in which the Congress successfully eclipsed the Mahasabha. It was now in very few constituencies that the Mahasabha could put up its own candidates, but in the few it could command the support of the Mahasabha it invariably forfeited their deposit. The Hindu electorate solidly voted Congress.

When therefore the British Cabinet Mission arrived in India in the spring of 1946 and carried on negotiations with the Indian political parties, the Mahasabha was not taken in evidence. Mr. J. B. Kripalani, Acting President of the Mahasabha met the Mission and submitted a memorandum embodying the points made by way of memorial at the Independence of India Conference, the formation of an interim government with entire transfer of all power and authority of Government of India to this Government, the recognition of India's integrity and inviolability in opposition to territorial self-determination, the India's constitution to be of the federal type with the provisions for the grant of the utmost measure of autonomy to the federating units, the powers and the States dealt with residue of powers vested in the latter, (7) the governing principle of the constitution to be democracy, which means the rule of the majority, (8) representation in legislatures on the principle of adult franchise, (9) no division of India into British India and the Indian States, and (10) the setting up of a sovereign constituent assembly.

The memorandum stated that, as all sovereignty in respect of India was vested in the Indian people, it was the right of Indians to be fully and completely free.

As regards the Interim Government, the memorandum said that it should be composed of eleven representatives elected by the eleven provincial legislative assemblies, who should co-opt four members representative of such minorities as were not represented on it. These 15 members need not be members of Legislative Assemblies.

The Constituent Assembly itself should be as small a body as possible and should be composed of members elected by the Provincial Legislative Assemblies with power to co-opt representatives of such minorities as were not represented on it and some experts, if necessary.

The constituent body should be a sovereign one which would decide the terms of a treaty with Great Britain. It would decide all matters by a majority vote, and these decisions should be binding on all.

The memorandum emphatically declared that historically, ethnologically, politically and even culturally India was one whole and indivisible nation and it must remain so in future.

The Sabha was opposed to the principle of territorial self-determination which it said would prove as dangerous as Pakistan itself.

Since then, however, the Mahasabha has been completely out of the picture. The annual session of the organization, which was to have been held early in the year, was postponed. Instead, the Working Committee met in Calcutta towards the end of September when the unprecedented communal outburst at Calcutta provided grist to the Mahasabha mill. It expressed the view that the Muslim League should be declared an illegal body and dealt with as such, if it persisted in its attempt to indulge in unconstitutional and illegal activities. The committee urged the new Central Government and the Governor-General to exercise their powers for the maintenance of peace and tranquillity in the country. It also declared that the "Direct Action" declared by the Muslim League against British imperialism was a camouflage and was a manoeuvre to inflame the fanatical mass mind against the Hindus. It recorded its firm conviction that "the Calcutta massacre was organized and planned to terrorize and intimidate the Hindus in order to frighten them into acceptance of Pakistan."

Sikhs' attitude.—Although the Sikhs are not connected with the Mahasabha, it may be appropriate to mention in this chapter the Sikhs' rejection of the Cripps' formula. The Sikh All-Parties Committee in a representation to Sir Stafford Cripps declared that the proposals were unacceptable to them because: "Instead of maintaining and strengthening the integrity of India, specific provision has been made for separation of provinces and the constitution of Pakistan and the cause of the Sikh community has been lamentably betrayed." The Sikhs said: "Ever since the British advent our community has fought for England in every battle-field of the empire, and this is our reward, that our position in the Punjab, which England promised to hold in trust, and in which we occupied a predominant position has been finally liquidated.

"Why should a province that fails to secure 3/5th majority of its legislature in which a religious community enjoys statutory majority, be allowed to hold a plebiscite and given the benefit of a bare majority. In fairness this right should have been conceded to communities who are in permanent minority in the legislature.

"Further, why could not the population of any area opposed to separation be given the right to record its verdict and to form an autonomous unit? We are sure you know that the Punjab proper extended upto the banks of the Jhelum excluding Jhelum and Multan districts, and the trans-Jhelum area was added by the conquest of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and retained by the British for administrative convenience. It would be altogether unjust to allow extraneous trans-Jhelum population which only accidentally came into the province to dominate the future of the Punjab proper.

"We give below the figures which abundantly prove our contention:—

From the boundary of Delhi to the bank of the Ravi river the population is divided as follows—Muslims 4,505,000, Sikhs and other non Muslims—7,646,000

From the Delhi boundary to the bank of the Jhelum river excluding Multan and Jhang districts:—Muslims - 8,288,000, Sikhs and other non-Muslims—9 348,000

To this may be added the population of the Sikh states of Patiala, Nabha, Jind, Kapurthala and Faridkot, which is also 2,600,000. Of this the Muslims constitute barely 20 per cent and this reduces the ratio of Muslim population still further

"We do not wish to labour the point any more. We have lost all hope of receiving any consideration. We shall resist, however, by all possible means separation of the Punjab from the all India union. We shall not permit our motherland to be at the mercy of those who disown it."

Sikhs and Pakistan.—Subsequent to the withdrawal of the Cripps' offer the Sikhs have been somewhat in the limelight in connection with several proposals, unofficially mooted, to determine the allocation of territories and powers in the event of a compromise between the Muslim League and nationalist India. The virile and compact community of Sikhs, mostly confined to the Punjab, had an important say in regard to the question of Pakistan. With a view to buying over Sikh opposition to Pakistan and thereby strengthening the demand *vis-a-vis* the rest of India, Mr. Jinnah made more than one attempt to reassure the Sikh community and thereby induce them to come under the scheme of Pakistan on the basis of guaranteed safeguards for their interests. At one stage it looked as though a section of the Sikh leadership was favourably inclined towards Mr. Jinnah's gesture. Some of them seemed to be impressed with the argument that, whereas in an All-India

Federation the Sikh community would be a drop in the ocean, they would not be a negligible factor in Pakistan not only because of their proportion in the population of the Punjab, but also by virtue of statutory guarantees offered to them by the Muslim League leader. Eventually, however, Mr. Jinnah's overtures were turned down because the bulk of the Sikh community was opposed to Pakistan.

At the same time there began to grow up in the Sikh community a tendency at exclusivism and self-reliance. This was due, on the one hand, to the growingly militant Muslim League campaign for Pakistan and, on the other, a feeling that Hindu leadership might not hesitate to sacrifice the Sikhs for a settlement with League on the all-India plane.

The advent of the War and the supply by the martial race of Sikhs of a large number of recruits for the Allied armed forces invested this community with added importance in the eyes of British authority. Thus, for instance, a Sikh leader found a place in the expanded Executive Council of the Governor-General, and, later still, the community was given representation in the Simla Conference called by Lord Wavell to consider his proposals for the establishment of an interim Government at the Centre. Now a Sikh leader holds the Defence portfolio in the Interim Government.

Whereas the bulk of Sikh opinion continued to be hostile to the idea of partitioning India into Hindustan and Pakistan, there is a small section of opinion which suspects the possibility of the Congress compromising with the Muslim League in its Pakistan demand. This section tends to take the destinies of the community in its own hands and forestall a possible division of the country by entering into advance arrangements with the League in the event of the creation of Pakistan.

The latter school tended to form the Sikh community into a water-tight entity apart not only from the Muslims but also from the Hindus, with whom they still have close social and inter-marital relations. The fear that, in its anxiety to reach an all-India political settlement, the Congress might sacrifice the interests of the Sikhs was exploited by the Akali Group in the Sikh community, which was thus divided into two strong groups, one owing allegiance to the Congress and the other being hostile to that institution. In the general elections held in April 1946, the Akalis captured two-thirds of the number of seats reserved for them in the Punjab legislature, while the Congress got the remaining one-third, although an analysis of the voting figures revealed that the Congress candidates secured the support of nearly half the electorate.

Cabinet Mission and the Sikhs.—In the British Cabinet Mission's proposals the Sikhs were recognized as an important minority like the Muslims but unlike Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians or even Scheduled Castes, who all came under the term "General"; yet the Sikhs were not given the communal veto which was accorded to the Muslims in determining the future constitution. This constituted a sore point with the community whose spokesman wrote to the Secretary of State for India as follows:

"Since the British Cabinet Mission's recommendations for the future constitution of India have been published, a wave of rejection, resentment and indignation has run throughout the Sikh community. The reasons are quite obvious.

"The Sikhs have been entirely thrown at the mercy of the Muslims. Group B comprises the Punjab, the N.-W. F. P., Sind and Baluchistan, and the representation given to each community will be Muslims 23, Hindus nine and Sikhs four. Can anybody expect from this assembly, constituted as it is, any consideration or justice for the Sikhs? The Cabinet Mission recognises 'the very genuine and acute anxiety among the Sikhs lest they should find themselves subjected to a *perpetual* Muslim majority rule.' If the British Government are not aware of the Sikh feelings, the Sikhs will have to resort to some measures in order to convince everybody concerned of the Sikh anxiety, in case they are subjected to a perpetual Muslim domination. The Cabinet Mission has not only put under Muslim domination the non-Muslim areas of the Punjab and Bengal but the whole province of Assam where the non-Muslims are in overwhelming majority. This is evidently done to placate the Muslims. If the first consideration of the Cabinet Mission's recommendation is to give protection to the Muslims, why should the same consideration be not shown for Sikhs? But it appears that the Sikhs have been studiously debarred from having any effective influence in the province, a group or general Union. I refer to section 15 (b) and section 19 (vii) in which it has been definitely provided that the majority of both the Hindus and Muslims is necessary for certain purposes. The Sikhs are entirely ignored, though they are as much concerned as the other communities.

"This is how I read the recommendations of the Cabinet Mission. But as the issues are very grave and momentous, the Sikh representatives, assembled here to-day to consider the situation created, have advised me to seek clarification from you and find out if there is any hope of such amendments as may save the Sikhs from perpetual domination.

So I put three questions:

"(1) What is the significance of recognising the Sikhs as one of the main communities?

"(2) Suppose the majority of Section B frames a constitution under section 19 (vi) but the Sikh members do not agree does it mean deadlock or does the opposition of the Sikh members mean simply dissassociation?

"(3) Is there any hope of obtaining for the Sikhs the same right as is given to the Muslims and the Hindus under section 15 (ii) and 19 (vii)?"

The Secretary of State replied:—

"The anxieties of the Sikhs were kept prominently in mind when we were drafting the Cabinet Mission's statement, and I can certainly

claim that of the various alternatives open to us the best one from the Sikh point of view was chosen. You will, I am sure, admit that, if India had been divided into two sovereign States, or if the Punjab had been partitioned, either of these decisions would have been far less acceptable to the Sikhs than the one which was actually reached.

"I have considered carefully the detailed points you raise at the end of your letter. I fear the Mission cannot issue any addition to, or interpretation of, the statement. There is, however, no intention whatever to prejudice the position of the Sikhs in the Punjab or in the North-West Group, nor do I think their position has been prejudiced, for, it is inconceivable that either the Constituent Assembly or any future Government of the Punjab will overlook the special place in the province of the Sikhs. The estimate of the importance of your community would never depend on the number of seats that you held in the Constituent Assembly. The Viceroy has told me that he will be glad, in view of the anxieties you have expressed on behalf of your community, to discuss the position of the Sikhs specially with the leaders of the main parties when the Constituent Assembly has been formed. He hopes he may be able to persuade them, if persuasion is needed, that the interests of the Sikhs should on no account be overlooked.

"If you and Sardar Baldev Singh would care to see the Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy in the first week of June, we shall be glad to see you."

Sikh hostility to the Mission's proposals and the fear that they might be placed at the mercy of the Muslims in their own home-land unified the community, with the result that even Congressmen among them had to submit to the will of the majority. Although the Congress, towards the end of June, accepted the long-term proposals of the Mission, the Sikh community, under the leadership of the newly-formed Panthic Board (representative of all Sikh interests) decided not to participate in the proposed Constituent Assembly. The decision was reversed in response to the appeal made by Pandit Nehru to the Congress Sikhs, but was again reversed owing to a misunderstanding caused by Pandit Nehru's instructions. Then followed a series of negotiations between Sikh leaders on the one hand and the Congress and the League on the other. Eventually, the Sikh community decided to withdraw its rejection and to take part in the constitution-making effort on the understanding that the Congress would do everything in its power to safeguard the rights of the Sikhs. As a result of this decision, Sardar Baldev Singh, a leader of the community, was taken on as a member of the Interim Government formed in the Autumn of 1946.

The National Liberal Federation—

History of Moderate Politics.

A definite breach between the moderate and extremist elements in the Congress at its special session in Bombay in August 1918 (*vide* 1919 edition of this book) witnessed the birth of the National Liberal Federation which till the other day was the platform of Indian moderate leaders. Today liberalism in India is as good as dead. The country has become almost exclusively Congress minded, so that this Chapter has only historical value.

The National Liberal Federation held its first session in Bombay in 1918. Sir Surendranath Banerjee presiding. The Federation adopted for its creed the old Congress formula which was set aside by the Nagpur Congress. The Liberal Party in India has always been the rallying point of moderately progressive opinion. It has consistently stood for a pure type of nationalism and orderly progress through peaceful and constitutional means, as opposed to the revolutionary creed and policy of the Congress. During the first five or six years of its existence, the party played a useful and valuable part in politics and exerted a wholesome influence on public life. The death of the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu was a serious blow to the Indian Liberal Party whose influence on Indian affairs steadily waned since then. The Indian Round Table Conference brought it again to the front, but its influence again suffered partly as the result of the "reactionary provisions" of the Government of India Act of 1935 and partly as the result of the growing strength of the Congress organisation. The return of the Congress to the constitutional path ousted it from Indian politics. At the time of writing the Liberal Party exists only in name, there being no place for a middle group in Indian affairs of the present day. Latterly scope has arisen for activity in between extremist groups rather as mediators than as principals. This function of mediation has been filled by a group of leaders, consisting mostly of retired administrators and others who own no party affiliations or have severed party allegiance. Quite a few Liberal Party members have joined in the deliberations of this group in their individual capacity. Formed under the title of Non-Party Leaders' Conference, this group has itself crystallised into a centre party, throwing the Liberal Federation further into the background. Indeed, it was felt necessary to enter at a recent session of the Liberal Federation a special plea for the continuance of the Liberal Party in reply to suggestions that the party be wound up.

The general elections for the provincial legislatures under the Government of India Act of 1935 confirmed the exit of Liberals from active political life in India. Few Liberal candidates contested the elections, but hardly any was successful. During the past two or three years the Liberal Party existed only in name. Its leaders, however, made their existence felt by occasional contributions to the discussion of public questions. They also played a valuable part in offering sober and constructive criticism of the policies and actions of the majority party, the Congress. Such criticism was all the more useful owing to the absence of an opposition in most of the provincial legislatures in which the Congress was in power.

The elections of 1946 completed the rout of the Liberals who have ceased to be an effective factor in the country's political life. Their place has more or less been taken by the right wing of the Congress which in its turn is the result of the development of extremism within the Congress itself.

Although the Liberals hold no less progressive views than Congressmen, there is a fundamental difference between the two: the former have fixed Dominion Status within the Empire as their ambition, while the latter have set "complete independence" as their goal; similarly in the matter of method, the Liberals are opposed to direct action and are wedded to constitutional forms of agitation to accelerate the pace of the country's political advance.

There is another direction in which the Liberal Party's sentiments may be said to be different from those of the Congress. Having an abiding faith in the British connection and being convinced of the potentialities for good of the British Empire the Liberal Party constantly wishes well by the Empire and what it stands for. For this reason no member of the Party wished anything but success for the Empire in the struggle against aggression. Many of them gave public expression to their convictions in this behalf and to their undoubted desire that India should render full support to Britain in her war.

Latterly, however, the bulk of the Liberals have shown signs of impatience over the deadlock in the country. While they were ready to realise that the attitude of the Congress was not a little responsible for the political *impasse*, they were by no means happy over the bureaucratic form of administration both at the centre and in the majority of the provinces. They wished that the authorities should make an effort to end the political inactivity. Towards this end they made repeated appeals to the British authorities.

Not all of these were made in the name of the Liberal Federation. Indeed the most influential and well known exponents of the view-point of the Liberal Federation do not belong to that organisation. Take for instance, the Non-Party Leaders' Conference whose proceedings figured largely in Indian politics during the past two or three years. The President and more than one leading light of this Conference are not members of the Liberal Federation. It is nevertheless true that the views of both are identical on many subjects. It may therefore be appropriate to deal with the activities of these leaders in this Chapter.

A Dual Policy.—The activities of the Liberals and other moderate leaders during the past couple of years, till the summer of 1946,

have followed a dual policy. On the one hand, they were never slow to denounce any attempt to hamper the country's war effort, and, on the other, their demands were little different from those of the Congress.

The period when the Congress was in the wilderness, especially since the adoption of the August resolution till the release of the Congress in June, 1945, may perhaps be described as the moderates' era in Indian politics. Not that they regained their lost influence, nor that the masses abandoned their extremist tendencies which they had acquired from the Congress propaganda. If anything, extremism, feeding on itself, became more extremist. Nevertheless, it was a moderates' period in the sense that the moderate leaders occupied the public stage. The Congress exit into wilderness was partly responsible for this development. When the satyagraha movement was in progress, there was hardly any politics worth the name except the activities of the Liberals and other moderate leaders. Another reason for public attention being directed towards moderate politics was the effort made by the British Government to meet the demands of moderate leaders. It cannot be said that the authorities did anything substantial to enhance the reputation, and strengthen the position, of the sober element in the Indian political world; on the contrary, the point was frequently made that the way in which the Liberals were ignored gave additional impetus to extremism. But such action as was taken was the result of the outspoken representations made by the moderate leaders. The year 1944-45 was marked by the jubilee session of the Liberal Federation which completed 25 years of public service. Another remarkable activity was the evolution by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and a Committee of non-party leaders of a compromise formula relating to India's future constitution. This was drawn up following the failure of the Gandhi-Jinnah negotiations in the autumn of 1944.

Activities in 1943-44. During the year 1943-44 the activities of the Liberals and the peace efforts of moderate gentlemen generally were of a limited character. This was due partly to the stagnant nature of the attitude of both sides to the dispute, namely, Government and Mr Gandhi. Whereas the Government of India refused to move from the decision not to reopen the question unless Mr Gandhi abrogated the "Quit India" resolution of August 1942 and forswore the policy underlying it, Mr. Gandhi, for his part, gave no indication to respond in terms of the Government demand. Notwithstanding the hopes and speculations of those who variously claimed to know Mr. Gandhi's mind, his own attitude seemed hardly to have varied from the sentiments expressed by him in his letter to Lord Linlithgow and the Government of India published on the eve of his fast in February 1943. Thus there was available to the intermediaries no common factor which they could exploit to bring about an understanding between the two opposite view-points.

Even so, efforts, though of a sporadic nature, continued to be made by unattached leaders to secure a change in the official policy towards the Congress or at least to induce Government to release the leaders so as to enable them to consider the altered situation. Undeterred by their failure to move the Government following Mr. Gandhi's fast, the moderate leaders urged the appointment of an impartial tribunal to investigate the charges made against Congress under detention or, in the alternative the release of those leaders so as to enable them to review the situation and attempt a solution of the deadlock. To this, however, the Secretar of State replied in the House of Commons, saying that the Government of India had no intention of "staging a trial" of Mr. Gandhi and other detained Congress leaders.—(See last year's issue).

In the winter of 1943-44 the annual session of the National Liberal Federation met in Bombay under the presidentship of Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh. The Session was remarkable for the diametrically opposite view points expounded by the President and the Chairman of the Reception Committee (Sir Cowasjee Jehangir).

While deploring the August resolution of the Congress, Sir Maharaj Singh criticised Government for failure to announce a complete change of policy at the commencement of the war, adding that "if Sir Stafford Cripps had come to India with his proposals in 1939 or early in 1940, instead of 1942, there would have been an excellent prospect of their acceptance." Under present conditions, he deplored, "we are face to face with a divided India, with thousands of our fellow-countrymen, including many prominent and popular leaders, in prison, the retention by European officials of the key departments of Finance, Defence and Home in the Government of India, a complete absence of popular government in large portions of India, swollen prices, general distress and famine in large and densely populated areas." Sir Maharaj complained that the advice of moderate leaders had been brushed aside by Government.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir took a different view of the problem. He blamed the Congress for the failure of the Cripps Mission and affirmed that it broke down owing to the eleventh hour raising of the issue of the Viceroy's veto. He cited Mr Jinnah's opinion in support of the contention that the formation of a national Government on the lines of the Congress demand would have been totally opposed by the minorities in general and the Muslims in particular.

After drawing attention to the events that followed the August resolution Sir Cowasji declared that if any progress was to be made it was essential that the Congress should not only withdraw the August resolution but also give an assurance to the British public and to the peoples of the Allied Nations that all people in India were behind this war and that they would unconditionally and enthusiastically help the war effort.

Resolutions. The unconditional release of Congress leaders, the treatment by the Congress leaders of the "Quit India" resolution of August 1942 as a dead letter, a conference of political parties and the formation of national composite governments at the Centre and in the provinces—these suggestions were embodied

in a resolution, passed by the session. The conference also passed resolutions dealing with the war, India's position at the peace conference, Government's food policy and the Bengal famine.

Early in the summer of 1944, a session of the Non-party Leaders' Conference met at Lucknow under the presidentship of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. (See last year's issue)

Two-fold Appeal.—In June 1944 the Council of the National Liberal Federation met in Poona and made a two-fold appeal one to the Government unconditionally to release Congressmen not found guilty of violence and the other to the Congress to treat the August resolution as a dead letter, to put it aside and take measures to arrive at a working arrangement with other political parties for the formation of a provisional Government.

Liberal Federation and Pakistan.—The next meeting of the Council was held at Allahabad in October and expressed the opinion that the two nations theory advanced by Mr. Jinnah was opposed to facts while his insistence on a plebiscite confined to Muslims was unfair to other communities and incompatible with democratic concepts. The Council also declared that the division of the country into two or more separate sovereign states was not a right solution for the Hindu-Muslim question.

Conciliation Committee.—Soon after the failure of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks in Bombay Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, President of the Non-Party Conference, announced his intention to set up a committee (called the Conciliation Committee), comprising eminent public men with no marked political affiliations, to examine the Indian communal question from a political and constitutional point of view. This was the outcome of a resolution passed by the standing Committee of the Non-Party Conference which said: "The Standing Committee of the Non-Party Conference, having considered the present situation in view of the breakdown of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks on the communal issue, hereby resolves to appoint a committee which will examine the whole communal and minorities question from a constitutional and political point of view, put itself in touch with different parties and their leaders, including the minorities interested in the question, and present a solution within two months to the Standing Committee of the Non-Party Conference. The Standing Committee will take all reasonable steps to get that solution accepted by all parties concerned. The Standing Committee authorises Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to appoint members of the committee and announce their names in due course."

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru explained that he had placed before Mr. Gandhi the idea of a committee of the kind now decided upon and Mr. Gandhi had said:—"I shall unreservedly co-operate with it. You can call me whenever you like, put me any questions you like and ask me for any assistance you like."

Sir Tej Bahadur added that it was his intention that there should be on the committee no one who was a partisan or one who had expressed himself violently on political issues of the country. It was also the idea that there should be one or two retired judges who would bring a judicial mind to bear on the country's problems.

The basic conception of the committee was that the discussion of the communal and political problem should be lifted from the partisan level to the scientific and judicial level.

The effort of the committee would be to understand the views of each party, act as a sort of conciliation board by establishing contact with all parties and recommend some solution that they thought good on their own responsibility. "It would be open to each party to accept it wholly or partially or to reject it" said Sir Tej Bahadur. "There is no question of failure or success. When the committee has done its work, it will be for the leaders of different parties to consider whether at that stage they should not call a bigger conference—either an all parties conference or a convention."

"Explaining the function of the proposed committee, Sir Tej Bahadur stated that it would approach various political leaders "very politely and very courteously", and invite them to explain their points of view. It was possible that some might refuse their co-operation and rebuff the committee, but that would not deter them.

The personnel of the Committee was completed towards the end of the year. It included eminent leaders from different communities most of whom fulfilled Sir Tej Bahadur's qualifications, in particular that they should be experts, eminent and experienced and non-partisan in outlook. They included the Metropolitan of India, Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Sir Maharaj Singh, Sir Jagdish Prasad, Sir N. Gopalaswami Iyengar, Mr Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. P. R. Das, Sardar Sant Singh, Sardar Harnam Singh, Mr. K. B. Nabi Bux Hussain, Sir H. P. Mody, Dr. John Mathai, Dr. P. K. Sen, Mr. Frank Anthony and Mr. B. L. Rallia Ram.

Committee's Aim and Scope.—The Committee began its work on December 29, 1944, with an opening address by the President, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, defining the exact scope and functions of the Committee "Our essential duty", he said, "is to apply our minds to the basis of the constitution, not to detailed provisions of the constitution.

"We are approaching our task in a true spirit of humility. The sincerity of our motives may be attacked; we may be supposed to carry on a diabolical conspiracy against others; but we have nothing to conceal, we have nothing of which we need feel ashamed. We only claim the common right of the citizens of this country to form and express our opinions for what they are worth."

The object of the Committee, Sir Tej Bahadur made it clear, was not to frame a detailed constitution. That must be left to some other body and he hoped that that body would come into existence. No one relished the idea that this country should continue to be in its present state "If", he said, "we fail to come to an agreement, somebody else must discharge his duty in this matter. That somebody else must be the British Government."

"Let me assure you", said Sir Tej Bahadur, 'I have got some very encouraging letters and memoranda, even from Muslims". Sir Tej Bahadur mentioned that as many as nine memoranda were from Muslims; one valuable memorandum had come from a very distinguished Muslim, who had approached the problem from an entirely independent point of view.

Sir Tej Bahadur had also received similar encouraging letters from quarters from which he did not expect any encouragement. He had received letters and telegrams from England.

"I have tried to approach Mr. Jinnah. He does not want to recognise the Non-Party Conference or this Committee. I have no quarrel with him. He may not recognise us. But we recognise ourselves. That is my answer. This Committee will go on. This Committee must discharge its duty."

He had tried to approach the Sikh leaders and had received an encouraging reply from Master Tara Singh. He had approached Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee and Mr. Savarkar. They had agreed to see him.

This Committee, Sir Tej Bahadur pointed out, was not established on the basis of representation of each caste or community; but he left it to the Committee to decide for itself on this question. He was anxious to get representation of the Scheduled Classes. At one stage Dr. Ambedkar seemed agreeable to help the Committee in this matter, but, later, he said he did not approve of some of the Committee's members—Sir Tej Bahadur did not know who were the sinners.

However, the amount of literature available about the Depressed Classes was enormous and there were men in this Committee to whom the interests of the Scheduled Classes were as dear as to any leader of those classes.

Mr. Gandhi's Views.—The material on which the Committee based its discussions included memoranda which the committee had received from various organisations and individuals. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, sent to Mr. Gandhi the committee's questionnaire for a reply, but the latter wrote back saying that he would prefer to reply to any specific questions that may be put to him with reference to his talks with Mr. Jinnah.

The following are some of the questions put to Mr. Gandhi and the replies received from him:—

Question:—In his letter of September 17, Mr. Jinnah says that "the word (Pakistan) has now become synonymous with the Lahore resolution." Did you ask him whether in accordance with the Lahore resolution of the All-India Muslim League a scheme of constitution in accordance with the basic principles provided for the assumption finally by the respective regions of all powers such as defence, external affairs, communications, customs and such other matters as may be necessary, had been prepared? Was your attention drawn to any such scheme by Mr. Jinnah?

Answer:—"No, Qaide Azam's position unfortunately was that while he could come as far as seeing me and trying to convince me of his position, he, the President of the League, could not discuss details with me, a mere individual. But so far as I could gather from our conversations, he had no prepared scheme. As the correspondence shows, he had referred me to two books, both of which I read, but neither of which could help me to understand his exact position. One thing he insisted upon was that if I first accepted the Pakistan of his conception, he could then discuss other things with me, even though I was but an individual."

Asked if it was true that the real breakdown between him and Mr. Jinnah came about on the question of central authority or Government, Mr. Gandhi replied: "It can be said that the breakdown took place because we could not come to an agreement on the two-nation theory of Qaide Azam. As the correspondence will show, I wanted to avoid a central Government. I suggested an authority acceptable to both the parties, but he would insist first on complete partition as between two nations and then an agreement between them as on foreign affairs, etc. He would not agree to anything simultaneous."

Mr. Gandhi's attention was drawn to a passage in his letter to Mr. Jinnah dated September 28, 1944, in which he said:—"That if it means utterly independent sovereignty so that there is to be nothing in common between the two, I hold that it is an impossible proposition. That means war to the knife" and was asked what he meant by "war to the knife."

Mr. Gandhi replied: "War to the knife is a simple English idiom. I have never known it used in the literal sense. It simply means a determined quarrel between parties. I hold that if there is nothing in common between the two or nothing which does not come in conflict with each other's culture, there can be no friendly mutual agreement."

To another question Mr Gandhi replied "Although I could not agree to the two-nation theory, I agreed on the basis of members of a family desiring severance of the family tie in matters of conflict but not in all matters so as to become enemies one of the other as if there was nothing common between the two except enmity."

C.R.'s. Support.—Mr. C. Rajagopalachari wrote to the Committee:

"I have your circular letter of Dec. 3 about the Conciliation Committee. I need hardly say how warmly I wish you every success.

"As regards my views of which you have asked for a memorandum, they are contained in the 'C. R. Formula' which formed the subject matter of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks. I am unable to improve the terms of that formula.

"I may clarify a point which has been deliberately misrepresented by certain advocates of the Muslim League. It is only for fixing the Pakistan area of Punjab and Bengal that I have in my formula asked for examination of population statistics district by district. Once the area is thus delimited, my formula leaves the verdict on the issue of separation to the people inhabiting the delimited area as a whole. It is not the intention of the formula to take the plebiscite district by district. Plebiscite by districts would involve the possibility

of the contiguity of the area being lost if one district votes one way and another district in a different way. This is therefore avoided. The clause as to the right of districts on the border is a safeguard to ensure the prevailing of popular opinion where the contiguity would not thereby be disturbed.

"My position after the failure of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks is set out in the introduction to the Gandhi-Jinnah talks published by the 'Hindustan Times'. I need add nothing to what I have stated therein about the communal issue. I wish, however, to add one other point for the consideration of the Committee. It is not psychologically possible to create an atmosphere of reasonableness unless Self-Government on democratic lines in some shape or other is a settled fact, and such form of Government as is functioning and threatens to continue is replaced by an agreed constitution. I therefore appreciate the stand taken by the Non-Party Conference. The federal part of the Government of India Act of 1935 should with suitable modifications, be introduced at once with or without fresh Provincial elections according to the convenience of the British Government. I would prefer fresh basic Provincial elections, so that if the federal part of the Government of India Act of 1935 cannot be brought into force at once during interim period, an 'ad hoc' control executive may be constituted out of the Provincial Governments of the 11 Provinces which should all be restored in replacement of the Section 93 regimes. This 'ad hoc' Central Executive should replace the present Viceroy's Council. This can be done with very little parliamentary legislation and may be statutorily vested with a fixed term of tenure. If either of these things is done and a Central Executive is constituted on a popular basis, there will be a sanction of conciliation. An agreed constitution on the basis of the declaration of His Majesty's Government of April 11, 1942, will replace the interim arrangement. Parties will feel that unless they come to an agreement the interim arrangement will continue."

Cable to Lord Wavell.—While the Committee was still in session and before the formulation of its conclusions, Sir Tej Bahadur sent a cable to Lord Wavell, who was then in London discussing with His Majesty's Government proposals for a solution of the Indian political deadlock, communicating the following resolution unanimously adopted by the Committee:—

"In view of the internal situation particularly relating to the economic life of the people and in view of the rapid pace at which international events are marching, and in view of the necessity of India being represented in her own right and by her own representatives at all international conferences and peace conferences, if any, this committee strongly recommends that the following steps be taken at once:

"(1) All political prisoners and detenus be released immediately;

"(2) India should, by a royal proclamation, be declared an independent state and treated as a dominion equal and in no way inferior to any other dominion of the British Commonwealth of Nations, even though, pending the framing and coming into force of a new constitution, the Government of India may have to be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the Act of 1935 subject to minimum necessary modifications;

"(3) (*a*) The proclamations issued in several provinces under section 93 of the Act should be withdrawn forthwith and the legislatures allowed to resume their normal activities; (*b*) Popular Ministries should be re-established in those provinces and allowed to function under the provisions of the Act; (*c*) In the formation of such Ministries the Prime Minister representing the largest single party in the legislature should be required as far as possible to include in the Ministry persons commanding the confidence of other parties in the legislature.

"(4) In addition to the restoration of autonomy in all the provinces of British India a National Government should replace the present Executive Council at the centre.

"For this purpose the committee would recommend for consideration the following two alternatives:

FIRST ALTERNATIVE.

"(a) Section five of the Government of India Act, 1935 should be so amended as to provide for the issue of a proclamation by His Majesty bringing into being forthwith a federation of India without insisting on the entry of Indian States as a condition precedent as provided in sub-section (2) of the said section, Indian States being at liberty to accede to the federation in accordance with the terms of section 6 of the Act.

"(b) Part II of the Government of India Act, 1935 with the proposed amendments should be brought into force and steps taken immediately to hold elections to the two houses of the federation legislature and to appoint a Council of Ministers in accordance with the provisions contained in that part.

Provided, however, that in the formation of such a ministry, the prime Minister representing the largest single party in the Legislature shall as far as possible, include in the ministry persons commanding the confidence of other important parties in the legislature.

SECOND ALTERNATIVE.

Schedule IX of the Act may be continued in force but should be so amended as to provide for altering the constitution and functioning of the Governor-General-in-Council on the following lines:

(A) Except for the Commander-in-Chief who may continue to be ex- officio member of the Executive Council in charge of war operations and matters ancillary thereto the entire Executive Council should consist of Indians commanding the confidence of the parties in the Central Legislature, the provision in sub-section (3) of section 36 which requires that three at least of the members should be persons who have been in the service of the Crown in India for a period of at least ten years being repealed.

(B) No officials belonging to the permanent services shall be nominated to either House of the Central Legislature. The nominated block

in each of the two houses shall consist entirely of non-officials nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council.

(C) In the 9th schedule of the Act the provisions excluding from the control of the Legislature expenditure under heads Ecclesiastical, External affairs, Defence, Tribal areas and other items incurred by the Governor-General in his discretion shall be repealed.

(D) The Political Adviser to the Crown Representative should be an Indian with the rank and status of an Executive Councillor though he may not be a member of the Executive Council.

(E) The decision as to when the general elections to the Central and Provincial Legislatures should take place should be left to the National Government at the centre and the popular governments in the provinces.

"The Committee greatly appreciates your initiative in proceeding to London for the purpose, as it believes, of ending the present political deadlock in the country and trusts that the suggestions that it is now making will be of assistance to you and His Majesty's Goverment in solving the problem that faces you. The Committee is continuing its work."

The cable represented the first part of the Committee's work and contained its recommendations with regard to the interim period.

Mr. Jinnah's Protest.—Mr. Jinnah, who represented the principal factor in the internal deadlock, reacted unfavourably to the suggestions made in Sir Tej Bahadur's cable to Lord Wavell. Mr. Jinnah said :

"Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and his associates have been passing off under different labels from time to time, first as 'all party conference,' then as 'no party conference' and now they have assumed the label of 'conciliation committee.'

"They are nothing but handmaids of the Congress and have played and are playing to the tune of Mr. Gandhi. Their pompous and pious profession that they are a detached and independent body of men is utterly false, and this is clear from their previous activities and resolutions and from the character and the nature of the present resolution they have passed conveying their proposals to Lord Wavell

"Two alternatives are offered. The Muslim aspirations and their national demands of Pakistan would be torpedoed by this subtle and flanking movement, if either of them is accepted.

"Muslim India will not accept any attempt to change the present constitution in any way which would directly or indirectly be on the basis of a united India. The question of Pakistan is the first and the foremost issue to be decided preliminary to any consideration of the framing of any future constitution any attempt to militate against, prejudice or torpedo the Pakistan demand directly or indirectly, if countenanced by the British Government will be at the sacrifice and betrayal of the hundred million Mussalmans in this land.

"I am confident that having regard to the solemn declarations of His Majesty's Government and the pledges and assurances given to the Muslims they will not go back as an honourable nation and coerce the Mussalmans or force or impose upon them a constitution against their will and without their approval and consent. If the British Government are stampeded into any departure from or reversal of their declared policy by some undue pressure, which I do hope will not be the case. I shall be failing in my duty, having regard to the temper, determination and the deep feelings of Muslim India regarding this issue, if I did not draw the attention of Britain to the disastrous consequences it may lead to; for which the British Government alone will be responsible.

Hindu-Muslim Parity.—Within a week the Sapru Conciliation Committee unfolded its proposals for the future constitution of India which proceeded on the basis of parity between Hindus, other than the Scheduled Castes, on the one hand, and Muslims on the other, in the constitution-making body, the future Central Legislature and in the Executive, the overriding condition being that the unity of India and joint electorates were accepted.

The Committee emphatically declared itself against Pakistan. Mr. N. M. Joshi dissented from this declaration, as also from the corollary that no province should elect not to accede to the future Indian Union or secede therefrom.

The Committee envisaged the transfer of Paramountcy to the Union, and recommended the appointment of a Minister in charge of functions in relation to Indian States, with whom a body of three Indian States' advisers is to be associated.

A declaration of fundamental rights, the setting up of a minorities commission, and special proposals for minorities in the Punjab were included in the Committee's recommendations.

"It is needless to say that the recommendations do not constitute a full blue print for the future constitution" Said the Committee "They merely indicate the outlines which the Committee feels would suit the conditions in India. They are essentially suggestions made for the constitution of the country at large

"These proposals are confined to British India only. When the Indian States decide to come into the Union, as the Committee hopes they will, it is obvious that arrangements will have to be made in consultation with them for necessary adjustments and additions."

The Constitution-Making Body.—The constitution-making body shall be constituted in the manner prescribed in Clause "D" of the draft resolution of His Majesty's Government brought by Sir Stafford Cripps, subject to the following modifications :—

(1) The total strength of the body shall be 160, distributed as follows : Special Interests namely, commerce and industry, land-holder-universities, labour and women—16 ; Hindus excluding the Scheduled Castes—51 ; Muslims 51 ; Scheduled Castes—20 ; Indian Christians 7 ; Sikhs— 8 ; Backward areas and tribes—3 ; Anglo-Indians—2 ; Europeans—1 ; others—1

(2) It is because Clause "D" of His Majesty's Government's declaration provides for election by a joint electorate, composed of members

of all Provincial Legislatures, under the system of proportional representation, that the Committee has decided to recommend that, in spite of the disparity in the population strengths between Muslims and Hindus other than the Scheduled Castes, the Hindu community should, in the interests of promoting communal unity, agree that the representation of the Muslim community on the constitution-making body shall be on a par with that given to the Hindus, other than the Scheduled Castes.

(3) No decision shall be valid unless it is supported by three-fourths of the members present and voting.

(4) His Majesty's Government shall enact the constitution on the basis of the valid decisions of the constitution-making body, supplemented wherever necessary by its own awards on matters in which the requisite majority for decision was not forthcoming.

Division of India.—The Committee, having considered carefully the resolution of the Muslim League passed at Lahore in 1940, the various other resolutions of the League and the published version of the talks between Mr. Jinnah and Mahatma Gandhi, and having also considered the "C. R." and Gandhi proposals, is emphatically of the opinion that any division of India into two or more separate independent sovereign States is unjustified, and will endanger the peace and orderly progress of the whole country without any compensating advantage to any community, and that the political unity of India should therefore, be maintained.

Indian States.—Provisions should be made in the constitution for the accession from time to time of Indian States as units of the Union on such terms as may be agreed upon. The establishment of the Union should not, however, be made contingent on the accession of any Indian State or of any minimum number of Indian States. The Union should be brought into being and should commence to function at the earliest possible date, even if no Indian State has acceded to it as a unit by then.

Non-Accession and Secession.—No province of British India may elect not to accede to the Union, nor may any unit—whether a Province or a State, which has acceded—be entitled to secede therefrom.

Provincial Boundaries.—While it is not desirable that the new constitution should be delayed by the realignment of provincial boundaries on linguistic or cultural considerations, the Constitution Act shall indicate the machinery and prescribe the procedure for such realignment of the old Provinces and for the creation of new Provinces after it has come into force, and on such realignment or creation of Provinces all consequential amendments may be made, in the constitution.

The Committee submits the accompanying suggestions for the consideration of the constitution-making body. They have been placed before the Committee by one of its members, who has great experience of the administration of Indian States and of the working of the Government of Indian Act (1935) in relation to them. As the Indian States are not represented on this Committee, and as the suggestions are of a very vital and far-reaching character, the Committee has thought it desirable to express no opinion on the merits of the several alternatives suggested beyond stating that a clear definition of "a Head of the State" is necessary as the several resolutions adopted by the Committee assume the existence of a Head of the State and the exercise by him of certain powers and functions. The member responsible for these suggestions agrees that they, or any variant of them, involving the participation of the Indian States, cannot be finally adopted except with the consent of the Indian States.

(1) There shall be a Head of the State (that is, Union) in India, who shall be the repository of (*a*) all such powers and duties as may be conferred or imposed on him by or under the Constitution Act; and (*b*) such other powers as are now vested in His Majesty the King of England, including powers connected with the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States, provided that in relation to his powers, the Head of the State shall conform to the traditions, usages and conventions which are binding on the constitutional head of any State.

(2) The office of Head of the State shall have a tenure of five years, and ordinarily no person may hold the office for more than one term.

First Alternative.—The head of the State shall be elected by an electoral college composed of the members of the two Houses of the Union Legislature, either without any restriction as to their choice, or subject to their choice being confined to the Rulers of Indian States having a minimum population, or revenue, or both, to be named in a schedule to the Constitution Act.

Second Alternative.—(3) The Head of the State shall be elected by the Rulers of the Indian States referred to above from amongst themselves.

Third Alternative.—The Head of the State shall be appointed by His Majesty the King of England, on the advice of the Union Cabinet, either without any restriction as to his choice, or subject to his choice being confined to the Rulers of the Indian States referred to above.

(4) In case the third alternative is adopted, and a link with the British Crown is maintained, the Secretary of State for India, together with all the control that he or the British Cabinet exercises over Indian administration, should, in any case, be abolished.

(5) The head of a unit, other than an Indian State, shall be appointed by the Head of the State on the advice of the Union Cabinet.

Union Legislature.—(*a*) The Union Legislature shall consist of the Head of the State and two Chambers the Union Assembly and the Council of State.

(*b*) The strength of the Union Assembly shall be so fixed that there shall be on the average one member for every 1,000,000 of the population.

(*c*) Ten per cent. of the total strength shall be reserved for the representation of the following

special interests: Landholders; commerce and industry; labour; women.

(*d*) The remaining seats shall be distributed among the following communities: (1) Hindus, other than Scheduled Castes; (2) Muslims; (3) Sikhs; (4) Indian Christians; (5) Anglo-Indians; (6) other communities.

(*e*) (i) in case the Muslim community agrees to the substitution throughout of joint electorates with reservation of seats for separate, communal electorates, in that case only this Committee would recommend that, in the interests of promoting national unity, the Hindu community should agree that in the strength of the Central Assembly, excluding the seats allotted to special interests, such as commerce and industry, landholders, labour, etc., Muslim representation from British India shall be on a par with the representation given to the Hindus (other than Scheduled Castes), in spite of the great disparity in their respective population strengths.

The Committee desire to emphasise their view that if this recommendation is not to be implemented in its entirety, the Hindu community should be at liberty not merely not to agree to the claim for parity of representation, but to ask for a revision of the Communal Award.

(ii) The Committee considers that the representation given to the Sikhs and Scheduled Castes in the Government of India Act is manifestly inadequate and unjust and should be substantially raised. The quantum of increased representation to be given to them should be left to the constitution-making body.

(*f*) For the Union Assembly there shall be adult franchise, for seats other than those reserved for special interests.

(*g*) For the special interest, there shall be special constituencies. There shall be direct election to the Union Assembly. As for election to the Council of State, the question shall be decided by the constitution-making body.

Lists of the matters in respect of which the power of making laws for peace, order and good Government, and the functions pertaining to the administration of these laws, shall fall within the sphere, respectively, of the Centre and the units shall be embodied in the Constitution Act. The detailed drawing up of these lists should be left to the constitution-making body. The Committee, however, would recommend that the following principles, among others, should guide the constitution-making body in the distribution of powers and functions between the Centre and the units:—

(A) The powers and functions assigned to the Centre should be as small in number as possible, provided that they shall in any case include (i) matters of common interest to India, as a whole, such as foreign affairs, defence, relations with Indian States, inter-unit communications, commerce, customs, currency, posts and telegraphs; (ii) settlement of inter-unit disputes; (iii) co ordination where necessary of the legislation and administration of different units; and (iv) such other matters or action as may be required for ensuring the safety and tranquillity of India or any part thereof, or for the maintenance of the political integrity and economic unity of India, or for dealing with any emergencies.

(B) While all matters not assigned to the Centre exclusively or concurrently must be declared to fall within the sphere of the units a list of these should, for greater certainty, be given in the Constitution Act, with the rider that all residuary powers—those not included in either of the two lists shall vest in the units.

(C) All customs barriers between one unit and another shall be abolished, and there shall be free trade within the Union, provided that, where the abolition of existing customs barriers affects prejudicially the finances of a unit, it shall be entitled to adequate compensation out of the revenues of the Union Executive.

(A) Subject to the provisions of Clause (B), the Executive of the Union shall be a composite Cabinet in the sense that the following communities shall be represented on it: (i) Hindus, other than Scheduled Castes; (ii) Muslims; (iii) Scheduled Castes; (iv) Sikhs; (v) Indian Christians; (vi) Anglo-Indians.

(B) The representation of these communities in the Executive shall be, as far as possible, a reflection of their strength in the Legislature.

(C) The Cabinet shall be deemed to be duly constituted, notwithstanding the absence from it temporarily of representatives of any of the communities mentioned in Clause (A). Where, on account of a whole community refusing to join or remain in a Cabinet that community goes, without representation therein, the vacancies may, pending the availability of members of that community, be filled by the appointment of members of other communities, and the Cabinet may commence or continue to function, provided it commands a majority in the Legislature.

(D) The Cabinet shall be collectively responsible to the Legislature.

(E) The Cabinet shall be led, guided and held together by a Prime Minister, who shall ordinarily be the leader of a party, which by itself, or in combination with other parties, is able to command a stable majority in the Legislature. A convention should be created that the offices of the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister should not be monopolised by any one community.

(F) The other members of the Cabinet shall be appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister.

(G) One of these Ministers shall be designated Deputy Prime Minister, and it shall be a standing rule that the Deputy Prime Minister shall not belong to the same community as the Prime Minister.

Alternative.—(A) Subject to the provisions of Clause (B), the Executive of the Union shall be a composite Cabinet in the sense that the following communities shall be represented on it: (i) Hindus, other than Scheduled Castes; (ii) Muslims; (iii) Scheduled Castes; (iv) Sikhs; (v) Indian Christians and (vi) Anglo-Indians

(B) The representation of these communities in the Executive shall be, as far as possible, a reflection of their strength in the Legislature.

(C) The Cabinet shall be deemed to be duly constituted notwithstanding the absence from it temporarily of representatives of any of the communities mentioned in Clause (A) where, on account of a whole community refusing to join or remain in a Cabinet that community goes without representation therein, the vacancies may, pending the availability of members of that community, be filled by the appointment of members of other communities, and the Cabinet commence or continue to function, provided it commands a majority in the Legislature.

(D) The Cabinet shall be elected by the Central Legislature in a joint session by the system of the single transferable vote. The elected Ministers shall hold office for the duration of the Legislature. The Legislature shall elect from among the Ministers a President and a Deputy President who shall not both belong to the same community.

Minister for Indian States.—There shall be a Minister in charge of the functions in relation to Indian States, and with him shall be associated a body of persons, not less than three and not more than five in number, who shall be called Indian States' advisers, and who shall be chosen in the manner agreed upon with the Indian States. The Minister shall consult the Indian State advisers in all important matters, and shall obtain their concurrence in respect of certain matters to be specified in the Constitution Act.

Judiciary.—(1) There shall be a Supreme Court for the Union and a High Court in each of the units.

(2) The strength of Judges in each of these courts at the inception of the Union, as well as the salaries to be paid to them, shall be fixed in the Constitution Act and no modification in either shall be made except on the recommendation of the High Court, the Government concerned and the Supreme Court, and with the sanction of the Head of the State (a Governor General or President as the case may be), provided, however, that the salary of no Judge shall be varied to his disadvantage during his term of office.

(3) (A) The Chief Justice of India shall be appointed by the Head of the State and the other Judges of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the Head of the State in consultation with the Chief Justice of India.

(B) The Chief Justice of a High Court shall be appointed by the Head of the State in consultation with the head of the unit and the Chief Justice of India.

(C) Other Judges of a High Court shall be appointed by the Head of the State in consultation with the head of the unit, the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned and the Chief Justice of India.

(4) A Judge or a High Court of a Supreme Court shall be appointed for life, subject to an age-limit prescribed by the Constitution Act, but he may by resignation addressed to the Head of the State resign his office.

(5) (A) A Judge of the High Court may be removed from office by the Head of the State on the ground of misbehaviour or of infirmity of mind or body, if on reference being made to it by the Head of the State, the Supreme Court reports that the Judge ought on any such grounds to be removed.

(B) The Judge of the Supreme Court may be removed from office by the Head of the State on the ground of misbehaviour or of infirmity of mind or body, if on reference being made to it by the Head of the State, a special tribunal appointed for the purpose by him reports that the Judge ought on any such grounds to be removed.

(6) As regards other matters connected with the appointment and function of the Judiciary, the provisions embodied in Part 6 of the Government of India Act of 1935 seem suitable, with such modifications as may be required for being fitted into the framework of the new constitution.

Defence.—The Committee strongly recommends that under the new constitution there should be a Portfolio of Defence which should be held by a Minister responsible to the Legislature, and that the actual control and discipline of the Army should be placed in the hands of a Commander-in-Chief under the new Government.

The Committee further recommends that a National Army should be created and developed as rapidly as possible. It is unable to suggest at this stage what the strength of this army should be, as this will depend, apart from the vital question of finance, on a number of other factors, such as the nature of the post-war world settlement and the efficacy of the international organisation for the maintenance of world peace. Among the measures which should be adopted for the creation of such an army, the Committee recommends the following:—

(1) (A) Such British units as temporarily may be required for the efficient defence of India, and such officers as may be needed for officering the National Army until an adequate number of Indian officers becomes available, shall be obtained by a treaty or agreement entered into by the Union Government and His Majesty's Government, specifying, among other things, the terms and conditions of their re-employment by the Union.

(B) As soon as the war is over, all direct recruitment of British officers to the Indian forces should cease. Such British officers as do not belong to the Indian Army and are not required for specific appointments should be reverted to the British Army Establishment.

(2) An institution should be established for the training in sufficient numbers of officers of all the three arms—air, land and sea—and all defects existing in the present system which prevent rapid Indianisation or the creation of Indian officers capable of assuming leadership should be forthwith removed.

(3) If it is found that the present educational system does not produce a sufficient number of young men suitable in every respect for a military career, steps should be taken at once to remove this defect.

(4) University Officers Training Corps should be established where they do not exist and largely expanded, and measures taken not only for ensuring the supply of officers to fill vacancies in peace-time, but for the rapid expansion of the cadre in the event of a military threat to India. Such measures should aim at creating a reserve of young men with service training who can be rapidly absorbed as officers when expansion takes place.

(5) The Committee would emphasise that the maintenance of law and order is essentially the responsibility of the Unit Governments, and they should, if necessary, by increasing the strength of their police forces, equip themselves adequately for the discharge of this responsibility. The Committee would, however, make it clear that the services of troops on the Union Army Establishment should be available for being requisitioned only when the civil power finds itself unable to cope with any particular situation.

The Committee further recommends that a balance should be maintained between the respective arms and that special attention should be paid to the Navy, Air Force, mechanised units and such other branches as may from time to time be developed.

The Committee recommends that steps should be taken, even before the coming into being of the new constitution, to adopt and give effect to the measures as far as practicable.

Public Services.—(3) The orders now in force at the Centre regarding the representation of the communities in public services may continue in operation till the Union Government under the new constitution comes into being. The Committee, however, recommends that the 8½ per cent. of the seats now allotted to the Sikhs, the Indian Christians, and the Anglo-Indians and Parsis may be split up between the Sikhs, the Indian Christians and the Anglo-Indians, and Parsis in the proportion of 3½ per cent. for the Sikhs, 3 per cent. for Indian Christians and 1·5 0 per cent. for Anglo-Indians and Parsis. The special provisions relating to Anglo-Indians in certain services under Section 242 of the Government of India Act of 1935 are not to be affected by this recommendation.

Minorities Commissions.—(A) The Constitution Act shall provide for the establishment at the Centre and in each of the provinces an independent Minority Commission which shall be composed of a representative for each of the communities (not necessarily a member of that community) represented in the Legislature.

(B) Subject to the possession of such qualifications or experience as may be prescribed, the member representing each community, who need not necessarily belong to the same community, shall be elected by members of the Legislature belonging to that community.

(C) No member of the Legislature shall be eligible for membership of the Commission.

(D) The term of office of members of the Commission shall be the same as, and synchronise with the term of office of members of the Legislature concerned.

(E) The functions of the commission shall be:—(i) To keep a constant watch over the interests of minority communities in the area; (ii) without attempting to deal with stray administrative acts or individual grievances to call for such information as the Commission may consider necessary for discharging its functions; (iii) to review periodically—for example once every six months—the policy pursued in legislation and administration by the Legislature and the executive in regard to the implementing of non-justiliable fundamental rights assured by the constitution to minority communities, and to submit a report to the Prime Minister.

(F) The recommendations of the the Cabinet and the Prime Minister Commission shall be considered by small, as soon as possible, place the report of the Commission before the Legislature with a full statement of the action taken or proposed to be taken in pursuance of the recommendations of the Commission. In case any of the recommendations are not accepted wholly or in part, the statement should also contain full explanations of the decisions taken by the Government. Facilities shall be provided to the Legislature for a discussion of the report and the decisions of the Government thereon.

The Committee while strongly recommending to all communities and parties to accept the proposals says that in the event of their being unacceptable to the various communities and parties and their failure to reach an agreement on any other basis. His Majesty's Government should set up an interim Government in India and proceed to establish machinery for drafting the new constitution generally on the basis of the principles underlying these proposals, enact it in Parliament and put it into operation at the earliest possible date.

Silver Jubilee Session.—The Silver Jubilee Session of the National Liberal Federation was held in Lahore in March 1945 under the presidentship of Mr T. P. Venkatrama Sastri of Madras. He made a demand for an immediate declaration by the British Government granting Dominion Status to India and urged the release of political prisoners and Congress detenus including the members of the Congress Working Committee.

Mr. Sastri said, "The Government must declare immediately that India shall have the status of a Dominion at the end of the war. Her millions have fought on the battle-field for the cause of the United Nations. The Cripps Offer contained that declaration and the answers of Sir Stafford Cripps to the questions put to him made clear that the status of India shall be the same as that of the other Dominions, and that India shall have the same right either to remain within the Commonwealth or to go out of it.

"That declaration must be made forthwith and implemented, so far as it may be, by the British Government. While they are devising measures for the reconstruction of Italy, Poland, Greece, they can have no legitimate excuse for postponing the freedom of India. The intricacy of the problems in the countries mentioned above did not bar them from taking steps even when the war is on, and the Indian

problem presents no features more difficult to resolve than the problems they are solving now elsewhere.

"I should say that the Governor-General should have released the political prisoners and the Congress detenus long ago. Neither the public peace nor the safety of the State any longer requires the detention of these persons; and the continuance of their detention is wholly unjustified. They should be immediately released. Even for a solution of the present deadlock, mutual consultation between the members of the Working Committee of the Congress is necessary and their continuance in jail and the refusal of the Government to allow mutual consultation between them only adds to the difficulties in the way of finding a solution."

Mr. Sastri dealt at length with the problem of minorities and said: "Pakistan is no solution for the problem of the minorities. The creation of separate foreign states does not really get rid of the minority problem altogether. There will be a large proportion of non-Muslims in the Muslim areas so separated and comparatively a small proportion of Muslims in the Hindu areas. Definite and satisfactory safeguards for the non-Muslims in the Muslim areas are offered. If such an offer is just and fair to minorities of over 40 per cent. in those provinces, would it be impossible to devise safeguards for the protection of the essential cultural features of all groups, including the Muslims, within a united India?

"What, again, of the expense of defence which each independent state will have to maintain? and would the defence organised by the separate states be adequate in the event of aggression? will the four states in the North-West agree to join and belong to one state? Will the Punjab agree to look after their financial needs and requirements? Will the non-Muslim areas in the Punjab desire to remain in an independent Muslim State or claim to form a separate state of their own? If separate independent states are formed and they have their own armies will joint action invariably result when emergencies arise? may they not be turned against each other in a fratricidal war?

"The Muslim League appeals to the principle of self-determination. This principle is a much misunderstood one. It is a case of secession from an existing state to which that principle does not apply and should not be applied. It has been recognised that it is impossible to grant independence to a section of the population unless they had a territory capable of sustaining the economic and political framework of a nation.

"Whether Mr. Jinnah, who has, so far, made the concession of Pakistan a condition of any discussion, constitutional or other, can now bring himself to put aside Pakistan and discuss the terms of a federal constitution is more than anyone can say. It might be a vain hope still, I see no harm in saying that Mr. Jinnah, who has demonstrated his power to hold up, must now demonstrate his power to solve the Indian problem. The problem of Indian unity was posed first in this province and it must here receive its final solution.

"In the recent Dumbarton Oaks Conference, a formula was evolved for the solution of international conflicts by negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement or other peaceful means to be chosen by the parties to the conflict. Failing that, the conflict will be referred to the Security Council. Though this formula deals only with international conflict, its principle may be applied for resolving the Indian deadlock.

Mr. Sastri then touched upon the problem of Indian States. He said: "The time has come now when the States should have representative governments, and the people of the States should be given their due share in a popular government. In the Federal Legislature, not only the rulers of the States, but also the subjects of the States should be represented."

Referring to the industrialisation of India, Mr. Sastri remarked: "There have been many plans drawn up or in the process of being drawn up. I will not attempt to assess their exact value. The plans involve expenditure in astronomical figures: How they can be worked out is a matter for the experts to consider. But all seem to agree that without a National Government it will be impossible to put into effect any large-scale plan of economic policy.

"Here again the conclusion is forced on us that for the industrialisation of India, for the relief of poverty, disease and unemployment among the masses and for many other large-scale programmes like sanitation, transport, etc., it is necessary that there should be a united India, pooling her intelligence and her resources in one concerted attempt to raise the standard of her people."

Mr. Sastri referred to the plight of Indians overseas. He said: "The plight of Indians in the colonies and especially in South Africa deserve our active sympathy and help. It is a tragic irony that while the U.S.A. is willing to admit Indians on a quota system and give them rights of citizenship, South Africa should deny that right to the Indians settled there. The Government of India should take such steps as might be necessary to protect them, and the British Government should see to it that this grave injustice is remedied and further embitterment averted."

On the subject of Indianisation, the President said: "Recruitment in the services just now has an alarming aspect and needs our close attention. It is regrettable that the process of indianisation in the services has not been accelerated. The recruitment in the officers' cadre in the Army is still disappointing.

"The Foreign and Political Departments are still largely kept a close preserve of the British. A large number of Europeans who have been recruited in the key services during the last six years' lead Indians to suspect that the foundation is being laid for decades of domination. No change in the composition of the services till a new constitution is agreed to is spurious and untenable as an explanation."

Mr. Sastri concluded: "There will be no place so long as imperialism lasts. As for Britain's attitude to the future of India, words

promise, but action denies. Words uttered in adversity are forgotten on the turn of the wheel of fortune. Conduct seems to reinforce the assertion 'what we have we hold.' But some leaders of thought in England have deplored this attitude and have urged the need for giving independence to India. An independent India will be an asset even in the present war against Japan. Everything plainly indicates the need for unity and the united effort of all parties in India. None but the wilfully blind can fail to see it."

Resolutions.—Resolutions urging the British Government to form a National Government at the Centre and deploring the continuance of the political deadlock in India and asking the Government of India to release the members of the Congress Working Committee and the other Congress leaders were adopted.

The resolution on the formation of a National Government said:

"(*a*) While adhering to its opposition to any division of India into Hindustan and Pakistan, the federation is of the opinion that without prejudice to the different viewpoints on controversial issues relating to the ultimate form of the future Indian constitution, the Congress, the Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha and other important political parties and interests should, during the period of the war, unite and co-operate with a view to the formation of National Government both at the Centre and the provinces and urges on the British Government the necessity of forming such a Government at the Centre and creating it on the same footing as a Dominion Government.

"The Federation is convinced that the formation of such a Government would help to clear away misunderstandings and promote mutual confidence and lead to the solution of many urgent and important domestic problems pertaining to the national economy of the country.

"(*b*) The Federation deprecates the policy of the British Government in assuming the role of passive spectators and urges them actively to participate in the solution of the present political deadlock and take constructive steps to promote the establishment of a national government, both at the Centre and in the provinces, composed of important political parties and interests.

"(*c*) The Federation urges the British Government to announce without delay that they would be prepared to implement their promises to India on the basis of an agreement between the various political parties and interests or, in the absence of such agreement, if necessary, by themselves enacture a Dominion constitution for India within one year of the cessation of hostilities."

The Federation also passed a resolution demanding for Indians in South Africa full citizenship rights.

Deploring the failure of the Government of the Union of South Africa to abolish the Pegging Act, the resolution stated in part: "In view of the uncompromising attitude of the Government of South Africa towards this legitimate demand of India, this Federation feels that it was a mistake on the part of the Government of India to have sent the High Commissioner to South Africa and it urges the Government of India to recall the High Commissioner forthwith and to adopt all fiscal and commercial sanctions against South Africa until the Pegging Act is abolished."

Another resolution expressed deep regret and concern at the "misuse of the Defence of India Act and Rules on numerous occasions". The resolution stated that the civil liberties were being invaded without adequate justification and for political ends.

The Federation also deplored racial prejudice existing between the white and non-white peoples of the world and suggested that "unless a determined effort is made on a world scale against the course of race prejudice, the non-white peoples of the world who are now fully conscious of their rights, are bound to revolt against the tyranny of the whites and imperil the cause of world peace."

The Federation pressed upon the Rulers of Indian States to declare full responsible government as their policy as rapidly as possible and assured the people of the States of its full support in their constitutional methods for securing reforms and the redress of their grievances.

The Federation expressed concern over the continued recruitment of the Indian services from outside India and strongly urged upon the Government the necessity for stopping all future recruitment to these services from outside India.

The Federation, in another resolution, expressed profound concern at the food situation in the country "which, though somewhat improved is still far from satisfactory." It urged the Government to evolve a more satisfactory policy and administer it efficiently so as to save the people from all avoidable hardships and distress.

The Federation unanimously passed a resolution demanding that in the Imperial and International conferences India should be represented largely, if not wholly by non-official public men commanding the confidence of the people "until such time as a National Government can appoint its own proper accredited representatives."

Demanding complete nationalisation of India's Defence services within a short period, the Federation also urged that India's status as envisaged in the post-war world and her future role as a bulwark of peace in Asia required a radical change in regard to her defence policy. The Federation suggested that the Defence portfolio should be entrusted to an Indian Member commanding the confidence of the public and that a policy of Indianisation in all grades of the army, navy and air force be expedited. It further suggested that Indian emergency commissioned officers should not be demobilised after the war and that the army should be recruited from all provinces and classes to a much greater extent than at present.

The President, Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, winding up the session, expressed gratification at the formation of a Ministry by the Congress in the Frontier Province and expressed the hope that this will be followed by the assumption of office by the Congress in those other Provinces where Section 93 rule continued.

"The Viceroy should declare forthwith that the future steps for the formation of a Central Government and for the framing of a constitution will go forward notwithstanding the dissent of any party," said a resolution passed by the Council of the National Liberal Federation of India held in Bombay in the winter of 1945."

The resolution further said :—

"The Council of the National Liberal Federation of India notes that the proposals now adumbrated in the broadcasts of the Prime Minister and the Viceroy are incomplete and must wait for the elections and consultations with the elected representatives to take their final shape.

"The Council is of the opinion that so long as agreement among all parties is insisted on as a condition precedent to any proposals going forward, no solution will be possible. The Council therefore urges that the Viceroy should declare forthwith that the future steps for the formation of a Central Government and for the framing of a constitution will go forward notwithstanding the dissent of any party. Such a declaration will itself help to bring about an understanding between the parties concerned.

"Immediately after the elections, a Central Government should be formed consisting of the representatives of the major political parties with provision for representation of minority interests and no refusal of co-operation by any party should hold up the formation of such representative government."

THE MUSLIM LEAGUE.

The awakening of political consciousness among Muslims in India as a separate entity dates back to 1906 when the All-India Muslim League was formed. It worked up its influence steadily, so that when it was hardly ten years old it became sufficiently important to enter into an agreement—known since as the Lucknow Pact—with the powerful Indian National Congress. The League fell on evil days in the 'twenties, and differences set in among its members. When enhanced powers were conferred on India by the Montford Reforms, Muslims became more and more politically minded and began to aspire for a greater share in the control of the administration of the country and in Government posts. This feeling gave rise to the formation of a new body whose promoters concentrated on aggressive presentation of Muslim demands. With the prospect of still further constitutional reforms at the end of the first ten years of the working of the Montford Scheme, these leaders strove to organise Muslims into an influential body which would safeguard their interests more effectively than the League. The result was the All-Parties Muslim Conference in 1928. The publication of the Communal Award and its inclusion in the White Paper Scheme of Reforms in 1933 helped this process of consolidation. An attempt was made early in 1934 to consolidate the community by healing the split within the Muslim League and, if possible, bringing the League and the Conference together to work as a united body. The latter failed, but the former object was largely successful and the League marched from strength to strength until it emerged as a powerful organisation of the Muslim community on the eve of the first elections to the provincial legislatures under the Government of India Act of 1935. For the first time in the political history of Muslims their representative institution functioned as a vigorous and active all-India organisation with results which flattered Mr. Jinnah, and his co-workers, although the success of League nominees was not very striking. Doubtless Mr. Jinnah, who was the guiding spirit behind this new activity, was handicapped by fissiparous tendencies and reactionary forces in distant provinces beyond the sphere of his direct influence. This was soon rectified by the growing influence of Mr. Jinnah and the League among the Muslims.

Mr. Jinnah's influence among the Muslims increased rapidly in the years following the advent of the 1935 constitution. The Muslim League grew into a powerful organisation with branches all over the country. At Lucknow in 1937 its creed was lightened up; at Lahore three years later it adopted a resolution demanding the partition of the country into Hindu and Muslim India; and in 1941, the creed was again changed into what amounts to a demand for secession.

The Muslim League gathered strength as the years rolled by, especially during the war when the Congress was in jail and there was no effective opposition to the League. An attempt was made by Lord Wavell in the summer of 1945 to form a coalition government including the Congress and the League as a temporary measure without prejudice to the claims and aspirations of the two organizations. This move failed and elections were ordered through the country. The League came on top at the polls, and immediately thereafter the British Government sent a Cabinet Delegation to settle the Indian problem once and for all. The Delegation, after elaborate investigation and personal discussion, came to the conclusion that Pakistan was impracticable and inadvisable. It decided to set up a constituent assembly to frame a three-tier constitution, comprising a limited union centre, three groups of contiguous provinces (one in the north-west, the second in the centre and the third in the east), and 11 provincial constitutions. It also decided to set up an interim government, pending the evolution of a future constitution. The League at first accepted the British Cabinet Mission's proposals, but later went back on its decision and resolved upon direct action. In the late autumn of 1946, the League again decided to co-operate and sent its nominees to the Interim Government at the centre formed earlier by the Congress.

Shortly after the 1936 elections, Mr. Jinnah explained the position of the League members of provincial legislatures *vis-a-vis* other groups and said: "The constitution and policy of the League do not prevent us from co-operation with others. On the contrary, it is part and parcel of our basic principle that we are free and ready to co-operate with any group or party from the very inception, or inside the legislature, if the basic principles are determined by common consent."

These words engendered a hope that the League might be induced to co-operate with the Congress in its extremist programme and negotiations were started, but it soon became apparent that the two could not come together. The situation was rendered more difficult by the attitude of stiffness adopted by the Congress and its President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Mr. Jinnah refused to convert the League into "an understudy of the Congress" and firmly upheld the position of the Muslim community. The Congress, for its part, found as the result of the elections that it did not have the support of the Muslim community. Very few Congress Muslims were put up as candidates for the elections, and even they failed. The Congress therefore set about roping in the Muslims by an appeal to their economic conscience, explaining that the Congress was out to alleviate the sufferings of the masses, Muslims as well as Hindus, and to uplift the nation as a whole. In this process the League and its leaders came in for a great deal of violent criticism at the hands of the Congress managers. On behalf of the League Mr. Jinnah retorted: "The Congress have not the monopoly, nor are they the sole custodians of Indian nationalism. As I have always maintained, the Muslim League is prepared to join hands with any progressive party in the fight for the country's freedom, but to achieve this the question of minorities must be settled satisfactorily. Here I am not talking of only Muslims but all minorities. Further, we are

not prepared to merge ourselves into any organisation, however great it may be, and however advanced its programme and policy may be unless it is determined by common consent."

Paying little heed to these words of warning, the Congress leaders went their own way. Puffed with the success at the polls, they affected to ignore the claims of League leaders. In what may be described as non-Muslim province—that is, those in which the Muslims are in a minority—the Congress formed Ministries without consulting and securing the co-operation of the Muslim League. No doubt attempts were made to arrive at an understanding with the Muslim League, but they failed mainly on account of the Congress demand that wherever such an understanding was reached the Muslim League should cease to be a separate parliamentary body and merge itself into the resultant Congress-League Party. The League, for its part, was willing to co-operate but not on the terms imposed by the Congress. In the result the negotiations failed, and the League remained in the Opposition. Although the bulk of the Muslim representatives returned to the provincial legislatures by the electorate were in opposition to the Congress the latter proceeded to constitute Governments with Muslim Ministers who did not represent Muslim opinion in the legislature. Nowhere in any of the so-called Congress provinces did the Muslim Ministers have the support of the majority or even a decent number of Muslim legislators. Thus these Muslim Ministers in the Congress provinces were the objects of repeated displays of Muslim hostility.

Having failed to reach an agreement with the League and its leaders, the Congress tried to crush the League and its leaders by making a direct approach to the Muslim masses through an economic and national programme. For a time this appeared to succeed, but eventually failed to achieve its object. The League leaders counteracted the Congress propaganda by pointing out to the Muslim masses that their true interests lay in their organisation under the banner of the League which alone could serve them truly. The League's counter drive succeeded in a large measure aided by allegations that in provinces where the Congress was running the Government the Muslim minorities were not treated well. The widening gulf between the Congress and the League gave an additional stimulus to the consolidation of the Muslim forces under the League which found fruition at the Lucknow session of the League in the autumn of 1937.

Lucknow Session.—The session was unique in several respects. For the first time in the history of the Muslim organisational movement, complete unity was achieved, and every section of Muslim opinion, including those which till then had been opposed to the League or outside it, rallied round the League. There was no discordant note and Muslim political unity was complete. The Muslim League emerged the only strong and influential political organisation of the Muslim community.

The session changed the creed of the League to "the establishment in India of full independence in the form of a federation of free democratic states in which the rights and interests of the Muslim and other minorities are adequately and effectively safeguarded in the constitution." (For details of the proceedings of this session, see *Indian Year Book*, 1938-39.)

The foundations of Muslim solidarity laid at the Lucknow session of the League in the autumn of 1937 proved very strong indeed. The League grew from strength to strength in the two succeeding years and today it is admittedly the most powerful organisation of the community. The League's spokesmen claim that it is the only mouthpiece of the Muslims, and one may be inclined to recognise that claim but for the existence of other organisations in the community with more or less following and influence, not excluding a large number of Muslims who are members of the Congress. There may be two opinions about the claim that the League is the only organisation of the community, but no one can question that it is the most powerful and the most influential.

With the outbreak of the war and the change it wrought in Indian politics, the League found itself in an extremely advantageous position. A perusal of the chapter on the Indian National Congress will show how the Congress withdrew its ministries from the provinces where it had held sway for nearly two and a half years. As a result of this the League came to be on a par with the Congress in that both were now out of office and without the power and influence which went with it. Whereas the Congress lost through the resignation of its ministries such bargaining power as it had while in office, the League acquired some indirect power through the international complications that resulted from the war. Again, whereas the Congress had alienated the sympathies of the Indian Princes by sponsoring and encouraging agitation for responsible government for the States people, the League earned the friendship of the Princely order by condemning such activities and upholding the rights and privileges of the Indian Princes in any revision of the Indian Constitution. In yet another direction the League manœuvred itself into a comfortable position; whereas, the Congress categorically withheld its co-operation from the war, the League abstained from taking any such attitude and merely insisted on the satisfaction of its claims prior to making up its mind. Even this was only the official attitude of the League as an organisation. Most of its individual members were in favour of wholeheartedly aiding in the prosecution of the war. And the League winked at this.

A fortnight after the declaration of the war, the Working Committee of the League passed a resolution which illustrates the tact and firmness with which the League steered the Muslim ship. The League Committee stated that "if full, effective and honourable co-operation of the Mussalmans is desired by the British Government in the grave crisis which is facing the world today and if it is desired to bring it to a successful termination it must create a sense of security and satisfaction among the Mussalmans and take into their confidence the Muslim League, which is the only organisation that can speak on behalf of Muslim India."

Attack on Congress Ministries.—Side by side with the demand for the redress of Muslim grievances and the assertion that their full and free consent should be obtained

before any change in the Constitution was attempted, the League continued its campaign against the Congress ministries, to which a reference has been made in past issues of the *Indian Year Book*. Apart from the "atrocities" which, the League affirmed, had been perpetrated on the Muslim minorities in the provinces administered by the Congress, the League made a fresh point which was soon to become the nucleus of a serious development in Indian politics.

In a resolution passed in September 1939, the Working Committee of the League said: "The developments that have taken place, especially since the inauguration of the provincial constitution based on the so-called democratic parliamentary system of government and the recent experiences of over two years, have established beyond any doubt that it has resulted wholly in a permanent communal majority and the domination by the Hindus over the Muslim minorities, whose life and liberty, property and honour are in danger, and even their religious rights and culture are being assailed and annihilated every day under the Congress Governments in various provinces.

"While Muslim India stands against exploitation of the people of India and has repeatedly declared in favour of 'a free India,' it is equally opposed to domination by the Hindu majority over the Mussalmans and other minorities and vassalisation of Muslim India, and is irrevocably opposed to any federal objective which must necessarily result in a majority community rule under the guise of democracy and parliamentary system of government. Such a constitution is totally unsuited to the genius of the peoples of the country, which is composed of various nationalities and does not constitute a national state."

This attack on provincial autonomy and on majority rule was an altogether new line which was struck almost for the first time by the League. Till then the Muslim demand had always been for effective safeguards for the protection of the Muslim community's religious, cultural and other rights; now the Muslims began to question the very basis of democracy and declared that the western democracy in the sense of rule by majority was unsuitable. This was developed in the summer of 1940 into a demand for the separation of Muslims on the ground that they constituted an integral nation and not a minority in the Indian population.

In the succeeding weeks numerous attempts were made to ascertain the grievances of the Muslims and to find out whether they were justified—in other words, whether the Congress ministries had been guilty of oppressing them or even neglecting them. But all these ended in smoke.

Political Discussions.—Meanwhile, discussions on the political field continued and early in October 1939 the Viceroy called into consultation leaders of all sections of opinion in India with a view to ascertaining their wishes in the matter of constitutional reform. On the conclusion of these consultations, the Viceroy issued an exhaustive statement on Britain's War aims *vis-a-vis* India.

It gave the Muslim community the requisite assurance concerning its status in future adjustments. This is evident from the resolution passed by the Working Committee of the League which met in Delhi towards the end of October 1939. The Committee hailed the Viceroy's statement as a new charter of hope for the minorities and as a recognition of the League's right to full say in the future constitutional arrangements. From this resolution one can infer that the League found in the Vicegeral declaration an acknowledgment of the League's status as an essential factor in any political development on an all-India basis. (See past issues of the *Indian Year Book*.)

Lahore Session.—To return to the Muslim League. As already stated the idea of Muslims being a nation gathered strength during 1939-40 in which period a number of schemes for the formation of a Muslim *bloc* of autonomous states were mooted. For a time they were not regarded seriously; but from the proceedings of the annual session of the League held in April 1940 it became clear that the Muslim League was serious about this partition business. At Lahore, the Muslim community, as represented by the Muslim League, declared for Muslim independence.

The principal resolution of the session, which was carried unanimously, ran:—

"While approving and endorsing the action taken by the Council and the Working Committee of the All India Muslim League, as indicated in their resolutions dated the 27th of August, the 17th and 18th of September and 22nd of October, 1939, and the 3rd of February, 1940, on the constitutional issue, this session of the All-India Muslim League emphatically reiterates that the scheme of Federation embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935 is totally unsuited to and unworkable in the peculiar conditions of this country and is altogether unacceptable to Muslim India.

"It further records its emphatic view that, while the declaration dated the 18th of October, 1939, made by the Viceroy on behalf of His Majesty's Government is reassuring in so far as it declares that the policy and plan on which the Government of India Act, 1935, is based will be reconsidered in consultation with the various parties, interests and communities in India, Muslim India will not be satisfied unless the whole constitutional plan is reconsidered *de novo* and that no revised plan will be acceptable to the Muslims unless it is framed with their approval and consent.

"Resolved that it is the considered view of this session of the All-India Muslim League that no constitutional plan would be workable in this country or acceptable to the Muslims, unless it is designed on the following basic principles, namely, that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted, with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary, that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority, as in the north-western and eastern zones of India, should be grouped to constitute "independent States" in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign and that adequate, effective

and mandatory safeguards should be specifically provided in the constitution for minorities in the units and in the regions for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests in consultation with them, and, in other parts of India where the Mussalmans are in a minority adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in the Constitution for them and other minorities for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests in consultation with them.

"This session further authorises the Working Committee to frame a scheme of Constitution in accordance with these basic principles, providing for the assumption finally by the respective regions of all powers such as Defence, External Affairs, Communications, Customs and such other matters as may be necessary."

This created a stir in the country, among nationalists and Hindus alike and also among some Muslims. True the novelty of the thing caught the Muslim imagination, but even among Muslims there were many who questioned the wisdom of the step suggested in the Lahore resolution. Apart from destroying Indian unity which had been built up after years of strenuous effort, it was argued by many, the Lahore scheme would place the Muslim minorities in Hindu provinces in a very unenviable position.

The evolution of Muslim League thought in 1940-41 followed the lines laid down in April 1940 when the Pakistan resolution was adopted at Lahore. Percentages and weightages, proportion of representation and share in services' guarantees and safeguards—notions which had held the political field for decades—were clean swept aside. Mr. Jinnah was not thinking in terms of these trifles, outworn gadgets of a democracy held to be unsuitable to an oriental people and totally inapplicable to the peculiar conditions of India. All these devices presupposed the continuance of Muslims as members of a State, more or less secured and safeguarded, enjoying greater or less share of power, but scarcely likely as a community ever to occupy a dominant position. Mr. Jinnah refused to think of an arrangement which would not give the Muslims equal power and authority with the majority community. He would not be party to making the Muslims subordinate to the Hindus. Being a numerical minority they as a community would perforce be the junior partner in any composite State.

As in a composite State the Muslims could not in the nature of democracy expect to be reckoned as equals with the majority community, much less as the dominant force, Mr. Jinnah went away from the idea of a composite State and proposed that India should be divided into two spheres, Muslim and Hindu. Each was to be autonomous internally and for purposes of a Central Government with minimum powers, the two should collaborate as equals.

The Pakistan ideal began to exercise the Muslim mind. It provided the League and Mr. Jinnah with a new plank, gave the Muslim community a new goal, a new vista free from what was described as "the danger of Hindu Raj." Every development affecting the future of India in any way was viewed against the background of Pakistan; how will more power for the future Indian State affect the Muslims? Therefore the League claimed the right to approve or reject every proposal calculated to affect the country and its population. The threat was put forth that "any move by the Congress to widen political power in India without the League's approval will meet with the League's resistance."

Madras Session.—The annual session of the League was held in Madras amidst scenes of great enthusiasm in the middle of April 1941. Mr. Jinnah, who presided, urged the British Government to give up their policy of appeasement towards those who were bent upon frustrating the war efforts and to get on with those who wanted to get on with them.

The most important resolution of the Madras session was that which changed the creed of the League.

"(1) The establishment of completely independent States formed by demarcating geographically contiguous units into regions which shall be so constituted with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in the north-western and eastern zones of India shall be grouped together to constitute independent States as Muslim free national homelands in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign:

(2) That adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in the constitution for minorities in the above mentioned units and regions for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests in consultation with them:

(3) That in other parts of India where the Muslims are in a minority, adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in the constitution for them and other minorities for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests in consultation with them."

Internal Troubles.—Encouraged by the successes achieved through the Lucknow, Lahore and Madras sessions of the League, Mr. Jinnah was engaged in 1941-42 in further consolidating the influence of the League among the Muslim masses and propagating the new policy of the League. In this task he achieved a large measure of success, although it must be admitted that he met with one or two reverses.

These notwithstanding, Mr. Jinnah and the Muslim League continued to grow in stature, as evidenced by the recognition accorded by the British Government to the influence and representative character of that organisation as far as the Muslims of India are concerned. Mr. Jinnah never showed any slackening of his demand for Pakistan, although he expressed willingness not to raise that question in a pointed form while the war was in progress, provided, however, that in any transitional arrangements for the transfer of power from British to Indian hands steps were taken to ensure that the League got a fair share.

Perhaps the highest marks scored by the League so far are to be found in the British War Cabinet's formula brought by Sir Stafford Cripps in the spring of 1942, in which the British Government offered to give to Indian provinces the right to choose whether they would join any union that might be decided to be formed at the end of hostilities or would stay out and form their own State, separately or in collaboration with other provinces similarly willing to stay out. This was an unprecedented concession to the League demand, which was stoutly opposed by the Hindu element of the population and by nationalistic forces, although Mr. Jinnah himself would have liked the concession to be more specific and categorical.

Cripps Scheme Rejected.—The proposals of the British War Cabinet were examined carefully by the Muslim League Working Committee which, whilst rejecting the scheme, expressed gratification that the possibility of Pakistan was recognised by implication by providing for the establishment of two or more independent unions in India. It regretted that the proposals of His Majesty's Government embodying the fundamentals were not open to any modification and therefore no alternative proposals were invited, and passed the following resolutions:—

"In view of the rigidity of the attitude of His Majesty's Government with regard to the fundamentals not being open to any modifications, the Committee have no alternative but to say that the proposals in their present form are unacceptable.

"(1) The Mussalmans, after 25 years of genuine efforts for the reconciliation of the two major communities and the bitter experience of the failure of such efforts, are convinced that it is neither just nor possible, in the interest of peace and happiness of the two peoples, to compel them to constitute one Indian Union, composed of the two principal nations—Hindus and Muslims—which appears to be the main object of His Majesty's Government, as adumbrated in the preamble of the draft declaration, the creation of more than one union being relegated only to the realm of remote possibility and is purely illusory.

"(2) In the Draft Declaration a constitution-making body has been proposed with the primary object of creating one Indian Union. So far as the Muslim League is concerned, it has finally decided that the only solution of India's constitutional problem is the partition of India into independent zones; and it will, therefore, be unfair to the Mussalmans to compel them to enter such a constitution-making body, whose main object is the creation of a new Indian Union. With conditions as they are, it will be not only futile but on the contrary may exacerbate bitterness and animosity amongst the various elements in the country.

"Besides, the machinery which has been proposed for the creation of the constitution-making body, namely that it will consist of members elected by the newly elected lower houses of the eleven provinces, upon the cessation of hostilities, as a single electoral college by the system of proportional representation, is a fundamental departure from the right of the Mussalmans, hitherto enjoyed by them, to elect their representatives by means of separate electorates, which is the only sure way in which true representatives of the Mussalmans can be chosen.

"The constitution-making body will take decisions by a bare majority on all questions of most vital and paramount character involved in the framing of the constitution, which is a departure from the fundamental principles of justice and contrary to constitutional practice so far followed in the various countries and dominions; and the Mussalmans, by agreeing to this will, instead of exercising their right and judgment as a constituent factor, be at the entire mercy of the constitution making body in which they will be a minority of about 25 per cent.

"The right of non-accession to the Union as contemplated in the draft declaration has been conceded presumably in response to the insistent demands by the Mussalmans for the partition of India but the method of procedure laid down is such as to negative the professed object, for in the draft proposals the right of non accession has been given to the existing provinces which have been formed from time to time for administrative convenience and on no logical basis.

"The Mussalmans cannot be satisfied with such a declaration on a vital question affecting their future destiny and demand a clear and precise pronouncement on the subject. Any attempt to solve the future problem of India by a process of evading the real issues is to court disaster

"(3) In the draft proposals no procedure has been laid down as to how the verdict of the province is to be obtained in favour of or against accession to the one union; but in the letter dated 2nd of April from the Secretary of Sir Stafford Cripps, addressed to the President of the All India Muslim League, it is stated that "a province should reach the decision whether or not to stand out of the Union by a vote in the Legislative Assembly on a resolution to stand in.

"If the majority for accession to the Union is less than 60 per cent. the minority will have the right to demand a plebiscite of the adult male population." In this connection it must be emphasised that in the case of the major provinces of Bengal and the Punjab they (the Muslims) are in a minority in the Legislative Assemblies, and in the Assemblies of Sind and the North-West Frontier Province, the total number, namely, 60 and 50 respectively, is so small and the weightage given to the non-Muslims so heavy that it can be easily manipulated and a decision under such conditions cannot be the true criterion of ascertaining the real opinion of the Mussalmans of those provinces.

"As regards the suggested plebiscite in the provinces in which the Mussalmans are in a majority, in the event of the requisite majority not being available in the Legislative Assemblies, the procedure laid down is that reference shall be made to the whole adult population of the provinces and not to the Mussalmans alone, which is to deny them the inherent right, to self-determination.

"(4) With regard to the Indian States, it is the considered opinion of the Committee that it is a matter for them to decide whether to join or not to join or form a union.

"(5) With regard to the treaties to be negotiated between the Crown and the Indian Union or Unions, the proposals do not indicate as to what would happen in case of disagreement on the terms between the contracting parties nor is there any provision made as to what would be the procedure when there is a difference of opinion in negotiating a revision of treaty arrangements with the Indian States in the new situation.

"(6) With regard to the Interim arrangement, there is no definite proposal except the bare statement that His Majesty's Government desire and invite the effective and immediate participation of the leaders of the principal sections of the Indian people in the counsels of their country, of the Commonwealth and of the United Nations. The Committee are, therefore, unable to express their opinion until a complete picture is available.

"Another reason why the Committee are unable to express their opinion on the Interim arrangements for participation in the counsel of the country, is that Sir Stafford Cripps has made it clear that the scheme goes through as a whole or is rejected as a whole and that it would not be possible to retain only the part relating to the immediate arrangements at the Centre and discard the rest of the draft scheme and as the Committee has come to the conclusion that the proposals for the future are unacceptable it will serve no useful purpose to deal further with the question of the immediate arrangements.

"In conclusion, the Committee wish to point out that the position of the Muslim League has been and is that unless the principle of Pakistan scheme, as embodied in the Lahore Resolution of March 1940, which is now the creed of the All-India Muslim League is unequivocally accepted and the right of the Musalmans to self-determination is conceded by means of a machinery which will reflect the true verdict of Muslim India it is not possible for the Muslim League to accept any proposal or scheme regarding the future."

Attitude to Congress.—During 1942-43 the policy of the Muslim League was somewhat negative in character. It made no specific contribution towards the settlement either of the Indo-British question or of the Hindu-Muslim problem. The resolutions of the League and the utterances of its leaders have been in the nature of comments on the actions of other people and response - rather the lack of it - to others' moves.

When Mr. Gandhi on behalf of the Congress evolved the "Quit India" slogan and developed it up to the stage of the A.I.C.C. resolution, Mr. Jinnah made a series of public statements repudiating Mr. Gandhi and the Congress and warning his community against the dangers of playing into the hands of the latter.

(*See last year's issue.*)

Commenting on the A.I.C.C. resolution of August 8, 1942, the League leader said it was substantially the same as the resolution of the Congress Working Committee passed in September 1939.

"In the resolution that was passed in September, 1939," he says, "the demand was for a declaration of immediate independence and freedom for India, with a provisional National Government transferring all power of the Government of India, and secondly, the right of the people to frame their own constitution through a constituent assembly to be elected by means of adult franchise. The only difference, therefore, between the two resolutions is that in the first resolution what was implied by the declaration that was sought is now covered under a different language by the adoption of the slogan 'Quit India'.

"Muslim India, as I have repeatedly said, stand for complete independence of all the peoples of India. But we turned down the proposal of the Congress because the demand for a National Government to be set up immediately would have meant Hindu *raj* or a Hindu majority Government.

"As to the second item, namely, the right of the people to frame their own constitution, the constituent assembly would have been one of overwhelming majority of Hindus and if it were to be elected on the basis of adult franchise the Musalmans would have not secured even 25 per cent of its strength and it is a foregone conclusion as to what decision such a body would arrive at.

"Not only this, but the fundemental principle was also laid down in September, 1939, that the constitution should be on the basis of an All-India Federal Government with units as autonomous as possible. This clearly meant that even those zones which are the homelands of the Musalmans and where they are in a majority would have been entirely under the Central Government with a Hindu majority in all vital matters.

"This position the Musalmans could not accept as it clearly meant ruling out of order their demand for Pakistan and would have implied their submission to Hindu *raj* as a national sub-group, instead of this being a nation in fact, as they are, even in those parts of India where they are in a majority of more than 75 per cent. as in the North-West zones and more than 70 per cent in the eastern zones. In these two zones they are not less than 70 millions of Musalmans as a compact body and exist as a nation by any definition of a nation. But having ignored these one hundred millions of Musalmans and other minorities and interests the Congress have adopted the programme of mass civil disobedience if their fantastic demand is not conceded by the British at once under the slogan of 'Quit India'."

When the disturbances broke out he advised the Muslims to keep aloof from the Congress movement. He regretted that "the Congress" has finally declared war and has launched a most dangerous mass movement in spite of numerous warnings and advices from various individuals, parties and organisations in this country.

Reaction to Disturbances.—About a week after the commencement of the disturbances the Working Committee of the League met in Bombay and passed a resolution calling upon the British Government to guarantee to the Muslims the right of self-determination and assure them, without delay, that they would abide by the verdict of a plebiscite of the Muslims in favour of Pakistan and expressing the willingness of the Muslim League to negotiate

with any party for the setting up of a provisional government in order to mobilise the resources of India for the defence of the country and the successful prosecution of the war, conditional on the grant of the Muslim demands.

In the winter of 1942 Mr. Rajagopalachari had prolonged talks with Mr. Jinnah at Delhi and, presumably in pursuance of some tentative understanding with the League leader, sought the Viceroy's permission to meet Mr. Gandhi with a view to eliciting the latter's reactions to his proposals for a Hindu-Muslim settlement. When permission was refused there was widespread criticism of the Government's attitude, and Mr. Jinnah too evidently thought that there was no use pursuing that line. He, therefore, turned his attention to securing power for the Muslims in general and the League in particular irrespective of the Congress. Thus almost for the first time in recent years, he called upon the British authorities to start a provisional Government with Muslim support. He had all the while pleaded for the continuance of the *status quo* in the absence of a settlement on the basis of Pakistan, but now he made the demand that, settlement or no settlement, the Muslims should not be kept out of power on the plea that the Congress was in prison.

Delhi Session.—A session of the Muslim League was held at Delhi late in the spring of 1943. Mr. Jinnah, who presided, made a three-hour speech in the course of which he said:—"Nobody will welcome it more than myself, if Mr. Gandhi is now really willing to come to a settlement with the Moslem League. Let me tell you that will be the greatest day, both for the Hindus and the Muslims. If that is Mr. Gandhi's desire, what is there to prevent him from writing direct to me? Who is there that can prevent him from doing so? (Renewed Cheers). What is the use of going to the Viceroy? Strong as this Government may be in this country, I cannot believe that they will have the daring to stop such a letter, if it is sent to me. It will be a very serious thing indeed, if such a letter were stopped. Mr. Gandhi gets all the information and knows what is going on. If there is any change of heart on his part, he has only to drop a few lines to me. Then the Muslim League will not fail, whatever may have been our controversy before."

"When we passed the Lahore resolution, we did not use the word Pakistan at all," Mr. Jinnah continued.

"Who gave us this word? (shouts of 'Hindus'). Let me tell you this is their folly. They started damning this on the ground that it was Pakistan. They foisted this word upon us, and they talked of Pan-Islamism. We ourselves went on for a long time using the phrase 'the Lahore resolution popularly known as Pakistan.' But how long are we to have this long phrase? I say to Hindu and British friends, we thank you for giving us one word."

Deprecating talk of some sort of loose Federation, Mr. Jinnah declared, "There is no such thing as a loose Federation. When a Central Federal Government is established, it will tighten and tighten until the units are pulverised in the matter of real power and are reduced to the same status as Indian States at present.

"We are opposed to any such scheme. It is bound in the long run to lead to certain emasculation of the entire Muslim nation, socially, educationally, culturally, economically and politically and to the establishment of a Hindu majority Raj in this sub-continent. Therefore, dismiss from your mind any idea of this kind that might lure you."

After charging Mr. Gandhi and other Congress leaders with systematic and deliberate attempt to establish Hindu rule in India, Mr. Jinnah said "let us close that chapter. Even nations that have killed millions of each other—we have not done so yet—even they who were the bitterest enemies yesterday have to-day become friends. That is politics.

I make this appeal to the Hindu public. If your leaders are on this path, as I say they are, and if you do not approve of it, it is your responsibility. The responsibility of the Hindu public, to come forward and say 'stop this internecine war. Declare a truce. Let us sit as two equals, and come to a settlement.' That is now the problem of problems. I ask how can you keep on saying that it is the British who keep us apart. Of course, I grant the British take advantage of our folly. But we have devices of our own which are better than any devices that the British Government can fashion to keep us disunited (Cheers). Why should not the country say: 'Unite and drive the British out?' It is no use appealing to other nations of the world."

The principal resolution of the session ran:—

"This session of the All India Muslim League views with concern and grave apprehension the failure of the British Government to make an explicit declaration asked for in the resolution passed by the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League in Bombay on August 7th, 1942.

"Since that resolution was passed, the speeches and statements made by responsible British statesmen, both in England and in India, lead to the conviction that not only the declaration such as was asked for, will not be forthcoming but that some kind of federal constitution, not necessary on the model embodied in the Act of 1935, is under contemplation. This session, therefore, warns the British Government in all earnestness that the imposition of such a federal constitution will be resisted by Muslim India with all its might which will inevitably result in strife, bloodshed and misery, the responsibility of which will rest on the British Government alone.

"This session of the All-India Muslim League is convinced that the attainment of the cherished goal of Pakistan is possible by the untiring effort, willing sacrifices and grim determination of the Muslims, and they should therefore do their utmost to acquire the strength requisite for such an undertaking."

Mr. Gandhi's Gesture.—In response to Mr. Jinnah's appeal at the annual session of the League, Mr. Gandhi a few weeks later wrote a letter to the League leader expressing his willingness to meet him; presumably to discuss with him the Congress-League relationship and Hindu-Muslim question generally. The contents of the letter are not known publicly. The

Government of India refused to forward the letter to the addressee on the ground that it was against their policy to give detenus any facilities for political intercourse. Government intimated to Mr. Jinnah that Mr. Gandhi had addressed a letter to him but that they had decided to withhold it.

Karachi Session.—The year 1943 had two plenary sessions of the Muslim League. In addition to the session at Delhi held in the summer, a session was held in the winter at Karachi. At the Karachi session Mr. Jinnah said: "As I have repeatedly told you, any call that comes from you, any opportunity for service, I shall serve with my heart and soul. I shall not falter nor hesitate but obey. Since we undertook the revival and the revitalising of the Muslim League, it is now seven years. These have been strenuous years. During these seven years we have made remarkable progress, and it is admitted by our friends and even by our opponents today. We have shown that not merely to India but to the world, and we have fully established that we are a nation." We shall never rest content until we seize the territories that belong to us and rule over them. Let me tell you that the struggle is a hard and long and it requires special patience. It requires of every one of you—and now I specially address the youth—patience, hard work and steady progress in building the great nation to which we belong. Every step has to be considered from various points of view. You will admit that so far we have met every manœuvre, every machination, every movement, every scheme and every design to break us, with success every time.

"We have survived the opposition which first came from Government and the bureaucracy when we undertook the reorganisation of the Muslim League. For reasons of their own that opposition was slackened. Then came a terrific onslaught from the Congress—mass contact and challenges—and when the Congress Ministries were formed, the Muslim League was told and ordered to liquidate itself. Every effort was made to destroy the Muslim League and to cause disruption among the Muslims, but they rebounded upon them as a boomerang. The Muslim League now is a true force. Even today we are not left in peace.

"Mr. Churchill said that he did not preside over His Majesty's Government to liquidate the British Empire. I would say voluntary liquidation is more honourable than a compulsory one; it will redound to the honour of the British nation and it will be recognised by us as an act of friendship which has got its value and price for the future. But compulsory liquidation will have none of those advantages—and the British Empire will have to be liquidated one day."

Mr. Jinnah asserted that the Hindus were responsible for holding up the progress of the country. He asked: "Can we Mussalmans of India accept Akhand Hindustan, Hindu Raj over the entire sub-continent? Is it possible to expect Muslim India to agree to Akhand Hindustan and Hindu Raj on the continent? This is their proposal. They have not given up their dream. On the other hand, they talk of independence. Whose independence? I have repeatedly warned you that when they talk of independence, they mean the independence of India and the slavery of Muslim India. If the Hindus, owing to their obsession or dream or cussedness, put obstruction in the path of freedom of both and insist upon the freedom of one and the slavery of the other, I ask you who are responsible for holding up the progress of the country except the Hindus?"

A committe of action consisting of not fewer than five and not more than seven members and with a proper secretariat to organise, co-ordinate and unify the activities of the League was suggested by Mr. Jinnah. "It will be the duty of this committee to examine the various suggestions received for the uplift of the Muslims," he said. He appealed for funds to carry on the activities of the League. He said that he appealed nearly two years ago for a sum of Rs. 10,00,000; but so far he had received only Rs. 5,50,000. With that money at their disposal they could make a beginning. Mr. Jinnah also suggested the setting up of an All-India Parliamentary Board—a supreme body to supervise the elections and disputes regarding elections.

A resolution setting up a committee of action was moved by Chaudhury Khaliquzzaman. It ran:—

"Whereas the All-India Muslim League, in its annual session held at Delhi in April 1943, had, in view of the vague, indefinite and unsettled policy of the British Government towards the Muslim demand of Pakistan on the one hand and the unpatriotic, short-sighted, and antagonistic attitude of the Hindus on the other, resolved to rely on the Mussalmans of India generally and the Muslims of Pakistan zone in particular for the attainment of their cherished goal, this session of the All-India Muslim League hereby resolves to appoint a committee of action of not less than five and not more than seven, to be nominated by the President, to prepare and organise the Mussalmans all over India to meet all contingencies, resist the imposition of All India Federation or any other constitution for a united India and prepare them for the coming struggle for the achievement of Pakistan."

Letter to Mr. Jinnah.—Shortly after the release from jail in May 1944, Mr. Gandhi released to the press a copy of the letter which he had written to Mr. Jinnah from the Aga Khan's Palace (see chapter on "The Indian National Congress"). In this letter Mr. Gandhi expressed a desire to meet Mr. Jinnah to discuss the communal question. Mr. Jinnah, who was holidaying in Kashmir, refused to comment on the letter. In about two months time Mr. Rajagopalachari published details of his offer to Mr. Jinnah for a settlement on the basis of the concession of the principle of Pakistan (see chapter on "The Indian National Congress"). It aroused a diversity of reaction among Muslims, some of whom thought that the C. R. Formula contained the germs of settlement, while others felt that it did not go far enough to meet the Muslim demand. The majority of the Leaguers, however, thought it best to let Mr. Jinnah deal with it.

Gandhi-Jinnah Talks.—The Gandhi-Jinnah talks which were scheduled to take place in August had to be put off owing to Mr. Jinnah's ill-health. They actually began in September.

The negotiations lasted full three weeks at the end of which Mr. Jinnah made the following statement, at the same time releasing for publication the voluminous correspondence that had passed between him and Mr. Gandhi during that period.

"Mr. Gandhi from the very commencement of our talks made it clear that he had approached me in his individual capacity and that he represented no one but himself. However, he assured me that he was really open to conviction and conversion to the Muslim League Lahore Resolution of March 1940."

"Without prejudice to my objection that in order to reach any settlement, negotiations can only be carried on properly when the other side is also fully represented and vested with authority. In deference to Mr. Gandhi's wishes I agreed to the task of persuading and converting him to the fundamentals of the Lahore Resolution."

"I have placed before him everything and every aspect of the Muslim point of view in the course of our prolonged talks and correspondence, and we discussed all the pros and cons generally, and I regret to say that I have failed in my task of converting Mr. Gandhi."

"We have, therefore, decided to release to the Press the correspondence that has passed between us."

"Nevertheless, we hope that the public will not feel embittered, and we trust that this is not the final end of our effort."

For the full text of the Gandhi-Jinnah correspondence see last year's issue of the Indian Year Book.

Commenting on the failure, Mr. Gandhi said at a press conference that it was a matter of deep regret that he and Mr. Jinnah could not reach an agreement but there was no cause for disappointment. "The breakdown is only so-called; it is an adjournment *sine die*," he said. "Each one of us must now talk to the public and put our view-points before them. If we do so dispassionately, and if the public co-operate, we may reach a solution of the seemingly insoluble at an early date.

"My experience of the previous three weeks confirms me in the view that the presence of the third Power hinders the solution. A mind enslaved cannot act as if it was free. I need not impute base motives to the rulers to prove what seems to me to be an axiomatic truth. Nevertheless, I am going to continue to work for the solution as I have done during these weeks.

To this, Mr. Jinnah replied: It is a pity that he thinks that the presence of a third party hinders a solution and it was very painful to me when he said, "a mind enslaved cannot act as if it was free." No power can enslave the mind and soul of man, and I am sure Mr. Gandhi is the last person to allow his mind to be enslaved. I do hope that he will get over this depression from which he is perpetually suffering. We have to reach an agreement of our own and find a solution in spite of that third party.

Desai-Liaqat talks.—Things drifted for the next few months until the publication of press reports relating to certain secret negotiations between Mr. Bhulabhai Desai leader of the Congress in the Central Assembly, and Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, Deputy leader of the Muslim League Party in the Central Assembly.

Pending the publication of authoritative information on the subject (see chapter on the Indian National Congress), both Mr. Jinnah and Nawabzada denied the existence of any understanding between the Congress leader and the League.

Simla Conference.—The next phase of Muslim activity was in connection with the Wavell proposals in the Simla Conference. This, together with the part played by the Muslim League and its leader, were exhaustively dealt with in the chapter on "The India National Congress in last year's issue of *The Indian Year Book*."

After the breakdown of the Simla Conference the Working Committee of the Muslim League passed a resolution emphasising the urgent need for fresh elections to the Central and Provincial legislatures. The League Committee invited the attention of the Government to the resolution unanimously adopted at the annual session of the All India Muslim League held at Karachi in December 1943 demanding free elections to the Central and provincial legislatures on the ground that these legislatures were getting out of touch with public opinion and could no longer be said to be representative of the true needs and sentiments of the people. The committee stressed the urgent necessity of giving effect to the terms of that resolution. The Working Committee was convinced that fresh elections to the central and provincial legislatures should no longer be delayed because important questions awaited solution which could only be properly dealt with by representatives in touch with public opinion and the sentiments of the people.

The Muslim League and its leader then carried on a campaign demanding early general elections throughout the country. In August 1945 the Government announced that general elections would be held in the winter of 1945-46 and the spring of 1946.

The Muslim League plunged into the election heart and soul. In one of his first election speeches Mr. Jinnah said: "This is a war that can be fought only with silver bullets" and, after the fashion of Mr. Churchill, "give me those silver bullets and I will finish the job." He added, "We are determined not to submit to any scheme of an All-India Union, Interim or otherwise, and we will resist any attempt to impose such a union upon us. The just and only solution of India's constitutional problem lies in the establishment of Pakistan and Hindustan."

As the elections drew near, Mr. Jinnah said that the deadlock in this country was not much between India and Britain as between

the "Hindu Congress" and the Muslim League. The British Government were putting the cart before the horse in proposing an all-India constitution-making-body before a settlement of the Pakistan issue. The League leader also revealed his intention to include Assam in the eastern zone of Pakistan.

The elections to the Central Assembly were a hundred per cent success to the League. Applauding the electors, Mr. Jinnah said that the Congress had adopted a cowardly policy and had run away. It didn't dare to put up any Muslim candidate on the Congress ticket, knowing full well that the fate of those candidates would be the same as that of the Nationalist Muslims.

Like the central elections, the elections to the provincial Assemblies were fought on the issue of Pakistan. Mr. Jinnah said: "If the Muslims stand united, with a grim resolve to sacrifice everything for Pakistan, then we shall surely achieve it. We must realize the success for which we were fighting. This is a question of life and death for Muslims. Failure to achieve Pakistan would mean our national extinction."

Except in the Frontier Province and in a few isolated cases in other provinces, the Muslim League scored a signal triumph in the provincial elections as well. In Madras, Bombay, the C. P. and Orissa it secured cent per cent success. In Bihar, Assam and the United Provinces, especially in the last-named, a few non-League Muslims were returned, but the large majority were leaguers. In Bengal, the heart of what is called the eastern pakistan, only a couple of non-leaguers could come in; all the other Muslim seats were captured by the League. At the other end, in the heart of "Western Pakistan", namely the Punjab, the League annexed all the seats except about a dozen which went to supporters of the Unionist Party which had held sway in the province for about ten years. In Sind, out of a total of 35 Muslim seats, as many as 27 went to the League; of the remaining eight, four went to pro-congress Muslims and the other four to a group which had cut itself away from the official League. In the Frontier Province, however, the League's hopes failed, for the majority of the Muslim seats went to the Congress. Even here, the League put up a better show than in the previous elections held ten years ago. Thus the League was able to establish its claim to represent the vast majority of the Muslims of India.

In terms of Ministries, however, the League did not fare so well. Bengal was the only province in which a League Ministry could be formed without its supporters having to depend on the votes of other groups. In the Frontier, of course, the Congress formed the Ministry with the League as the main Opposition party. In the Punjab again, in spite of the fact that the League formed a solid group of 75 in a House of 175, it had to remain in the Opposition, a Government having been formed with the aid of a coalition of a dozen non-League Muslims, 30 odd Sikhs and a large number of Hindus. In Sind, a League Ministry was formed by the Governor, but it had a precarious existence, faced as it was by an opposition of nearly equal strength. Thus, out of the four Muslim majority provinces, there were League Ministries in two, a Congress Ministry in the third and a pro-Congress coalition Ministry in the fourth.

This the League did not mind because it had already stated it did not think in terms of Ministries. As Mr. Jinnah observed on the morrow of the elections, "We have secured a thumbing verdict throughout India, the elections showing a clear result of not less than 90 per cent. of the Muslim votes cast in favour of Pakistan." The claim was more or less right insofar it related to the proportion of successful Leaguers returned at the polls. An analysis of the voting figures showed, however, that the pro-League percentage was much lower.

The months following the Simla Conference of 1945 were devoted to electioneering. There is no doubt that during this period there was an accession of strength to the League throughout the country. The resignation of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee's President and his subsequent enrolment as a member of the Muslim League was an illustration of the change that was coming over the minds of many Muslims. This obviously accounted for the success of the League at the polls.

Early in 1946 there was an indication of a big move on the part of Britain finally to settle the Indian political and constitutional question. The British Premier, in March 1946, made the famous declaration announcing the Labour Government's policy and the despatch of a Cabinet Delegation to settle the Indian question on the spot. (See the Chapter "British Cabinet Delegation"). Commenting on this Mr. Jinnah said: "The Congress is threatening the British that it will not work the constitution but will use it for the purpose of preparing the people for a final struggle if the British Government did not surrender to the Congress demand for immediate formation of an all-India federal constitution to be framed by a constituent assembly, with an overwhelming Congress majority and the formation of an immediate interim national government at the centre. The British are threatened that, if they want trade facilities, they must surrender to the Congress and make a compromise with its patrons, the capitalists. If they did not surrender, the consequence will be bloodshed and ruination of British trade. If the Pakistan demand is favoured, all the weapons that they are keeping in their armoury will be let loose. To prevent bloodshed a bribe is offered to the British, of a flourishing trade in India, in common with the Indian capitalists, if they make peace with the Congress. This is a dream, for they fail to take into account that there are one hundred million Muslims and that there is a powerful mass organization, the All-India Muslim League, which cannot remain a spectator. So far as trade is concerned, it is not realized that the largest consumers of British goods are Muslims. They can also play a big part in paralyzing British trade if they were resolved to do so.

The weeks that followed the arrival of the British Cabinet Mission was a period in which Mr. Jinnah went all out to sustain his Pakistan

claim. He went to the extent of telling the Sikhs that they as a nation were entitled to a state of their own and that he was not opposed to it as such provided they showed where it could be created.

Mr. Jinnah saw no room for the Muslims to compromise on the issue of Pakistan, which, he said, was the question of their very existence. Asked by an interviewer if this statement inferred a loyalty to the community before loyalty to the country, Mr. Jinnah replied: "There is no country in that sense. I do not regard myself as an Indian. India is a state of nationalities, including two major nations, and all we claim is a distinct sovereign state for our nation, Pakistan." He admitted that 25 million Muslims would be excluded from Pakistan as minorities in Hindustan, but he thought that they could not help that in any case. Under Pakistan, they would be better off, because it was fortunate that there would be a corresponding minority of 25 million Hindus in Pakistan. Mr. Jinnah was not worried about the expenditure necessary to defend the frontiers. "Russia means trouble as far as I can judge, and I think the sooner Britain agrees to Pakistan the better it will be for her and Indian Muslims." He would tell the Congress: "Divide. I do not want to live jointly with you. If you talk in any other terms, it is only camouflage. There cannot be any equal share between two nations thrown together, one in an overwhelming majority of three to one. It is unnatural and artificial. Why does Britain want us to keep together? We refuse. If she wants to force us, she will need to keep her bayonets sharp to maintain the Congress Raj in this sub-continent."

Muslim League Convention.—Early in April, while the British Cabinet Mission was sojourning in Delhi, Mr. Jinnah convened an All-India Muslim Legislators' Convention, attended by about 500 members of the various provincial legislatures. Addressing the Convention, the League President said: "We are prepared to sacrifice anything and everything, but we shall not submit to any government formed without our consent. This convention is going to lay down once for all, in unequivocal terms, what we stand for. We stand unanimously for Pakistan. We shall fight and die for it, if necessary; achieve it we must, or we perish." An inflexible, uncompromising tone was evident throughout his speech. He repudiated the suggestion of an "undivided Pakistan" under the suzerainty of a strong central government. He declared that a government established by handing over the country's civil and military administration to the Congress, "would not hold for 48 hours." Because it implied proceeding on the basis of a united India, a single constitution-making body, asserted Mr. Jinnah, was unacceptable to the Muslim League. He explained that, while matters like defence and external affairs might be the subjects of common arrangement, this should be effected not through a central co-ordinating agency, but by treaties entered into by a completely sovereign Pakistan and Hindustan. "Nothing derogatory to the full sovereignty of Pakistan is acceptable," he affirmed. Mr. Jinnah accused Mr. Gandhi of promising preferences to British goods and hoped that "the commercial tendencies of Britain" would not lead that country to accept the Congress' "illusory hopes and promises." The League leader declared that the Congress forgot that the consumers who were largely Muslims had also "a say" in these matters. Referring to the Congress suggestion of grave trouble if that party's demands were not met, Mr. Jinnah stated: "If unfortunately the British are stampeded by the threat of bloodshed, which is mere bluff, the Muslim League this time is not going to remain passive or neutral."

Commending the resolution to the Convention, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Premier of Bengal, made a speech which was evidently meant for the ears of the British Cabinet Mission. He said: "Britain was ready to part with power and was seeking to whom she might hand over power, and the presence of the Cabinet Mission was proof of her earnestness and sincerity. 'The Congress'", he said, "was stating: 'Hand over power to us. We shall sweep all opposition. We shall suppress the Muslims. We shall bring the scheduled castes to the heel, and we shall annihilate the Adibasis. Give us the police, your army and arms and we shall reproduce an armageddon in the name of a united India.' This I call insanity to hand over the keys for power. The Cabinet Mission is not so blind as to leave the destinies of India to the gang. Is Pakistan our last demand?" he asked, and replied: "I will not attempt to give an answer. But that is our last demand. I would like the Congress to realize that we in the east are as keen as they were prepared to accept the supreme principle of Hindu majority in a democratic constitution, but they turned down every one of our modest demands. Now there is nothing left for us except to demand separation. This is our last and legitimate demand of ours." Hundred million of Muslims Mr. Suhrawardy said, were today united behind the League and they would resist all attempts to deny them their right. Muslims were not a divided nation and the resistance would not be by mere words. If the Hindus wished to live in honour and peace the Congress should concede Pakistan, he added. "The Muslims did not desire to start a civil war but they must have their rights, so that the world be able to hold up their heads and say 'We are a nation and we believe we have something to contribute to the civilization of the world.'"

Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan (N.W.F.P.) said that if "Quit India" meant that "British should quit here and mess and live the Hindus and Muslims to decide the question among themselves, then on behalf of 100 million Muslims he would ask the British to quit. But what puzzled him was that the Congress wanted the British to stay for a sufficiently long period so that they could consolidate their position with British bayonets. "It cannot happen" he said, adding: "Thank God, we have one flag, one leader, one platform and one ideal—Pakistan—to fight for. We are only waiting for the final order to do whatever is considered necessary for the attainment of Pakistan." Concluding he said: "We are not

indulging in any threats against the Congress or the Hindus. But if the British force the Muslims by the setting up of a Government of the Akhand Hindustan type and if they decide there should be one Constituent Assembly, then the Muslims will have no other alternative but to take out the sword and rebel against it."

Mr Shaukat Hyat Khan (Punjab) claimed that he represented the martial class in the Punjab and that they were eager to join the struggle for Pakistan. "You only give us a chance," he said, "and we shall give a rehearsal now when the British army is still here. You will see the reactionary government which is there in the Punjab with the help of the Hindus and the Muslim quislings thrown overboard."

Sir Firoz Khan Noon declared: "If the Hindus give us Pakistan they will be our best friends. If the British give us Pakistan, then they will be our friends. But if neither give us Pakistan, then Russia will give it to us." He added: "We want our freedom and we shall have it. Freedom is a thing which is more valuable than anything else in the world. We wish to see that our children shall never be slaves of Akhand Hindustan."

Winding up the Convention session, Mr Jinnah said that the august and historic Convention of the Muslim nation had declared itself for Pakistan. "While we hope for the best," he said, "we are prepared for the worst." They were prepared to make any and every sacrifice for the attainment of Pakistan Pakistan Mr. Jinnah went on, was not going to be a theocratic State. Religion, of course, played an important part in a nation's life. But there were other aspects, which were vital for a nation's existence. Social, economic and political life were the main pillars which would enable them to live according to their faith, with their social life demarcated and economic raised and with no political power they would not be able to defend their faith.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Convention:—

"Whereas in this vast sub-continent of India hundred million Muslims are the adherents of a faith which regulates every department of their life (educational, social, economic and political), whose code is not confined merely to spiritual doctrines and tenets or rituals and ceremonies, and which stands in sharp contrast to the exclusive nature of Hindu Dharma and philosophy, which has fostered and maintained for thousands of years a rigid caste system resulting in the degradation of 60 million human beings to the position of untouchables, creation of unnatural barriers between man and man and superimposition of social and economic inequities on a large body of the people of this country, and which threatens to reduce Muslims, Christians and other minorities to the status of irredeemable helots, socially and economically,

"Whereas the Hindu caste system is a direct negation of nationalism, equality, democracy and all the noble ideals that Islam stands for;

TWO DISTINCT NATIONS

Whereas different historical backgrounds, traditions, cultures, social and economic orders of the Hindus and Muslims have made impossible the evolution of a single Indian nation, inspired by common aspirations and ideals; and whereas after centuries they still remain two distinct major nations;

"Whereas soon after the introduction by the British of the policy of setting up political institutions in India on the lines of Western democracies based on majority rule, which meant that the majority of one nation or society could impose its will on the majority of the other nation or society in spite of their opposition, as was amply demonstrated during the two and a half years' regime of Congress Governments in the Hindu majority provinces under the Government of India Act, 1935, when the Muslims were subjected to untold harassment and oppression as a result of which they were convinced of the futility and ineffectiveness of the so-called safeguards provided in the constitution and in the Instrument of Instructions to the Governors and were driven to the irresistible conclusion that in a United Indian Federation, if established, the Muslims even in majority provinces would meet with no better fate, and their rights and interests could never be adequately protected against the perpetual Hindu majority at the Centre;

"Whereas the Muslims are convinced that with a view to saving Muslim India from the domination of the Hindus, and in order to afford them full scope to develop themselves according to their genius, it is necessary to constitute a sovereign independent State Comprising Bengal and Assam in the north-east Zone and the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Baluchistan in the north-west Zone;

"This convention of the Muslim League legislators of India, Central and Provincial, after careful consideration hereby declares that the Muslim nation will never submit to any constitution for a united India and will never participate in any single constitution-making machinery set up for the purpose, and that any formula devised by the British Government for transferring power from the British to the peoples of India, which does not conform with the following basic principles calculated to maintain internal peace and tranquility in the country, will not contribute to the solution of the Indian problem:—

PAKISTAN ZONES

"First that the zones comprising Bengal and Assam in the north-east and the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Baluchistan in the north-west of India, namely, Pakistan zones where the Muslims are a dominant majority, be constituted into a sovereign independent State and that an unequivocal undertaking be given to implement the establishment of Pakistan without delay.

"Second, that two separate constitution-making bodies be set up by peoples of Pakistan and Hindustan for the purpose of framing their respective constitutions.

"Third, that the minorities in Pakistan and Hindustan be provided with safeguards on the lines of the All-India Muslim League resolution passed on March 23, 1940, at Lahore.

"Fourth, that the acceptance of the Muslim League demand of Pakistan and its implementation without delay are the *sine qua non* for the Muslim League co-operation and participation in the formation of an interim Government at the Centre.

"This convention further emphatically declares that any attempt to impose a constitution on a united India basis or to force any interim arrangement at the Centre contrary to the Muslim League demand will leave the Muslims no alternative but to resist such imposition by all possible means for their survival and national existence.

All the participants in the Convention took the following pledge:

"I do hereby solemnly declare my firm conviction that the safety and security, and the salvation and destiny of the Muslim nation inhabiting the sub-continent of India lie only in the achievement of Pakistan, which is the one equitable, honourable and just solution of the constitutional problem and which will bring peace, freedom and prosperity to the various nationalities and communities of this great sub-continent. I most solemnly affirm that I shall willingly and unflinchingly carry out all the directions and instructions which may be issued by the All-India Muslim League in pursuance of any movement launched by it for the attainment of the cherished national goal of Pakistan, and, believing as I do in the rightness and the justice of my cause, I pledge myself to undergo any danger, trial or sacrifice which may be demanded of me."

The Muslim League's negotiations with the Cabinet Mission are dealt with in the Chapter "British Cabinet Delegation", which relates to the period from April to October 1946.

OTHER MUSLIM ORGANISATIONS

Organisations of Muslims other than the League suffered a progressive decline in status and influence since the League ascendency to power following the withdrawal of Congress Ministries in 1939. When the Congress was outlawed in August 1942 and its leaders put in prison, the non-League Muslims tried to get together to counteract the influence and claims of the Muslim League. It was a slow process, and not very successful, because the League not only maintained its hold on the bulk of the Muslim community but also steadily increased its influence among them. At any rate, officialdom seemed disinclined to recognise the claim to representative character of non-League Muslim organisations. The activities of the latter were further stimulated at the time of the Simla Conference in the summer of 1945 when they felt the call to repudiate the claims of Mr. Jinnah exclusively to represent the Muslim community. Their latest attempt was to create a common platform for those Muslims who did not see eye to eye with the Muslim League.

In the weeks immediately preceding the elections pro-Congress and other non-League Muslims tried to get together in an effort to defeat the League candidates. In this they failed miserably.

The Indian Legislature.

The coming constitutional shake-up overshadowed the Budget Session of the newly elected Central Legislative Assembly. It was a changed Assembly. The Nationalist Party of the old Assembly had disappeared from the Assembly, so also the unattached members. The Party alignments had become clearer and well-defined. The Congress was the largest party in the Assembly, having as many as sixty members. The Muslim League, having captured all the Muslim seats, formed the second large group. The Europeans retained their position and formed the third party in the House. The three Sikhs sat separately as unattached members along with a couple of landlords. Barring the Muslim League, the leadership of the Parties had also changed. Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose had replaced the late Mr. Bhulabhai Desai as the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. P. J. Griffiths had succeeded Sir Harry Richardson as the Leader of the European Group and Sir Edward Benthall and subsequently Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar had replaced Sir Sultan Ahmed as the Leader of the House. Mr. M. A. Jinnah alone retained his leadership of the Muslim League Party.

Barring the Scheduled Caste Representative, Diwan Bahadur N. Sivaraj, the Indian Christian Representative Dr. J. C. Chatterji and the Anglo-Indian Representative Mr. Frank Anthony the entire nominated bloc had been changed. The Labour representation had been increased from one to three, including a woman. Six Mussalmans had been given separate representation in Raja Sahib of Salempur. And yet the whole setup was unreal. The Government members were polite but not firm. They could not be otherwise. They knew that they were going out. The Opposition was ruthless and aggressive. It had the majority and could and did defeat the Government on many issues, so long as the Congress and the Muslim League could combine. Theirs was neither a Unity nor a Coalition. Theirs was only a combination to defeat the Government because both were opposed to it, though from different standpoint.

Looking back on the three months' session one could say that there was plenty of talent amongst the Congress members but it was hardly mobilised. There was little application and no division of work.

The Muslim League Party was a disappointment, as far as the attendance of its members was concerned. Half the members were invariably absent. It possessed well-known personalities including five Members of the League's Highest Executive. Thus the Party possessed talent, which mostly remained dormant.

The European Group maintained its reputation for industry and application. Mr. G. W. Tyson was always listened to with attention particularly on financial subjects. Mr P. J. Griffiths is a brilliant speaker and made some valuable contributions to the debates on the I. N. A. and R. I. N.

The Government side was definitely poor. For the first time, several non-official Nominated Members voted against the Government and many of them stayed away from the House for the most part of the Session. Here again, the Back Benchers, the War Secretary Mr. P. Mason and the Commonwealth Secretary Mr. Banerji made their mark. Mr. Mason came out as a first rank parliamentarian. The Food Secretary Mr. B. R. Sen had a difficult job but he did it well. The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Weightman is in a class by himself. He was firm when firmness was needed.

The Session had a record number of adjournment motions and short notice questions. In fact, adjournment motions became the order of the day, through which discussions were raised on many and varied subjects. The Sterling Balances, the Brettonwoods Agreement, the Pegging Act of South Africa, the I. N. A. Prisoners and Labour unrest among Railwaymen and Postal Employees, the Defence services, wages and food dominated the Session. The Government, as far as it was possible, was responsive and accommodating and met the Opposition in a large number of cases. This was largely due to the present policy of Lord Wavell, who, for instance, declined to restore the curbs relating to railway co-ordination and the Interception Department.

The Session had a very busy legislative programme, as many as thirty-two official Bills were brought up for disposal. There being no November Session, it was in reality a two Sessions work, which the Central Assembly had been called upon to do in one Session.

Labour legislation topped the list. Dr. Ambedkar having as many as seven Bills some of which were crowded out on the last day. These included the Electricity Bill, the Minimum Wages Bill and the Trade Union Recognition Bill, the last of which was put down for a Select Committee.

Sufficient indications were given during the session by Dr. Ambedkar to bring forward legislation to provide for Health Insurance of both Industrial workers and seamen, to overhaul the Indian Factories Act and to amend the Trade Disputes Act. Indications were also given for a revision of the Indian Companies Act.

The Session, however, passed some important pieces of legislation such as the Mica Labour Welfare Fund Bill and the 48 hours a Week Bill.

The Finance Member, Sir A. Rowlands proved a great tactician and was able to steer through his Finance Bill successfully this year. His work is only half done as yet, for he was unable to bring up legislation in relation to the National Investment Board, Capital Control and the Amendment of the Reserve Bank Act.

One of the out-standing achievements of the Session was Dr. Deshmukh's Bill to give Hindu women the right to separate residence and maintenance.

Looking back on the three months of the Session one inescapable reaction is that the Assembly has outlived its utility. It has become a debating society *par excellence*. The present Government know that it will soon be replaced.

In addition to the annual Finance Bill, the session disposed off twentytwo Bills, including one Private member's Bill :

The more important Bills were:—

The Indian Mines (Amendment) Bill. It makes provision for proper pithead bathing facilities for miners in coal-mines.

The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Bill : It gives concessions for the purpose of encouraging the modernisation and rehabilitation of Industry and Trade.

The Indian Oil-seeds Committee Bill. It sets up an Indian Oil-seeds Committee on the lines of Indian Central Cotton Committee and provides for a levy of excise duty at the rate of one anna per maund on processed oil-seeds to finance the activities of the Committee.

The Factories (Amendment) Bill. It provides for eight hours working day in industrial undertakings.

The Trade Marks (Amendment) Bill. It provides for reciprocal recognition of Trade Marks between British India and certain Indian States.

The Protective Duties Continuation Bill. It provides for the extension of protective duties on Protected Industries by one year ending March 31, 1947.

The Protective Duties Bill. It empowers Government to impose by Executive action additional duties in pursuance of the recommendation made by the Tariff Board to war Industries, pending necessary legislation.

The Hindu Married Women's Right to separate Residence and Maintenance Bill. It is intended to give married women right to separate residence and maintenance under undesirable conditions.

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Bill : It requires the occupier of a factory to frame standing orders, defining conditions of work.

The Merchant Seamen (Litigation) Bill. It affords protection to Merchant seamen in respect of Civil and revenue Litigation on the lines of the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act.

The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Bill. It creates a fund for the Labour welfare employed in Mica mines by a levy of cess, which shall not exceed 2½ per centum *ad valorem*.

Three Bills were referred to Select Committees. They were :

1. The Banking Companies Bill. This is the old Bill which lapsed on account of the dissolution of the Central Legislative Assembly. The main features of the Bill are as follows :

(*i*) A simple definition of banking with the object of limiting the scope of the legislation to institutions in which the funds are deposited primarily to ensure their safety and ready withdrawability ;

(*ii*) Prescription of minimum capital standards.

(*iii*) Prohibition of trading with a view to eleminating non banking risks ;

(*iv*) Inclusion in the scope of the legislation of banks incorporated or registered outside British India.

(*v*) Introduction of a comprehensive system of licensing of Banks.

(*vi*) Provision of an expeditious procedure for liquidation.

(*vii*) Inspection of the books and accounts of a bank by the Reserve Bank when necessary.

(*viii*) Empowering the Central Government to take action against banks conducting their affairs in a manner detrimental to the interests of the depositors.

(*ix*) Prescription of a special form of balance sheet and conferring of powers on the Reserve Bank to call for periodical returns.

2. The Insurance Act Amendment Bill : The Bill implements the recommendations of the Sir Cowasji Jahangir Committee which aimed at (*i*) making it difficult for designing financiers to get control of insurance companies or to use insurance funds for speculative purposes and (*ii*) prevent interlocking of interests between insurance companies and banks. The Bill further prohibits the commission method of remuneration and places a limit on overall expenses of insurers.

3. The Motor Vehicle Act Amendment Bill

The Indian Coinage Act Amendment Bil forand the Indian Pharmacy Bill were circulated eliciting opinion. The Indian Coinage Bill seeks to introduce decimal system of coinage in India.

The Pharmacy Bill is designed to regulate the profession of pharmacists by setting up a Central Council of Pharmacy which in its turn shall prescribe the minimum standards of education and prescribe courses of study and examination for Pharmacists.

Five Bills, which had been introduced and were put down for reference to select Committees or for circulation were not reached before the Session was adjourned *sine die*. They were :

(1) The Estate Duty Bill. It provides for the levy and collection of an Estate Duty on non-agricultural property in British India with the avowed object of assisting the Provinces in their Post war development.

(2) The Minimum Wage Bill. It provides for fixing minimum wage in certain employments.

(3) The Electricity (Supply) Bill provides for the rationalisation of the production and supply of electricity and generally for taking measures conducive to the electrical development of India.

(4) The Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Act. It provides for obligatory recognition of representative Trade Unions. The question as to whether a Trade Union is representative or not will in the event of dispute be considered by an Industrial Court to be set up for the Purpose.

(5) The Indian Nursing Council Bill seeks to set up an Indian Nursing Council which will prescribe uniform minimum standards of education and training for nurses, midwives and health visitors, supervise examinations and maintain a schedule of qualifications recognised for registration throughout British India.

All the five Bills were subsequently circulated by an Executive Order and along with the two other Bills namely Indian Coinage Bill and the Pharmacy Bill, they will be ready for disposal through Select Committee Stage by the November Session of the Central Legislative Assembly.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S ORDINANCES :

Forty-eight Ordinances, of which 21 were original and 27 amending Ordinances were issued in 1945. Fourteen Ordinances of which 6 were original were issued till the end of March 1946.

The most important of the Ordinances issued during 1945 were :

Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1945 : It amended the Indian Income-tax Act, to give relief to the tax-payer, *inter alia* by giving exemption in respect of earned income.

The Provincial Debt Laws (Temporary Validation) Ordinance : It temporarily validated certain provincial laws in so far as they related to promissory notes.

Refugee Camps Ordinance : It provided for and regularised the accommodation in refugee camps of refugees entering British India from certain war areas and the maintenance of essential discipline in such camps.

War Gratuities (Income-tax Exemption) Ordinance : It exempted certain war gratuities from liability to income-tax.

Bengal Jextiles Association Ordinance : It incorporated and regulated a trading Corporation in the Province of Bengal for the purpose of improving the procurement and wholesale distribution of piece-goods in that Province.

Limitation (War Conditions) Ordinance : It provided that the period of limitation prescribed by law for suits shall not run in the period during which persons instituting suits have been detained in enemy territory by circumstances attributable to war.

Bills of Exchange Ordinance : It made provision in respect of Bills of Exchange lost owing to war conditions.

Army (Forfeiture of emoluments) Ordinance : The Ordinance Provided for the forfeiture in certain cases not provided for by the Army Act of pay and allowances of certain persons subject to that Act.

International Monetary Fund and Bank Ordinance : It implemented the International Monetary Fund and Bank Agreements.

The most important of the Ordinances issued till the end of March 1946 are :

Termination of War (Definition) Ordinance : It provided for the determination of the date on which World War II was officially considered to have ended.

Allied Forces (China) Ordinance : It implemented the Agreement between the Government of India and the Republic of China relating to Jurisdiction over members of the forces of the two Governments.

Bank Notes (Declaration of Holdings) Ordinance : This Ordinance required banks and Government Treasuries to furnish information in the prescribed manner concerning certain bank notes held by them and provided for penalties in event of any bank failing to give information or gives false information.

High Denomination Bank Notes (Demonetisation) Ordinance : It provided for the demonetisation of certain high denomination bank notes.

THE CENTRAL BUDGET, 1946-47.

The Central Budget for the year 1946-47 was presented to the Legislature on the 28th February, 1946. It disclosed a revenue deficit of Rs. 144·95 crores in the Revised Estimates of 1945-46 and Rs. 44·06 crores in the Budget Estimates for 1946-47.

The Revised Estimates for 1945-46 put revenue receipts at Rs. 360·66 crores, or a decrease of Rs. 1·68 crores over the budget estimates. While Customs revenue was expected to improve by Rs. 9½ crores, a short fall of Rs. 2 crores was anticipated under Central Excises. Under Taxes on Income including E.P.T., as against an estimated collection of Rs. 190·5 crores, the revenue was now placed at Rs. 189 crores, the short-fall of Rs. 1½ crores occurring under ordinary income tax. The divisible pool of income-tax was estimated to amount to Rs. 55·94 crores, and the share of the provinces, together with a carry-over of Rs. 5·28 crores from the previous year to Rs. 28·75 crores. The Revised estimates for Defence expenditure was placed at Rs. 376·42 crores as against the original estimate of Rs. 3·4 23 crores. The explanation for this comparatively small decrease despite the end of the war in the middle of the year lay very largely in the heavy costs of war gratuities, Special leave and other terminal benefits granted to personnel on discharge in addition to their pay and allowances and other maintenance expenses while awaiting discharge in India.

Demobilisation of Indian Armed Forces.— Plans for the demobilisation of the personnel of the Indian armed forces had been under active consideration for a considerable time before the V.J. day and it was found possible to put these into operation at the beginning of October. The number of such personnel to be demobilised is well over a million and a half and no effort has been spared to speed up the rate of releases. The work of rehabilitation and development connected with the process of demobilisation was also proceeding apace. This included the making of arrangements for the welfare of soldiers awaiting discharge and their education and preparation for civilian life, cancellation or reduction of Defence demands for stores of all kinds, the closing or the slowing down of munitions manufacture, the declaration of surplus stores and the disposal of fixed assets no longer required by the Defence Services. The complementary schemes and measures to ensure that the personnel and industrial resources are utilised for the recuperation and expansion of India's civil economy have also received attention.

With effect from V. J. day, all Lend-lease arrangements and Reciprocal aid came to an end. As a matter of administrative convenience, however, it was agreed that supply and Services through mutual aid should continue for a short time to be rendered on both sides on a cash repay-

ment basis. Matters relating to Lease-lend and Reciprocal aid between U.S.A. and India were to be settled through discussion at Washington for which two senior officers will be deputed.

The Revised Civil estimates were placed at Rs. 129·19 crores, an increase of Rs. 5¼ corres over the Budget figures. Civil expenditure connected with the War showed a fall of Rs. 7 crores but this was more than offset by a further subvention of Rs. 8 crores to Bengal, towards her famine relief and rehabilitation expenditure. The balance of the increase was mainly due to the strengthening of the Central Revenue organisation and expansion in a number of departments, mostly those termed "nation building."

In order to maintain the economic health of the country in the transition period, the Finance Member stated that selected Controls, both economic and financial, will have to be maintained. Other controls will be withdrawn on their ceasing to serve the purpose for which they were designed, some 150 controls having been withdrawn already.

Revenue Estimates.—For the year 1946-47 the revenue estimates, on the basis of present taxation, were placed at Rs. 307 crores as against Rs. 362·34 crores assumed for the previous year. Customs receipts were placed conservatively, at Rs. 65 crores net and Central Excises at Rs. 47·29 crores. A total revenue of Rs. 158 crores was expected under Corporation and Income-tax including Rs. 75 crores from E.P.T. the surplus of the P. & T. Department was estimated at Rs. 10 crores, of which it was proposed to treat only three-fourth as an outright contribution to the general revenues instead of the whole as in the war years. The Railways were expected to contribute Rs. 7·36 crores to general revenues.

Defence Expenditure.—The Budget estimates of Defence Expenditure for 1946-47 amounts to Rs. 243·77 crores for the Revenue and Rs. 1·57 crores for the Capital head, as compared with Rs. 376·42 crores and Rs. 14·93 crores respectively in the Revised estimates for 1945-46. Civil Expenditure debitable to Revenue amounts to Rs. 111·94 crores. The financial position for 1946-47 may be summarised as follows:—

	(In crores of Rs.)
Civil Estimates	111·94
Defence Services	243·77
Total Revenue Expenditure ..	355 71
Total Revenue at existing level of taxation	307·00
Prospective revenue deficit	48·71

As general demobilisation will be in progress throughout 1946-47, Defence expenditure for the year will be inflated by the abnormal expenditure on this account. Provision had been made for an Indian Contingent to be stationed in Japan as part of the forces of occupation furnished by the United Nations. The estimates took into account the reductions resulting from the withdrawal of the Japanese Campaign pay and the further accrual of war-service increments, etc.

It had been decided after consultation with H.M.G. that the Financial Settlement for the allocation of defence expenditure should remain in force until the 1st April 1947, as it would be impracticable from the administrative point of view to revert to normal accounting methods in 1946-47. The Finance Member, however, stated that the continuation of the Settlement for another year in no way prejudiced the question of an alteration in the procedure hitherto followed for financing H.M.G's future expenditure. Defence Expenditure recoverable from H.M.G. for 1946-47 was expected to amount to only Rs. 42 crores as against Rs. 489 crores in the Budget for 1945-46. The reduction was due to the fall in demands from H.M.G., the discontinuance, with effect from the 1st April '46, of India as the source of Supply of SEAC's requirements except in respect of certain agreed categories of Stores, the use of accumulated stores of previous years to meet current requirements and the reduction in the strength of Indian troops overseas.

Ways and Means. Speaking on the Ways and Means problem, the Finance Member pointed out that it had to facets, *viz*. the securing of stability in the immediate future by keeping a check on the inflationary potential that undoubtedly still existed and by the prevention of any material decline in business and economic activity as a result of the cessation of war-time expenditure. As regards the first, borrowing would continue as a fundamental policy of Government's Ways and Means. The Small Saving Scheme had been given a peace time orientation as a voluntary Scheme of Savings by the less well do section of the community During the year 1945-46 a sum of Rs. 40¼ crores had been invested in Small Savings, while during the first nine months of 1945-46, Rs. 43½ crores had been accumulated. The total amount invested in the various public loans during the period Feb. '45 to Jan. 46 amounted to Rs. 346 crores compared with Rs. 286 crores during the corresponding period of the previous year. The progressive total of public loans from the beginning of the war up to the end of Dec. 194 amounted to Rs. 11,78 crores.

Sterling Balances.—Turning to the question Sterling balances, the Finance Member said that he expected the total holding at the end of March 46 will be of the order £1330 millions. He pointed out that the arrangements for the transfer of these balances will be a matter of bilateral settlement between India and U.K. and that India would be entirely free to adopt any line she thought fit at the negotiations for a settlement. If the negotiations were to take place while the resent Government was in office he hoped to associate representatives of the leading political parties with the delegation appointed to undertake the discussion with H.M.G. He then referred to the Empire Dollar Pool, about which he said that there was a belief that the arrangement was unfair to India and that this country having contributed enormous net amounts of hard currency to the Pool, it would be advantageous to withdraw from it without delay. This was a mis conception. Examining the question under four heads he stated that the Dollar Pool was the modification imposed by war conditions of the

sterling area arrangements. Under such an arrangement, Empire and other countries found it convenient to settle their transactions on international account in sterling. With the restricted ability of the Commonwealth to earn foreign exchange as a result of the war and with imports necessary for war being high, the different countries in the Commonwealth pooled their resources and met their essential requirements of hard currencies from the Pool. India had free access to the Pool to finance her essential current imports, and a sum of $20 million had been specially earmarked to 'pay for capital equipment for India's post-war development. As regards the question of withdrawal from the Pool, he said that in his view it would be unprofitable to do so, as the balance of trade with U.S.A. had been unfavourable to India for many months. Giving some figures relating to the excess of India's contribution to the Pool over her drawings, he explained that owing to the number and complexity of the transactions, it was difficult to arrive at completely accurate figures but, with the help of the Reserve Bank, it had been deduced that between Sept. 1939 and March 1945 India had earned hard currency assets to the amount of Rs. 364 33 crores against which (excluding the $20 million referred to above) India had utilised Rs. 265 02 crores. Adding the net import, amounting to Rs. 50·08 crores, of gold from U.K. during this period (gold being equivalent to hard currency) the balance in India's favour was Rs. 49 23 crores as at March 1945. In his opinion the most that could be claimed was a *pro rata* share of the existing pool assets. Even if the full amount could be established it will be much less than what India will obtain by way of free exchange from the pending negotiations between India and U.K. on the subject of sterling balances.

Central and Provincial Planning.—India's ing the progress of Central and Provincial planning, the Finance Member said that provincial five year plans would be finalised shortly and would involve an expenditure of the order of Rs. 900 crores. In addition to these, Central plans in respect of Railways, roads, Civil Aviation etc., would amount to a considerable sum. As an incentive to urgent action, the Central Government has undertaken to provide provincial Government with the funds required for approved schemes which provide a high proportion of employment relative to their cost. In the case of self-financing schemes this assistance will take the form of loans while for others advance grants will be made to cover the full cost which will not be recoverable but will be adjusted against whatever scheme of Central grants is finally decided upon.

The budget included a lump sum of Rs. 35 crores for such advance payments and Rs. 15 crores for loans to Provinces. For Central development schemes (excluding Railways) a total provision of Rs. 27 crores had been made in the budget. Expenditure on Railway items was expected to amount to approximately another Rs. 22 crores.

It was expected that Provincial Govts. between them will have by the end of 1945-46 balances of the order of Rs. 70 crores and will acquire during the next six years surpluses totalling some Rs. 100 crores. Their plans were based on the broad assumption that apart from borrowing, either from the Centre or from the market, they will receive Central grants during the first five year period amounting to Rs. 250 crores distributed roughly on a population basis. In the distribution of this grant the Finance Member said he would prefer a Scheme on the Australian model for the distributing Federal grants. A senior officer would be deputed to study the Australian system and report on the feasibility of adopting it to Indian conditions.

Industrial Finance Corporation.—In the Industrial field the Finance Member mentioned that an advance stage of preparation had been reached in respect of the establishment of the Industrial Finance Corporation, to ensure the availability of medium and long term credits to Industrial enterprises in India. He also mentioned that pending the consideration of the question of setting up a National Investment Board, the existing control over capital issue must necessarily be continued. He also announced that a Taxation Enquiry Committee which he hoped would be predominately non official in composition, would be set up in the near future to consider what modifications would be required in the taxation system of the country to produce a properly balanced and scientific tax structure.

New taxation proposals.—Turning to the new taxation proposals, the Finance Member observed that fiscal policy was not an end itself and that it should subserve the ends of national policy. Its purpose should be not merely to raise a given revenue but so to raise it as to obtain the maximum social and economic advantage and distribute the burden between the various classes of tax-payers in an equitable manner. He said that in the years immediately ahead the largest single source of revenue will have to be the profits of Industry, and that the main problem was how to lay it under a heavy contribution and at the same time encourage it to expand

Taxation Relief.—As his contribution to the solution of this problem, he announced that E.P.T. will be discontinued after the 31st March 1946. He described E.P.T. as a bad tax, rough and ready in its operation, unfair in its incidence and, beyond a certain point, offering a direct inducement to inefficiency. The discontinuance of the tax will not of itself effect the revenue for 1946-47 since it will be payable in respect of all E.P.T. earned up to the 31st March 1946. The scheme of compulsory deposits will also remain upto the end of the E.P.T. period. E.P.T. deposits will be sanctioned in advance of the date for which the law provides on condition that they are not distributed as dividends but are used for building plant or machinery.

Industry was to get further relief by the grant of special initial depreciation allowance of 10 per cent on new buildings or 20 per cent on new Plant and machinery, by the widening of the scope of obsolescence allowance and by allowing for income-tax purposes expenditure on scientific research.

It was also proposed to relieve from Customs duty raw materials imported for industry, without injury to the Indian manufacturer of similar goods, to reduce the rates on such imported plant and machinery as are now dutiable.

Turning to the direct taxation field, he announced the amalgamation of the surcharges on income-tax and supertax with the basic rates, a proposal which affected not only all classes of tax payers but also Central and Provincial revenue. This proposal was estimated to raise the provincial share of income-tax by Rs. 12·75 crores at the expense of the Centre.

He also proposed to reduce the present rates of income-tax and super-tax on a company from 7½ annas to 6 annas by reducing the supertax by 2 annas and by adding ½ anna to the income-tax. Dealing with the present provision imposing an extra tax, at the rate of 1 anna of all sums distributed as dividends, the Finance Member thought that there was no longer any justification for imposing a uniform extra rate of tax on all sums distributed as dividends. It was therefore proposed that excluding dividends payable at a fixed rate sums equal to 5 per cent. on the Capital of the Company including reserves and equal to 30 per cent of the total income may be distributed without attracting more than 1 anna rate of supertax. Dividends above that datum line were to become liable to supertax at steepening rates.

A further concession was also proposed in connection with building programmes, which were to be encouraged as an anti-deflationary activity. For residential buildings a two year's income-tax exemption was proposed and for buildings used for the purposes of the business profession or vocation the initial depreciation was raised from 10 per cent to 15 per cent.

Two reliefs were proposed for the non-company direct tax payer, viz., a reduction in the rate of tax in the lower ranges and an increase in the earned income allowance. The rate on the second slab of Rs. 3,000 was proposed to be reduced from 15 pies to 12 pies and the rate on the third slab of Rs. 5,000 from 2 annas 1 pie to 2 annas. The earned income relief was to be raised to one-fifth, subject to a maximum of Rs. 4,000 on terms of income.

The differentiation of treatment between unearned and earned income was to be carried into the supertax range, and the number of slabs in incomes subject to supertax increased. The differentiation in favour of earned income is one anna in the rupee between Rs. 25,000 and upto Rs. 2 lakhs and half an anna between Rs. 2 lakhs and five lakhs. On the balance above Rs. 5 lakhs there is no differentiation.

As a partial offset to the loss of revenue involved by the changes and also on merits it was proposed to increase the rate of income tax on the balance of income above Rs. 15,000 from 4 annas nine pies to 5 annas. Other minor changes announced were (a) reduction of rate on Life Insurance Companies from 5 annas 3 pies to 5 annas and (b) the discontinuance of the provision for funding a portion of the tax in the case of incomes upto Rs. 6,000.

In the field of indirect taxation a number of changes were also announced. The duty on Kerosene was reduced from 4 annas 6 pies to 3 annas 9 pies per imperial gallon. A small change was made in the duty on wines. The duty on Cinematograph films was converted into a specific duty charged in footage. The duty on imported betelnut was raised to 5½ annas a pound in the interest of the indigenous grower with a preference of 6 pies per pound for British Colonies. The additional import duty on cotton imposed by the Cotton Fund Ordinance of 1942 was amalgamated with the ordinary duty. The duty on motor spirit was reduced from 15 annas to 12 annas per gallon. A specific duty of Rs. 25 per tola was levied on gold bullion and the duty on silver stepped upto 8 annas an oz. from 3 as. 7 1/5 pies an ounce.

Summing up the financial effects of his proposals, the Finance Member pointed out that his income tax proposals will cost the Centre Rs. 21·5 crores while the changes under Customs and Excises are expected to yield Rs. 5 lakhs. This will increase the gap between revenue and expenditure to Rs. 70·16 crores. To bridge a part of this proposed to transfer to revenue Rs. 26·10 crores being the estimated balances in the two war Risks Insurance Funds.

In his peroration, the Finance Member said that he had aimed at keeping the revenue at the level necessary to sustain and advance India's economy by distributing burdens and relief evenly. He wound up by paying a tribute to his staff by saying that his successor "Can search the world in vain for a more able, a more loyal or a more devoted body of public servants."

The new taxation measures include :—

1.	An increase in the rate of Income Tax on the balance of income above Rs 15,000 from 4 annas 9 pies to 5 annas	Estimated yield. Rs. 3·25 crores
2.	An increase in the number of slabs subject to Super Tax, resulting in a more gradual steepening of the rates, which will be more severe on the largest incomes than at present	75 lakhs.
3.	Additional Super Tax at steepening rates on dividends (other than dividends payable at a fixed rate) in excess of 5 per cent of the capital of a company (other than a private company) including reserves or thirty per cent of the total income, whichever is higher, this measure being intended to keep the distribution of dividends within reasonable limits and encourage the ploughing back of profits into industry	1·50 lakhs
4.	The raising of the surcharge on wines from one-fifth to one-half of the amount of Customs duty	5 lakhs
5.	The conversion of the *ad valorem* duty on un-exposed cinematograph films into a specific duty of 6 pies per linear foot and of 4 annas per linear foot of exposed films	45 lakhs.

6. **An increase in the duty on imported betel-nuts to a standard rate of 5¼ annas per pound (witout surcharge) with a preference of 6 pies per pound for British colonies** .. .. .. 1·55 lakhs.
7. **The amalgamation of the Customs duty on cotton of 1 anna per pound under the Tariff Act and the duty of 1 anna per pound under the Cotton Fund Ordinance of 1942 into a consolidated duty of 2 annas per pound (without any surcharge) wholly leviable under the Indian Tariff Act** .. .. ..
8. **The imposition of a specific duty (without surcharge) on imported gold bullion and coin at the rate of Rs. 25 per tola of 180 grains fine and the raising of the existing duty on silver from 3 annas 7½ pies (including surcharge) to 8 annas an ounce (without any surcharge).**

The following further concessions estimated to cost Rs. 5·12 crores to the Central Exchequer were announced by the Finance Member during the course of discussion on the Budget proposals: reduction in the duty on cotton piece-goods and yarn and twist imported from any part of the British Empire other than India and Burma from 25% to 20%; reduction in the excise duty on matches from 2 annas to 1 anna per pound; reduction by 6 pies of the increase in the export duty on betel-nuts originally proposed in the Budget and the reduction in the duty on cinematograph films and expanded metal from 6 pies per linear foot as originally proposed to 3 pies.

Other concessions announced were a reduction in the price of a match box from 6 pies to 4 pies and a similar reduction in the price of a postcard from 9 pies to 6 pies to come into force respectively from the 1st of August and 1st of July 1946.

Reductions in expenditure arising from the cuts by the Legislative Assembly amount to Rs. 93·34 lakhs on revenue account and Rs. 3·46 crores under capital disbursements. In consequence of changes in taxation and expenditure, the expected deficit of Rs. 44·06 crores for 1946-47 will move up by Rs. 4·19 crores to Rs. 48·25 crores with revenue at Rs. 341·87 crores and expenditure at Rs. 390·12 crores.

RAILWAY BUDGET.

The Railway estimates presented by Sir Edward Benthall in the Central Legislative Assembly on February 18, 1946, disclosed a surplus of 32·07 for 1945-46, which was 4.44 crores less than the Original estimates. This is made up of a surplus of 33.75 crores on commercial lines, off set by a deficit of 1.68 crores on strategic lines. The Government decided that they should not set aside a sum of Rs. 2 crores in 1945-46, as originally intended, to cover arrears of maintenance. According to the arrangements made last year, it was decided that General Revenues should receive 32 crores net.

The net result of the year 1946-47 is a surplus of 12·22 crores which is the result of a gain of 14·24 crores on commercial lines and a loss of 2·02 crores on strategic lines. Out of this it is proposed to contribute 7·36 crores to General Revenues representing 1% of the capital at charge of commercial lines less the loss on strategic lines plus half of the balance left over after appropriating 5 crores to the Betterment Fund which has been initiated this year to meet the large unremunerative expenditure on amenities to the public, particularly third class passengers, operating improvements designed to make travel faster safer and more comfortable, amenities to staff like canteens, recreation centres and institutes, staff welfare centres and hospitals and water borne sanitation.

The table below summarises the principal figures of the Budget estimate and compares them with the revised estimate for 1945-46 and the actuals of 1944-45.

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Accounts 1944-45.	Revised Estimate 1945-46	Budget Estimate 1946-47.
Traffic Receipts.			
Gross Traffic receipts	2,10,38	2,25,00	1,77,00
Working Expenses.			
Ordinary working expenses	1,53,34	1,49,91	1,25,73
Appropriation to depreciation fund	17,01	17,05	13,22
Payments to worked lines	1·3	2,34	1,73
Total working expenses ..	1,42,28	1,69,30	1,40,68
A.—Net traffic receipts	74,10	55,70	36,32
Miscellaneous Transactions.			
Receipts	5,03	4,96	4,39
Expenditure	1,79	1,23	1,25
B.—Net miscellaneous receipts	3,24	3,73	3,14
Net Railway revenues (A & B)	77,34	59,43	39,46
Interest charges	27,45	27,36	27,24
Net gain	49,89	32,07	12,22

The total appropriation to the Railway Revenue in 1946-47 will be 1.88 crores including 2 lakhs on account of profit realised on investment from Reserve in branch line shares which will be cancelled during the year on the purchase of lines by Government. It has also been decided to transfer 12 crores to the Betterment Fund. A withdrawal of 1.82 crores is expected to meet the arrears of depreciation in respect of rolling stock replaced during the year. The net result of this year's above transactions will be a reduction of the balance by 11.94 crores from 29.05 to 17.11 crores.

The appropriation to the Depreciation Fund will be 13.22 crores which is 3.83 crores less than in 1945-46 this reduction being attributable to the discontinuance of the contribution made for extra wear and tear during the war. There will be a withdrawal of 15 crores to meet renewals and replacements and the balance at the end of the year will be reduced to 98.83 crores.

During the war years it was exceedingly difficult to make a reasonably correct forecast of traffic receipts. The cessation of the war has not made the task any easier. There will, of course, be a steep decline in the volume of military traffic, while, as a result of increase in the number of road vehicles available and greater availability of accessories and petrol, more traffic will be carried by road. Coastal shipping services may also be in a position to handle more traffic. The position, however, remains unpredictable, depending, as it must, on the speed with which the changeover from war to peace-time economy takes place, not only in India but also abroad, and the speed with which the various rehabilitation schemes proceed, both in India and in the countries which have suffered greater destruction from the war.

Taking all the factors into account, gross traffic receipts for 1946-47 were placed at 177 crores, which is 48 crores less than the revised estimates for 1945-46.

The ordinary working expenses for 1946-47 were placed at 125.73 crores against the revised estimates of 149.91 crores. The budget estimates contain special items aggregating 10.67 crores of which 10.15 crores is for the inflationary element in the expenditure on railway assets after 1942-43, 47¼ lakhs for premia payable on the purchase of certain branch lines and 3 lakhs for hire of rolling stock, owned by the War Department and half a lakh for revenue portion of military sidings. There is thus a reduction of 19.72 crores under special adjustments as compared to 1945-46. Ordinary Working expenses, excluding special adjustments, are expected to come to 115.06 crores in 1946-47 as compared to 119.52 crores in 1945-46. Provision for repairs and maintenance is less than the revised estimate for 1945-46 by 54 lakhs. Under compensation for goods lost or damaged and for accidents the budget provision is 44 lakhs less than in the previous year. There is a reduction of 1.63 crores under loss on Grain Shops. The disbandment of Defence of India Units has resulted in a saving of 1.56 crores. As against these reductions there is an increase under New Minor Works of 48 lakhs.

Capital Programme.—The capital programme for 1946-47 was estimated at 41.92 crores out of which 2 crores to be spent on the construction of new lines and for the restoration of the lines dismantled during the war, the projects to be taken being determined on the basis of engineering and traffic surveys, and the balance of 39.92 crores on open line works. The distribution of the latter expenditure over the various assets is :—

	Rs.(crores)
Rolling Stock	11·33
Machinery and plant	4·03
Track renewals	9·21
Bridges	1·29
Structural and Engineering works other than bridges ..	9·46
Purchase of lines	2·37
Collieries	·42
Investment in road services ..	·02
Increase in stores and manufacture suspense	1·79

Post-War Development.—Sir Edward Benthall in his budget speech indicated certain aspects of the Railways' post-war plans and stated that he was confident that the Indian Government Railways would not be found wanting in meeting industrial demands for the development of the country.

The programme of construction of new railways and restoration of dismantled lines has been settled in consultation with the Provincial Governments, and surveys are proceeding of 3,000 miles of lines, and work is being put in hand on such sections as do not require any further survey. The total amount budgeted next year for new constructions and open line rehabilitation works is 22 crores, which should be a useful contribution to help counter the reduction in war expenditure. The Railway Board are also considering on regional basis various schemes of developing electric traction and of the establishment of a research branch to take advantage of and to improve on the latest technical progress.

Government have a large programme of additions and improvements including amenities to the public and staff which are not likely to be remunerative. For financing them Government have now decided to fall into line with the best railway practice in other countries of providing such expenditure out of revenue. To enable the Railway Board to plan ahead their programme of such works it has been decided to start a Betterment Fund by transferring a sum of 12 crores from the Railway Reserve and a sum of 3 crores from the net revenue of 1946-47. Subsequent appropriations to the fund will depend upon the net revenue of each year and on a consideration of the respective needs of the Railway and General Revenues.

Revision of Rates.—The acquisition by the Government of all the major Indian Railways clearly renders desirable and possible a thorough revision of the railway rates structure. Sir Edward Benthall held that while it was not possible yet to determine the future level of rates any more than future level of salaries and wages, there was no reason why the revision of the rates structure should not be tackled now and Government hoped before long to produce

the revised system of rating which would eliminate the short-comings of previous practice in unhealthy competition, between railways, and would reduce very drastically the difference between Railway Risk and Owners' Risk rates and would eliminate anomalies and simplify procedure.

Revision of Railwaymen's Pay.—Sir Edward Benthall pointed out the difficulties of a revision of scales of pay at the present time, for going into which Government have decided to set up a predominantly non-official commission, but gave the assurance that in the meantime the present rates of relief which railway servants "are enjoying will not be reduced as long as there is no material reduction in the cost of living." The Railway Board are also giving the welfare of railway servants a prominent position in their post-war programme.

Railway Finance.—Sir Edward Benthall also reviewed the position of railway finance. He stated that there was no question, that the Indian Government railways had prospered financially in many ways as the result of the war. On April 1st 1939 the Railways had accumulated unpaid contributions to General Revenues of 35·41 crores, in spite of borrowings of over 5·0 crores from the Depreciation Fund which stood at 25·09 crores. The Railway Reserve Fund contained the exiguous figure of 48 lakhs only. At the end of 1945-46 it was calculated that after contributing during the war 15·43 crores to General Revenues including the arrears of contribution, Depreciation Fund would stand at 100·61 crores and Reserve Fund before any transfer to the Betterment Fund, at 29·05 crores. Loss on strategic lines to the extent of 6·01 crores were also met.

In spite of these improvements calculation submitted to the Convention Committee showed that the Depreciation Fund was by no means excessive, if indeed it was adequate to meet the increased level of replacements. The Reserve Fund at the end of 1945-46 would represent only some 3·82 per cent of the capital at charge or only a little over one year's interest charges. It covered only a fraction of the large programme of amenities and improvements, many of them financially unremunerative, which the Government had in view. Satisfaction must, therefore, be tempered with great caution especially since the danger lay in the inability effectively to balance the budget in the future.

After making a review of the position of Railway Finance at the end of the war Sir Edward Benthall sounded a clear warning. He pointed out that the satisfactory results in the past years were largely due to war conditions and only to a limited degree to increased rates and fares, that he had already budgeted next year on a fall of 18 crores in receipts and that the future tendencies were more likely to be downwards than upwards. Consequently, he said that "Government and the House may well have to give serious consideration to the linked problems of the levels of rates and fares, the price of coal and the level of wages. These are knotty problems which are to be faced courageously and with a broad outlook, if post-war plans are to be brought to fruition, for once budget becomes unbalanced and reserves are eaten up—and under unwise management they can disappear almost overnight—it will not be an easy matter to rebuild them or to find the money for extensions, improvements, staff benefits and amenities to passengers."

In conclusion, Sir Edward Benthall pointed out that India had in her Railways a valuable asset which had been maintained without disastrous loss of efficiency owing to war usage and which was in many ways much better equipped technically than before the war. Rehabilitation is in hand and resources exist to effect it without undue strain. Financially the position is far sounder than it has been at any stage in the history of the Indian Railways, and bears no relation to the situation revealed after the last war. The railways should soon be able to meet the demand for goods traffic and will expand to meet further industrial and agricultural production. "The one great potential danger which has to be faced is the wartime legacy of a high level of operating costs and of post war commitments for amenities, together with a level of rates and fares out of tune with the general level of prices. Forewarned is forearmed. India has a great asset which must be carefully nursed and firmly administered."

Rail-road co-ordination came up for a good deal of discussion during the budget session. On a cut motion by the Muslim League Party, the assembly threw out a demand for Rs. 3·48 crores in respect of investment in road-rail Companies.

The Indian Tariff Board.

The Indian Tariff Board is an *ad hoc* body constituted from time to time as necessity arises to investigate the claims made by any Indian industry to protection. It generally consists of a President and two members, one of whom is normally a Government official. It has, subject to the approval of the Government of India, power to co-opt other members for particular enquiries. It tours over the industrial centres in India where the industry referred to it is located and if satisfied after detailed enquiries that the claim for protection is justified, it makes its recommendations to the Government of India. The last Tariff Board became *functus officio* early in 1939 after completing an enquiry into the question of extending protection to the Indian sericulture industry

Indians Overseas.

Numbers.—The total Indian population overseas, according to the latest available estimates, is as follows:—

	Name of country.	Indian population.	Date of estimates.
	Dominions.		
1.	Australia	4,544	1933
2.	Canada	1,500	1941
3.	New Zealand	1,200	1942
4.	South Africa—Cape	16,901 (Asiatics)	1946
	Transvaal	37,505 („)	1946
	Natal	228,119 („)	1946
	Orange Free State	14 („)	1946
5.	Southern Rhodesia	2,547	1941
	Colonies and Protectorates.		
6.	Ceylon	750,000	1943
7.	British Malaya*	748,829	1940
8.	Hongkong	4,745	1931
9.	Mauritius	269,885	1938
10.	Seychelles	503	1931
11.	Gibraltar	80	1931
12.	Nigeria	82	1931
13.	Kenya	47,000 (Asiatics)	1942
14.	Uganda	26,972 („)	1943
15.	Nyasaland	1,851 („)	1940
16.	Zanzibar	14,000	1931
17.	Tanganyika	35,591 (Asiatics)	1942
18.	Jamaica	26,507	1943
19.	Trinidad	170,396	1942
20.	British Guiana	157,185	1942
21.	Fiji Islands	105,581	1942
22.	Northern Rhodesia	421 (Asiatics)	1937
23.	South African Protectorates	409 („)	1936
24.	South West Africa	14 („)	1936
25.	Maldives	550	1933
26.	British North Borneo	1,298	1931
27.	Aden	5,594	1932
28.	British Somaliland	520	1931
29.	Malta	41	1933
30.	Grenada	5,000	1932
31.	St. Lucia	2,180	1921
32.	British Honduras	407	1931
33.	Sierra Leone	444 (Asiatics)	1931
	Other parts.		
34.	Burma	1,017,825	1931
35.	United Kingdom	7,128	1932
	Total for British Empire	3,693,417	

* Includes Straits Settlements, Federated and Unfederated Malay States.

	Name of Country.	Indian Population.	Date of estimates.
	Foreign Countries.		
36.	Dutch East Indies	27,638 ..	1930
37.	Siam	5,000 (approximately) ..	1931
38.	French Indo-China	6,000 („) ..	1931
39.	Japan	300 („) ..	1931
40.	Bahrein	500 ..	1933
41.	Iraq	2,596 ..	1932
42.	Muscat	441 ..	1933
43.	Portuguese East Africa ..	5,000 ..	1931
44.	Madagascar	7,945 ..	1931
45.	Reunion	1,533 ..	1933
46.	United States of America ..	5,850 ..	1930
47.	Dutch Guiana	40,777 ..	1935
48.	Brazil	2,000 ..	1931
49.	European countries	1,000 (approximately) ..	..
50.	Panama	85 (Hindus) ..	1930
	Total for foreign countries ..	156,665	
	Total for all countries ..	3,850,082	

General.—The recognition of the importance attached by public opinion in this country to the problems of Indians residing in other parts of the Empire led to the creation of the Department of Indians Overseas under the portfolio of a separate Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Executive Council in October 1941 to deal with this increasingly complex matter. With the extension of war in the East and Far East and the occupation of Allied territories by the Japanese, the problems of the evacuation of Indians from these territories and of the welfare of those stranded in these areas, are also being dealt with in this Department. In March, 1944, consequent upon the decision of the Government of India to accept the proposal of the Australian Government to appoint High Commissioners in India and Australia on a reciprocal basis, the work connected with the conduct of India's political relations with the Dominions was entrusted to this Department and its name was changed to that of the Department of Commonwealth Relations.

Origin of Indian Emigration.—Emigration is prohibited by the Hindu Shastras, and there is little evidence of any settlement of Indians overseas in early times except in Sumatra, Java and Ceylon. Emigration for purpose of labour dates from the beginning of the 19th century. From 1800 A.D. onwards Indians crossed the Bay to the Straits Settlements to work on the sugar, spice, tapioca, and cocoanut plantations of Penang, and this intercourse was allowed to continue for long without regulation. The first officially recorded instance of genuine recruitment for labour emigration occurred in 1830, when a French merchant, named Joseph Argand, carried some 150 artizans to Bourbon. The abolition of slavery in British colonies in 1834 gave the first great impetus to the movement. The sugar planters of Mauritius at once turned to India as their best recruiting ground, and between 1834 and 1837 obtained at least 7,000 recruits from Calcutta. The Government of India at a very early stage realised the necessity of bringing such emigration under regulation. The Law Commission was asked to investigate the case and to make recommendations for securing the well-being of emigrants. They advised that no legislation was required except in order to prevent undue advantage being taken of the simplicity and ignorance of emigrants by providing that a magistrate should satisfy himself that all contracts were entered into freely and understood by them and in order to secure that sufficient provision was made for their accommodation and sustenance during the voyage. A copy of every engagement was also to be transmitted to the Government under which the emigrants were to live. These recommendations were embodied in the first Emigration Act (V of 1837), which also provided that contracts should be determinable after 5 years.

History of Emigration.—Under the above Act emigration during 1837 was permitted to Mauritius, British Guiana and Australia (89 men, the first and last direct emigrants to Australia). In 1838 emigration was suspended owing to agitation in England regarding the abuses to which the system was liable, and a committee of enquiry reported in 1840 that emigrants were being entrapped by force or fraud, robbed of their wages and treated with brutality. In consequence, emigration was prohibited (Act XV of 1842) except to Mauritius and there control was tightened. In Act XXI of 1844 emigration under still stricter regulation was allowed to Jamaica, British Guiana and Trinidad. Act XIII of 1847 removed the restrictions on emigration to Ceylon. The emancipation of slaves in the French colonies in 1849 gave rise to a system of emigration from French Indian ports to Reunion and Bourbon which was largely based on crimping in British territory. This practice was checked by Act XXIV of 1852. In 1858 emigration was opened to St. Lucia, and in 1860 to St. Vincent, Natal and St. Kitts. In the latter

year a more elaborate Act, based on a convention with the French Government was passed legalising and regulating emigration to Reunion, Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana. Act XIII of 1864 marks an important stage in the history of emigration, since it elaborated and consolidated the whole system of control. It was itself amended in 1869 and 1870 in important respects with the object of preventing epidemics on emigrant vessels and improving sanitary conditions in settlements. In 1869 emigration was permitted to Grenada, and in 1872 to Surinam. Owing to the removal of the Straits Settlements from the control of the Government of India in 1867, emigration to that colony came under all the restrictions imposed by the Emigration Act and was only permitted from the port of Negapatam. Owing to the injury caused to the agricultural industries of the colony, these restrictions were removed in 1872, subject only to magisterial control of recruitment in India. In 1870 complaints reached the Government of India of gross abuses in the treatment of emigrants in British Guiana. A commission of enquiry was appointed, and their report led to important legislation in the Colony for the protection of Indian immigrants, which was subsequently extended to Trinidad. Owing to similar complaints from Natal and Mauritius, commissions of enquiry were also instituted in both these colonies, and their reports in 1872 brought to light a number of points requiring amendment.

Legislation.—In 1871 a fresh consolidating Act was passed (Act VII of 1871) by which the Acts regulating emigration to the French Colonies and two amending Acts to Act XIII of 1864 were incorporated in the general law. The question of revision of the law again came up for consideration in 1882, when several cases of kidnapping and other objectionable practices were reported to the Government of India. The opportunity was taken to depute two officials (Major Pitcher and Mr. Grierson) to ascertain, in the N.-W. P. and in Bengal respectively, the way in which the system of recruitment actually worked, the respects in which it was open to improvement, and the attitude of the people towards emigration. Their reports were reviewed by the Government of India, and finally in 1883 the law was again recast and consolidated by Act XXI of that year. This Act specified the countries to which emigration was lawful, but empowered the Governor-General in Council to add to the list by notification, and also to prohibit emigration to any of the countries in the list on the ground of epidemic disease and/or excessive mortality among emigrants in such country, or on the ground that proper measures had not been taken for the protection of emigrants, or that the agreements made with them in India were not duly enforced. This Act with certain amendments of no importance to the system of indentured emigration remained in force until 1908, when a fresh revision of the law was undertaken.

Under the Act of 1908 (XVII of 1908) the countries to which emigration was lawful were the British Colonies of Mauritius, Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, Natal, St. Kitts, Nevis, Fiji, the Seychelles, the Netherlands Colony of Dutch Guiana and the Danish Colony of St. Croix. Emigration to St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Kitts, Nevis, the Seychelles and St. Croix ceased soon after the passing of the Act, the demand for fresh labour having died out. Emigration to Natal was discontinued from the 1st July 1911 as the Government of India were satisfied that it was undesirable to continue to send Indian labour to that country. Emigration to the French Colonies of Reunion, Martinique and Guadeloupe had been suspended prior to the passing of the Act of 1908 on account of repeated complaints of the inadequate precautions taken for the proper treatment and repatriation of the immigrants.

The labour laws of the several Colonies provide for the protection and welfare of resident Indian labourers. The Government of India also occasionally depute to the Colonies their officers to report on the condition of Indian labourers. Deputations from India visited Fiji and British Guiana in 1921. In spite of all precautions certain social and moral evils had grown up in connection with the indentured system of emigration and Indian public opinion became strongly opposed to it. The whole system was exhaustively examined by the Government of India in 1915 in the light of the report received from Messrs. M. Neill and Chimanlal, and they arrived at the conclusion that the time had come when contract labour should be abolished. The Secretary of State for India accepted this policy and authorised the Government of India to announce the abolition of the indentured system and the announcement to this effect was made in 1916.

In 1922 a further step forward was taken in Act VII of 1922 which prohibited indentured emigration and all unskilled emigration, except to countries specially approved by the Legislature. Emigration to Ceylon and Malaya was brought under control, and the definition of "Emigrant" was extended to cover all persons "assisted" to depart from India.

Another development was the appointment of a Standing Emigration Committee, composed of 12 members of the Central Legislature, to advise the Government of India on all major emigration questions, and more particularly with regard to the terms and conditions on which the emigration of unskilled labour should be allowed. The terms and conditions on which emigration of unskilled labour has been permitted to Ceylon and Malaya since March, 1923, are those which the committee approved, after meeting deputations sent by the two countries.

The Committee, though originally constituted to advise on emigration questions only, always advised the Government on all important matters concerning Indians Overseas. In April, 1945, its name was changed to that of 'Standing Committee on Commonwealth Relations' and its membership was increased to 14. Its functions now are to advise the Commonwealth Relations Department on all matters with which it is concerned excepting the pilgrimage to Hedjaz.

It was found that the lack of power to regulate the total flow of emigration for unskilled work, whether assisted or voluntary and whether under contract or not, may operate to the detriment of Indian communities overseas, particularly in times of economic depression. The Indian Emigration Act was suitably amended in 1938 and the Government of India took power to prohibit, when necessary, even unassisted emigration for the purpose of unskilled work. This amendment was promulgated on December 14, 1939.

The Indian Emigration Act, 1922, also contains certain provisions to safeguard the interests of persons emigrating for the purpose of skilled work. It was found that illicit emigration in some volume was taking place particularly in Bombay with the connivance of some dishonest passage brokers and rules were promulgated under the Act on the 14th Dec. 1939, providing for the licensing of passage brokers and requiring that a passage broker should not be a party to any arrangement to recover from the emigrant the 'cost of recruitment.' These rules have so far been made applicable to the provinces of Bombay and Sind.

During 1939-40 two minor defects in the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, were remedied. Now the Protectors of Emigrants can exercise the powers of detention, search, etc., for the prevention of offences under the Act and by making the offence under Section 30 of the Act cognizable, removes an anomaly between Sections 35 and 30A of the Act.

Present Position.—Indian emigration questions have recently taken on a wider aspect. The status of Indians in the Empire generally is one in which the Indian public now take keen interest. It is no longer possible to deal with the treatment of Indian labour apart from other classes of Indian emigrants and travellers. In several Colonies and Dominions considerable Indian communities have sprung up, which although composed largely of the descendants of indentured labourers, are themselves free and lawfully domiciled citizens of the countries in which they are settled, but have not yet been placed on a footing of legal, social, political and economic equality with the rest of the population. The issues round which public interest at present centres are three:—

(*a*) Control of emigration.

(*b*) Rights of Indians to admission to other parts of the Empire.

(*c*) Rights and disabilities of Indians domiciled overseas.

These questions may be considered separately.

Control of Emigration.—So far as unskilled labour is concerned, the Government of India have assumed absolute powers of control in accordance with powers conferred on them by the Emigration Act of 1922. The functions of the Government of India were previously performed by the Provincial Governments by virtue of powers delegated to them under Section 124 (1) of the Government of India Act, 1935. With a view to dealing directly with all emigration problems in the post-war period on a uniform all-India basis, the Government of India resumed the administration of those functions with effect from 1st October, 1944, and appointed a Controller General of Emigration in the Commonwealth Relations Dept. for that purpose. (*See earlier issues of the Year Book* for details.)

Admission of Indians to Empire Countries.—On the motion of the Government of India this question was discussed at the Imperial War Conferences, 1917, and 1918, and the policy accepted by the self-governing Dominions and the British Government was embodied in the following resolutions:—

"(1) It is an inherent function of the Governments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth including India, that each should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any of the other communities.

"(2) British citizens domiciled in any British country, including India, should be admitted into any other British country for visits, for the purpose of pleasure or commerce, including temporary residence for the purpose of education; such right shall not extend to a visit or temporary residence for labour purpose or to permanent settlement.

"(3) Indians already permanently domiciled in the other British countries should be allowed to bring in their wives and minor children on condition: (*a*) That not more than one wife and her children shall be admitted for each such Indian; and (*b*) that each individual so admitted shall be certified by the Government of India as being the lawful wife or child of such Indian."

The first paragraph of this resolution has regularized the various restrictions on immigration which the self-governing dominions have, from time to time, adopted and which, without expressly differentiating against Indians are in practice used in order to check Indian immigration, the objections to which are stated to be not racial or political but economic. Australia prohibits the entry of any person who fails to pass a dictation test of not less than 50 words in any prescribed language. New Zealand prohibits the entry of any person who has not received in advance a permit from the Dominion Government which is refused to any person regarded as unsuitable to settle in the country. South Africa prohibits the entry of any person deemed by the Minister of the Interior on economic grounds, or on account of his standard or habits of life, to be unsuited to the requirements of the Union. Canada prohibited the landing of any person who had come to the Dominion otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which he was a native and unless he possessed in his own right 250 dollars. Since 1930, Canada has restricted the immigration of Indians to the wife or unmarried child under 18 years of age, of any Canadian citizen legally admitted to and resident in Canada, who is in a position to receive and care for his dependents. Newfoundland and the Irish Free State impose no restrictions. All the self-governing Dominions have adopted special exemptions in favour

of students, tourists and merchants visiting the countries for the temporary purposes of commerce, pleasure, or education. India on its side assumed power to regulate the admission of immigrants from any other part of the Empire or foreign countries, by means of passports. By the Immigration into India Act, 1924, the Government of India was empowered to make rules "for the purpose of securing that persons not being of Indian origin, domiciled in any British possession, shall have no greater rights and privileges as regards entry into and residence in British India, than are accorded by the law and administration of such possession to persons of Indian domicile." That Act was repealed in 1943 by the Reciprocity Act, 1943, which enables the Government of India to impose such disabilities in respect of entry into, or travel, residence, etc., etc., upon subjects of any British possession which subjects persons of Indian origin to like disabilities. With regard to the Crown colonies and protectorates, the attitude of the Indian Government is that there is no justification for placing any restrictions on the immigration of British Indians, which are not placed on other classes of British subjects, and this principle has in practice been observed by the Colonial Office except in the case of Kenya Colony where, as stated hereafter, the British Government has reserved to itself the right to impose restrictions on the immigration of classes of people whose entry into the Colony may have an adverse effect on the economic evolution of the indigenous population.

Rights and Disabilities of Indians Lawfully Domiciled Overseas.—The policy of the Empire is summed up in the resolution of the Imperial Conference, 1921, which was recorded in the following terms:—

"This Conference reaffirms that each Community of the British Commonwealth should enjoy complete control over the composition of its own population by restricting immigration from any of the other communities, but recognises that there is incongruity between the position of India, as an equal member of the Empire, and the existence of disabilities upon British Indians lawfully domiciled in some parts of the Empire, and this Conference, therefore, is of opinion that in the interests of the solidarity of the Commonwealth it is desirable that the rights of such Indians to citizenship should be recognised."

The representatives of South Africa regretted their inability to accept this resolution in view of the exceptional circumstances of the greater part of the Union. The representatives of India while appreciating the acceptance of this resolution, nevertheless felt bound to record their profound concern at the position of Indians in South Africa and hoped that by negotiations between India and South Africa a way could soon be found to reach a more satisfactory position.

Summary of Present Position.—The present position is as follows:—

Australia.—The majority of Indians in Australia are engaged in retail trade or agricultural operations. The Commonwealth franchise was granted to British Indians domiciled in Australia in 1925. In the States of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland and Tasmania, Indians are not disqualified on racial grounds for the State franchise. The disability which existed in this respect in Queensland until December 1930 and in Western Australia until the end of 1934 was removed as a result of informal representation made by the representatives of India on various occasions, including the one made by the late Sir Muhammad Shafi at the 1930 Imperial Conference. The Constitution and Electoral Acts in Western Australia disqualify an aboriginal native of Australia, Asia or Africa from being registered as an elector for the Assembly; but he may be enrolled as a voter for the Legislative Council (which is the Upper House) in each province in which he holds freehold property of at least £50 capital value.

Indians born in British India were admitted to the benefits of the Invalid and Old Age Pensions Act of 1926. They were also made eligible for maternity allowances. Indians in Australia still suffer from certain minor disabilities (administrative and legal) relating to Crown lands, mining, certain occupations and employment. Under the Mining Act of 1904 in Western Australia the grant of mining rights to Asiatics requires the approval of the Minister in charge of Mines. Under the South Australian Irrigation and Reclaimed Lands Act, 1917, Indians are not eligible to obtain leases of land. In Western Australia wherever licences are prescribed, for example, for cutting sandalwood, for employment under Government contract and for employment in European factories, Indians find it difficult under the present administrative practice to get the authority to exercise discretion in their favour.

An exchange of High Commissioners took place between India and Australia in 1941, when the Government of Australia appointed Lt.-Gen. Sir Iven G. Mackay as the first Australian High Commissioner in India and the Government of India appointed Sir Raghunath Paramshottam Paranjpye as the first High Commissioner for India in Australia. Both the High Commissioners are striving to establish close relations between the two countries.

A delegation consisting of six Indian industrialists visited Australia in 1945 to study trade condition there.

Canada.—Indian residents of Canada are mostly farmers, gardeners, farm workers, managers of retail stores, hawkers and unskilled labourers. While in the other eight provinces of Canada, Indian residents are not subject to any political or legal disabilities, Indians in British Columbia numbering about 1,300 are denied the municipal, provincial and federal franchise, as a result of which they cannot serve as trustees in any municipal or rural school district, hold any municipal office, serve as jurors; they are debarred from employment by contractors for the Public Works Department and for the sale of Government timber and also from holding a foreshore lease or Engineers' certificate under the Boiler Inspection Act.

In October, 1945 a Canadian Citizenship Bill was moved in the Canadian House of Commons which provided for the status of "Canadian

Citizenship' which can be acquired by persons (i) who were/are born in Canada or on Canadian ship (ii) whose parents at the time of their births were/are British subjects of Canadian domicile or are Canadian citizens (iii) who have resided in Canada and make an application of their intention to become Canadian citizens. It also introduced an entirely new system for determining who are British subjects, thus involving fundamental change from the present system for determining the common status of British subjects throughout the Commonwealth. It was passed in 1946 and would come in force with effect from 1-1-47. It would bestow 'Canadian Citizenship' on all Indians born in Canada and would also enable Indians born outside Canada to acquire citizenship rights under certain circumstances. It would not, however, have the effect of conferring franchise on the 1300 Indians resident in the province of British Columbia who are denied the same under the existing Provincial laws.

New Zealand.—Indians domiciled in New Zealand are generally not subject to any disability and enjoy equal citizenship rights including franchise with the other British subjects.

South Africa.—The main grievances of Indians, which led to a passive resistance movement headed by Mr. Gandhi, were settled by the compromise embodied in the Indians Relief Act, 1914 and by the guarantee known as the Smuts Gandhi agreement. (*See earlier editions of the Year Book for details.*)

In 1920 an Asiatic Enquiry Commission was appointed to investigate the grievances of Indians regarding their rights to trade and hold land in the Union. Their main recommendations were published in earlier editions of the Year Book.

CAPE TOWN AGREEMENT, 1927.

It was announced in April 1926 that the Government of India and the Government of the Union of South Africa had agreed to hold a Round Table Conference to explore all possible methods of settling the Indian question in the Union in a manner which would safeguard the maintenance of western standards of life in South Africa by just and legitimate means. The Conference assembled at Cape Town on December 17th and its session finished on January 12th. There was, in these meetings, a full and frank exchange of views which resulted in a truer appreciation of mutual difficulties and a united understanding to co-operate in the solution of a common problem in a spirit of friendliness and good will. The terms of the Cape Town Agreement were on the following lines :—

"Both Governments re-affirm their recognition of the right of South Africa to use all just and legitimate means for the maintenance of western standards of life.

The Union Government recognises that Indians domiciled in the Union who are prepared to conform to western standards of life, should be enabled to do so.

For those Indians in the Union who may desire to avail themselves of it, the Union Government will organise a scheme of assisted emigration to India or other countries where western standards are not required. Union domicile will be lost after 3 years' continuous absence from the Union in agreement with the proposed revision of the law relating to domicile which will be of general application. Emigrants under the assisted emigration scheme who desire to return to the Union within the 3 years will only be allowed to do so on refund to the Union Government of the cost of the assistance received by them.

The Government of India recognise their obligation to look after such emigrants on their arrival in India.

The admission into the Union of the wives and minor children of Indians permanently domiciled in the Union will be regulated by paragraph 3 of Resolution XXI of the Imperial Conference of 1918.

In the expectation that the difficulties with which the Union has been confronted will be materially lessened by the agreement now happily reached between the two Governments, and in order that the agreement may come into operation under the most favourable auspices and have a fair trial, the Government of the Union of South Africa have decided not to proceed further with the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration (Further Provision) Bill.

The two Governments have agreed to watch the working of the agreement now reached and to exchange views from time to time as to any changes that experience may suggest.

The Government of the Union of South Africa have requested the Government of India to appoint an agent in order to secure continuous and effective co-operation between the two Governments."

Agent of the Government of India.—The Government of India selected the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri as their first Agent. He reached the Union on the 28th June, 1927. The designation of the Agent was changed to that of 'Agent-general' in 1935.

Change of Status.—Following the appointment of a High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa by the Dominion Government of Canada, the Government of India considered that the status of their representative should not be lower than that of any of the sister Dominions and an announcement was made that from 1st January, 1941, the status of the Agent General would be raised to that of High Commissioner for India in the Union of South Africa. The announcement was accompanied by a message from General Smuts to His Excellency the Viceroy. While the High Commissioner will be the sole channel of communication between the Governments of India and the Union of South Africa and in official representations and correspondence his views will be those of the Government of India only, he will still be available for giving advice to the Indian community and for making any representations on their behalf.

India's representatives in the Union since 1927 have been—

Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri	1927–1929
Sir K. V. Reddi	1929–1932
Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, I.C.S.	1932–1935
Sir Syed Raza Ali	1935–1938
Sir B. Rama Rau, I.C.S.	1938–1941
Sir Shafa'at Ahmad Khan	1941–1945
Mr. R. M. Deshmukh	1945–1946

An Assistant Secretary to the High Commissioner was appointed in 1942 and stationed in Durban to keep the High Commissioner informed of the Indian problems in Natal.

In February, 1930, a Select Committee of the Union House of Assembly was appointed to inquire into and report on certain matters relating to the rights of Indians to own and occupy immovable property in the Transvaal and incidentally to trade. The Committee was required, *inter alia*, to investigate how far the intentions of the legislature, as embodied in the Act of 1919, were being given effect to and whether, and, if so, to what extent, an amendment of the Act was desirable. The Committee came to the conclusion that the position which had arisen as a result of illegal occupation in the mining areas was serious and that there was no doubt that Law 3 of 1885, as amended by the Act of 1919, intended that Asiatics should not own fixed property in the Transvaal outside reserved areas either individually or collectively and either directly or indirectly. It submitted its report on the 13th May, 1930, and embodied its recommendations in a Bill, which it urged should be enacted immediately. The Bill was read for the first time on the 14th May, 1930, but in deference to the representations made by the Government of India that adequate time should be allowed for careful examination of the far-reaching provisions of the measure, the Union Government decided to defer further consideration of it until the Parliamentary session of 1931. As a result of opposition to the Bill, it was later postponed further, and a Conference was held in 1932 to examine the provisions of the Bill and to review the working of the Cape Town Agreement of 1927 in accordance with para. 7 of that Agreement.

The results of the Conference were summarised in previous editions of the Year Book.

Anti-Indian Enactments.—Since 1932, there have also been several enactments which are capable of being used against Indians in the Union, *e.g.*, the Transvaal Licences (Control) Ordinance of 1932 and the Natal Rural Dealers' Licensing Law Amendment Ordinance of 1935. A further development occurred in 1937 when three private Bills affecting the position of Indians in the Union were introduced in the Union Parliament. The first sought to prohibit marriages between Europeans and Asiatics or natives. It was introduced on the 12th January but attempts to have it referred to a Select Committee failed. The second Bill sought to empower Provincial Councils to prohibit the employment of Europeans by non-Europeans in the Union, and the third to prohibit the acquisition of fixed property in the Transvaal by any European, Coloured or Cape Malay women married to Asiatics and by children of such marriages. Both the Government of India and their Agent General in the Union made representations against these two Bills. Second reading, which would have involved acceptance of the principle of the two measures, was not proceeded with and they were referred to a Select Committee of the Union House of Assembly for investigation of their contents and form. Both the Indian community and the Agent General gave evidence before the Select Committee. The Committee came to no conclusion on the proposal to restrict ownership of land through marriage, but after consideration of the other Bill, submitted an amended Bill entitled the White Women's Employment Restriction Bill. The amended Bill sought to prohibit the employment of European women by Asiatics except under a certificate of the Minister of Labour and to forbid the issue of such a certificate if the women concerned were to be under the direction or supervision of a non-European or to be housed or employed on premises containing dwelling or sleeping quarters of Asiatics or at places where they might come into contact with Asiatics other than as customers over the counter. Cape Malays and Japanese (while the trade convention with Japan lasted) were to be exempted from the restriction. The new measure was purely anti-Indian and the Government of India protested strongly against it. In the course of oral evidence before the Select Committee, a representative of the South African Indian Congress stated that he believed Indians would be willing to terminate employment of European women voluntarily where circumstances showed that particular exception might be, or had been, justifiably taken to such employment. The Union Government accepted this statement as an assurance of co-operation by the Indian community in objectionable cases and an announcement was made on the 14th April in the Union House of Assembly that no further opportunity would be given for the discussion on, or for legislation in connection with, the Select Committee's report on the Bills. The Union Government, however, reserved the right to undertake legislation later should circumstances demand it. The dropping of these two Bills did not, however, satisfy certain sections and an announcement was made in the Union Parliament on the 17th May, 1937, that two Commissions, one to enquire into mixed marriages and the other into the question of Asiatic land tenure in areas not covered by the enquiry of the Feetham Commission, would be appointed. These Commissions were appointed in February, 1938.

Mixed Marriages Commission.—In September, 1938, the South African Indian Congress presented a memorandum to the Commission and also gave oral evidence. It was pointed out that the number of marriages between Europeans and Indians was negligible, there was no sign of an increase in spite of the rapid growth in the numbers of each community, and that the effect of such marriages had an insignificant effect on the composition and future welfare of the South African population. The Agent General in the Union supplemented the evidence already given by the local Indian community.

The report of the Mixed Marriages Commission was published in August, 1939. Four members of the Commission signed a majority report and one member a minority report. The finding of the majority report was that public opinion had failed to prevent mixed marriages and could not be relied upon to prevent such marriages in future and that mixed marriages gave rise to social problems of a serious nature. The Commission held that segregation by means of housing schemes and the separation of the sexes at places of work would help in reducing the incidence of mixed marriages. The Commission emphasised the need for improvement of the economic position of non-Europeans on the ground that marriages with Europeans

would be less attractive if their present disabilities were diminished. It was also suggested that a separate law should be enacted to govern the validation of the marriages between coloured persons only, coloured persons including all non-Europeans. In the minority report it was stated that legislation was no solution of the problem and it was suggested that the simple laws of heredity should be taught and also that to overcome the disparity between the European male and female population immigration into South Africa of young European women should be encouraged. In January, 1940, Dr. Malan moved a resolution in the House of Assembly urging introduction of legislation to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission. In the course of the discussion on the resolution the Minister of the Interior stated that as the country was in a state of war, Government did not propose to embark upon contentious legislation touching difficult social conditions, sentiments and racial pride.

Murray Land Commission.—This Commission which was appointed early in 1938, was presided over by Mr. Justice Murray of the Supreme Court of South Africa (Transvaal Provincial Division) and had the following terms of reference:—

"To inquire into and report whether, and if so to what extent, the letter or spirit of any law restricting or prohibiting the ownership, use or occupation by Asiatics of land is being evaded and to make any recommendations it may think fit in regard thereto.

The foregoing terms of reference shall not apply to proclaimed land under the Precious and Base Metals Act, 1908 (Transvaal), as amended from time to time, to the extent to which it has been dealt with by the Feetham Report."

Both the Transvaal Indian Congress and the Agent General in the Union gave evidence before the Commission in October, 1938, and its report was published on the 22nd March, 1939. The recommendations of the Commission, which were published in the Press, were generally considered to be satisfactory from the Indian point of view. No action has so far been taken by the Government of the Union on the report.

In spite of repeated representations from the local Indian community and the Government of India, the Union Government passed the Asiatic (Transvaal Land and Trading) Act, 1939, which came into force on June 16, 1939. The Act restricts three important rights of the Indian community in the Transvaal: (*a*) the right to occupy land not subject to Gold Law restrictions; (*b*) the right to trade anywhere in the Transvaal; and (*c*) the right of Indians holding trading licences in May 1919 to transfer their business premises in the same township. The main provisions of the Act are as follows: (1) Further protection for two years was granted to such illegal occupation of land by Asiatics in the area under the Gold Law as had been protected since May, 1930. (2) The issue of trading licenses except with the permission of the Minister was prohibited unless it was proved that the applicant and the person in control of the business were not Asiatics. (3) The hiring or occupation by Asiatics of any land or premises was prohibited if such land or premises were not occupied by Asiatics or coloured persons on April 30, 1939. (4) The Minister was empowered to issue permits of exemption. In April 1941 an amending Act was passed to keep alive the provisions of the Act of 1939 for a further period of two years, *i.e.*, till May 1943.

The international situation in September, 1939, and the consequent change of Ministry in the Union with General (now Field Marshal) Smuts coming into power altered the position slightly so far as the Indian community was concerned. It was officially announced that the Government of the Union intended to appoint a commission to ascertain whether penetration had in fact taken place. The Union Government also declared that no fresh statutory measures involving segregation would be introduced during the war.

First Broome Commission.—Though the Asiatic (Transvaal Land and Trading) Act, 1939, had been brought into force in June, 1939 as a result of further representations, the Union Government declared that no fresh statutory measures involving segregation would be introduced during the war. In January, 1940, the Minister of the Interior also announced the intention of the Union Government to appoint a judicial Commission to ascertain the extent, if any, of Asiatic penetration of predominantly European areas, and the Commission was actually appointed in May with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. N. Broome as Chairman and the following terms of reference:—

"To enquire into and report whether, and if so, to what extent Indians have since 1st January, 1927, commenced occupation of or acquired sites for trading or for residential purposes in predominantly European areas in the Provinces of Natal and the Transvaal (excluding land proclaimed under the Precious and Base Metals Act, 1908, as amended, of the Transvaal), and the reasons for such occupation or acquisition."

An attempt made by the Indian community to get the Commission discharged on account of the critical war position in Europe proved futile. The Commission concluded the recording of evidence in the Transvaal in November and enquiries in Natal were in progress during the first half of 1941. A summary of the findings of the Commission was published on October 11th. The two main findings were that in the Transvaal the extent of penetration since 1927 did not appear to be alarming or even surprising and in Natal the extent of penetration into European areas was little more than a trickle. As regards the cases of penetration as had been found, it was stated that the main reason for penetration by acquisition was attributable to the desire to obtain good investments (and this was also held to account for some of the acquisitions with occupation), while the most important reason for acquisition with occupation was given as the "lack of housing and civic amenities in predominantly Indian areas." The Commission also recorded that "it is the Commission's considered opinion that the Indian opposition to compulsory segregation will never be overcome, but that *de facto* segregation may some day be achieved by voluntary mutual co-operation."

Second Broome Commission.—Towards the end of 1942, the Durban City Council represented to the Minister of the Interior that since October 1940 Indian penetration in predominantly European areas in Durban had been taking place on an accelerated scale. As a result of this representation, Mr. Justice F. N. Broome was once again appointed to enquire into and report whether, and if so to what extent, Indians (including Companies with predominantly Indian directorates) had, since 30th September, 1940, in the Municipal area of Durban, acquired sites in those areas which the previous Commission found to be predominantly European on 1st January, 1927. According to the findings of this Commission, the sites acquired by Indians in 1942 were 2½ times greater than the highest previous yearly total and the amount paid for these sites during the 29 months covered by the Commission did not fall short of the total amount so paid during the 13 years which were covered by the previous Commission.

As a result of this finding and in order to check further acquisition of property by Indians, the Union Government passed an Act called "the Trading and Occupation of Land (Transvaal and Natal) Restriction Act, 1943," generally called as the Pegging Act. This Act provides for the continuance in the Transvaal of the provisions of the Asiatic (Transvaal Land and Trading) Act 1939 for a further period of 3 years and extends similar provisions prohibiting transfer of properties between Europeans and Indians in Natal for a period of 3 years i.e., up to March 31, 1946. The Government of India through their High Commissioner in the Union protested against the measure and brought to the notice of the Union Government the declaration that the latter had made to the effect that no fresh statutory measures involving segregation of Indians would be introduced during the war. They also made various other alternative suggestions in order to achieve the object desired by the Union Government without having recourse to legislative action, but all these protests and suggestions were in vain. Indian public opinion both in South Africa and India was greatly agitated over the new legislation and suggested reciprocal action against the Union of South Africa. These suggestions received the attention of the Government of India.

They formulated their plans to take action against the Union. In the meanwhile, however, it became clear that the general elections in the Union had played a large part in the enactment of Pegging Legislation—Indian penetration having been used as a convenient election issue for securing votes of anti-Indian Europeans. The Government of India, therefore, waited for the excitement aroused by the elections to subside in the hope that the Union Government would make a conciliatory move after the atmosphere in the country had returned to normal. Indian public opinion, however, continued to be disturbed both in India and S. Africa and constantly urged upon the Government of India to adopt retaliatory measures.

Pretoria Agreement.—On 18th April, 1944, as a result of an agreement, known as "Pretoria Agreement", between the Union Prime Minister and the Minister of the Interior on the one hand and a deputation from Natal including members of the Natal Indian Congress on the other, a decision was taken according to which the Pegging Act was to be replaced by an Ordinance to be passed by the Natal Provincial Council. It was agreed by both the parties that the main problem was the occupation of property for residential purposes in urban areas where the question arose of Indians living in close proximity to Europeans. The Ordinance was to provide for the creation of a licensing board with two Europeans and two Indian members and a third European with legal training as chairman. The Board was to control occupation of dwellings in Durban by licensing. The Pegging Act was to be withdrawn by proclamation after the Ordinance was passed. The Agreement on the whole, met with satisfactory reception among the majority of Indians in South Africa. The Government of India also decided to give it a chance although they did not think it an ideal solution. A draft Ordinance embodying major points of the Agreement, which was approved by the Natal Indian Congress, was introduced in the Natal Provincial Council and it was referred to the Select Committee after first reading. On October 17th, 1944, the draft Residential Property Regulations Ordinance with the Report of the Select Committee was placed on the table of the Provincial Council. The amended draft Ordinance departed from the Pretoria Agreement in many aspects; in particular it restricted the right of Indians to acquire property. That Ordinance, with two other Ordinances viz Natal Housing Ordinance and Provincial and Local Authorities Expropriation Ordinance, was passed on 3rd November 1944. Indians in South Africa were greatly agitated over this legislation. It also aroused great resentment among the Indian public in India. It was apprehended that these Ordinances would enable the Provincial Administration to carry out racial zoning.

The Government of India represented to the Union Government that the new measure was unwarranted and urged for its withdrawal and implementation of the Pretoria Agreement. As the representations met with failure, the Government of India enforced the Reciprocity Act against South Africa, and persons of South African domicile were declared prohibited immigrants in India. They were debarred from acquiring or occupying any property without a permit and were also deprived of the local franchise. The Indian Legislature urged the Government of India to recall their High Commissioner from South Africa and to enforce economic sanctions against her.

On 28th November 1944, during his interview with the Natal Indian Congress Delegation, Field Marshall Smuts admitted that the Residential Property Regulation Ordinance was inconsistent with the Pretoria Agreement. Later on the three Ordinances were declared *ultra vires* of the powers of the Provincial Council. In March 1945 Field Marshall Smuts stated in Parliament that the Union Government proposed to bring about legislation to grant powers for expropriation of property, so that what the Provincial Council found impossible to do could be done by the Union Government. The

Indian community took a grave view of the contemplated legislation.

Housing (Emergency Powers) Act and Natal Housing Ordinance, 1945.—The proposed legislation was not however proceeded with, but instead the Housing (Emergency Powers) Act was passed in June 1945. It enabled the Government to frame Regulations relating to acquisition and expropriation of property by the local authorities, the Natal Housing Board and the National Housing and Planning Commission of the Union Government. The power of expropriation was to remain in the hands of the Union Minister. It also empowered the Provincial Councils to institute Housing Boards through Provincial legislation. Accordingly a draft Ordinance entitled "Natal Housing Ordinance" was published in the Natal Gazette of the 23rd August 1945 and was passed by the Provincial Council in September. The Natal Indian Congress feared that the provision which enabled the proposed Housing Board to expropriate and acquire immovable property and impose racial servitudes at the time of selling or letting the land, would lead to the segregation of Indians. The Ordinance remained for some time the subject of discussion between the Union Ministers and the representatives of the Indian community. The Union Government however decided to give assent to the Ordinance but at the same time in order to minimise the fears of the Indian community proposed to promulgate regulations under the Housing (Emergency Powers) Act. Under these regulations the Housing Board would be able to acquire land only for the purpose of constructing dwellings or carrying out housing schemes. The proposed regulations also made the application of the powers of imposing racial servitudes conditional on the specific approval of the Minister of Health. The Ordinance received assent on the 6th December 1945 and became law from that date. The regulations under the Housing (Emergency Powers) Act, were also issued on the same day. The Prime Minister also issued a statement on the same date giving an assurance that the safeguards regarding Ministerial consent and approval would be used to ensure that the powers in question were exercised in a reasonable, equitable and impartial manner. The Natal Indian Congress however complained that the assurance of the Prime Minister had not the force of law and that security might be achieved by other means.

Third Broome Commission.—On 17th March, 1944, the appointment of a Commission by the Union Prime Minister, foreshadowed in the Assembly speech on 22nd March 1943, of Mr Lawrence, then Minister of the Interior, with the following terms of reference was gazetted :—

"To enquire into and report upon matters affecting the Indian community of the Province of Natal, with special reference to housing and health needs, civic amenities, civic status and provision of adequate residential, educational, religious and recreational facilities, and to make recommendations generally as to what steps are necessary further to implement the uplift of clauses of the Cape Town Agreement of 1927, and as to all matters affecting the well-being and advancement of the permanent Indian population of Natal."

The Commission included two Indians and commenced work in May, 1944. The introduction of the Residential Property Regulation Ordinance and other Ordinances mentioned in the foregoing paras brought about a crisis. In December 1944, the two Indian members resigned the membership of the Commission saying that, as the Ordinances and the Reports of the Natal Post-War Reconstruction Commission had anticipated the work of the Commission and forestalled its recommendations, the usefulness of the Commission was stultified. The Commission, however, continued its work. In the 2nd week of June 1945, the Interim Report of the Commission was published. The main and only important recommendation of the Commission is that the Union Government should invite the Government of India to send to the Union a delegation, composed substantially of Indians for the purpose of discussing with the Union Government, and with such representatives as the Union Government may appoint and with such other persons as the delegation may invite, all matters affecting Indians in South Africa.

The Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act, 1946.—One of the most important events in the history of Indians in South Africa is the passing of the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act. The Act has raised the Indian question in South Africa to international plane.

On January 23rd 1946, the Prime Minister announced in the Union Parliament, his intention to introduce a Bill for the purpose of prohibiting the occupation and acquisition of property by Indians in Natal, except in certain exempted areas. The natural consternation among the Indian community in South Africa and the public in India. According to the statement made by the Government Spokesman in the Central Legislature on the 12th March the Government of India urged upon the Union Government to observe, as recommended by the Round Table Conference of representatives of both the countries to discuss Indian question before passing this legislation. The Union Government rejected this request. The Bill was introduced in the Union House of Assembly on 15th March and passing through all stages became law on 3rd June 1946. The Government of India was strongly urged by the Indian public and the Indian community in South Africa to recall their High Commissioner and enforce trade sanctions against that country. The Government of India informed the Union Government that in view of the attitude of that Government, the Government of India considered themselves free to take counter-measures. Accordingly they gave notice of the termination of Trade Agreement with the Union Government on the 26th March 1946 and banned all exports to and imports from South Africa with effect from the 17th July. The High Commissioner for India in the Union has been recalled. The Government of India was also urged by the Indian legislature to raise the Indian question in South Africa before the

United Nations as the Union Government's treatment of Indians was a violation of the United Nations Charter. The Government of India lodged a complaint with the Secretary General, United Nations requesting that the General Assembly should take up this question under articles 10 and 14 of the Charter. The question will be discussed in the forthcoming session of the General Assembly which is to commence from the 23rd October 1946. The Indian Delegation to the U.N.O. General Assembly headed by Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit left for New York in October 1946. This legislation has led to bitter agitation among the Indian community in South Africa. They sent deputation to India and England to present their case. They have also sent their delegates to America which will be the venue of the session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, to enlist the sympathies of the American public and other nations. In South Africa itself they have started passive resistance movement which has taken the form of defying the provisions of the Asiatic Land Tenure Act by camping on land in the non-exempted areas. Hundreds of Indians have courted imprisonment and at the time of writing the movement is still continuing.

The Act which has replaced the Pegging Act of 1943, consists of two Chapters. The first Chapter dealing with land tenure places restrictions on the acquisition and occupation of land by Asiatics in Natal, except in exempted areas which have been so proclaimed in the schedule to the Act. These areas may be increased or decreased on the advice of the Land Tenure Advisory Board established under the Act, or after five years by a resolution of the Parliament. In non-exempted areas transfer of fixed property between non-Asiatics and Asiatics both for occupation and as question is subject to a permit granted by the Minister. In the Transvaal the Interim Act (1939) position is retained with the exception that trade licenses are no longer to require the Minister's permit. Thus the Act extends the temporary provisions of the Pegging Act to the whole of Natal and has also introduced a new principle of racial segregation.

The second Chapter gives a limited franchise to Indians. It enfranchises a male Indian who is

(*a*) a Union national of or over 21 years of age.

(*b*) has passed the sixth Standard or equivalent, and either

(*c*) has an annual income of not less than £84 or

(*d*) owns immovable property of the minimum value of £250.

Indians will be represented by 2 Senators, 3 Members in the House of Assembly and 2 Members in the Natal Provincial Council. Indians in the Transvaal have not been given any representation in the Transvaal Provincial Council. The members in the Senate and the Assembly must be of European descent and thus Indians will be represented by Europeans in both Houses of the Union Parliament.

Lawrence Committee.—Towards the end of 1939, Mr. Lawrence, the Minister of the Interior, suggested that the Natal Indian Association and the Durban City Council should constitute a Joint Committee for the purpose of preventing further penetration by Asiatics into European areas. The Natal Indian Association expressed their opposition to any form of segregation but offered to co-operate with the Durban City Council in the manner suggested in order to establish harmonious relations between the two communities. The object of the Committee was also to draw the attention of the City Council to the housing needs of the Indian community and the necessity for providing proper municipal amenities. The Committee was formed in March, 1940, but owing to the attitude of the European members, it could not function successfully and the Minister of the Interior was obliged to dissolve it in September, 1942. In its place, an Asiatic Affairs Advisory Board consisting of both Europeans and Indians was established with a view to finding ways and means to improve the condition of Indians in respect of housing, educational and other needs of the community.

War Effort.—The Indian community in South Africa with possibly a few dissentients co-operated in the war effort of the Union Government both by contributing their mite to the War Funds and by assisting in enrolment of Indians in the Services. A separate Indian battalion was formed in August 1942, with Major J. H. B. Knox, M.C., who had served in the Indian Army during the last war, as its commander.

The Feetham Resolutions.—Reference has already been made to the passing of the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure (Amendment) Act of 1939 after consideration of the recommendations of the Feetham Commission. Under the Act the Minister of the Interior is empowered to exempt land from the operation of the Gold Law regarding residence on or occupation of that land by coloured persons, but the Select Committee on the Bill had unanimously recommended that Asiatics should be given the right of ownership in areas proposed for exemption by the Feetham Commission, in Asiatic Bazaars and in areas predominantly occupied by coloured persons provided the proposal was approved by both Houses of Parliament by means of a resolution. Hence what is known as the Feetham Resolutions has been of considerable importance to the Indian community in Transvaal, but till early in 1941 the Union Government could not see their way to push the resolutions through Parliament mainly because of opposition among party members to the scheme. The more liberal attitude of General Smuts' Government and the influence on South African public opinion of the magnificent performances of Indian soldiers in the Middle East made it possible for the Feetham Resolutions to be introduced in the Union Parliament in April, 1941. The resolutions were passed by both Houses and hence for the first time Indians were given legal right to continue to occupy and own land in what are known as "gold areas."

Riverside Scheme.—Early in 1941 the Durban City Council proposed to put into effect a housing scheme which popularly came to be known as the Riverside Scheme. Under the Scheme Indians were to be removed from the Riverside—a ridge overlooking the Umgeni

river to another area. The Scheme was to be completed in 8 years and to cost £5½ million. The Indian community apprehended that this was a scheme to segregate them and objected to it. The High Commissioner for India in the Union intervened and in October, 1942, the scheme was practically abandoned.

Education.—As a result of endeavours on the part of the High Commissioner for India, who felt that advancement of education was a real necessity for the Indian community, the Union Government agreed to set up a Committee to 'enquire into and report upon the facilities at present existing in Natal for University and technical education for Indians, and to make recommendations as to the policy which should be followed in the further development of such facilities.' The Committee reported in November, 1942, and made recommendations for the establishment of an Indian Technical College. But owing to non-availability of a suitable site, no progress in this direction could be made.

East Africa Kenya Colony.—The grievances of Indians domiciled in this Colony were fully set forth in the published despatch of the Government of India, dated October 21st, 1920. The controversy centred round the following points :—

(*a*) FRANCHISE.—Indians had not the elective franchise. The Government of India, therefore, proposed that there should be a common electoral roll and a common franchise on a reasonable property basis *plus* an educational test without racial discrimination for all British subjects.

(*b*) SEGREGATION.—Professor Simpson who was sent to East Africa to report on Sanitary matters, recommended segregation on sanitary grounds. The Government of India objected, firstly, that it was impracticable, secondly, that it was commercially inconvenient, and thirdly, that Indians were in practice unfairly treated in the allocation of sites.

(*c*) THE HIGHLANDS.—Lord Elgin decided in 1908 that as a matter of administrative convenience grants of land in the upland area should not be made to Indians. The whole area had by then been given out, and the Government of India claimed, that there was no land left to which Lord Elgin's decision applied. That decision was, however, extended so as to prohibit the transfer of land in the uplands to non-Europeans.

(*d*) IMMIGRATION.—Suggestions were put forward for restricting Asiatic immigration into Kenya. The Government of India claimed that there was no case for restricting Indian immigration and that such restrictions were in principle indefensible.

The Settlement.—The decisions of the British Government were contained in a White Paper presented to Parliament in July, 1923. It was held that the guiding principle should be that "the interests of the African native must be paramount," and in light of this it was decided :—

(*a*) FRANCHISE.—A communal franchise was adopted with 11 seats for elected Europeans, 5 elected Indians, one nominated Arab, one missionary representing the Africans, and a nominated official majority. One Indian was also appointed on the Governor's Executive Council.

(*b*) SEGREGATION.—The policy of segregation as between Europeans and Asiatics was abandoned.

(*c*) THE HIGHLANDS.—The old practice was maintained both as regards initial grants and transfers. A similar reservation in the lowlands was offered to Indians.

(*d*) IMMIGRATION.—Racial discrimination in immigration regulations was rejected. But in the economic interests of the Africans, further control over immigration was considered necessary. It was held that some arrangement was required for securing a strictly impartial examination of applications for entry into Kenya. The Governors of Kenya and Uganda were, in that connection, instructed to submit joint proposals for legislation.

The Government of India reviewed their decisions in a resolution published on August 15th, 1923, and recorded "their deep regret that His Majesty's Government did not feel justified in giving greater effect to the recommendations made by them" and reserved liberty to reopen the case on a suitable opportunity. They stated their intention of making representations regarding the action to be taken to implement those decisions, particularly in the matter of the Immigration regulations.

Following upon the Kenya award, statutory action was taken by the local administration on the franchise question. Adult suffrage on communal lines was conferred upon Indians. As regards immigration, the Government of India took the opportunity to urge the postponement of the bill giving effect to the decision of His Majesty's Government until such time as the Committee proposed by their representatives at the Imperial conference in 1923 had an opportunity of examining the question of the restrictions therein embodied. Accordingly the introduction of the bill was postponed at the instance of the Colonial Secretary. The Government of Kenya was also asked by His Majesty's Government for an explanatory statement regarding the method proposed for the administration of immigration measures. The Government of India received an assurance from the Colonial Secretary that ample opportunities would be afforded for the expression of their views; and that earnest attention would be given to any representation which their Committee desired to make. As stated in a subsequent para, a Colonies Committee was appointed in March 1924. The following statement made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on 7th August 1924 shows the result of the representation made by the Colonies Committee :—

"(1) IMMIGRATION.—My position is that if danger ever arises of such an influx of immigrants of whatever class, race, nationality or character, as may likely be prejudicial to the economic interest of the natives, I hold myself entirely free to take any action which may be necessary. Conflicting statistics which have been laid before me have not enabled me to

reach a definite conclusion as regards the extent of net Indian immigration. Accordingly steps will be taken to create a statistical department to obtain accurate information with regard to persons of all races arriving in or departing from Kenya. Meanwhile the Kenya Immigration Ordinance will not be enacted.

(2) FRANCHISE.—I have given careful consideration to representations in favour of a common roll, but I am not prepared to resist the conclusion already arrived at that, in the special circumstances of Kenya, with four diverse communities, each of which will ultimately require electoral representation, the communal system is the best way to secure the fair representation of each and all of these communities.

(3) HIGHLANDS.—I consider that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has no alternative but to continue pledges, express or implied, which had been given in the past, and I can hold out no hope of the policy in regard to agricultural land in the Highlands being reconsidered.

(4) LOWLANDS.—It was proposed to reserve an area in the lowlands for agricultural immigrants from India. The Committee made it plain that it is averse from any reservation of land for any immigrant race, subject to the suggestion that before applications for land in lowland areas are invited an opportunity should be taken of sending an officer experienced in Indian settlement and agricultural methods to report on the areas. At present any consideration of the matter is in suspense pending receipt from the colony of reports from the native and agricultural points of view on the areas in question."

The work of the Colonies Committee did much to abate the bitterness which existed in the relations between the different classes of settlers in Kenya, and the situation was further improved by the decision of the Indian community to relinquish their attitude of non-co-operation and to select five members for nomination by the Governor to the Legislative Council.

In June 1924, His Majesty's Government announced the appointment of an East African Committee, under the Chairmanship of Lord Southborough, to consider and report on certain questions regarding the administration and economic development of British East African dependencies. Since this enquiry was likely to affect Indian interests, the Government of India urged that the Indian point of view should be heard before the Committee came to any conclusions. This request was granted, but further action in the matter was suspended, pending the publication of the report of the Commission presided over by Major Ormsby Gore, which visited East Africa to enquire into certain aspects of the questions referred to the Southborough Committee. The report of the Ormsby Gore Commission was published in the United Kingdom on May 7th, 1925. On June 9th, Major Ormsby Gore announced in the House of Commons that, in view of the completeness of the report presented by the Commission which, under his chairmanship, had visited East Africa, His Majesty's Government had decided that the Southborough Committee should not resume its sittings.

In November 1926, information reached the Government of India, that the Government of Kenya contemplated undertaking legislation at an early date in order to make the European and Indian communities responsible for the net cost of their education. It was originally intended to give effect to this decision by levying from Europeans a tax on domestic servants in their employ and from Indians a poll-tax. The Indian community resented this differentiation and, ultimately, the Colonial Government decided that both communities should pay the same form of tax, *viz.*, an adult poll-tax. For Europeans this has been fixed at 30 shillings and for Indians at 20 shillings. An Ordinance giving effect to this decision was passed by the Kenya Legislative Council and came into force from 1st January 1927.

Closer Union.—In view of the issue of another White Paper in July 1927, in which it was announced that His Majesty's Government had authorised the Secretary of State for the Colonies to send to Africa a special Commission to investigate the possibility of securing more effective co-operation between the Governments of Eastern and Central African Dependencies and make recommendations on this and cognate matters, the question regarding the position of Indians in Kenya again came to the forefront.

In March 1929, the Secretary of State for the Colonies sent out Sir Samuel Wilson, Under-secretary of State for the Colonies, to East Africa to discuss the recommendations of the Hilton Young Commission for the closer union of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda (and such possible modification of these proposals for effecting the object in view as may appear desirable) with the Governments concerned and also with any bodies or individuals representing the various interests and communities affected, with a view to seeing how far it might be possible to find a basis of general agreement. Sir Samuel was also directed to ascertain on what lines a scheme for closer union would be administratively workable and otherwise acceptable and to report the outcome of his consultations. At the invitation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Government of India deputed the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., to East Africa to help the local Indian communities to state their views to Sir Samuel Wilson on matters arising out of the Hilton Young Commission's Report and to be at Sir Samuel Wilson's disposal, if he wished to make use of him in dealing with the Indian deputations.

Mr. Sastri left India in April and returned in June 1929. In the Report presented by him on his return he recommended that the Government of India should—

(*a*) press for inquiries as to the basis of a civilisation franchise which shall be common to all races alike;

(*b*) invoke the good offices of the Colonial Office and of the Government of Kenya in securing the consent of the European Community to the establishment of a common roll;

(*c*) oppose the grant of responsible government to Kenya or of any institutions leading up to it;

(*d*) oppose the establishment of a Central Council on the lines proposed by Sir Samuel Wilson;

(*e*) demand, in case of the establishment of some such body that the unofficial representatives from each province should include an adequate number of Indians;

(*f*) advocate the continuance of the official majority in the Legislative Council of Kenya;

(*g*) demand that the representation of natives in the Kenya Legislative Council should be by natives or by Europeans and Indians in equal proportions.

Thereafter meetings of the Standing Emigration Committee were held and the decision arrived at by the Government of India was communicated to His Majesty's Government.

The report of Sir Samuel Wilson was published on the 5th October 1929. Another meeting of the Standing Emigration Committee was held soon thereafter to consider the report and a further communication was addressed to His Majesty's Government on the subject.

The conclusions of His Majesty's Government as regards closer union in East Africa were published in June, 1930, in the form of a White Paper and it was announced that they would be submitted to a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament. In accordance with this decision a Select Committee was set up in November, 1930. The Government of India communicated their views in a despatch to the Secretary of State for India on the scheme set out in the White Paper in so far as it affected the Indian population in East Africa. With the permission of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament they also deputed the Right Honourable V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H., as their representative to present their case and elucidate in the course of oral examination such questions as the Committee might consider necessary to refer to him. The Select Committee examined Mr. Sastri in July, 1931.

The report of the Committee was published simultaneously in England, East Africa and India on the 2nd November, 1931, and the decisions of His Majesty's Government on the recommendations of the Committee together with certain correspondence arising from the report of the Committee were also similarly published on the 24th August, 1932.

As regards the question of *Closer Union*, His Majesty's Government accepted the view of the Joint Committee that apart from considerations arising out of the Mandatory position of the Tanganyika Territory, the time had not arrived for taking any far-reaching step in the direction of the formal Union of the several East African Dependencies.

There was no important development in regard to this question until 1935 when certain sections in Kenya attempted to revive the proposal for Closer Union. Early that year an unofficial conference of Europeans, held at Arusha, was reported to have expressed the view that since 1931 circumstances had changed so rapidly as to justify a reversal of the Joint Committee's decision and that immediate steps should be taken towards the Closer Union of East Africa. A "Memorandum on Union" was also forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the European Elected Members' Organisation of the Kenya Legislative Council. His Majesty's Government did not, however, consider that there were adequate grounds for reopening an enquiry into the matters which had been so carefully investigated by the Joint Select Committee as recently as 1931. This decision is contained in Malcolm Mac Donald's despatch, dated the 12th October, 1935, to His Excellency the Governor of Kenya which was published in all the countries concerned.

Inter-territorial Organisation in East Africa. In December 1945 the Colonial Office published proposals for the future management of the inter-territorial services in East Africa. At present the inter-territorial functions are administered by the East African Governors' Conference which was set up in 1926. The new proposals envisage a constitution for the common services as follows:—

(*a*) An East African High Commission, consisting of the Governors of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

(*b*) A central legislature (to be called Legislative Assembly).

(*c*) An executive organisation supported in specific cases by advisory boards.

The High Commission would exercise the actual powers of the Central Government in respect of certain common services that may be organised (e.g., the Governor of Kenya would be the Standing Chairman of the High Commission). The Legislative Assembly will have power to make laws for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Unofficial members would have the powers to initiate legislation; and executive power of continuation would be invested to be exercised if necessary by the direction of the Secretary of State. The Legislative Assembly would consist of the following:—

12 official members; and

24 non-official members consisting of:—

6 European members elected by the territorial legislative councils;

6 Indian members elected by the territorial legislative councils;

6 Members as nearly as possible of whom would be Africans nominated by the High Commission as trustees of African interests, two from each colony;

2 members nominated by the High Commissioner to represent Arab interests;

4 other members nominated by the High Commission.

The territories would retain their existing constitutions and the territorial Governments would remain responsible for the basic services of administration viz. police, health, education and agriculture etc. The Europeans have criticised the proposals of parity of representation between Indians and Europeans on the

proposed Legislative Assembly. Indians have expressed satisfaction that closer political union is not proposed and have reiterated their opposition to any form of closer union or fusion of the East African colonies. They have asked for safeguards as given below :—

(*i*) Principle of equality of representation should be extended to the various advisory bodies.

(*ii*) All African seats should be occupied by Africans.

(*iii*) The Chairmanship of the High Commission should be filled by the Governors of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika in rotation.

The Africans also consider the proposals to be fair and have asked that all members appointed to be Trustees of their interests should be exclusively Africans. The proposals have not yet been implemented.

Re-organisation of the Administration of Kenya.—Another matter which led to much controversy in 1945 was the re-organisation of the administration of Kenya. The Government of Kenya proposed to expand the Executive Council of the Governor. Under the proposals the official members of the executive council were to be made the members of the Executive Council incharge of Departments and the non-officials were to be allowed to hold portfolios in respects of two of the Departments, *viz.*, Agriculture and Natural Resources and Local Government portfolios. The Indian community opposed these proposals on the ground that the appointment of non-officials who would invariably be Europeans as members in charge of Departments would be detrimental to Indians' interest. They suggested that if Government were keen to utilise the experience of non-officials it should be done by means of advisory bodies and that Indians should also be given a share in the Government. The proposals were debated in the Legislative Council of Kenya and were adopted in spite of the opposition from all non-European members. A non-official European has been given the charge of the new Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

Pan-African Movement.—For some time past there have been indications of a growing move for a Pan-African Federation which stands for "closer relationship, better co-operation and larger collaboration" between South, East and Central African territories. In May 1943 the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly passed a motion in favour of a Pan-African Conference. Early in January 1945, a resolution, sponsored by the elected European members, was passed by the Kenya Legislature, calling on the British Government to invite the Prime Minister of South Africa to arrange immediately a conference to plan and co-ordinate the development of British territories in South, Central and East Africa. The Indian members opposed the resolution on the ground that in view of the anti-Asiatic policy of the Union of South Africa any affiliation with her would be harmful to the interests of Indians elsewhere also. The Arab member and the African Member also opposed the resolution which was carried by 11 to 7 votes.

Franchise.—As regards franchise, His Majesty's Government stated in the White Paper of 1930 that "His Majesty's Government are of the opinion that the establishment of a common roll is the object to be aimed at and attained, with an equal franchise of a civilization or education character open to all races." In 1931 the question of franchise was also referred to the Joint Select Committee of Parliament which was appointed to consider the question of Closer Union. After discussing the arguments that had been brought forward for and against a common electoral roll, the Select Committee stated in para. 100 of their report that it was impracticable under the prevailing conditions to advocate the adoption of the system of common roll representation in preference to the existing system of election. The Secretary of State for the Colonies accepted the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee in the matter.

Highlands.—The Joint Select Committee of Parliament, which was appointed to consider the question of Closer Union in East Africa, had recommended that "in view of the nervousness among the native population as regards the land question, a full and authoritative inquiry should be undertaken immediately into the needs of the native population, present and prospective, with respect to land within or without the reserve held either on tribal or on individual tenure." In April, 1932, a Commission was accordingly appointed by His Majesty's Government and the terms of reference of the Commission included the following :

'To define the area known as the Highlands within which persons of European descent are to have a privileged position in accordance with the White Paper of 1923.'

The Commission in their report, which was published in May, 1934, recommended that the boundaries of the European Highlands should be safeguarded by Order-in-Council so that the European community might have the same measure of security in regard to land as the Commission had recommended for the natives. His Majesty's Government announced that they accepted this recommendation of the Land Commission. The Indian community was perturbed by this announcement as the proposed Order-in-Council would give statutory effect to restrictions which were originally considered necessary on grounds of administrative convenience and representations were made to His Majesty's Government both by the Government of India and the local Indian community. No Order-in-Council had been promulgated till the end of 1937, but the position as it affected Indians would be seen from the following extracts from the speech of the Secretary of State for the Colonies made on the 9th July, 1936 :—

'(*a*) What is contemplated, arising out of the recommendations of the (Morris-Carter) Commission, is the issue of two Orders-in-Council. There are, of course, many other things arising out of those recommendations, but the points which have been raised are chiefly concerned with these Orders-in-Council. One of them is to define the boundaries of those parts of the Highlands which are to be set aside for non-native occupation, and (*b*) I want to make it clear that there is to be nothing in either Order

imposing any legal disability against Indians or against any persons on the ground of race, colour, creed or anything else. Equally I want to make it clear that the existing administrative practice, which was first laid down by Lord Elgin is to be continued. I wish that to be understood clearly both in India and elsewhere. The existing administrative practice of the Kenya Government which has been followed since 1908 will continue. In the area demarcated as the European area not by law, not by anything in the Order-in-Council, but as a matter of administration that practice will continue in the future as in the past. There will be no legal colour bar.'

In spite of protests from the Government of India and the local Indian community, the Order-in-Council contemplated in the above announcement was issued in February, 1939. Though the Order did not contain a definition of the 'privileged position' which persons of European descent were to have within the territorial limits to be included in the Highlands, His Majesty's Government made it clear that there was no intention of changing the administrative practice which had been followed for many years with regard to alienation and transfer of land in the Highlands. This decision caused profound disappointment to all sections of Indian opinion both in Kenya and in India, in particular because of the preference which it accorded even to non-British subjects of European race.

In 1944 another important development took place. In the middle of the year the Kenya Legislature passed two Ordinances, namely (a) the Land Control Ordinance, 1944, and (b) the Crown Lands (Amendment) Ordinance 1944. The objects of the Land Control Ordinance were stated to be (i) putting land to the most beneficial use, (ii) empowering the Crown to acquire land for settlement purposes, and (iii) prevention of speculation in land to the prejudice of post-war settlement. Under this Ordinance a board called the Land Control Board has been established. The Board is to have, subject to any special or general direction of the Governor, absolute control over all transactions in land in the Highlands. It consists of three official members and 4 other persons appointed by a majority of the European elected members of the Legislative Council of Kenya. One of the objects of the second Ordinance is to make the provisions of the Crown Lands Ordinance 1915 more effective by giving a power of veto to the Governor, in exercise of which he can disallow inter-racial transfers of shares in a landowning company, as is being done in the case of inter-racial transfers of land. Both the Ordinances have been strongly denounced by the Indian community and the Indian members of the Legislature, who have always been opposed to the practice of reservation of the Highlands to the Europeans. The Government of India also made suitable representations against this legislation.

Lowlands.—Subsequent to the announcement made in the House of Commons in 1924, in connection with the 'Lowlands,' the question of deputing an officer to examine these areas was considered by the Government of India but they thought it inadvisable to proceed any further with the idea.

Apart from the major problems outlined above, other questions have also been causing concern to the Indian community in the colony. The most important of these are (i) the Ordinance to control and regulate the marketing of native Produce and (ii) the Transport Control Ordinance. The former Bill sought to regulate the selling and buying of native produce by such methods as limiting the number of licences and confining sales to specified localities so as to ensure control over quality. As a number of Indian traders were affected, representations were made to His Majesty's Government by the Government of India and the Bill was revised in certain respects and became law in 1935. It was brought into force from the 1st January, 1936.

The Kenya Transport Control Bill, passed in 1937, was intended to give effect to the recommendations of the Kenya Transport Co-ordination Committee which was appointed in 1935 to investigate and consider the desirability of co-ordinating and regulating all forms of transport in the colony. The Indian members of the Kenya Legislative Council objected to the principle of the Bill. They felt that in the attempt to prevent wasteful competition between the railways and other forms of transports in Kenya, the considerable interests of Indians in the transport industry would be affected adversely. The other main objections were directed against the composition of the Transport Licensing Board and the provision relating to the grant of exclusive licences. The Bill, however, became Law and an Indian was also appointed to the Transport Licensing Board.

In the latter half of 1938 and the beginning of 1939, the Kenya Indians were interested in (1) the Immigration of Jewish refugees, (2) the Kenya Immigration Restriction Ordinance and (3) the representation of the Indian community on the Kenya Immigration Board. All these three questions were connected with one another in some form. His Majesty's Government had under consideration a scheme for the settlement of a small number of Jews in the Kenya Highlands. The main objection of the Indian community was that it would accord to foreign subjects within a British Colony privileges which are denied to British Indian subjects. As His Majesty's Government were committed to a policy of settling Jewish refugees from Central Europe, it was not possible to meet the objections of the Indian community in the matter. To prevent an influx of destitute and undesirable foreigners into the Colony as a result of the international situation in Europe, an Immigration Advisory Board was, however, established in October, 1938. The Board was to advise the Commissioner of Police on such matters as might be referred to that in connection with immigration into Kenya but it was not intended that the Board should consider or advise upon any aspect of Indian immigration. Nevertheless it was felt that the Indian community which was vitally interested in the composition of the population and the economic development of the Colony should be represented on the Board. Representations were made to His Majesty's Government in the matter. The objections to the Kenya Immigration Restriction Bill centred round two provisions of the Bill:—(a) the provision authorising the Immigration Officer to require any intending immigrant, who was without any visible

means of support or was likely to become a pauper, to give security by bond to an amount not exceeding £500; and (*ii*) the provision altering the period of 12 months, within which an intending immigrant had to prove that he was not a prohibited immigrant, to any period the Immigration Officer might fix in his discretion. Though these clauses were intended to apply only to immigrants from Europe, the Indian community thought that they might at any time be applied to Indians also.

Both questions were settled satisfactorily. Indian representation on the Board was conceded and under the revised provisions all immigrants were divided into two classes: (*a*) those who were, if necessary to be received back by their country of birth or origin and (*b*) those who were, not to be so received back the existing law being left practically unaltered in respect of the former category of persons. Indians therefore were not affected by that measure which received the Royal assent in May 1939.

Tanganyika.—In the adjoining mandated territory of Tanganyika, the Indian community were at one time deeply concerned at the rumoured transfer of the territory to Germany. Their views in regard to this subject were communicated by the Government of India to His Majesty's Government. It was later learnt from His Majesty's Government that the rumours were without foundation.

War-time Immigration Restrictions in East Africa.—After the outbreak of war the East African Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika requested the Government of India to restrict the issue of passports to those territories to those male persons above 18 years of age who could make the necessary immigration deposits and against whom there were no security objections. The Government of India on being assured that the restrictions were intended to be only for the duration of the war, issued the necessary instructions in December, 1941.

In December, 1943, the Government of Tanganyika informed the Government of India that on account of extreme pressure on housing and other accommodation, it was proposed to restrict the entry into the territory of non-natives who were not essential for war work. Persons normally resident in the territory were, however, to be exempted from the restrictions provided they had not been away for more than two years. The Government of India pointed out to the Tanganyika Government, among other things, that due to acute shortage of shipping it would not be possible for many Indians otherwise 'normal residents' of the territory to return within two years and asked for their exemption from the scope of the proposed restrictions. The Tanganyika Government while not agreeing to the exemption of such persons, assured the Government of India that the regulations would be enforced with due regard to the circumstances of each case. The Regulations were promulgated on the 14th February, 1944.

In the third week of February, 1944, the Governments of Kenya and Uganda also intimated to the Government of India that on account of acute shortage of housing and food they also proposed to enact legislation similar to that of Tanganyika and promulgated Defence Regulations imposing restrictions on immigration on the 1st March, 1944. The East African Governments assured the Government of India that the Regulations were not discriminatory and that they would be terminated after the war. The restrictions, however, aroused great apprehensions among Indians in East Africa and India. Several representations were made to the Government of India and deputations waited on them. The matter was also raised in the Council of State and it was stressed by all that the restrictions were the outcome of strong anti-Indian agitation carried on by local Europeans and were only the thin end of the wedge, designed to exclude Indians from East Africa after the war. The pleas of housing and food shortage were described by the critics as groundless.

The Government of India took up the matter with the Colonial Governments and brought to their notice the facts and considerations urged in various representations received from Indian leaders. The Colonial Governments assured the Government of India that entry permits would be granted to all *bona fide* residents of the Colonies even though they might have been absent from the Colonies for more than two years.

With the cessation of hostilities in 1945, it was expected that the immigration restrictions which were introduced in the East African territories as a result of the War, would be removed. It was however made known that the war time regulations would be withdrawn in the year 1946 and that in the meantime new proposals for post war legislation on immigration were being examined and would be published early. In February 1946 the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act 1939 to 1945 of the British Parliament were abrogated and consequently the Defence Immigration regulations in East Africa lapsed. These were however revived as an interim measure till 31st December 1946 until the contemplated immigration legislation for the post-war period had been passed.

Immigration Bill.—An Immigration Bill was published simultaneously by the Tanganyika Kenya and Uganda Governments in the month of April 1946. The Bill has created agitation among the Indian community in East Africa who apprehend that although it is non-racial in terms it will be discriminatory in effect against them. This Bill is proposed to be enacted as a permanent measure with a view to tightening up the immigration restrictions.

Section 5 of the Bill specifies who are "prohibited immigrants". Any person born in the colony is not a "prohibited immigrant". Classes of persons who are "prohibited immigrants" have been defined. Persons other than "prohibited immigrants" can enter the colony if they have residential certificates issued under the ordinance. Class of persons who can apply for residential certificates for entering or re-entering the colony have been enumerated. An immigrant intending to engage in agriculture and animal husbandry has to prove that he possesses a sum of at least £5000. Anyone wishing to engage in mining has to possess sum not less than £1,000. A person wishing to engage in trade on his own account has to show that he holds £2500. Most Indians wish to go to East Africa as traders and shop-keepers and thus the requirement of a large bank deposit of £2500 will practically stop the Indian immigration.

As a result of the representation of the Indian community the second reading of the Bill has been postponed till October 1946. In August 1946 the Government of India sent a delegation to East Africa under the leadership of Raja Sir Maharaj Singh to study the facts and circumstances relating to the Immigration Bill in East African Legislatures. The Delegation returned in the last week of September. They are going to submit a report to the Government of India.

Appointment of an Agent of the Government of India.—Demand for an Agent of the Government of India in the East African territories has been voiced from time to time and in April, 1944, while discussing the immigration restrictions in East Africa in the Council of State, the question of the appointment of an Agent was once again raised. It was contended that in the absence of an Agent, the Government of India could not correctly gauge the effect of events in East Africa on the Indians there and thus was unable to take any timely action to prevent mischief being done to their interests. The Government of India agreed to take up the matter.

Nyasaland and Rhodesias.—In May, 1938, a Royal Commission under the Chairmanship of Lord Bledisloe was appointed to enquire and report whether any and, if so, what form of closer co-operation or association between Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland was desirable and feasible, with due regard to the interests of all the inhabitants, irrespective of race. It was apprehended that if amalgamation took place, there would be danger of Indian residents in those territories numbering about 4,100 being subjected to restrictions similar to those obtaining in the Union of South Africa. The Commission reported to H.M.G. in March, 1939, recommending against the immediate federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland but in favour of organised closer relations with a view to eventual unification. H.M.G. were understood to have received the views of the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and discussed them with the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, but further discussions were suspended due to war.

In October 1944, His Majesty's Government announced the setting up of a Standing Central African Council for bringing about the closest possible co-ordination between the Governments of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland. The Governor of Southern Rhodesia is its Chairman.

Fiji— Emigration to Fiji was stopped in 1917, under Rule 16 (B) of the Defence of India (Consolidated) Rules in pursuance of the general policy of stopping recruitment under the indentured system of emigration. With a view to secure, if possible, a renewal of emigration to the Colony, an unofficial mission composed of the Bishop of Polynesia and Mr. Rankine, Receiver-General to the Fiji Government, arrived in India in December 1919, and submitted a scheme of colonisation, which was referred to a committee of the Imperial Legislative Council on 4th February, 1920. To secure a favourable reception for the mission the Fiji Government cancelled all outstanding indentures of East Indian labourers from 2nd January, 1920, and also announced their intention to take early measures to provide for the representation of the Indian community on the Legislative Council on an elective basis by two members. In accordance with the recommendations made by the Committee the Government of India informed the mission in March, 1920, that they would be willing to send a Committee to Fiji provided that the Government of Fiji and the Secretary of State for the Colonies would guarantee that "the position of the emigrants in their new home will in all respects be equal to that of any other class of His Majesty's subjects resident in Fiji." In July, 1920, the Government of Fiji informed the Secretary of State for the Colonies of their willingness to give the pledge, subject to his approval. Arrangements with regard to the contemplated deputation, however, were postponed until January 1921, owing to the announcement of Lord Milner's policy in regard to Indians in Kenya, and the desirability of consulting the new Legislature in India. After consultation with the Fiji Government as to the terms of reference and personnel of the deputation, an announcement was made on the 27th June, 1921. But owing to the inability of the two Indian members, Messrs. Srinivasa Sastri and Hridaynath Kunzru, who had been nominated to join the Committee which as finally constituted consisted of Messrs. Venkatapati Raju, G. L. Corbett, Govind Sahai Sharma, and Lieutenant S. Hissam-ud-din Khan did not reach Fiji until the end of January 1922.

The labour troubles in Fiji in the years 1920-21 had produced an unexpected result in India. The Government of Fiji cancelled the indentures of Indian labourers, as from January 1920, while arrangements were made for the early repatriation of such of them as desired to return to their own country. In consequence, large numbers left Fiji. Many arrived in India comparatively destitute; while others, who were colonial born or whose long residence in the colonies had rendered them unfit for the old social conditions, found themselves utterly out of place—indeed foreigners—in their own country. Returned emigrants from other colonies also, being in difficulties owing to the unfavourable economic situation in India, strongly desired to return to the territories from which they had come. During the early part of 1921, from all parts of India there was a steady drift of destitute and distressed labourers in the direction of Calcutta where they hoped to find ships to take them back to the colonies in which they were certain of work and livelihood. At the earnest representation of the Fiji Government, and after full consultation with representative public men, arrangements were made to relax the emigration restriction in favour of those Indians who were born and had property in any colony, as well as of such near relations as they desired to take with them. Admirable work was done among these distressed persons by the Emigrants' Friendly Service Committee which had been formed primarily to deal with the applications of repatriated Indians desirous of returning to Fiji. The Government of India gave discretion to this Committee to permit persons who could prove that they had been in Fiji to return there if they so desired. The local labour conditions stimulated the return of these unfortunate people by giving them assisted passages. The Legislative Assembly had made a grant of £1,000 for the maintenance of these labourers, until

such time as they were able to find work and settle down in India. The deputation from India left Fiji on the 3rd April, 1922, and submitted its report to the Government of India. It has not been published.

In February, 1929, Letters Patent under which the constitution of the Fiji Legislative Council was revised were issued. Provision was made, *inter alia*, for the election of three Indian members on a communal basis. On the 5th November, 1929, one of the Indian members moved a resolution recommending the adoption of a common electoral roll in place of the existing communal one. The resolution was supported by the three Indian members and opposed by the rest of the Council including the elected European and nominated Fijian members. As a protest against this vote, all three Indian members resigned their seats and, no Indian having subsequently offered himself for election, the seats remained unfilled throughout the life of the Council. A fresh election was held during 1932 and as a result two Indian constituencies returned their representatives to the Council, but no candidate offered himself for election from the third constituency.

In 1935, the elected Indian members of the Legislative Council advocated a system of nomination in place of the system of election and the proposal was opposed by the local Indian Association. European opinion was divided. The Government of India supported the principle of election and made representations to His Majesty's Government. The decision of His Majesty's Government is contained in the despatch, dated the 20th July 1936, addressed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Government of Fiji. The main points of the decision were :—

(*a*) the Fijian representatives should be selected as heretofore, viz., by the Governor from a panel submitted by the Great Council of Native Chiefs ;

(*b*) some of the European and Indian members should be elected and the others nominated ;

(*c*) the circumstances were such as to make it impossible to arrange for representation of the three sections of the population by means of a general franchise. The Legislative Council should consist of the Governor, 16 official members, 5 European members (3 to be elected on a communal franchise and 2 to be nominated), 5 Fijian members (all to be selected as at present) and 5 Indian members (3 to be elected on a communal franchise and 2 to be nominated).

The Legislative Council as newly constituted met in September, 1937. Fresh elections to the reformed Legislative Council took place in 1940.

The most important problem affecting the Indian community in Fiji is that of land tenure. Out of the total Indian population of 94,966 estimated in 1939, a very large majority consists of agriculturist, but alienation of native-owned land is prohibited. More than 80 per cent. of the land in the Colony is held by native owners as tribal land, and the rest is held as Crown grants or as freehold property mainly by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Ltd. Indians hold land as lessees from the native owners for the cultivation of rice, sugarcane, etc., and from the Colonial Sugar Refining Co., for cultivation of sugarcane. Practically the whole problem is one of security of tenure and the encouragement given to Fijians to cultivate their own lands with the most stable and profitable crop, sugarcane, caused some alarm to Indians engaged in agriculture. A number of practical difficulties connected with the leases, which in main related to the procedure for obtaining leases and the administration of the land law, were also brought to the notice of the Government of India.

In September, 1936, the Council of Chiefs of Fiji agreed that all lands (including leases) not required for the maintenance of the Fijian owners should be opened for settlement ; that to further this end a Committee should be appointed to inquire into and to determine the amount of land needed for proper development by the Native owners ; and that all land (including leases) not so required should be handed over to the Government to lease on behalf of the Fijians. As a result of the examination of the question, the Colonial Government came to the conclusion that the most satisfactory method of procedure would be for Government to take power to deal with *all* the native lands in the Colony, and then to appoint a Commission to determine the lands to be set aside for the exclusive use of the Fijians. These proposals were referred to the Council of Chiefs in October, 1938, and accepted by them. A Bill entitled Native Land Trust Bill was published by the Government of Fiji in the Gazette dated the 17th November, 1939 to give effect to the proposals referred to above. The Government of India made suitable representations on the Bill, and the Bill with certain amendments passed its third reading on the 22nd February, 1940 and was assented to by the Governor.

The Native Land Trust Ordinance, 1940, provides for the formation of a Native Land Trust Board to administer all native land in the Colony on trust. A Fijian Commission has been appointed to conduct enquiries into particulars of land needed for Fijian use and to report to the Board, but with a view to safeguarding the interest of Indians, it has been arranged to depute an Indian Assistant to the District Commissioner to accompany the Commissioner and to place before him any representations made by Indian lessees. The Colonial Government have also agreed that existing occupants of land should not as far as possible be disturbed. Though there is no Indian representation on the Board, provision has been made for such representation on local committees which have been set up to advise the Board in respect of native land in those areas. Regulations have been framed regarding the terms and conditions of leases to be granted by the Board and provide *inter alia* for the grant of agricultural leases up to a term of 99 years.

Fiji Sugar Dispute, 1943. In view of the rising cost of living due to war, the sugarcane farmers in Fiji, who are mostly Indians, demanded, in June, 1943, a higher price for their cane. The Sugar Refining Company, who has the monopoly of sugar production in the Colony, refused any increase in the price of cane until and unless the price of sugar was increased by the Ministry of Food, United Kingdom, to whom the Company was bound to sell all its produce. The farmers thereupon decided not to harvest their crop. They stuck to their decision in spite of

appeals made by the Governor of the Colony. As the crushing season advanced, the feelings amongst the Indians ran high. Some of them even ploughed in their crops. All attempts on the part of Indian leaders to reach an amicable settlement having failed till the end of the crushing season, the major part of the cane crop in the Colony remained unharvested. In March, 1944, the Secretary of State for the Colonies announced in the House of Commons his decision to send an independent expert to the Colony to report upon the matter and further informed the House that Dr. C. Y. Shephard of Trinidad had agreed to conduct the enquiry. Dr. Shepherd's report has since been published.

Labour and Industrial Legislation. Three important Ordinances bearing on the subject were passed in 1941. These are (1) The Industrial Association Ordinance (No. 18 of 1941), (2) The Industrial Disputes (Conciliation and Arbitration) Ordinance (No. 19 of 1941) and (3) The Labour (Welfare) Ordinance (No. 20 of 1941). No. (1) provides for the formation, registration and regulation of Industrial Associations; No. (2) provides for the investigation and settlement of industrial disputes and No. (3) authorises the appointment of a Commissioner of Labour to safeguard and promote the general welfare of workmen in the Colony.

Education.—Education in general, and Indian education in particular, has made considerable progress in the last few years. In 1928 there were only one Government and 23 aided schools out of which one was Indian. The number of Indian schools now is 88 as against 230 European and Fijian Schools. Education in the Colony is under the control of a Board of Education consisting of 8 members of whom 2 are Indians.

On the subject of alleged discrimination in the Fiji Civil Service the Government of India have now been assured by His Majesty's Government that there is no rule preventing the appointment of an Indian as such to any posts in Fiji except those concerned solely with Fijian administration. The Colonial Government had under consideration a proposal to fix a quota for Indian emigrants but the matter has been held over for discussion with the Government of India after the war.

West Indies British Guiana.—The Indian population in this colony belong almost entirely to the labouring classes and their grievances are mainly economic. Towards the end of 1919, a deputation consisting of the Hon'ble Dr. J. J. Nunan, Attorney-General, and J. A. Luckhoo, a prominent Indian who was a member of the combined court, visited India to put forward a scheme for the colonisation of British Guiana by means of emigration from India. This was examined by a Committee of the Indian Legislature, which advised that a deputation be sent from India to investigate conditions on the spot. Owing to certain unforeseen circumstances it was not found possible to proceed with the proposal until 1922, when a deputation consisting of Messrs. Pillai, Keatinge and Tivary visited British Guiana. Mr. Keatinge was a former member of the Indian Civil Service who had retired from the post of Director of Agriculture, Bombay; Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai was an elected member of the Madras Legislative Council of which he was also Vice-President; and Mr. Tivary was a member of the Servants of India Society who had done considerable amount of Social Welfare Work among the Depressed Classes in the United Provinces. The two reports of the deputation were published on the 21st of January, 1924. Towards the end of the month a deputation from the Colony of British Guiana, consisting of Sir Joseph Nunan, Kt., and the Hon. Mr. J. C. Luckhoo, K.C., arrived in India for further discussions. The Standing Emigration Committee of the Indian Legislature eventually reported that while they would be inclined to view with favour the colonisation scheme put forward by the deputation, they would, before making any definite recommendation, like the Government of India to depute an officer to British Guiana to report on certain matters. Kunwar Maharaj Singh, M.A., C.I.E., Bar-at-Law, was deputed for this purpose. He proceeded to that Colony in September, 1925. His report was received on February 1st, 1926, and published. As a result of the report a notification was issued by the Government of India in March, 1926, with the approval of the Standing Emigration Committee and the Indian Legislature, permitting re-opening of emigration to British Guiana on certain terms. Certain recommendations of Kunwar Maharaj Singh relative to the improvement of the position of the existing Indian population in the Colony were also supported by the Government of India to the Colonial Government who accepted all of them in principle and stated that some of them were already being acted upon. The Colonisation scheme did not, however, eventually materialise; the Roy-Wilson Commission of 1926 recommended that it should not be brought into operation in view of the high cost involved, and in June 1927 the Colonial Government, with the concurrence of the Government of India, decided to postpone the scheme indefinitely.

In March, 1928, following special inquiries by the Colonial Office, reports appeared in the press that a bill had been introduced in the House of Commons empowering His Majesty's Government to alter the constitution of British Guiana by Order in Council. The changes eventually introduced by the British Guiana (Constitution), Order in Council 1928, did not involve any differentiation against Indians and did not in any way infringe the provisions of the special declaratory Ordinance which was passed by the Colonial Government in 1923 and which confers equality of status on all persons of East Indian race resident in the Colony.

Nothing important about the Indian community in that colony was heard till September-October 1935, when there were labour disturbances on certain sugar estates. A Commission was appointed by the Governor to enquire into and report on (*a*) the causes which led up to the disturbances and (*b*), *inter alia*, the condition of labour on sugar estates; and to advise on the measures necessary to obviate the recurrence of similar disputes. From the report of the Commission, which was published in December 1936, it would appear that the disturbances were primarily of an economic character and were inspired by grievances and disabilities which the Commission found to be genuine and which were common to both African and Indian labourers

whether resident or non-resident. There is reason to suspect that the position of the Indian labourer has somewhat deteriorated in the last few years. The abolition of the indentured system was no doubt most desirable and constitutes a theoretical advance, but as things are at present the Indian labourer no longer enjoys the measure of security provided by the Immigration Ordinance in regard to pay, hours of work and other benefits and the supervision of the Immigration officers in his relation with the plantation authorities. In order to remedy this state of affairs, the Commission recommended:

(i) the creation by Government of some authority with such powers as were considered necessary for the efficient safeguarding of the interests of both employed and employer; and

(ii) the revision of the provision of the Employers and Servants Ordinance in the light of more modern conceptions of the relations between employer and employed.

In 1942, a Labour Ordinance (No. 2 of 1942) was passed. This Ordinance provided for the appointment of a Commissioner of Labour for the regulation of the relations between employers and employees and for the settlement of disputes between them. This brought the labour laws of British Guiana in line with modern conceptions of labour legislation. The Government of India were given an opportunity to comment on the Ordinance at the Bill stage and certain modifications suggested by them were incorporated in it.

West Indies Royal Commission—The decision of His Majesty's Government to appoint a Royal Commission to conduct a comprehensive survey of the social and economic problems affecting the group of the West Indian Colonies was announced by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on the 14th June, 1938, in the course of the debate on the Colonial Office vote during which discussion largely centred around conditions in the West Indies. The actual terms of the Commission (which were announced in the House of Commons on the 28th July) were the following:—

"To investigate social and economic conditions in the Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, and Windward Islands and matters connected therewith and to make recommendations."

In view of the large number of Indians in Jamaica, Trinidad and British Guiana and the importance of the Indian case in these territories being properly presented before the Royal Commission, the question of deputing someone from India) safeguarding the interests of Indians engaged the attention of the Government of India. As a result of representations made by them, they were able to secure the approval of His Majesty's Government to the deputation of an officer to represent their views before the Commission and to assist Indians in the West Indies in the presentation of their case. Mr J. D. Tyson, C.B.E., I.C.S., who was secretary to the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H., when the latter went as the first Agent in the Union of South Africa, and subsequently represented the Government of India before the Joint Select Committee in South Africa on the Transvaal Asiatics Land Tenure Amendment Bill in 1930, was the officer chosen in this connection.

The Commission concluded taking evidence towards the end of March, 1939, and the report was made available to the press in October, 1939. Only a summary of the recommendations of the Commission were available the report having been published by H.M.G. in June 1945. The Commission recommended that some officer or officers, preferably members of the labour department should specialise in East Indian questions and if suitable candidates were forthcoming should be East Indians. The Commission also recommended that the possibility of the appointment of suitable East Indians to posts in the Government service should be carefully borne in mind by Colonial Governments. They expressed sympathy with the complaints regarding the arrangements for legitimisation and validation of East Indian marriages and recommended that these marriages should so far as the law was concerned be put on exactly the same footing as other marriages.

In effect the commission conceded practically all the demands to which Indians themselves attached importance. The general recommendations which related to matters of education, housing and labour administration appeared satisfactory and were likely to be of benefit to Indians. As an immediate step towards implementing the recommendations of the Commission His Majesty's Government announced their decision to increase the annual allotment to the Colonial Development Fund from £1,000,000 to a maximum of £5,000,000 for ten years and to sanction annually a grant up to £500,000 for the purpose of colonial research. Though the Commission made no recommendation for the appointment of an Agent of the Government of India in the West Indies the matter continues to engage the attention of the Indian Government.

In June 1945, an ordinance to make provision for the solemnization and registration of Hindu marriages in Trinidad and Tobago was enacted. The Ordinance provides for the appointment of Hindu priests as Marriage Officers and the solemnization by them of Hindu marriages. It makes the marriage officers to get the marriages solemnized by them registered with the Registrar of Hindu Marriages appointed for the Colony. Any marriage officer who fails to get registered a marriage solemnised by him, is made liable on summary conviction to a fine, but the marriage itself is not rendered invalid. Parties to any marriage can also apply to a Judge for an order directing the Registrar to register the marriage.

In British Guiana a Hindu Marriage Bill and a Muslim Marriage and Divorce Bill are receiving attention of the Government of the Colony. The Bills provide for the appointment of Marriage Officers and solemnization by them of Hindu and Muslim marriages. The duty for getting marriages registered here also is laid on the marriage Officers and no marriage is rendered invalid by reason only of its non-registration. Marriage solemnized by any person who has not been appointed as marriage officer or whose appointment as such has been cancelled, are deemd invalid and of no effect. The Muslim Marriage and Divorce Bill provides

for Divorce Boards constituted of three marriage officers, each party selecting one and the two officers thus selected co-opting a third one, who would act as Chairman of the Board.

During 1939-40 Major G. Orde Browne was deputed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to investigate and report on labour conditions in the West Indies. The Government of India took steps to ensure that any measures undertaken to ameliorate the condition of labour as a result of Major Orde Browne's recommendations should reach also the Indian labour population in British Guiana, Trinidad and Jamaica. The Government of India suggested with reference to Indian labour in Trinidad that the Industrial Adviser should also concern himself with the evolution of machinery for collective bargaining among rural labour as in the sugar industry; and in regard to educational institutions in British Guiana, that the Colonial Government should make every endeavour to assume direct responsibility for their management and control.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

Some of the recent developments, since the visit of the West India Royal Commission, in the Colonies of British Guiana, Trinidad and Jamaica which contain considerable numbers of East Indians (as Indians in these parts are referred to) deserve mention. In Jamaica where Indians are less organised and fewer in numbers than in the other two territories, there had been a demand for the revival of the post of the Protector of Immigrants to deal with Indians which was abolished in 1934 as a measure of economy and the revival of the appointment was also recommended by Mr. Tyson in his evidence before the Royal Commission. This claim has since been conceded. It has also been proposed to introduce constitutional reforms in the three Colonies immediately by reducing the proportion of official representation in the local Legislative Councils and increasing the extent of elected representation, while retaining the method of nomination for representation of minority or backward interests. In Jamaica where there is not much likelihood of any Indian securing election to the Council in view of the paucity of Indian voters and they not being numerically strong enough in any electoral district to have their effect felt, the Government of India have suggested that the possibility of nominating a member to safeguard Indian interests should be kept in view. In Trinidad and British Guiana local committees having Indian representatives were appointed to examine franchise questions.

The reports of the Franchise Commissions in both the Colonies were published in 1944. The British Guiana Commission recommended that for the purposes of franchise, the income and property qualifications should be approximately halved and there should be a literacy test in English. The Secretary of State for the Colonies accepted all the recommendations of the Commission except the language test which he decided should be in any language. The Indian members of the Commission has supported universal adult suffrage. The decision of the Secretary of State caused disappointment to the Indians, the majority of whom are illiterate labourers. The Secretary of State, however made it plain that the aim of policy in British Guiana was the adoption of universal adult suffrage at an early date. In Trinidad universal adult suffrage as in the case of Jamaica, has been introduced.

(4) OTHER PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.

Ceylon.

Indian Labour Immigration into Ceylon.—A satisfactory settlement regarding the standard wage and other outstanding questions affecting the interests of labourers was arrived at in 1927 and the legislation to give effect to it was passed by the Ceylon Legislative Council in December, 1927, as the 'Indian Labour Ordinance No. 27 of 1927.' The standard rate of wages agreed upon were introduced with effect from the 1st January, 1929. In view of the considerable fall in the cost of living and the precarious condition of the rubber and tea industries during the slump, the rates of wages in mid and low country estates were reduced early in 1932, those in up-country being left intact. A further reduction in wages took place in 1933 in view of the deterioration in the position of the rubber and tea industries. While agreeing to these proposals, the Government of India stipulated that the reductions should be treated as strictly temporary and emergent and revision of rates on the upward grade should be considered as soon as the industries revived.

As soon as there was a revival of these industries towards the middle of 1933, the Government of India pressed for the restoration of wage cuts and the rates in force prior to the reductions of 1933 were restored with effect from the 1st June, 1934.

Since September, 1935, there has been little or no recruitment of Indian labour owing to the depression in the tea and rubber industries. In September, 1937, with an increase of prosperity in these two industries, the demand from the planters for extra labour became insistent. Their requirements were estimated at 20,000 labourers, but the Ceylon Government decided to permit the recruitment of only 5,000 as they were anxious to absorb suitable labour available for employment. The Government of India did not feel justified in permitting recruitment unless some revision of wages was promised and Indian estate labourers were accorded the village Committee franchise. The position in regard to the village Committee franchise is explained in a later paragraph.

After summoning Wages Boards and completion of the necessary formalities the Ceylon Government restored the wages of Indian estate labourers with effect from the 12th June, 1939, to the levels prevailing before the slump period since February, 1932, viz.,

		Men	Women	Children
Up Country	Cts.	49	39	29
Mid-Country	,,	47	37	28
Low Country	,,	45	36	27

with provision for the supply of rice at a rate not exceeding Rs. 4·80 per bushel.

With the outbreak of war there was a general rise in commodity prices and a corresponding rise in the cost of living of the labourers. The period synchronised with a period of unrest and there was naturally a demand by the labourers and their associations for an increase in the rates

of wages. With a view to meeting this demand the planters agreed to the grant of a war bonus at the discretion of the Superintendent of an estate. In order to place the scale of wages on a statutory basis, the Board of Indian Immigrant Labour recommended the following scale of wages after considering the varying recommendations of the Wages Boards:

		Men	Women	Children
Up-Country	Cts.	54	43	32
Mid-Country	,,	52	41	31
Low Country	,,	50	40	30

with the old provision about the issue price of rice to labourers.

These rates were brought into force from the 1st February, 1941, the grant of war bonus being discontinued from that date.

The following increased rates of wages came into legal force with effect from the 1st May 1942:—

	Men	Women	Children
Up-Country ..	57	46	35
Mid-Country ..	55	44	34
Low-Country ..	53	43	33

with issue price of rice not exceeding Rs. 4-8 per bushel together with a "dearness allowance" for each labourer based on the cost of living index number, in the proportion of 5 : 5 : 3 for men, women and children respectively. The dearness allowance was subject to variation according to the prices of foodstuffs from time to time, but from October, 1942, the rate of the allowance remained stationery at 30 cents for men and women and 18 cents for children, notwithstanding the increase in prices. A special committee was constituted at the end of 1942 to examine the whole basis of the calculation of dearness allowances. The recommendations of the Committee were considered by the Board of Indian Immigrant Labour and certain modifications of the system of computing dearness allowance were brought into force in April, 1943. The changes brought about by the modified system affected labour adversely, but the rate of dearness allowance payable to them again showed an upward tendency.

The Wages Boards for Tea and Rubber industries published on Dec. 16, 1944, certain proposals for enhancing the minimum rate of wages and invited objections.

As a result of further discussion by the Wages Boards the proposals were slightly modified with reference to the overtime rates and brought into force from 1-8-45 from which date the minimum rates of daily wage have been fixed as follows:

	Basic rate	Plus Dearness allowance	Total
when index is between	211-219		
	cts.	cts.	cts.
Male worker under 16 yrs.	58	67	125
Female worker not under 15 yrs.	46	54	100
Child worker under 15 years	41	47	88

When the cost of living index for any month varies outside the limit 211-219, the dearness allowance for the following month is to be varied by 3 cents for a male adult and 2 cents for others for each complete unit of 5 points by which the index differs from 215. The minimum overtime rate is to be 25 per cent more than the minimum hourly rate during the day (7 a. m. and 7 p. m.) and 50 per cent more during the night.

One important feature of the new scale of wages is that the distinction hitherto made between the minimum rates for the up-country, mid-country and low country estates is not maintained.

The position in regard to the supply of foodstuffs to estate labourers deteriorated considerably (in 1942) and the basic ration of rice was considerably cut down.

Shortage of foodgrains continued in 1943, in spite of the efforts of the Government to increase their production, and the basic ration to estate labourers practically remained the same as at the end of the year 1942.

The food position on estates did not improve until the end of 1944, and the issue of the ration in the form of rice was reduced to ½ of the basic ration.

In 1945 also the general food rationing scheme continued as in the previous year except that the rice portion of the ration was increased from ½ to ¾ of the basic ration in the beginning of the year. On account of the prospects of improved rice position, this rice portion was further raised to 1¼ measures in May 1946, but owing the non-arrival of promised rice stocks the increased rations had to be abandoned, and return to 1 measure became necessary as the food position again become grave.

Indian Immigration into Ceylon and Indo-Ceylon Relations.— In 1936, as a result of a resolution passed in the State Council, the Ceylon Government appointed an Immigration Commission to consider and report upon the problem of non-Ceylonese workers in Ceylon, particularly with a view to the restriction and effective control of immigration into Ceylon of workers from other countries, including assisted estate labourers. Indians form the majority of the immigrants in Ceylon and they presented a memorandum to the Immigration Commissioner. The report of the Commissioner was published in April, 1938. The Commissioner came to the conclusion that, although in the absence of statistics it was not possible to estimate the extent of Indian immigration, the immigrant came to share the work when it was available and when it was not, he returned to his home; that the immigrant workers made possible an economic and general advance which could not have taken place without them; that Indians did not undercut wages; that the existing means of control of immigration were sufficient and that the restriction of Indian immigration for the protection of Ceylonese employment was not practicable.

Dismissal of Indian Daily-Paid Staff in Government Departments and the ban on Emigration to Ceylon.—Early in 1939, the Government of India came to know that the Ceylon Government had under consideration some scheme for the replacement of Indian daily paid employees in the Government Departments by Ceylonese. The Government of India addressed the Ceylon Government asking for details of the scheme and the reasons therefor.

After some correspondence on the subject, during which the Ceylon Government explained their scheme for the replacement of non-Ceylonese employed since 1st April, 1934, and the offer of gratuities and free repatriation facilities to other non-Ceylonese who voluntarily retired, the Government of India communicated to them their strong objection to the proposed scheme and suggested that it should be held in abeyance pending discussions at the time of trade negotiations, which were to take place between the two countries very soon. The Ceylon Government did not agree to that and also to other requests from the Government of India and the latter were compelled to withdraw their offer to negotiate a trade agreement and also to impose a ban on the emigration to Ceylon of Indian unskilled labour from the 1st August, 1939. The Ceylon Government however, continued their policy of replacement of Indian daily-paid employees and by the end of 1940 over 2,500 employees, including about 1,200 workers, retired from Ceylon Government service under the scheme.

The vindication of the cause of Indian immigration into Ceylon by the Immigration Commission did not satisfy Sinhalese opinion. The Board of Ministers were intent on some measure to control Indian immigration and a memorandum containing a summary of certain far-reaching proposals designed to restrict the entry of persons into Ceylon, whether for purposes of permanent residence or for taking up any occupation in Ceylon, was referred to the Government of India in August, 1940, in accordance with an assurance given to them in the matter. It was agreed to discuss these proposals during the informal conversations arranged to be held in November, 1940, in New Delhi to consider all questions outstanding between the Indian and Ceylon Governments. The Conference was held at New Delhi from the 4th to the 12th November, 1940. The fundamental question of the status of Indians resident in Ceylon was first taken up for discussion. The proposals of the Ceylon Delegation were conditioned by one main purpose, namely, a substantial reduction in the number of Indians resident in the Island, and sought to limit full citizenship rights to Indians in Ceylon in the second or third generation while extending certain restricted rights to those Indians with only a Ceylon domicile of choice (which was to include among other conditions to be prescribed residence in Ceylon for a minimum period of five years). They further proposed that all other Indians in Ceylon and future immigrants should be debarred for ever from acquiring franchise or other rights of citizenship. The Government of India, on the other hand, pressed for full citizenship rights for Indians who had put in five years' residence in the Island and produced evidence of a permanent interest in the Colony and for opportunity for all other Indians in Ceylon on a prescribed date to qualify for such rights in due course. As the Ceylon Delegation were not prepared to modify their attitude, the talks ended in a breakdown of the negotiations.

On 4th March, 1941, the Board of Ministers introduced two Bills in the State Council, one to provide for the registration of persons in Ceylon who did not possess a Ceylon domicile of origin, and the other to make provision for the regulation and control of the entry of non-Ceylonese into Ceylon. After the Bills passed their second reading, they were referred to Standing Committee "A". These bills were, however held in abeyance by the Government of Ceylon pending an outcome of the India-Ceylon talks.

In August, 1941, at the request of the Government of Ceylon, the Government of India agreed to a resumption of the informal conversations that had ended inconclusively at New Delhi in November, 1940. Delegations from the two Governments met at Colombo on the 5th September, 1941, and the conference ended on the 21st when agreed conclusions were reached on all the subjects discussed and a joint report was signed by the two Delegations. This report was simultaneously published in Ceylon and in India on the 16th October. In their report to the Ceylon Board of Ministers, published on the 30th October, the Ceylon Delegation strongly recommended the adoption of the joint report.

The proposals in the joint report, however, came in for criticism from prominent Indians and Indian Associations in Ceylon, particularly in regard to the provisions about the establishment of domicile of choice, the reservation in the grant of franchise rights to the Indian population already in Ceylon, the absence of specific provision for the safeguarding of domicile rights of the children of holders of certificates of permanent settlement, the disabilities attaching to absences of more than a year, and the conditions on which future immigration might take place. Opinion in India was also strongly against the proposals in the joint report, and on 17th November, 1941, the Central Legislative Assembly unanimously passed a resolution that "Indians in Ceylon on the prescribed date of the agreement and those who had been residents within a specified period prior to the date of the agreement should have freedom of entry into Ceylon and no regional or occupational restrictions should be imposed on them; they should be entitled to full rights of citizenship on the completion of the prescribed period, and that, for the future, provision should be made to protect Indian trade interests." In view, however, of the developments in the Eastern political situation, it was agreed between the two Governments that further consideration of the Report should be suspended and that the *status quo ante* introduction of the Immigration Ordinance should be maintained. Considering the hardship caused to Indian labourers already in Ceylon on account of the ban, the Government of India relaxed the ban in respect of such labourers as were in Ceylon on 1st September, 1942. The Government of Ceylon thereupon expressed the view that relaxation of the ban amounted to a change in the *status quo* and that in the circumstances they were free to take any action which they might be compelled to take in the interests of the war effort and which might change the *status quo* still further. Soon after that, however, the Ceylon Government approached the Government of India for additional labour for rubber-tapping, on same terms of employment as those offered to Indian labour already in Ceylon and on the condition of compulsory repatriation to India at the end of war or after other agreed period. The Government of India set their face strongly

against any suggestion of compulsory repatriation and made counter-proposals in this regard. But the Government of Ceylon did not agree to the same. In September 1944 one of the Ceylon Ministers made a statement in the Reforms Committee that the Government of India wanted the Indian question to be left over until the war was won, and that it was not wise for the Reforms Committee to settle the question of Indian status. Early in 1945, it was, however, understood that the Governments of India and Ceylon had under consideration the question of resuming the Indo-Ceylon negotiations.

Legislation Affecting Indians:— In 1937 an amendment to the Village Communities Ordinance, 1924, was proposed, by which it was sought to enfranchise all persons of either sex other than Indian estate labourers thereby giving the vote to Europeans and Burghers who were previously excluded. This discrimination against Indians roused protest both in India and in Ceylon. With the object of removing the charge of obvious racial discrimination, the Standing Committee of the State Council made an amendment to the proposed Bill which had the effect of extending the franchise to those members of excepted classes, *i.e.* (Europeans, Indians and Burghers), who pay land tax, and possess a specified area of land (5 acres). The practical effect of this would be to enfranchise the great majority of Europeans and Burghers and leave practically the entire Indian estate labour population without the vote. A further protest was made to the Ceylon Government by the Government of India, who decided to stop the recruitment of labour for Ceylon until this question was satisfactorily settled. The amending Bill was passed by the State Council on 10th December, 1937, but was reserved by His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure.

In 1938, with a view to meeting the charge of racial discrimination, the relevant clause of the Bill was amended so as to exclude all labourers resident on estates, whether Ceylonese or Indian, from the village committee franchise. The Original Bill and this amendment became law on 1st January, 1939, but it was felt that though *de jure* discrimination against Indians had been removed, *de facto* discrimination remained as a very large body of Indian estate labourers were in practice to be excluded from the village franchise while the effect upon the Ceylonese was to be negligible.

The Shops Regulation Ordinance came into force on 1st August, 1939. As there was great difficulty in fixing closing hours of shops and there were numerous representations, that portion of the Ordinance which related to closing hours was not enforced, only the provisions regarding working hours, holidays, leave and other conditions of service of shop employees being put into operation.

The Fisheries Ordinance which received Royal Assent in November, 1940, discriminated between Indians and "Ceylonese" and prohibited non-Ceylonese from engaging in fishing in Ceylon waters for profit without a fishing license, but the Ceylonese Minister stated that Indians who had been resident in Ceylon for a number of years and had been carrying on *bona fide* fishing as an industry would experience no difficulty in obtaining licenses.

There are other legislative measures enacted by the Ceylon Government which are in effect of discriminatory nature and have therefore affected Indians in Ceylon, the most important of them being the Land Development Ordinance and the Omnibus Services Ordinance.

Ceylon Constitutional Reforms:— The question of reform of the Ceylon Constitution which was debated in the State Council from 9th March to 13th July, 1939, engaged the attention of His Majesty's Government and an Order in Council extending the life of the present State Council, which was normally due to expire in March, 1941, for a further period of two years was published in the Ceylon Gazette Extraordinary, dated 19th October, 1940. On 28th October, 1941, the following communication from the Secretary of State for the Colonies was read by the Speaker in the State Council—

"The urgency and importance of reform of the Constitution are fully recognised by His Majesty's Government but before taking decisions upon the present proposals for reform, concerning which there has been so little unanimity, but which are of such importance to the well-being of Ceylon, His Majesty's Government would desire that the position should be further examined and made the subject of further consultation by means of a Commission or Conference.

This cannot be arranged under war conditions, but the matter will be taken up with the least possible delay after the war."

The proposals for constitutional reforms in Ceylon were revived, as a result of persistent demands in that country, by a declaration by H.M.G. on the 26th May, 1943, authorising the Ministers to proceed ahead with the drafting of proposals for a new Constitution, to be examined in detail by a Commission or Conference. The declaration put the grant of full responsible government under the Crown in all matters of internal civil administration as the goal of the contemplated constitutional advance. The Ministers accordingly drafted their proposals in secret without consulting the representatives of the minority interests in the Island and submitted them to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. H.M.G. then announced in July 1944 that a Commission would be sent to Ceylon at the end of the year to examine the proposals made by the Ministers and it would enter into consultation with all minority parties concerned with the Constitution.

The Ministers contending that the arrival of the Commission was contrary to the declaration of His Majesty's Government made in May, 1943 withdrew their proposed scheme for constitutional reforms, and decided not to co-operate with the Commission. However, the Commission consisting of Lord Soulbury (Chairman) Mr. (now Sir) J. F. Rees, Vice Chancellor of the University of Wales, and Mr. F. J. Burrows, the retiring President of the National Union of Railwaymen arrived in Ceylon on 22nd December, 1944, and invited proposals for the reform of the Ceylon constitution. The Indian

community in Ceylon presented their case before the Commission which completed its sittings and returned to England in March 1945

The report of the Commission on constitutional reforms for Ceylon was published on the 9th October 1945. Therein they recommended the continuance of adult suffrage on the present basis with a legislature composed of the House of Representatives (consisting of 95 elected and 6 nominated members) and the Senate (consisting of 15 elected from the lower House and 15 nominated members) and a Cabinet on the British model with full responsibility in all matters in internal affairs. All Bills relating to defence, external affairs, and currency were to be reserved by the Governor-General for His Majesty's assent while any Bill relating to trade and communication was to be reserved if it prejudiced the interest of any part of the Commonwealth. The safeguards for minorities were contained in the statutory prohibition of legislation discriminatory against persons of one community or religion and the reservation by the Governor General of any bill involving oppression or serious injustice to any racial or religious community. The second chamber by impending precipitate legislation and the Public Service Commission by its freedom from the taint of partisanship would also constitute additional safeguards.

The main demands of Indians in Ceylon that were placed before the Commission were the grant of franchise to the Indian community in Ceylon on a footing of equality with the rest of the population and of citizenship rights to Indians resident in Ceylon for a prescribed period and making a declaration of permanent settlement in Ceylon. Their demands were ignored by the Commission and they left the Indo-Ceylon question to be decided by negotiations between the two Governments.

On 31st October 1945, H.M.G. published a White Paper which accepted almost all of the recommendations of the Commission, but deviated from them only in minor details. A resolution regarding the acceptance of the White Paper was debated upon in the Ceylon State Council on 8th November 1945. The All Ceylon Tamil Congress and the Ceylon Indian Congress however condemned the Soulbury Commission's recommendations, and also the White Paper. The Government of India also considered the Commission's recommendations and the White Paper quite unsatisfactory and made representations to H.M.G. in support of the case of Indians in Ceylon. The Ceylon (Constitution) Order in council was however drafted on the lines of the White Paper and published on 16th May 1946. A Delimitation Commission was also appointed by the Governor in May 1946 to demarcate constituencies which would return Ceylon's first Members of Parliament under the new constitutions.

Eviction of Indian labourers from Knavesmire Estate.—The Government of Ceylon acquired the Knavesmire estate on which were resident about 400 Indian labourers for the purpose of settling on it, under the Land Development Ordinance, landless Sinhalese from the neighbouring villages, and Indians were asked to quit by the 31st May 1946. Prosecutions were launched against those who refused to quit the estate after that date. Though the legality of the action of that Government cannot be questioned, yet it had a discriminatory flavour. This action synchronised with the publication of the new constitution with which the Indians are disappointed. In the sense of utter disappointment and with a view to asserting their legitimate claims Indian labourers on estates went on strike on 12th June 1946 and at one time the number of strikers rose to 126,000. The strike was however, called off since 10th July 1946 as advised by the Indian National Congress which appointed a sub-committee to investigate into the matter.

Exchange of Representatives.—In October, 1942, with the concurrence of the Government of India, the Government of Ceylon appointed Sir Baron Jayatilaka as their Special Representative in India to secure and maintain adequate food supplies for Ceylon from India and to improve relations between the two countries. The Government of Ceylon have also welcomed the appointment of an Indian Representative in Ceylon of similar status should the Government of India decide to appoint one.

Unfortunately Sir Baron Jayatilaka died, after a brief illness, on his way to Ceylon in May, 1944. The Government of Ceylon appointed Sir Tikiri Bauda Panabdkke as his successor He took charge of his office in March 1945.

He however returned to Ceylon and resigned his post with effect from 1st July 1946. Since then the duties of the Representative of the Government of Ceylon in India have been discharged by Mr. K. Vaithianathan, C.C.S., Commissioner, Government of Ceylon Supplies, New Delhi.

The Government of India appointed, on a reciprocal basis, Mr. M. S. Aney as their Representative in Ceylon in September, 1943. The post of the Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon has also been continued and is at present held by Mr. P. C. Mathew, I.C.S.

Miscellaneous.—Several complaints were made to the Government of India by Indian merchants in Ceylon against the Government of the Island in regard to requisitioning of stocks of textiles and other essential commodities soon after their arrival in the Island for being distributed through Government Co-operative Stores and Government nominated private dealers. The ground for such requisitioning was given to prevent the goods finding their way to the black market. The Government of India are now understood to be examining the question with a view to ensuring that Indian traders in the export, import and internal retail trade in Ceylon retain their pre-war proportion of business in Ceylon. In the meantime the Ceylon Government has introduced a system of individual rationing of textile by coupons based on the 'points' system, under which there would be no more requisitioning of textiles for co-operative stores.

Malaya.—The position of Indians in Malaya before the occupation by the Japanese has been fully dealt with in the 1942-43 issue of the Year Book. On the cessation of hostilities in August, 1945 the country was put under military administration till the establishment of civil Government on the 1st April, 1946.

Indian Agency.—The old office of the Agent of the Government of India in Malaya at Kuala Lumpur, which ceased to function on the Japanese occupation of the country, started functioning on the 1st September, 1945 under the charge of Mr. T. G. Nataraja Pillai, the Assistant Agent. In October, 1945 the Government of India appointed Mr. S. K. Chettur, I.C.S. as their Representative and Liaison Officer with Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia. He opened his office in Singapore in January, 1946.

Condition of Indians.—Soon after the establishment of the military administration reports received in India showed that large number of Indians had been arrested and were being prosecuted because of their connections with the Indian Independence League and the Indian National Army. The reports also showed that the economic condition of Indians, particularly that of labouring class, was unsatisfactory. A large proportion of the Indian labourers who had been drafted by the Japanese for the construction of the Burma-Siam Railway were reported to have perished and the survivors were said to be in miserable plight. On account of the repudiation of the Japanese issued currency called 'Banana' currency the sufferings of the labouring classes were aggravated. Acute shortage of cloth and medical aid was being felt. The Government of India, therefore sent their Representative, Mr. Chettur to Malaya in November, 1945 to study the condition of Indians in that country. Soon after his return in December, 1945 a non-official delegation consisting of the Hon'ble Pandit H. N. Kunzru, Member of the Council of State and Mr. P. Kodanda Rao of the Servants of India Society was also sent by the Government of India. In December, 1945 the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress decided to send Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Malaya and he accordingly visited the country in March, 1946.

Prosecution of Indian Arrestees.—The number of Indians arrested on charge of collaboration with the Japanese was considerable. The policy of the Military Administration in Malaya caused great stir both in Malaya and India. The Government of India after considering the reports of their Representative and of the Kunzru delegation undertook the defence of the Indian arrestees by sending a panel of competent lawyers from India. The policy of the Military Administration towards collaborators underwent a change in March, 1946 and in pursuance of that all cases against Indians charged of mere collaboration were withdrawn.

Relief Measures.—The Government of India through their Representative in Malaya provided cash reliefs to deserving working class and middle class Indian families in Malaya. They also placed funds at the disposal of their Representative for assisting destitute Indians in their repatriation to India. Certain relaxations in the export regulations were made to permit of old and new clothes for charitable purposes.

Medical Missions.—The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress in December, 1945 decided to send a Congress Medical Mission to Malaya. In March, 1946 the Government of India Medical Mission headed by Lt.-Col. T. S. Shastry proceeded to Malaya and it was closely followed by the Congress Medical Mission under the leadership of Dr. B. C. Roy. The two Missions worked in close collaboration and did much good work. The Congress Medical Mission returned to India in August, 1946 and the Indian Government Mission in September, 1946.

Burma. General.—Burma was occupied by the Japanese in early 1942 and for an account of matters affecting Indians there see the Year Book for 1942-43. The Allied Forces made some advance in Burma in early 1945 and occupied Rangoon on 16th May, 1945. The Japanese surrendered in August, 1945 and soon thereafter a military administration was established in the whole country under the Civil Affairs Service (Burma). The Governor of Burma, who had remained in Simla during the war returned to Burma on the 16th October, 1945 and established civil administration in the whole of Burma except the Tenaserim Division from that date. The change-over from military to civil administration was, however, gradual and by the 1st January, 1946, the civil administration was established in the whole of Burma.

Political.—H.M.G. made an announcement on the future of Burma in May 1945. The Governor of Burma appointed his Executive Council consisting of 9 members on 4th November, 1945 and a Legislative Council of 34 members on 1st January, 1946. He also appointed the Hon'ble Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji, M.B.E. as his Advisor on India affairs. The main political parties in Burma did not participate in the formation of the E. C. The I. C. H. E. Sir R. H. Dorman-Smith, the Governor of Burma resigned his post on account of ill-health and Major-General Sir H. E. Rance took charge of his office on 31st August, 1946. As a result of his negotiations with political parties in Burma a national Government under the leadership of U. Aung San was formed on 28th September, 1946.

Indian Agency.—The Office of the Representative of the Government of India with the Government of Burma which was functioning in Simla since October, 1944, moved to Burma in November, 1945. The Government of India appointed a publicity Officer in the Representative's office in the beginning of 1946. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Representative of the Government of India resigned his post in June 1946 and no successor has so far been appointed.

Immigration into Burma.—In 1944 the Governments of India and Burma were understood to be considering the question of future Indian Immigration into Burma. The discussions remained on official level and no progress appears to have been made.

On account of shortage of shipping and abnormal conditions prevailing in Burma immediately after its re-occupation, free entry of Indians was not allowed for some-time. Passages to Burma were later controlled by the Government of India and facilities to proceed to Burma were provided by them to evacuees and such of the non-evacuees who desired to proceed to Burma on compassionate grounds or on business, etc.

Indian Collaboration Cases.—Sometime after the establishment of the civil Government in Burma Mr. M. L. Doshi and five other Indians who were connected with the Indian National Army and Netaji's Relief Fund were prosecuted for alleged offences of extortion, dacoity, etc., committed during the period of Japanese occupation. In September, 1946, however, on the personal intervention of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Vice-President of the Indian Interim Government and Member-in-Charge of the Commonwealth Relations Department, the cases against themewere withdrawn.

Trade.—With a view to expedite rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country, the Government of Burma controlled the import and export trade of the country. They have also controlled the internal distribution of some of the essential commodities. To step up the imports from India, a Burma supply Mission was set up in November, 1945 with its Headquarters at New Delhi. The Government of India are understood to be giving much assistance to Burma in her hour of need.

Labour.—Emigration of unskilled Indian Labour to Burma is prohibited under a ban imposed under the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, in July, 1941. In 1944 the Government of India, however, agreed to the recruitment of some labour by the military authorities. After the end of war, the ban has not been lifted but the ban has been relaxed in favour of evacuees.

Legislation.—With the termination of war certain emergency legislation has been enacted in Burma. This legislation affects a large number of Indians who had assets and properties in Burma. Some of the important Acts are as follows:—

(a) *The Liabilities (Wartime Adjustment) Act* 1946.—The Act aims at providing relief to the debtors who by reason of the circumstances created by the war, were unable to pay their debts. It confers on Courts in Burma certain powers in relation to remedies in respect of non-payment of money and non-performance of obligation, and also provides for the adjustment and settlement of the affairs of persons financially affected by reason of war circumstances.

(b) *The Custodian of Movable Property Act*, 1945.—It is a piece of emergency legislation to provide for the speedy recovery and return to owners of movable property of which the owners had been deprived of possession by circumstances arising out of the war and for the appointment of Custodians of such property.

(c) *The Lands Disputes (Summary Jurisdiction) Act*, 1945.—The Act provides for a summary decision, by specially appointed "Commissioners" in disputes as to possession and boundaries of immovable properties without going into the question of ultimate right or title to the property. The Act aims at determining who was the last person in lawful possession of a particular immovable property during the short period between the dates when the British Administration began to disintegrate and finally ceased to function and leaves questions relating to periods prior to that or later to that small period for decisions of competent civil courts.

2. **The Tenancy Act, 1946.**—The object of the Act is to provide regulation in certain respects of agricultural tenancies. It provides for the determination of rents in respect of tenancies by the Revenue Officers and the mode of payment of the same. Under the Act, the unpaid rent in respect of a tenancy and the unpaid wages of the labourers employed by the tenant rank equally and are the first charge on the produce of the land. This legislation is of some importance to the Indians who own lands in Burma.

3. **The Currency Notes Act, 1945.**—Under the provisions of this Act, Burma will have its own currency with effect from the 1st April, 1947. The currency which is at present being managed and controlled by the Reserve Bank of India will be managed and controlled by a Currency Board situated in London.

Zanzibar.—The small Protectorate of Zanzibar, consisting of the two islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, has an Indian community of nearly 15,000 out of a total population of 235,000. These Indians are mostly traders, and the trade in cloves—of which Zanzibar furnishes more than 80 per cent. of the world's supply—is largely in their hands. No problems of any magnitude faced this community until July, 1934, when a group of Decrees regulating the trade in cloves and prohibiting the free alienation of land by Africans and Arabs to others was passed by the Legislative Council of Zanzibar and received the assent of H.H. the Sultan. (*For full details see The Indian Year Book* 1943-44.)

Mauritius.—In April, 1924, the Government of Mauritius requested that emigration to the Colony might be continued for a period of one year, but the Government of India in consultation with the Standing Committee on Emigration decided that consideration of the request should await the results of a local investigation. The Government of Mauritius agreed to receive an officer for the purpose and to give him all facilities; and in December, 1924, an Indian Officer of Government, Kunwar (now Raja Sir) Maharaj Singh, left India to conduct the necessary inquiry.

Kunwar Maharaj Singh's report was published by the Government of India in August, 1925. The various recommendations made in the report were commended to the consideration of the Colonial Government.

In February, 1926, the Government of India received a reply from the Colonial Government stating that they accepted the main conclusion formulated by Kunwar Maharaj Singh in regard to the renewal of emigration to Mauritius, *viz.*, that no more unskilled Indian labour should be sent to Mauritius either in the immediate or near future. With regard to Kunwar Maharaj Singh's suggestions relating to other matters of interest to the Indian population resident in the Island, the Colonial Government expressed their willingness to give effect to several of them.

The condition of Indians in this Colony continued to remain satisfactory till 1937 when there were labour disturbances on certain

sugar estates employing Indian labour. The Colonial Government appointed a Commission to enquire into and report on the disturbances. The commission reported during 1938 and the most important recommendations of the Commission related to the necessity for the formation of a Department of Labour and the enactment of suitable labour legislation in place of the Labour Ordinance of 1922 which mainly dealt with indentured labour. Both recommendations have been given effect to and the Labour Ordinance of 1938 which closely follows the Malayan Labour Code should prove of considerable benefit to the Indian labourers, a large number of whom are employed on sugar estates. The Industrial Associations Ordinance of 1938 provided for the regulation of conditions of employment, the establishment of machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes and generally the formation of industrial Association. This Ordinance, it will be observed, provides for collective bargaining by Industrial labourers.

The Government of India had under consideration for some time the question of deputing an officer to visit the Colony and to report on the condition of Indians resident there, as no officer of the Government of India visited the Colony since Kunwar Maharaj Singh's deputation in 1925. The suggestion was accepted by H.M's Government and in May, 1940, Mr. S. Ridley, I.C.S., Secretary to the Agent General for India in the Union of South Africa, was deputed to visit Mauritius. He stayed in the Colony for about five weeks. In his report, which was published at the end of 1943, he made a number of recommendations, the more important of which are (1) minimum wage for labourers in the sugar industry, (2) grant of war bonus, (3) Government control over housing of labourers of estates, (4) introduction of compulsory education in suitable stages, (5) extension of franchise by adding educational qualification as an alternative to property qualification, and (6) adequate representation of the Indian community in the Council of Government and the Executive Council, etc., etc.

Disturbances on Estates, 1943. In 1943 disturbances occurred on 4 estates pending settlement of a demand for higher wages. The police were reported to have been assaulted and in the course of firing which followed, 3 persons were killed and 3 wounded. A Commission of enquiry was appointed to investigate the cause of the outbreak and the Conciliation and Wages Boards examined the question of adjustment of wages. The report of the Commission was published on the 28th November, 1944. The Commission observed that the main underlying causes of the disturbances were unsatisfactory economic conditions and low wages. It made far-reaching recommendations for the improvement of labour conditions, general welfare and health services and the general administrative machinery. The Government of Mauritius have taken action on certain recommendations in regard to the improvement of labour conditions and have set up a Central Statistical Bureau.

War. The extension of war to the Far East and Burma gave rise to new problems. First, under the threat of occupation of territories by the Japanese, there was the question of the evacuation of non-essential civilian Indians, particularly women and children, to India. In spite of the shortage of shipping, about 5,000 Indians were safely transported to India by sea. In the case of Burma, evacuation by sea was possible till the port of Rangoon had to be abandoned and about 70,000 Indians had been evacuated. As regards land routes, a total of over four lakhs of Indians reached India by means of the Assam-Burma land route and the Prome-Akyab-Chittagong route. Appreciable numbers of Indians also evacuated by air. At the end of 1942 it was estimated that the total number of evacuees in India was in the neighbourhood of 5 lakhs. Secondly, following the present occupation of the territories by the Japanese, the problem of assistance to the dependants in India of Indians stranded in those territories, and to the evacuees themselves became of considerable magnitude and the Government of India generously came forward by authorising Provincial Governments to give necessary advances on behalf of the Government of India. The advances are still being granted by them. Thirdly, the welfare of Indians in the Japanese occupied territories generally is one on which both Government and the public are much concerned. Every effort is being still made by the Government of India to obtain such information as may become available through neutral sources and the International Red Cross. Fourthly, with the cessation of normal communications with those countries, a very considerable number of enquiries were, and are still being, received by the Government of India for eliciting information regarding the welfare of individuals in those areas, and through the courtesy of the Red Cross attempts are being made by them to secure the necessary information. Fifthly, the Government of India have been receiving claims in respect of properties and assets left behind in the enemy occupied territories which are for the present merely being recorded by them for any possible action later though obviously they cannot give any guarantee that these claims can at all be settled. Sixthly, the question of the rehabilitation of the evacuees in India is also of great importance. The Provincial Governments and National Service Labour Tribunals have been requested by the Government of India to register applications for employment from non-technical and technical personnel respectively, with a view to the persons being put into touch with employers, including Government Departments, and industry. The Government of India have also appointed an Officer on special duty for the purpose. Central Refugee Officers in Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi have been appointed by the Government of India with a view to assisting the evacuees in obtaining relief under the Central Government scheme of financial assistance and in securing suitable employment. Burma refugee organisations have also been set up in Assam and Bengal which look to the needs of refugees arriving from across the border. Reference has been made only to some of the more important questions which have arisen and for a fuller account reference should be made to the *communiques* on the various subjects which are being issued from time to time by the Government of India.

Indians in Great Britain.

In the middle of the nineteenth century the Parsee community, in the persons of the late Dadabhai Naoroji and other members of the firm of Cama & Co., led the way in the sojourn of Indians in England for business purposes. This lead it has since maintained, though there are both Hindu and Mahomedan business men firmly established there. Nor are the professions unpresented, for there are in London and elsewhere practising barristers, solicitors and medical men of Indian birth. The number of the latter, especially Parsees, is considerable. Three Indians (all belonging to the Parsee community) have sat in the House of Commons. Since 1910 seven Indians—the late Mr. Ameer Ali, the first Lord Sinha, the late Sir Binode Mitter, the late Sir Dinsha Mulla, Sir Shadi Lal, Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Sir Madhavan Nair—have served on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Three Indians are Advisers to the Secretary of State for India. In 1919, the late Lord Sinha was the first Indian to be raised to the peerage and to be appointed a member of the Home Government.

India House.

High Commissioner for India.—This post was first established in 1920 and its various permanent incumbents have been:—

Sir Wm. Meyer, K.C.S.I. (Retd.), 1920-22. Sir Dadiba Merwanjee Dalal, 1923-24. Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee, 1925-31. Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, 1931-36. Sir Firozkhan Noon, from 1936-1941, Sir Azizul Huq from 1942-1944, and Sir Samuel E. Runganadhan from 1944.

In March, 1930, the office of the High Commissioner for India was transferred from the inadequate premises in Grosvenor Gardens to the new India House in Aldwych, erected and furnished at a cost of £324,000. The design of this noble building, which has a frontage of about 130 ft. opposite the Waldorf Hotel, was the work of Sir Herbert Baker, R.A., with Dr. Oscar Faber as consulting engineer. Although expression of the Indian character of the building is mainly found in the interior, the architect has given to the details of the external elevation, by means of carving, heraldry, and symbolism an individuality that proclaims it the London house of India. Including basement and mezzanine floors, there are twelve floors in all, the available space for clerical work alone being between 50,000 and 60,000 ft. The total height from the lower level in the courtyard on the Strand side to the roof is about 100 ft.

On the ground floor there is a great hall for exhibits of the products and art wares of India. This hall is carried up two floors, the upper floor being represented by a wide gallery, and on either side of the exhibition hall there are recesses after the style of an Indian bazaar for special exhibits. From the octagonal entrance hall a great public staircase leads to a gallery round the octagonal hall on the first floor. This gallery in its turn leads to a high vaulted library and reception rooms, and the central portion of the library provides accommodation for large receptions on special occasions.

The staircase, exhibition hall, octagonal hall and library markedly express the Indian character of the building. The walls of the staircase and the halls are of red stone similar in appearance to the Agra and Delhi sandstone, carved and pierced in the geometrical patterns of the *jali* in Indian architecture. Such of the carving as could be completely separated from the structure was actually worked at New Delhi by Indian workmen from Makara marble. The use throughout of Indian hardwoods, chiefly gurgan, for flooring obviates the need for any floor covering. From basement to roof scarcely any wood of non-Indian origin was employed. For panelling and decorative purposes in all parts of the great building silver gray, koko, laurel and the beautiful dark red padouk have been used. The domes and vaults of the building have been embellished by mural paintings, the work of specially selected Indian artists. The water supply is entirely independent of municipal service, being obtained from two artesian wells sunk some 460 ft. below the basement, where the central heating apparatus is installed.

The Indian Trade Commissioner and his staff are at India House, with all other departments of the Office of the High Commissioner excepting the Stores Department which was housed until the bombing of London at the depot off the Thames at Belvedere Road, Lambeth.

The Students.

Under normal conditions it is the student community which constitutes the greatly preponderating Indian element and creates a constant problem. Its numbers multiplied ten or twelve-fold in the quarter of a century before the 1914-18 war. After a very considerable temporary check caused thereby the numbers rapidly expanded from 1919 in spite of pressure on college accommodation. In addition to the ordinary graduate or undergraduate student, there are some youths of good family, including heirs of Indian States, admitted into the public schools, such as Eton and Harrow. There are ordinarily some 500 Indians at the Inns of Court. In the last quarter of a century there has been a welcome increase in the number of technical and industrial students. Altogether including technical and medical students, there were up to the outbreak of War in 1939 fully 2,000 young Indians (some five per cent. of them women) in London, Edinburgh, Cambridge, Oxford, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Liverpool and a few other centres. London absorbed about half the total. The added dangers of "total warfare" under present day conditions and difficulties of transport led to a rapid reduction of members since there were few new comers, and the stream almost dried up. Happily the decision of H. M. Government in the autumn of 1939, moved thereto by the East India Association, to make open the combatant services to Indian temporarily or permanently resident in Great Britain, led to recruitment of a number of the students, some of whom obtained commissions in the R.A.F. Many Indians took a share in A.R.P. and other civil defence organisation. The Indian Soldiers and Sailors Comfort Fund, under the leadership of Mrs. L. S. Amery has been doing excellent work, with headquarters at India House.

Sport.

With the War removed from India's doors, sport in the country benefited appreciably in the year under review and transport difficulties were not so pronounced as in the previous year, although racing was again hard hit. Cricket, hockey and football, as usual, were the most popular branches, and football, especially, received a great fillip.

Cricket.—The Board of Control for Cricket in India is responsible for the affairs of the game. Several representative teams competed, as usual, on zonal lines for the Cricket Championship of India, for the Ranji Trophy, a magnificent gold cup of unique design which keeps green the memory of that illustrious Indian cricketer, Ranjit Sinhji. The biggest attraction of the year, the Bombay Pentangular Tournament, which comprises teams representing the Muslims, Parsis, Hindus, Europeans and The Rest, was a big success. The Zonal Tournament, inaugurated by the Board of Control for Cricket in India, could not be completed after reaching the final stage, owing to disturbances in Bombay City.

Football.—The game is controlled by subordinate provincial associations in affiliation with the All-India Football Federation. It has gained tremendous popularity in recent years, and the introduction of Rule 33 by the parent body, which prevents the wholesale transfer of players during the season, has proved most beneficial. The Santosh Memorial Shield, the official championship for the country competed for by the various provinces on the zonal basis, was held in Bombay, and proved a success, the premier honours going, appropriately, to Bengal, the hub of the game in the country. The premier competitions in the country are the I.F.A. Shield, in Calcutta, and the Rovers Cup, in Bombay.

Hockey.—The game, which is controlled by the All-India Hockey Federation, is easily the most popular in the country, and the standard of play the best in the world, a fact which is amply borne out by India's triumphs at the last three Olympiads. There is an official championship, competed for by provincial teams, and the trophy is a quaintly carved Maori Shield, presented by the Maoris to the Indian team which toured New Zealand. The principal tournaments are the Aga Khan Cup in Bombay, the Belghton Cup, at Calcutta and the Yadavendra Shield, at New Delhi.

The Turf.—Racing in India is organised on a large scale, and all the many courses are controlled, between them, by the Royal Western India Turf Club and the Royal Calcutta Turf Club. The standard is very high, and the race-courses, particularly those in Bombay and Calcutta, compare favourably with the best in the world. The importation of first-class thoroughbreds from Australia and England was, owing to war and other demands on shipping, negligible and this gave a big fillip to the indigenous breed, which has made remarkable improvement in recent years. The principal races are the newly framed Indian Derby and the Eclipse Stakes of India, both run in Bombay, and the King-Emperor's and Viceroy's Cups at Calcutta. The annual meetings at Bangalore, Mysore and Secunderabad were not held, owing to travel restrictions.

Golf.—The game has a big following, and almost every town of any size has its own course. The Royal Calcutta Golf Club's "A" course is considered the best in the country, and the one recently laid out by the Bombay Presidency Golf Club, at Chembur, holds great promise. Annual competitions by leading clubs were staged all over the country, and the Nasik Golf Week was, as usual, most popular.

Tennis.—Tennis is looked after by the All-India Lawn Tennis Association through its provincial associations, and a definite effort was being made, until comparatively recently, towards the improvement of its standard of play by the employment of expert coaches and the selection of young players for these coaches to work on, the aim of the parent body having been the training of a Davis Cup team. The shortage of tennis balls, however, has compelled this scheme to be temporarily stopped and has also resulted in many popular annual tournaments in the big centres, particularly Bombay, not being held.

Athletics.—There is an All-India Olympic Association, with subordinate associations in most of the provinces, but athletics generally do not approach the standard of other games. There was noticeable improvement in the Games held in some of the provinces, but in no case did the performances approach International standard. Lack of tracks and suitable training grounds is a big handicap to progress being made, but the governing body is tackling this question, and a big improvement was noticeable at Bangalore, where cinder and cycle tracks were used during the All-India Games. Similar tracks are also in use at Patiala.

Other Games.—Most of the other games have their controlling organisations. Table Tennis and Billiards have caught on wonderfully with all classes, and Badminton has made appreciable progress. Amateur boxing is strong in Bombay, Bengal, Lahore and in the Services, but is still in its infancy in other parts of the country.

ATHLETICS

Bangalore

The finals of the Twelfth All-India Olympic Games resulted as follows :—

MEN'S EVENTS.

5,000 Metres—Gurbachan Singh (Patiala) 1. Havildar Ganga Ram (Central Provinces) 2. Syed Jalil (Mysore) 3. Time : 16 minutes, 27 seconds.

400 Metres Hurdles—V. Vazandar (Kholapur) 1. Bhimpuri (Rajputana) 2. Ishwar Singhi (Patiala) 3. Time : 56·7 seconds.

Running Broad Jump—Narinjan Singh (Patiala) 1. Baldev Singh (Bombay) 2. Rebello (Mysore) 3. Distance 22 feet, 9¼ inches.

Pole Vault—Banta Singh (Patiala) 1. Moshraf Hussain (United Provinces) 2. Ridley (Mysore) 3. Height : 11 feet, 6 inches.

Throwing the Hammer—Somnath (Patiala) 1. Kishen Singh (Patiala) 2. Joginder Singh (Punjab) 3. Distance : 153 feet 8 inches (New All-India Record).

16,000 Metres Relay (4 × 400) : Bengal 1. Punjab 2. Patiala 3. Time : Not available.

3,000 Metres Steeplechase Nazir Singh (Punjab) 1. Dila Singh (Patiala) 2. Randhir Singh (Patiala) 3. Time : 10 minutes 13 2 seconds.

100 Metres—K. Jones (United Provinces) 1. L. C. Woodcock (Bombay) 2. Mahomed Sharif (Punjab) 3. Time : 10·8 seconds.

200 Metres—I. Phillips (Madras) 1. Ferron (Bengal) 2. Mahomed Sharif (Punjab) 3. Time : 22·4 seconds.

400 Metres—Kishen Bahtia (Punjab) 1. Howith (Bengal) 2. R. N. Utchil (Bombay) 3. Time : 50·6 seconds.

10,000 Metres—Gurbachan Singh (Patiala) 1. Eeriah (Mysore) 2. Syed Jalil (Mysore) 3. Time : 34 minutes, 15 seconds.

15,000 Metres—Zail Singh (Patiala) 1. Hardev Singh (Patiala) 2. Nazir Singh (Punjab) 3. Time : 4 minutes, 16·7 seconds.

Marathon (26 miles, 385 yards).—Bhota Singh (Patiala) 1. Humphrey (Mysore) 2. Amarsingh (Patiala) 3. Time : 2 hours, 58 minutes, 11·5 seconds.

5,000 Metres Walk—Sahu Singh (Patiala) 1. Ronaq Singh (Patiala) 2. Inderjit Khanna (Punjab) 3. Time : 26 minutes, 13 seconds. (New All-India Record).

110 Metres Hurdles—J. Vickers (Bombay) 1. Nirbal Singh (Patiala) 2. Lal Singh (Patiala) 3. Time : 15·2 seconds. (New All-India Record).

Running High Jump—Gurnam Singh (Patiala) 1. Ullal Rao (Bombay) 2. Bengher Singh (Patiala) 3. Height : 6 feet, 0½ inch.

Hop, Step and Jump—H. Rebello (Mysore) 1. M. A. Mani (Madras) 2. Karim Singh (Punjab) 3. Distance : 46 feet, 6¾ inches.

Throwing the Discus—Somnath (Patiala) 1. Pritam Singh (Patiala) 2. Zahur Ahmed (Delhi) 3. Distance : 129 feet, 2 inches.

Throwing the Javelin—Baldev Singh (Bombay) 1. Captain Chote (Punjab) 2. Mehar Chand (Rajputana) 3. Distance : 169 feet, 5½ inches.

Putting the Shot—Lt. M. G. Hassan Baig (United Provinces) 1. Zahur Ahmed Khan (Delhi) 2. Somnath (Patiala) 3. Distance : 44 feet, 6¾ inches.

Penthat'on : (200 metres, 15,000 metres, javelin throw, discus throw, broad jump). Baldev Singh (Bombay) 1.—2,648 points). G. Raymond (Bombay) 2.—2,231 points). Tankred (Baluchistan) 3.—2,207 points.

16,000 Metres Relay (4 × 400) :—Bengal (Carapeit, Roche, Ferron and Howitt) 1. Bombay (Utchil, Patel, Doulton and Proudfoot) 2. Patiala 3. Time : 3 minutes, 28·7 seconds.

400 Metres Relay (4 × 100) :—Punjab 1. Bombay (B. Fernandes, Vickers, D'Mellow and Woodcock) 2. United Provinces 3. Time : 44 seconds.

Men's Athletic Team Championship of India.—Patiala 87 points. Bombay—46 points. Punjab—32 points. Mysore—18 points. United Provinces—15 points Madras—9 points. Delhi—7 points. Kholapur—5 points Rajputana—4 points Baluchistan—1 point. Bihar, Baroda and Orissa nil.

WOMEN'S EVENTS.

100 Metres—Miss Sylvia D'Costa (Mysore) 1. Miss D. Beck (Bengal) 2. Miss Banoo Gazdar (Bombay) 3. Time : 12·9 seconds.

80 Metres Hurdles—Miss Yvonne Suares (Mysore) 1. Miss Leah Burton (Madras) 2. Miss Magaret Suares (Mysore) 3. Time : 13·3 seconds. Miss Banoo Gazdar negotiated the last hurdle with the ultimate winner, but stumbled on touching the track and lost a place.

400 Metres Relay (4 × 100).—Mysore 1. Bombay 2. Bengal 3. Time : 54·1 second.

50 Metres—Miss Banoo Gazdar (Bombay) 1. Miss M. Nicholas (Bengal) 2. Miss Y. Smith (C. P. and Berar) 3. Time : 6·5 seconds. (New All-India Record.)

80 Metres Hurdles—First Heat.—Miss Majorie Suares (Mysore) 1. Miss Banoo Gazdar (Bombay) 2. Miss M. Nicholas (Bengal) 3. Time : 14·1 seconds ; Second Heat :—Miss Y. Suares (Mysore) 1. Miss L. Burton (Madras) 2. Miss Perin Buhariwalla (Bombay) 3. Time : 14 seconds.

Running High Jump—Miss Suraiya Currimbhoy (Bombay) 1. Miss Magaret Suares (Mysore) 2. Miss McMohan (United Provinces) 3. Height : 4 feet, 8 inches.

Throwing the Javelin—Miss N. Roseboom (Bengal) 1. Miss S. Rutland (United Provinces) 2. Miss June McGrath 3. Distance : 88 feet, 9½ inches.

Women's Athletic Team Championship of India.—Mysore—27 points. Bombay—17 points. Bengal—11 points. United Provinces—4 points. Madras—3 points.

CYCLING EVENTS.

1,000 Metres Time Trial.—Alec Symon (Bombay) 1. Time : 1 minute, 22·4 seconds. Sydney Corder (Bombay) 2. Time : 1 minute, 25·4 seconds. Shah Rukh (Punjab) 3. time : 1 minute, 26·5 seconds. Madan Mohan (Punjab) 4. Time : 1 minute, 28·5 seconds. E. J. Childs (Mysore) 5. Time : 1 minute, 29 seconds.

Team Pursuit.—Bombay (Amin, A. R. Havewalla, E. J. Mistry and K. Mullaferoze) beat Mysore, their fourth man overtaking the oppositions fourth man in the fourth lap.

4,000 Metres Lap Race (Eight laps with points awarded in order of merit to first three home in each lap, the aggregate to decide the winner).—Pudumjee (Bombay) 1. A. R. Havewalla (Bombay) 2. Naqi Malik (Punjab) 3. Details of timings recorded and points awarded not available.

100 Kilometres (Road).—Sydney Corder (Bombay) 1. Gurdev Singh (Punjab) 2. A. Arisappa (Mysore) 3. Time : 3 hours, 25 minutes, 45·2 seconds.

4,000 Metres (Team Pursuit—Semi-final—First Heat : Bombay beat Punjab. Time : Not available. Second Heat :—Mysore w.o. Patiala.

1,000 Metres Lap Race (Women).—Miss Dinoo Darukhanawalla (Bombay) 1.—8 points. Miss Tapati Mitra (Bengal) 2.—6 points. Miss Daphne Hope-Rose (Mysore) 3.—4 points.

Team Championship.—Patiala 42 points. Punjab 10 points, Bombay 9 points, Mysore 6 points, Bengal 5 points.

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OTHER EVENTS.

Basket Ball.—Mysore beat Bengal in the final 34—20, Bombay lost to Mysore in the second round, 68—17.

Volley Ball.—Punjab beat United Provinces in the final, 15-13, 15—5. 17—5. Bombay lost to Madras in the second round, 15—13, 10—15, 15—7.

Kabbadi.—Bombay lost to Bengal in the semi-final, after leading 14—3 at the end of the first half, by 25—23. Madras beat Bengal in the final, by 48 points to 33.

Bombay

The finals of the two-day Combined Athletic Meeting resulted as follows :—

GROUP D (OPEN—MEN).

100 Metres Run.—J. Vickers 1. B. Fernandes 2. K. P. Tata 3. Time :—11·4 seconds.

400 Metres Run.—R. N. Utchil 1. B. Proudfoot 2. F. Patel 3. Time :—51·6 seconds.

800 Metres Run.—B. Proudfoot 1. N. L. Jayasinh 2. D. M. Olphadwala 3. Time :—2 minutes, 13·5 seconds.

Running Broad Jump.—J. Vickers 1. V. Sanjiva 2. B. Fernandes 3. Distance :—21 feet, 6¼ inches.

Running High Jump.—Baldev Singh 1. J. S. Chauhal 2. J. Vickers 3. Height :—5 feet, 7½ inches.

Throwing the Javelin.—Baldev Singh 1. E. C. Vankadia 2. J. Vickers 3. Distance : 176 feet, 1 inch (new Bombay record).

Medley Relay (200 + 400 + 800 × 200) :—Olympic Athletes Union 1. Cusrow Bang 2. Time : 4 minutes, 8·3 seconds.

4,000 Metres Cycle Lap Race.—A. R. Havewala (44 points) 1. H. R. Havewala (34 points) 2. J. F. Amin (13 points) 3. Time :—7 minutes, 18 seconds.

4,000 Metres Cycle Team Pursuit.—Malcolm Cycling Club 1. Olympic Athletes Union 2. Time :—6 minutes, 5·1 seconds.

GROUP D (OPEN—WOMEN).

100 Metres Run.—Miss Banoo Gazdar 1. Miss Roshan Mistry 2. Miss Vilma Dyer 3. Time 13·7 seconds.

400 Metres Relay (4 × 100).—G. I. P. Railway 1. Cusrow Bang 2. Time :—59·5 seconds.

500 Metres Cycle Race.—Miss Dinoo Darukhanawalla 1. Miss Mani Gazdar 2. Miss Heather Duffield 3. Time :—55·1 seconds.

GROUP D—BOYS UNDER 16 (OPEN).

100 Metres Run.—Behram Khajotia 1. H. B. Bukhariwalla 2. P. J. Marzban 3. Time : 13·2 seconds.

400 Metres Run.—Behram Khajotia 1. K. J. Parekh 2. H. B. Bukhariwalla 3. Time : 59·6 seconds.

GROUP D—GIRLS UNDER 14 (OPEN).

75 Metres Run.—Miss Vilma Dyer 1. Miss Heather Duffield 2. Miss Pragji Hansa 3. Time :—11 seconds.

50 Metres Chatty Balancing.—Miss Pilo Panvewalla 1. Miss Hansa Khatau 2. Miss Jaloo Printer 3.

GROUP D—BOYS UNDER 12 (OPEN).

75 Metres Run.—Richard Duffield 1. M. S. Talkar 2. M. Madhu 3. Time :—11·6 seconds.

Three-Legged Race.—D. Vajidar and R. Duffield 1. R. Duffy and B. S. Mehta 2. P. Patel and H. D. Arsiwalla 3.

GROUP D—GIRLS UNDER 12 (OPEN).

50 Metres Run.—Miss Coomie Panvelwalla 1. Miss Purviz Chichgar 2. Miss Katie Mehta 3.

Book Balancing.—Miss Purvis Chichgar 1. Miss Coomie Panvelwalla 2. Miss Sehra Modi 3.

GROUP A (CENTRAL AMBULANCE CORPS, CADETS, AND CENTRAL NURSING DIVISION AND CENTRAL AMBULANCE CENTRE).

75 Metres Run (girls under 14).—Miss N. J. Daruwalla and Miss Nancy Daruwalla (dead-heat), 1. Miss Jer S. Mody 3. Time—13·5 seconds.

100 Metres Run (boys under 14).—J. C. Umrigar 1. K. R. Billimoria 2. R. B. Driver 3. Time—15 seconds.

Skipping Race (girls under 14).—Miss Nancy Daruwalla 1. Miss Jini Billimoria 2. Miss Jer Modi 3.

Sack Race (boys under 14).—K. R. Billimoria 1. A. N. Gandhi 2. R. B. Driver 3.

Lemon and Spoon race (women).—Miss Mani Mullaferoze 1. Miss Ketty Sarkari 2. Miss Jer Modi 3.

50 Metres Run (boys under 11).—D. E. Tata 1. S. S. Modi 2.

100 Metres Run (men).—P. J. Marzban 1. P. R. Shah 2. V. G. Jhaveri 3. Time—13·9 seconds.

400 Metres Relay (men).—Central Ambulance Division 1.

GROUP B (PARSI HEALTH AND STRENGTH LEAGUE).

50 Metres Run (girls under 14).—Miss Jer Modi 1. Miss Sehra Modi 2.

100 Metres Run (men).—F. Patel 1. D. Kajadia 2. R. Katrak 3. Time—13·5 seconds.

100 Metres Run (boys under 14).—Pilloo S. Modi 1. S. S. Modi 2. Time—18·7 seconds.

50 Metres Back Run (boys under 14).—E. M. Mistry 1. P. S. Modi 2. K. R. Billimoria 3.

Lemon and Spoon race (girls under 14).—Miss Sehra Modi 1. Miss Jer Modi 2.

50 Metres Thread and Needle Race (women).—Miss Mani Gazdar 1. Miss Banoo Gazdar 2. Miss Dolat Chichgar 3.

GROUP C (ALL CENTRE AND AMBULANCE DIVISIONS, BOMBAY).

100 Metres Run (boys under 14).—J. C. Umrigar 1. K. R. Billimoria 2. R. B. Driver 3. Time.—15·1 seconds.

50 Metres Tread and Needle Race (women).—Miss Mani Gazdar 1. Miss N. J. Daruwalla 2. Miss Jer Modi 3.

50 Metres Run (girls under 14).—Miss N. Daruwalla 1. Miss Jer Modi 2. Miss Jini Billimoria 3. Time.—9·6 seconds.

4,800 Metres Run (men).—M. R. Hirani 1. Joseph Moses 2. N. A. Reubens 3. Time.—1 minute, 2·3 seconds.

The finals of the Eleventh Annual Bombay Provincial Olympic Games resulted as follows:—

MEN'S EVENTS.

100 Metres.—L. Dias (Firestone) 1. L. Woodcock (B. B. and C. I.) 2. B. Fernandes (O.A.U.) 3. Time—10·8 seconds.

200 Metres.—L. Dias (Firestone) 1. L. Woodcock (B. B. and C. I.) 2. B. Fernandes (O.A.U.) 3. Time—22·2 seconds. (New Bombay record).

400 Metres.—R. N. Utchil (O.A.U.) 1. B. H. Proudfoot (O.A.U.) 2. L. M. Fernandes (Tata's) 3. Time—51·0 seconds.

800 Metres.—B. H. Proudfoot (O.A.U.) 1. M. D'Silva (St. Xavier's) 2. C. Furtado (Dockyard) 3. Time—2 minutes, 43 seconds.

1,500 Metres.—L. Pereira (B. B. & C.I.) 1. A. S. Rai (R.I.N.) 2. L. Jaysingh (B.P.O.A.) 3. Time—4 minutes, 22·6 seconds.

3,000 Metres.—L. Pereira (B. B. and C. I.) 1. L. Jaysingh (B.P.O.A.) 2. C. Figueredo (Tata's) 3. Time—9 minutes, 39 seconds.

110 Metres Hurdles.—J. Vickers (Dockyard) 1. L. Woodcock (B. B. and C. I.) 2. L. Dias (Dockyard) 3. Time—15·4 seconds.

Running Broad Jump.—Baldev Singh (Tata's) 1. G. Raymond (R.I.N.) 2. Joveniano (Tata's) 3. Distance: 22 feet, 10 inches. (New Bombay record).

Running High Jump.—U. S. Rao (K.A.C.) 1. Baldev Singh (Tata's) 2. S. R. Ullal (Tata's 3. Height—5 feet, 10 inches.

Pole Vault.—J. J. Jamieson (O.A.U.) 1. M. Fernandes (G.I.P. Workshop) 2. M. Kaunds (O.A.U.) 3. Height—10 feet, 5½ inches.

Hop, Step and Jump.—Joveniano (Tata's) 1. M. D'Souza (O.A.U.) 2. L. M. Fernandes (Tata's) 3. Distance: 43 feet, 2½ inches.

Throwing the Javelin.—Baldev Singh (Tata's) 1. I. J. Lee (R.I.N.) 2. J. Birlas (B.P.O.A.—Maharashtra) 3. Distance 169 feet, 10½ inches. (New Bombay record).

Putting the Shot.—B. R. Bhesania (B.P.O.A.—Maharashtra) 1. B. A. Stokes (Dockyard) 2. D. S. Reaji (R.I.N.) 3. Distance—38 feet, 5 inches.

Throwing the Hammer.—C. C. Khajanchi (Ahmedabad Rifles) 1. M. Jeharatnarajah (O.A.U.) 2. Kaji Pehlawan (S.P.C.I.) 3. Distance—62 feet, 3½ inches.

Throwing the Discus.—B. R. Bhesania (B.P.O.A.—Maharashtra) 1. Baldev Singh (Tata's) 2. D. S. Rekhi (R.I.N.) 3. Distance: 104 feet, 5½ inches.

400 Metres (4 × 100) relay.—Olympic Athletes Union 1. Kanara Athletic Club 2. Essex Regiment 3. Time—45 seconds.

1,600 Metres Relay (4 × 400).—Olympic Athletes Union 1. Firestone Sports Club 2. Royal Indian Navy 3. Time—3 minutes, 35·5 seconds.

WOMEN'S EVENTS.

50 Metres.—Miss B. Gazdar (G.I.P., Byculla) 1. Miss P. Mendonca (Antonio D'Souza) 2. Miss R. Mistry (C.B.Y.L. L.) 3. Time—6·6 seconds. (New Bombay record).

100 Metres.—Miss B. Gazdar (G.I.P., Byculla) 1. Miss P. J. Buharivala (B.P.O.A.—Maharashtra) 2. Miss R. Mistry (C.B.Y.L.L.) 3. Time—13·0 seconds.

Running Broad Jump.—Miss B. Gazder (G.I.P., Byculla) 1. Miss C. Soares (Antonio D'Souza) 2. Miss E. D'Souza (O.A.U.) 3. Distance : 16 feet, 3½ inches. (New All-India record).

Running High Jump.—Miss S. Currimbhoy (Cathedral H. S.) 1. Miss B. Gazder (G.I.P., Byculla) 2. Miss D. N. Karanjia (K.A.C.) 3. Height : 4 feet, 8½ inches. (New Bombay record).

Putting the Shot.—Miss B. Thadani (St. Xavier's) 1. Miss C. MacNab (G.I.P., Byculla) 2. Miss P. Buharivala (B.P.O.A.—Maharashtra) 3. Distance : 25 feet, 11½ inches.

Throwing the Discus.—Miss P. Buharivala (B.P.O.A.—Maharashtra) 1. Miss B. Thadani (St. Xavier's) 2. Miss C. MacNab (G.I.P., Byculla) 3. Distance : 71 feet, 7½ inches.

Throwing the Javelin.—Miss B. Gazder G.I.P., Byculla) 1. Miss B. Thadani (St Xavier's) 2. Miss P. Buharivala (B.P.O.A.—Maharashtra) 3. Distance : 61 feet, 8 inches.

400 Metres Relay (4 × 100).—G.I.P. Railway Institute, Byculla 1. Cusrow Baug Young Ladies' League 2. Time—56·7 seconds.

CYCLE EVENTS.

4,000 Metres Lap Race.—A. Symon (O.A.U.) 49 points 1. A. R. Havevala (Tata's) 33 points 2. E. J. Mistry (Dockyard) 23 points 3. Time—6 minutes, 29 seconds.

1,000 Metres Cycle Sprint.—A. Symon (O.A.U.) 1. S. K. Padamji (B.P.O.A.—Maharashtra) 2. K. N. Pundole (B.C.C.) 3. Time—55·7 seconds.

1,000 Metres Time Trial.—A. Symon (O.A.U.) 1. S. Corder (B.P.O.A.—Maharashtra) 2. J. Springhall (O.A.U.) 3.

500 Metres (Women).—Miss D. Darukhanavala (O.A.U.) 1. Miss M. D. Gazder (G.I.P., Byculla) 2. Miss F. Mody (O.A.U.) 3. Time 52·3 seconds.

Men's Championship.—Olympic Athletes' Union 26 points.

Women's Championship.—G. I. P. Railway Institute, Byculla 20 points.

The finals of the Fourth Annual Athletic Meeting of the Olympic Athletes Union resulted as follows :—

High Jump (Intermediate Men).—Cadet Simon (165 Sub-Area) 1. C. P. Rajaram (O.A.U.) 2. Height—5 feet, 4½ inches. Seniors.—Ullal Rao (Kanara Athletic Club) 1. R. Whyte (G.I.P. Ins.) 2. Height—6 feet, 0½ inches. A new Bombay record.

Putting The Shot (Seniors).—B. S. Rakki (R.I.N.) 1. J. A. Guerra (Kanara A.C.) 2. Distance—37 feet, 2½ inches.

50 Metres Run. (Women Seniors).—Miss P. Mendonca (A. De Souza High School) 1. Miss B. Guzdar (G.I.P. Inst.) 2. Time—7·2 seconds. Intermediate.—T. Dennis (A. De S. H. S.) 1. R. Mistry (C.B.Y.L.L.) 2.

Broad Jump (Intermediate, Men).—M. D' Souza (O.A.U.) 1. A. S. Subramaniam (165 Sub Area) 2. Distance—20 feet, 1½ inches. Seniors—Baldeo Singh (Tata's) 1. T. Vandockum (H. M. I. Dockyard) 2. Distance—21 feet, 9 inches. Women.—Seniors—Miss B. Guzder (G.I.P. Inst.) 1. Miss. V. Dyer (O.A.U.) 2. Distance—15 feet 8 inches. A new All-India record. Intermediate : —Miss P. Dennis (A. De.S.H.S.) 1. Miss T. Thakkar (Wilson College) 2. Distance—13 feet, 3 inches.

800 Metres (Seniors, Men).—B. Proudfoot (O.A.U.) 1. F. Doulton (O.A.U.) 2. Time—2 minutes, 8 3 seconds. Intermediate.—M. I. George (165 Sub Area) 1. K. Guzdar (G.I.P. Inst.) 2. Time—2 minutes, 13 seconds.

3,000 Metres Run (Seniors).—L/NK. Sucha Singh (12 Mountain Battery) 1. L. Pereira (B. B. and C. I. Railway) 2. Time—9 minutes 34 seconds.

Throwing The Javelin (Seniors).—Bald Singh (Tata's) 1. P. Chaturvedi (H.M.I. Dockyard) 2. Distance 160 feet, 9 inches.

200 Metres Run (Intermediate Men).—Brydon Thomas (O.A.U.) 1. Williams (R.A. Sion) 2. Time—23·4 seconds. Seniors.—C. Woodcock (B. B. & C. I. Railway) 1. F. Fernandes (O.A.U.) 2. Time—22·8 seconds.

Pole Vault (Seniors).—K. Sivaram (Ind. Gym) 1. A. D'Souza 2. Height—9 feet 6 inches.

110 Metres High Hurdles (Seniors).—L. Vick (H.M.I. Dockyard) 1. L. C. Woodcock (B. & C. I. Rly.) 2. Time—14·8 seconds. A new All-India record.

Hop, Step and Jump (Seniors).—T. Vandockum (H.M.I. Dockyard) 1. M. Fernandes (Tata's) 2. Distance—40 feet, 10 inches. Intermediate.—J. D'Silva (O.A.U.) 1. S. Remos (G.I.P. Workshop) 2. Distance—feet, 2 inches.

Throwing the Discus (Senior Men).—B. S. Rakki (R.I.N.) 1. Baldeo Singh (Tata's) 2. Distance—100 feet, 8 inches. Senior Women—Thadani Bhaji (B.P.O.A.) 1. P. D'Souza (G.I.P. Institute) 2. Distance—60 feet, 9 inches.

100 Metres (Senior Men).—L. C. Woodcock (B. B. & C. I. Railway) 1. B. Fernandes (O.A.U.) 2. Time—11 seconds. Intermediate—T. Dennis A. De. S.H.S.) 1. R. Mistry (C.B.Y. L.L.) 2. Time—11 4 seconds. Women (Seniors).—B. Guzdar (G.I.P. Inst.) 1. P. Mendonca (A. De.S.H.H.) 2. After re-run, following dead heat. Intermediate Women—R Mistry (C.B.Y.L.) 1. T. Dennis (A.De.S.H.S.) 2. Time—seconds.

Putting the Shot (Women Seniors).—Thadani Bhaji (B.P.O.A.) 1. Miss R. Kelly (G.I.P. Inst.) 2. Distance—25 feet, 11½ inches.

400 Metres Run (Men Seniors).—B. Proudfoot (O.A.U.) 1. F. Doulton (O.A.U.) 2. Time 52·8 seconds. Intermediate—K. T. George (165 Sub Area) 1. L. Ellie (B. B. & C. I. Railway) 2. Time—54·1 seconds.

1,500 Metres Run (Men Seniors).—Lieut. Gunn (165 Sub Area) and L. Pereira (B. B. & C. I. Railway) dead-heat 1. Time—4 minutes, 22·7 seconds. Intermediate—M. I. George, 165 Sub Area) 1. M. D'Souza (O.A.U.) 2. Time—4 minutes, 32·1 seconds.

Relay (4 × 100 Metres)—Men—Olympic Athletes Union 1. H.M.I. Dockyard. 2. Time—45 seconds. Intermediate—165 Sub-Area 1. B. B. & C. I. Railway 2. Time—47·5 seconds.

Relay (4 × 400 Metres)—Senior Men—Olympic Athletes Union 1. Tata Sports Club 2. Time—3 minutes, 38·3 seconds.

Relay (4 × 100 Metres)—Senior Women—G.I.P. Railway Institute 1. A. De Souza (S.H.S.) 2. Time—55·8 seconds.

CYCLING EVENTS.

10,000 Metres (Senior Men).—A. R. Havewalla (Tata's) 1. T. F. Amin (Empire Athletes) 2. Time—21 minutes, 41 6 seconds.

1,000 Metres (Senior Men).—A. Symon (O.A.U.) 1. E. J. Mistry (H. M. I. Dockyard) 2.

2,000 Metres (Seniors).—A. Symon (O.A.U.) 1. A. P. Havewalla (Tata's) 2. Time—6 minutes, 14 9 seconds. Intermediate—J. Master (Bombay Wheelers) 1 J. Malharwalla (B.C.C.) 2. Time—9 minutes, 26 2 seconds.

The finals of the Victory Athletic Meet conducted by the Bombay Provincial Olympic Association resulted as follows:—

WOMEN'S EVENTS.

50 Metres.—Miss P. Mendonca 1. Miss B. Gazdar 2. Miss R. Kelly 3. Time—7 2 secs.

Running Broad Jump.—Miss B. Gazdar 1. Miss P. D'Souza 2. Miss C. R. Jarivala 3. Distance—15 ft., 1 in.

200 Metres Cycle Race.—Miss D. Darukhanawalla 1. Miss M. Gazdar 2. Miss C. R. Jarivala 3. Time—36 6 secs.

100 Metres Run.—Miss B. Gazdar 1. Miss P. Mendonca 1. Miss R. Kelly 2. Time—14 secs. Run-Off.—Miss P. Mendonca 1. Miss B. Gazdar 2. Time—13 6 secs.

Putting the Shot.—Miss B. Thadani 1. Miss B. Gazdar 2. Miss R. Kelly 3. Distance—26 ft. 5½ ins.

Throwing the Discus.—Miss B. Thadani 1. Miss B. Gazdar 2. Miss P. D'Souza 3. Distance—52 ft., 2 ins.

400 Metres Relay.—G. I. P. Rly. Institute, Byculla. Time—58·2 secs.

MEN'S EVENTS.

1,000 Metres Cycle Time Trial.—A. Symon 1. J. F. Amin 2. H. Kapadia 3. Time—1 min., 30·4 secs.

Putting the Shot.—C. A. Poovaiah 1, Ditta Alla 2. J. A. Gijara 3. Distance—39 ft., 9½ ins.

100 Metres.—L. Woodcock 1. J. H. Vickers 2. L. Dias 3. Time—11·2 secs.

Running Broad Jump.—Baldev Singh 1. Joveniano 2. R. Reynolds 3. Distance—21 ft., 4 ins.

Throwing the Discus.—Baldev Singh 1. K. Loveday 2. C. A. Poovaiah 3. Distance—89 ft., 10 ins.

3,000 Metres.—Leo Pereira 1, C. Figueredo 2. C. H. McWan 3. Time—9 min., 38·4 secs.

800 Metres.—P. G. Sharpe 1, Fabian D'Souza 2, C. Furtado 3. Time—2 mins., 10 secs.

400 Metres Relay.—B. B. & C. I. Railway 1.

110 Metres Hurdles.—J. H. Vickers 1, I. Dias 2. Time—15—8 secs.

4,000 Metres Cycle Race (Team Pursuit).—Olympic Athletes' Union 1. Time—6 mins., 37·4 secs.

Pole Vault.—H. Boston 1. N. Fernandes 2. A. D'Souza 3. Height—9 ft., 10 ins.

Throwing the Javelin.—Baldev Singh 1. H. Boston 2. M. Birlas 3. Distance—149 ft., 8½ ins.

200 Metres.—L. Woodcock 1. J. H. Vickers 2. B. Fernandes 3. Time—23 secs.

Hop, Step & Jump.—Joveniano 1. H. Boston 2. R. Reynolds 3. Distance—41 ft., 6½ ins.

1,500 Metres.—L. Pereira 1, J. B. Pingley 2. C. Furtado 3. Time—4 mins., 32 6 secs.

1,000 Metres Cycle Sprint.—A. Symon 1. Mulla Firoz 2. Makdim 3.

400 Metres.—B. H. Proudfoot 1. P. G. Sharpe 2. J. Pereira 3. Time—54 6 secs.

Running High Jump.—U. S. Rao 1. R. Whyte 2. Height—5 ft., 10½ ins.

4,000 Metres Cycle Lap Race.—F. C. Syred 1. A. Symon 2. J. Amin 3. Time—6 in., 39 6 secs.

Rajputana

The finals of the Seventh Annual Rajputana Olympic Meet resulted as follows:—

Hammer Throw.—Sree Kishen (M. G.A.) 1. Satya Pal (Pilani) 2. Laxman Singh (Pilani) 3. Distance—74 ft., 11 inches.

High Jump.—Nawal Singh (Pilani) 1. Kanhaiya Lal (M.G.A.) 2. C. Quitero (H.B. Ajmer) 3. Height—5 ft., 9½ inches (New Rajputana Record).

1,500 Metres Run.—Suraj Narain (Jodhpur) 1. Prem Giri (G. H. S. Ajmer) 2. Laxman Singh (Ajmer Police) 3. Time—4 min., 47·2 seconds.

Hop, Step and Jump.—Reynolds (M. G. A.) 1. H. Boston (M.G.A.) 2. Nawal Singh (Pilani) 3. Distance—42 ft., 5¾ inches.

10,000 Metres Cycle Race.—Mohan Singh (H. B. Ajmer) 1. Mohan Kishen (M.G.A.) 2. Darshan Singh (Pilani) 3. Time—19 min., 9 seconds.

400 Metres Hurdles.—Bhimpuri (Jodhpur) 1. Ghaopal Singh (Jodhpur) 2. Nawal Singh (Pilani) 3. Time—59·5 seconds (New Rajputana Record).

3,000 Metres Run.—Suraj Narain (Jodhpur)1. Tara Chand (Pilani) 2. Haunman Singh (Pilani) 3. Time—12 min., 35 seconds.

100 Metres Run.—S. N. Bhaya (Pilani) 1. R. Reynolds (M.G.A.) 2. Bhopal Singh (Jodhpur) 3. Time—11 seconds.

Pole Vault.—Mohan Kishen (M.G.A.) 1. H. Boston (M.G.A.) 2. Moqimuddin (G. C. Ajmer) 3. Height—10 ft., 3 inches.

800 Metres Run—Bhimpuri (Jodhpur) 1. Prem Giri (G.H.S. Ajmer) 2. Prahalad Ra. (Pilani) 3. Time—2 min., 5 seconds.

200 Metres Run.—R. Reynolds (M. G. A.) 1. Bhimpuri (Jodhpur) 2. W. Knowles (M.G. A.) 3. Time—23·6 seconds.

3,000 Metres Cycle Race.—Mohan Singh (Hathi Bata) 1. Darshan Singh (Alwar) 2. Wazir Bhadur (G. C. Ajmer) 3. Time—5 min., 31·6 seconds. (New Rajputana Record).

Running Broad Jump.—R. Reynolds (M.G.A.) 1. Nawal Singh (Pilani) 2. H. Boston (M.G.A.)3. Distance—20 ft., 5 inches.

400 Metres Run.—Bhopal Singh (Jodhpur) 1. Shyam Narain (Alwar) 2. Panhalya Lal (M.G.A.) 3. Time—54·2 seconds.

110 Metres Hurdle —W. Knowles (M. G.A.) 1. Nawal Singh (Pilani) 2. H. Boston (M.G.A.) 3. Time—16·4 seconds.

M.G.A. denotes Metres Gauge Athletic Association, G. C. denotes Govt., College, Ajmer, G.H.S. denotes Govt. High School, Ajmer and H. B. denotes Hathi Bata, Ajmer.

Indo-Ceylon meet

The finals of the Second Indo-Ceylon Dual Athletic contest held at Bangalore resulted as follows :—

100 Metres.—R. E. Kitto (Ceylon) 1. B. L. C. Henricus (Ceylon) 2. E. L. Phillips (India) 3. L. C. Woodcock (India) 4. Time—10 5 seconds (New Dual Record).

200 Metres.—R. E. Kitto (Ceylon) 1. E. L. Phillips (India) 2. F. Ferron (India) 3. Time—22·2 seconds. (New Dual Records).

400 Metres.—H. M. P. Perera (Ceylon) 1. Kishen Bhatia (India) 2. G. Howitt (India) 3. Time—49 5 seconds. (New Dual Record).

800 Metres.—B. Proudfoot (India) 1. B. S. Soin (India) 2. K. W. Piyasiri (Ceylon) 3. Time—2 minutes, 2 2 seconds.

1,500 Metres.—Zail Singh (India) 1. Hardev Singh (India) 2. L. Gunasekara (Ceylon) 3. Time—4 minutes, 21·9 seconds.

5,000 Metres.—Gurbachan Singh (India) 1. Havildar Ganga Ram (India) 2. L. A. de Soysa (Ceylon) 3. Time—16 minutes, 20·4 seconds.

110 Metres Hurdles.—J. Vickers (India) 1. D. White (Ceylon) 2. Nirbal Singh (India) 3. Time—15·2 seconds. (New Dual Record.)

400 Metres Hurdles.—D. White (Ceylon) 1. V. Vasandar (India) 2. Bhimpuri (India) 3. Time—54·9 seconds. (New Dual Record).

Running Broad Jump.—Baldev Singh (India) 1. G. D. Peiris (Ceylon) 2. Distance—21 feet, 6½ inches.

Running High Jump.—Gurnam Singh (India, 1. Ullal S. Rao (India) 2. E. W. Labrooy (Ceylon) 3. Height—5 feet, 10½ inches.

Pole Vault.—A. C. Dep (Ceylon) 1. Banta Singh (India) 2. Mushraf Hussain (India) 3. Height—11 feet, 8 inches.

Throwing the Javelin.—Baldev Singh (India) 1. Meher Chand (India) 2. B. C. de Silva (Ceylon) 3. Distance—170 feet. (New Dual Record).

Putting the Shot.—M. G. Hassan Beg (India) 1. Zahur Ahmed Khan (India) 2. L. C. Goonaratne (Ceylon) 3. Distance—44 feet 5 inches. (New Dual Record).

Throwing the Discus.—Somnath (India) 1. Pritam Singh (India) 2. L. C. Goonaratne (Ceylon) 3. Distance—124 feet, 6 inches (New Dual Record).

Hop, Step and Jump.—H. Rebello (India) 1. G. D. Peiris (Ceylon) 2. T. B. Madugal (Ceylon) 3. Distance—46 feet, 11 inches.

400 Metres Relay (4 × 100).—Ceylon (Duncan White, B. C. Henricus, R. E. Kitto and Navaratanam) beat India (Woodcock, Ferron, Phillips and Mahomed Shar Time—42·5 seconds. (New Dual Record).

1,600 Metres Relay (4 × 400).—Ceylon (H. P. Perera, K. M. Wickramasinghe, D. White and R. E. Kitto) beat India (V. Vazan, Afaby Ahmed, Howitt and Utchil) by near 100 metres. Time—3 minutes, 21 seconds.

WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

The wrestling championship of India, held in conjuction with the twelfth All-India Olympic Games, ended today in a triumph for Punjab who amassed 68 points in the course of the competition. Patiala and United Provinces tied for the second place with 16 points.

The following are the wrestling results :—

Bantamweight.—Ummanath (United Provinces) beat N. Bose (Bengal).

Featherweight.—Md. Amin (Punjab) beat Moin-ud-Din Querishi (United Provinces).

Lightweight.—Sohan Singh (Punjab) beat Gandhy (Baroda).

Welterweight.—Yanum (Punjab) beat Kali Nath (Punjab).

Middleweight.—Jagunadhan Singh (Bengal) beat Shaukat Hussain (Punjab).

Light Heavyweight.—Gehna (Patiala) beat Suchid Singh (Punjab).

Heavyweight.—Anwar Beg (Punjab) beat Boota Singh (Patiala).

BADMINTON

Bombay

The finals of the Western India Open Badminton Championships resulted as follows :—

Men's Singles :—Davinder Mohan beat V. A. Madgavkar 15-2, 15-5.

Men's Doubles :—G. D. Patwardhan and D. G. Mugwe beat A. V. Ullal and R. V. Ullal 15-9, 15-5.

Mixed Doubles :—Davinder Mohan and Miss Sunder Deodhar beat V. A. Madgavkar and Miss Suman Deodhar 17-16, 15-8.

Women's Singles :—Miss M. R. Chinoy beat Miss Sunder Deodhar 11-6, 11-9.

Women's Doubles :—Miss Sunder Deodhar and Miss Suman Deodhar beat Miss F. Talyarkhan and Miss M. R. Chinoy 11-15, 15-9, 15-11.

Junior Boys' Singles :—M. K. Bopardikar beat N. H. Shums 15-3, 15-5.

Junior Girls' Singles :—Miss Faria beat Miss M. Kanga 11-4, 11-4.

Professionals' Singles :—Popatlal Mohanlal beat L. G. Salve 15-9, 15-8.

Professionals' Doubles :—Sajoo Prasad and Ganpat Ramji beat Kassam and Kan Din 15-5 15-7

The finals of the All-India Badminton Championships resulted as follows :—

Men's Singles : Prakash Nath (Punjab) beat Davinder Mohan (Punjab) 15-9, 1-15, 15-12.

Men's Doubles : G. Lewis and Davinder Mohan (Punjab) beat V. A. Madgavkar and D. G. Mugwe (Bombay) 15-5, 15-9.

Mixed Doubles : Prakash Nath (Punjab) and Miss Suman Deodhar (Bombay) beat Davinder Mohan (Punjab) and Miss Sunder Deodhar (Poona) 18-14, 8-15, 15-10.

Women's Singles : Miss M. R. Chinoy (Bombay) beat Miss Sunder Deodhar (Poona) 11-6, 12-9.

Women's Doubles : Miss F Talyarkhan and Miss M. R. Chinoy (Bombay) beat Miss Suman Deodhar and Miss Sunder Deodhar (Poona) 15-9, 6-15, 15-6.

Junior Boys' Singles :—T. N. Seth (United Provinces) beat M. P. Bhopardikar (Bombay) 15-5, 15-1.

Professionals' Singles :—Popatlal Mohanlal beat G. L. Salve 15-11, 18-16.

The finals of the Cricket Club of India Open Badminton Championships resulted as follows :—

Men's Singles :—Burjor D. Shroff w.o. Henry Ferreira.

Men's Doubles :—G. D. Patwardhan and D. G. Mugwe beat A. V. Ullal and B. V. Ullal 13-15, 15-8, 15-4.

Mixed Doubles :—K. R. Lotwalla and Miss M. R. Chinoy beat H. Ferreira and Mrs. B. Castellino 15-5, 15-9.

Women's Singles :—Miss M. R. Chinoy beat Miss A. R. Vimadalal 11-2, 12-10.

Women's Doubles :—Miss M. R. Chinoy and Miss F. Talyarkhan beat Miss A. R. Vimadalal and Miss R. Vimadalal 15-6, 17-4.

Junior Boys' Singles :—N. A. Shums beat D. H. Nanavati 15-2, 15-9.

Junior Girls' Singles :—Miss M. Kanga beat Miss Heranjel 11-2, 11-2.

Professionals' Singles :—L. G. Salve beat Pandurang Ramji 15-1, 15-6.

Professionals' Doubles :—L. G. Salve and Ramchandra beat Ganpat Ramji and D. D. Dhotre 15-2, 15-6

Poona

The finals of the Poona Open Badminton Tournament resulted as follows :—

Men's Singles :—H. K. Talyarkhan beat G. P. Shirke 7-15, 15-1, 15-7

Men's Doubles :—D. P. Shirke and V. G. Bhide beat V. V. Natu and P. A. Chavan 15-6, 15-9.

Mixed Doubles : Miss Sunder Deodhar and V. N. Iyer beat Mrs. Dixit and G. P. Shirke 15-5,6-15, 15-4.

Women's Singles :—Miss Sunder Deodhar beat Miss Suman Deodhar 11-7, 11-0.

Women's Doubles :—Miss Sunder Deodhar and Miss Suman Deodhar beat Mrs. Bal and Mrs. Dixit 15-2, 15-4.

BOXING

Calcutta

The finals of the Bengal Amateur Boxing Federation Championships resulted as follows :—

Flyweight :—S. Chatterjee beat S. Aichroy (B. A. Railway) on points.

Bantamweight :—L.A.C. De O'Sullivan (R.A.F.) beat Babu Lal (B. A. Railway) on points.

Featherweight :—L.A.C. D. O'Sullivan (R.A.F.) beat Babu Lal (B. A. Railway) on points.

Lightweight :—Cpl. Crane (R.A.F.) beat H. Paul, on points

Welterweight :—L.A.C. Whittaker (R.A.F.) beat L.A.C. Baily (R.A.F.) on points.

Middleweight :—J. Nuttall (Golden Gloves) beat Cpl. R. Richards (R.A.F.) the referee stopping the fight in the third round.

Light heavyweight :—J. Nuttall (Golden Gloves) knocked out L.A.C. Carr (R.A.F.) in the second round.

Heavyweight :—A. A. Arathoon (B. A. Railway) beat Gnr. Headmondhaugh (R.A.F.) on points.

Lahore

The finals of the Burt Institute Boxing Championships resulted as follows :—

NOVICES COMPETITION.

Flyweight :—Ram Nath (8th Punjab Regt.) beat Rifleman Rup Singh Gurung (8th Gurkha Rifles) on points.

Bantamweight :—Riflesman Man Bahadur Lohar (8th Gurkha Rifles) beat Riflesman Ram Dhan Rai (10th Gurkha Rifles) on points.

Featherweight :—L. Naik Autar Bahadur Thapa (8th Gurkha Rifles) beat G. Dawnes (Ghora Gali) on points. It was a very good fight.

Lightweight :—Naik Ghulam Nabi (8th M.T. C.) beat Naik Babu Lal Lama (8th Gurkha Rifles) on points.

Welterweight :—Len Rogers (St. George's College) beat Pte. F. Smith (15th Paratroops) on points. It was a good, hard-hitting bout.

Middleweight :—Lt. Kauro Singh (8th Punjab Regt.) beat Lt. M. Robertson (U.S.A.) on points.

Light-heavyweight :—Mohd. Sharif (8th Punjab Regiment) K. O. Mohd. Iqbal (8th Punjab Regiment) in the second round.

Heavyweight :—Sgt. Hardy (15th Paratroops) beat Iqbal Islam (N. W. Railway) on points.

OPEN COMPETITION.

Flyweight :—Masud Ahmed Khan (Islamia College) beat L. Naik Ritlal Thapa (8th Gurkha Rifles) on points.

Lightweight :—A Joshua (Golden Gloves) beat Naik Amar Jung Gurung (8th Gurkha Rifles) on points.

Bantamweight :—Lal Bahadur Thapa (8th Gurkha Rifles) beat C. La Frenais (Burt Institute) on points.

Featherweight :—B. Lal (B. and A. Railway) beat A. Monterio (Burt Institute) on points.

Welterweight :—R. Q. Corriers (Italian Corps) beat O. Cruciani (Italian P. C.) on points.

Heavyweight :—Baby Arathoon (B. and A. Railway) beat John Mays (U.S.A.) on points. It was a hard bout.

Mid-lleweight :—Cpl. Ray Richards (R.A.F beat Oconder Boaz (U.S.A.) on points.

Light-heavyweight :—L Cpl. Taylor (Paratroops) beat L. Cpl. T. Smith (Inniskillin. Fusiliers), the fight being stopped in the second round.

CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP OF INDIA

The following are the details of the Cricket Championship of India, for the Ranji Trophy :—

NORTH ZONE.

Delhi and District beat North-West Frontier Province by three wkts.

North-West Frontier Province 141 (Kazi Daud 46, Mohanlal 42, Prem Nath 3 for 24) and 150 (Mohanlal 54, Ayudhia Nath 32, Ejaz Ahmed 5 for 57, Idris Brg. 3 for 17).

Delhi and District 91 (Rajendra 6 for 59) and 203 for 7 wkts. (Rauf Khan 67, Aga Turab Ali 32, Rajindra 4 for 42, Aftab Ahmed 3 for 53).

Northern India beat Rajputana by 9 wkts.

Rajputana 220 (N. P. Kesari 46, Inderjit 4 for 72) and 111 (Inderjit 6 for 30).

Northern India 212 (Asghar Ali 47, Mahomed Aslam 52, A. A. Qureishi 58, A. R. Naidu 4 for 50) and 125 for 1 wkt. (Ashghar Ali not out 54, Mahomed Aslam not out 51).

Final :—Southern Punjab beat Northern India who retired after the first innings.

Southern Punjab 658 for 8 wkts. decl. (Om Prakash 43, Amarnath 133, Raj Singh 117, Balbir 56, Webber 3 for 131).

Northern India 250 (Qureishi 95, Amarnath 5 for 33).

SOUTH ZONE.

Hyderabad beat Central Provinces by an innings and 118 runs.

Hyderabad 399 (Aibara 128, Ali Hussain 85, Ghulam Ahmed 76).

C. P. and Berar 134 (T. S. Naidu 36, Ghulam Ahmed 7 for 65) and 147 (Ghulam Ahmed 7 for 19).

Mysore beat Hyderabad by 101 runs.

Mysore 188 (B. K. Garudachar 54, Bharat Chand 4 for 30, Durga Prasad 3 for 36) and 309 (K. P. Uthayakar 56, Nanjundiah 49 B. K. Garudachar 43, C. J. Ramdev not out 80, Ghulam Ahmed 4 for 100, Hissamuddin 3 for 53).

Hyderabad 176 and 220 (Aibara 47).

Final :—Mysore beat Madras by 112 runs.

Mysore 158 (S. Ramarao 33, B. Frank 43, A. G. Ramsingh 3 for 64) ad 292 (K. P. Uthayakar 31, Shyamsunder 52, A. N. Murthy 40, B. Frank 83, C. J. Ramdev 38, Rangachari 5 for 104).

Madras 172 (Ramsingh 40, Gopalan 34, K. P. Uthayakar 3 for 33, K. V. Chendrasekhar 4 for 36) and 166 (M. V. Bobbjee 38, Ramarao 5 for 39, Safi Darashah 3 for 29).

EAST ZONE.

Holkar beat Bihar by an innings and 187 runs.

Holkar 433 (Mushtaq Ali 50, C. T. Sarwate 48, C. S. Nayudu 60, B. B. Nibalkar 106, J. N. Bhaya 89, S. N. Bannerjee 5 for 122).

Bihar, 142 (C. S. Nayudu 4 for 12, C. T. Sarwate 6 for 54) and 104 (M. M. Jagdale 5 for 48).

Bengal beat United Provinces by 44 runs.

Bengal 126 (P. B. Dutt 63, Bashir 8 for 42) and 239 (P. B. Dutt 51, N. Chatterjee 71, Maharaja of Cooch-Behar 32, T. B. Parthasarathy 36, Firasat 5 for 68, Majid 3 for 49).

United Provinces 95 and 222.

Final :—Holkar beat Bengal by 5 wkts.

Bengal 119 and 266 (D. Das 57, N. Chatterjee 99, C. T. Sarwate 3 for 13, C. S. Nayudu 4 for 117).

Holkar 288 (C. T. Sarwate 42, B. B. Nimbalkar 43) and 102 for 5 wkts. (C. S. Nayudu not out 40, S. N. Bannerjee 3 for 61).

WEST ZONE.

Sind beat Maharashtra on the result of the first innings.

Sind 416 and 61 for 1 wkt.

Maharashtra 258 (Rege 72, Jadhav 44, Narottam 7 for 44) and 250 (Sohoni 81, Deodhar 58, Narottam 3 for 51, Rupchand 3 for 14).

Bombay beat Sind by an innings and 20 runs.

Sind 234 (J. K. Irani 41, D. G. Phadkar 4 for 61, Y. B. Palwankar 3 for 49) and 306 (Inayat Khan 87, G. Kishenchand 75, Daud Khan 58, Y. B. Palwankar 3 for 82).

Bombay 560 for 5 wkts. decl. (K. C. Ibrahim 46, V. M. Merchant not out 234, U. M. Merchant 40, K. M. Rangnekar 175).

Baroda beat Nawanagar on the result of the first innings.

Baroda 328 (Yakub Sheikh 37, H. R. Adhikari 128, M. M. Nadu 61, Mansingh 4 for 79) and 303 for 5 wkts. decl. (Yakub Sheikh 43, V. S. Hazare 87, H. R. Adhikari 151).

Nawanagar 218 (R. K. Yadvendrasinhji 58, Amir Elahi 4 for 65) and 138 for 8 wkts. (Jayendrasinhji 30, Amir Elahi 6 for 74).

Kathiawar beat Gujerat by three runs.

Kathiawar 199 and 158 (Umerkhan 51, Purshottam 40, Vinoo Mankad 5 for 59).

Gujerat 164 (Alimuddin 32, Prithviraj 45, Jayantilal 3 for 58) and 190 (Prithviraj 56, Shodhan 34, Jayantilal 3 for 93, Nyalchand 4 for 38).

Baroda beat Kathiawar on the result of the first innings.

Baroda 243 (Vijay Hazare 40, Gul Mahomed 40, S. K. Girdhari 4 for 70 and 277 (Vijay Hazare 61, S. G. Powar 46, Nyalchand 4 for 57).

Kathiawar 215 (Akbar Khan 57, Vijay Hazare 6 for 68) and 104 for 8 wkts. (Umer Khan 46, Amir Elahi 4 for 23).

Bombay *vs.* Baroda. The match resulted in a draw. Baroda won on the spin of the coin.

Bombay 645 (K. C. Ibrahim 132, V. M. Merchant 171, U. M. Merchant 136, K.M Rangnekar 113, Amir Elahi 5 for 215).

Baroda 465 for 6 wkts. (R. B. Nimbalkar 132, H. R. Adhikari 126, Vijay Hazare 85, S. G. Powar not out 40, D. G. Phadkar 4 for 91).

SEMI-FINALS PROPER.

Southern Punjab *vs.* Baroda. Match resulted in a tie on the scores of both innings. Baroda won on the spin of the coin.

Southern Punjab 167 (Amarnath 91, V. S. Hazare 5 for 53, Amir Elahi 4 for 75) and 146 (Maqsud 56, Raisingh 52).

Baroda 106 (Aftab Ahmed 6 for 37) and 207 (S. G. Powar 51, Vijay Hazare 46, Amarnath 4 for 44, Aftab Ahmed 4 for 79).

Holkar beat Mysore, the latter surrendering the match.

Holkar 912 for 8 wkts. decl. (Bhandarkar 142, Sarwate 101, Jagdale 164, C. K. Nayudu 101, B. B. Nimbalkar 172, C. S. Nayudu 73, K. P. Singh 100, Garudachar 4 for 30).

Mysore 190 (Rajasekhar not out 83, Sarwate 9 for 61) and 509 for 6 wkts. (B. K. Garudachar 164, G. M. Rajasekhar 47, Frank 80, A. N. Murthi not out 69, Govindraj not out 66, Jagdale 4 for 69).

FINAL.

Holkar beat Baroda by 56 runs.

Holkar 342 (C. T. Sarwate 42, C. K. Nayudu 200, A. Patel 3 for 52, Amir Elahi 3 for 89) and 273 (R. B. Nimbalkar 40, C. K. Nayudu 50, H. L. Gaikwad 79, Vivek Hazare 4 for 49).

Baroda 198 (V. S. Hazare not out 87, C. S. Nayudu 5 for 66) and 361 (R. B. Nimbalkar 73, H. R. Adhikari 60, V. S. Hazare 64, M. M. Swami not out 91, H. L. Gaikwad 3 for 76, C. S. Nayudu 5 for 148).

Pentangular

The Bombay Pentangular Cricket Tournament resulted as follows :—

Parsis beat The Rest by an innings and 121 runs.

The Rest 112 (J. B. Khot 4 for 41, P. R. Umrigar 4 for 18) and 143 (B. Frank 41, J. B. Khot 6 for 27).

Parsis 376 (P. E. Palia 41, N. H. Colah 61, R. S. Modi 107, E. B. Aibara 42, S. R. Arolkar 4 for 67, E. P. Salvi 3 for 91).

Hindus beat Europeans by an innings and one run.

Europeans 212 (Denis Compton 91, S. N. Bannerjee 3 for 53, Vinoo Mankad 3 for 79) and 201 (Denis Compton 124, R. T. Simpson 59, A. Sinden 56, Vinoo Mankad 7 for 91.).

Hindus 504 for 6 wkts. decl. (M. R. Rege 101 G. Kishenchand 155, U. M. Merchant 132).

Parsis beat Muslims on the result of the first innings.

Muslims 163 (P. R. Umrigar 5 for 64) and 275 for 8 wkts. decl. (K. C. Ibrahim 70, Inayat Khan 81, K. K. Tarapore 3 for 62).

Parsis 262 (P. E. Palia 79, E. B. Aibara 64, Abdul Latif 4 for 37) and 163 for 6 wkts. (J. B. Khot not out 51).

Final :—Hindus beat Parsis by 310 runs.

Hindus 368 and 213 for 6 wkts. decl. (G. Kishenchand 72, K. M. Rangnekar 51, P. E. Palia 4 for 93).

Parsis 177 and 94 (D. G. Phadkar 3 for 15 and S. G. Shinde 4 for 31).

The First Zonal Tournament inaugurated by the Board of Control for Cricket in India resulted as follows :—

South Zone beat West Zone on the result of the first innings.

South Zone 369 and 167 (D. B. Deodhar 58, Amir Elahi 6 for 81). West Zone 334 (K. C. Ibrahim 56, Vinoo Mankad 68, V. S. Hazare 45, D. G. Phadkar 46, P. E. Palia 4 for 44) and 92 for 2 wkts.

North Zone beat East Zone by an innings and 73 runs.

East Zone 65 (L. Amarnath 4 for 20, Fazal Mahmood 4 for 24) and 192 (C. T. Sarwate 46, Mushtaq Ali 107, Fazal Mahmood 5 for 59). North Zone 330 (Mahomed Saeed 42, Abdul Hafeez 99, Inayat Khan 100, C. S. Nayudu 3 for 100).

Final :—North Zone 269 (Nazar Mahomed 47, Abdul Hafeez 93, S. G. Shinde 6 for 93). South Zone 5 for 1 wkt. Match abandoned.

The Inter-University Cricket Championship final, for the Rohinton Baria Trophy, resulted as follows :—

Bombay University beat Punjab University by 9 wkts.

Punjab University 226 (Nazar Mahomed 70, S. G. Shinde 5 for 80) and 259 (Fazal Mahmood 77, Khan Mahomed 40, D. G. Phadkar 4 for 76, S. G. Shinde 4 for 84).

Bombay University 392 (M. K. Mantri 53, M. R. Rege 40, R. S. Modi 80, D. G. Phadkar 85, P. R. Umrigar 45, Shuja-ud-Din 6 for 116) and 94 for 1 wkt. (M. K. Mantri not out 53).

The final of the Senior Division of "The Times of India" Shield Cricket Tournament resulted as follows :—

B. B. & C. I. Railway beat Oriental Life Office by 5 wkts.

Oriental Life Office S. C. 273 and 131. B. B. & C. I. Railway 226 and 180 for 5 wkts.

The final of the Junior Division of "The Times of India" Shield Cricket Tournament resulted as follows :—

Bank of India Sports Club beat Burmah-Shell Sports Club by an innings and 73 runs.

Burmah-Shell S. C. 64 and 114. Bank of India S. C. 251.

Sinhalese Club's Tour

Bombay

Cricket Club of India *vs.* Sinhalese Sports Club (Ceylon). The match resulted in a draw.

Cricket Club of India 273 (U. M. Merchant 118 retired, M. N. Rajji 66, L. S. DeSoysa 4 for 75) and 260 for 4 wkts. decl. (V. M. Merchant 101 retired, K. C. Ibrahim 102 retired).

Sinhalese Sports Club 379 (F. J. DeSaram 56, Hector Pereira 109, R. B. Wijesinghe 47, L. E. DeSoysa 50, V. M. Merchant 4 for 74) and 90 for 5 wkts. (A. H. Gooneratne 47).

Baroda

Baroda State Cricket Association *vs.* Sinhalese Sports Club. The match resulted in a draw.

Baroda 294 (H. R. Adhikari 55, R. B. Nimbalkar 61, J. Parera 3 for 70, L. DeSoysa 5 for 96).

Sinhalese Club 83 (Amir Elahi 4, for 30) and 303 for 4 wts. (DeSaram not out 137, H. Parera, 95, Gooneratne not out 59).

Calcutta

The final of the Inter-Provincial Schools Cricket Championship, for the Cooch-Behar Cup, resulted as follows :—

Sind beat Bombay by 143 runs.

Sind 99 and 394. Bombay 157 and 193.

Sind

The final of the Sind Pentangular Cricket Tournament between the Hindus and the Muslims ended in a draw.

Hindus 336 and 182 for 7 wkts. decl.

Muslims 198 and 240 for 8 wkts.

Australian Services Cricket Tour

The following are the principal details of the tour of India by the Australian Services cricket team :—

Lahore

Australian Services *vs.* North Zone. The match resulted in a draw.

North Zone 410 (Mahomed Saeed 30, Abdul Hafeez 173, Imtiaz not out 135, D. R. Cristofani 4 for 58) and 103 for 7 wkts. (Ram Prakash not out 34, C. G. Pepper 5 for 45).

Australian Services 351 (A. L. Hassett 76, C. G. Pepper 77, K. R. Miller 46, D. R. Cristofani 40, Abdul Hafeez 5 for 115).

New Delhi

Australian Services *vs.* Princes XI. The match resulted in a draw.

Australian Services 424 for 8 wkts. decl. (A. L. Hassett 187, J. Pettiford 40, D. A. Williams not out 100, C. F. Price 33, C. S. Nayudu 4 for 138) and 304 for 5 wkts. (D. K. Carmody 58, K. S. Whittington 40, A. L. Hassett not out 124, K. R. Miller 50).

Princes XI 401 (Mushtaq Ali 108, L. Amarnath 163, Rai Singh not out 40, R. S. Ellis 4 for 90).

Bombay.

Australian Services *vs.* Bombay. The match resulted in a draw. Australians 362 (D. K. Carmody 48, J. Workman 33, K. R. Miller 106, J. Pettiford 30, C. F. Price 55, Vinoo Manked 3 for 65. Amir Elahi 4 for 87) and 88 for 2 wkts. (R. S. Whitington not out 40, D. K. Carmody 41).

West Zone 500 for 9 wkts. decl. (V. M. Merchant 77, R. S. Modi 168 V. S. Hazare 73, G. Kishenchand 34, D. G. Phadkar not out 71, R. S. Ellis 4 for 113).

Australian Services *vs.* An Indian XI (first unnofficial Test). The match resulted in a draw.

Australian Services 531 (D. K. Carmody 113, J. Pettiford 124, A. L. Hassett 53 C. G. Pepper 95, J. Workman 76, V. S. Hazare 5 for 109, C. S. Nayudu 3 for 141) and 31 for 1 wkt.

An Indian XI 339 (Vinoo Mankad 36, L. Amarnath 64, V. S. Hazare 75, R. S. Modi 36, Abdul Hafeez 34, Gul Mahomed 34) and, following on, 304 (V. M. Merchant 69, L. Amarnath 50, Gul Mahomed 48, Amir Elahi 32, C. G. Pepper 3 for 90, C. F. Price 5 for 54).

Poona.

Australian Services *vs.* Indian Universities The match resulted in a draw.

Australian Services 300 (D. K. Carmody 30 J. Workman 31, R. M. Stanford 34, A. L. Hassett 95, C. G. Pepper 50, S. G. Shinde 4 for 110, and 85 for 3 wkts. (C. F. Price 48).

Indian Universities 385 for 1 wkt. decl. (M. R. Rege not out 200, Abdul Hafeez not out 161).

Calcutta.

Australian Services *vs.* East Zone XI East Zone won by 2 wkts

Australian Services 107 (N. Choudhury 3 for 7, C. S. Nayudu 3 for 29, C. T. Sarwate 3 for 8) and 304 (A. L. Hassett 125, D. R. Cristofani 69, N. Choudhury 3 for 39, C. T. Sarwate 3 for 63)

East Zone 131 (Mushtaq Ali 46, D. R. Cristofani 4 for 46, C. F. Price 3 for 14) and 284 for 8 wkts. (Mushtaq Ali 58, Denis Compton 101, C. S. Nayudu 33, B. B. Nimbalkar 33). **Australian Services *vs.* An Indian XI (Second unofficial Test) The match resulted in a draw.**

An Indian XI 386 (Vinoo Mankad 78, Mushtaq Ali 31, V. S. Hazare 65, R. S. Modi 75, Abdul Hafeez 37, C. S. Nayudu 38, C. G. Pepper 4 for 120) and 350 for 4 wkts decl (V. M. Merchant not out 155, L. Amarnath 48 Abdul Hafeez not out 86, C. G. Pepper 3 for 94).

Australian Services 472 (D. K. Carmody 40, R. S. Whitington 155, J. Pettiford 101, K. R. Miller 82, L. Amarnath 3 for 41, Vinoo Mankad 4 for 147) and 49 for 2 wkts.

Madras.

Australian Services *vs.* South Zone. Australians won by 6 wkts.

South Zone 159 (P. E. Palia, 48, E. B. Albara 49. R. S. Ellis 4 for 21, C. F. Price 4 for 33) and 233 (A. B. Albara 45, A. G. Ramsingh 42, M. J. Gopalan 41, K. R. Miller 3 for 19).

Australian Services 195 (D. K. Carmody 33, J. A. Workman 76, C. F. Price 31, A. G. Ramsingh 3 for 57, Ghulam Ahmed 4 for 56) and 198 for 4 wkts. (D. K. Carmody not out 87, D. R. Cristofani not out 54, Ghulam Ahmed 4 for 59).

Australian Services *vs.* An Indian XI (third unofficial Test). The Indian XI won by six wkts.

Australians 339 (R. S. Whitington 33, A. L. Hassett 143, C. G. Pepper 87, S. N. Bannerjee 4 for 86, C. T. Sarwate 4 for 94) and 275 (D. K. Carmody 92, R. S. Whitington 67, S. N. Bannerjee 4 for 81, C. T. Sarwate 4 for 114).

An Indian XI 525 (L. Amarnath 113, R. S. Modi 204, Gul Mahomed 55, C. S. Nayudu 64 C. G. Pepper 4 for 118) and 92 for 4 wkts (V. M. Merchant 35, Mushtaq Ali 37).

STATISTICS OF THREE MAIN MATCHES.

The following are the statistics of the matches played between the Australian Services team and an Indian Eleven at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras

AUSTRALIAN SERVICES.

Batting Averages.

	I	N O	H S	A.	Av
J. Pettiford	5	1	124	260	67·25
C. Pepper	5	1	95	214	53·50
J. A. Workman	5	1	76	148	53·00
R. S. Whittington	5	0	155	263	52·60
A. L. Hassett	5	0	143	235	47·00
D. K. Carmody	5	0	113	259	51·80
K. R. Miller	5	1	82	107	26·75
S. G. Stoney	3	1	16	36	18·00
C. F. T. Price	5	0	55	52	17·33
D. R. Cristofani	3	0	69	42	14·00
E. A. Williams	4	1	20	30	10·00
R. S. Ellis	4	2	10	12	6·00
A. W. Roper	1	0	1	1	1·00

Bowling Averages.

	O	M	R	W.	Av.
R. S. Whittington	4	2	15	1	15·00
A. L. Hassett	9	0	27	1	27·00
C. F. T. Price	41·2	7	142	5	28·40
C. G. Pepper	180·1	72	340	16	33·75
K. R. Miller	84	15	162	4	40·50
E. A. Williams	91·2	20	253	5	50·20
J. Pettiford	85	8	115	2	57·50
R. S. Ellis	146·3	24	414	7	59·40
A. W. Roper	27	5	76	1	76·00
D. R. Cristofani	41	4	139	1	139·00
D. K. Carmody	2	1	3	0	

AN INDIAN ELEVEN

Batting Averages

	I.	NO.	H. S.	Ag.	Av.
R. S. Modi	5	1	203	344	86·00
V. M. Merchant ..	6	1	155	309	61·80
L. Amarnath ..	6	0	113	284	47·33
A. Hafeez	6	2	86	179	44·75
Gul Mahomed ..	3	0	55	127	42·33
V. Mankad	4	0	78	162	40·50
V. S. Hazare ..	5	0	75	171	34·20
C. S. Nayudu ..	4	0	64	110	27·50
Mushtaq Ali ..	4	0	37	99	24·75
G. Kishenchand ..	2	0	34	35	17·50
Amir Elahi	2	0	32	32	16·00
T. V. Parthasarathy	2	1	11	15	15·00
D. G. Phadkar ..	1	0	8	8	8·00
S. N. Bannerjee ..	1	0	8	8	8·00
C. T. Sarwate ..	1	0	2	2	2·00
E. S. Maka ..	1	1	1	1	..
C. R. Rangachari ..	1	0	0	0	..

Bowling Averages.

	O.	M.	R.	W.	Av.
Mushtaq Ali ..	6	2	11	1	11·00
C. R. Rangachari ..	19	4	52	3	17·33
S. N. Bannerjee ..	55	9	167	8	20·87
C. T. Sarwate ..	68·4	5	208	8	26·00
V. S. Hazare ..	89	22	240	7	34·28
L. Amarnath ..	66	18	144	4	36·00
D. G. Phadkar ..	24	6	46	1	46·00
V. Mankad ..	75	11	208	4	52·00
Amir Elahi ..	34·1	2	138	2	69·00
C. S. Nayudu ..	91	7	339	4	84·75
V. M. Merchant ..	2	1	1	0	..
Gul Mahomed ..	4	1	6	0	..
R. S. Modi ..	2	0	9	0	..
A. Hafeez	19	3	57	0	..

DOG SHOW.

Bombay.

The 27th Bombay Kennel Club's Championship Dog Show resulted as follows:—

Challenge Cups.

Best Exhibit in the Show: Nawabzada Ahmed Hussain's Alsatian "Tiger of Arglin." Reserve, Mrs. A. G. Grant's Scottish Terrier "Roderick of Glenurquhart".

Best Opposite Sex: Mrs. M. L. Willstrop's Pomeranian "Champion Riversdale Souvenir". Reserve, Mrs. E. M. Daily's Cocker Spaniel "Cirrus of Blackally".

Best Reserve: Mrs. Grant's "Roderick of Glenurquhart."

Best Bred in India: Mrs. Grant's Scottish Terrier "Roderick of Glenurquhart." Best Opposite Sex: Mrs. Willstrop's "Champion Riversdale Souvenir."

Best Puppy: Mrs. E. M. Daily's Cocker Spaniel "Cirrus of Blackally". Opposite Sex: Mr. A. A. H. Lisa's Alsatian "Franz of Wolfspack."

Best in Show, born in the Bombay Presidency and under 18 months old: Mr. W. G. Cooper's Bull Terrier "Victor of Beverley." Best Terrier in Show: Mrs. A. G. Grant's Scottish Terrier "*Roderick of Glenurquhart.*"

Best other than Terrier: Nawabzadas Ahmed Hussain's "Tiger of Arglin." Also Best Alsatian.

Best Pekingese: Mrs. F. M. Mehta's "Wong-Ti-Woo-of Mehfar." Also Best Puppy between 4 and 8 months old.

Best Non-Sporting Dog other than Alsatian: Mr. C. E. Vogel's Doberman Pincher "Asta Von Weatphalia."

Best Toy Dog: Mrs. S. Dyer's Pomeranian "Benamark Natty Bit." Best Gun Dog: Mrs. N. Alvare's Cocker Spaniel "Vandyke."

Specials.

Best exhibit born in Bombay or Salsette owned by a member of the B. P. K. C. C. also Best Terrier same conditions: Mr. D. S. Captain's Airedale Terrier "Orient Jock."

Best, other than a terrier, same conditions: Mrs. P. Algar's Cocker Spaniel "Aloma."

Best Non Sporting, excluding Toys: Nawabzada Ahmed Hussain's Alsatian "Tiger of Arglin."

Best exhibit owned by a Member: Mrs. Dyer Pomeranian "Benamark Natty Bit." Best opposite Sex: Mrs. Willstrop's "Champion Riversdale Souvenir."

Best Exhibit bred in India owned by a Member: Mr. D. S. Captain's Airedale "Orient Jock." Best opposite Sex: Mrs. R. L. Porter's Dachshund "Pixie of Hemmingford."

Best, imported since last Show and owned by Member: Princess Padma Raje Scindia's Pomeranian "Riversleigh Excellence."

Best Junior, Bred in India under 18 months owned by a Member: Mrs. E. Lever's Pekingese "Tom-Ch-Kros."

Best, begotten in India, born in Bombay or Salsette, under 18 months and owned by a Member: Mr. P. Algar's Cocker Spaniel "Aloma."

Best Puppy owned by a Member: Mr. A. A. Lisa's Alsatian "Franz of Wolfspack."

Best Puppy owned by member resident in Bombay: Mrs. Taylor's Alsatian "Fairina of Delina."

FOOTBALL.

Bangalore.

The final of the Ashe Gold Cup Football Tournament resulted as follows :—

Mysore Rovers	2 goals.
Bangalore Muslims	*Nil.*

The final of the Pateron Cup Football Tournament resulted as follows :—

Royal Air Force	4 goals.
Mysore Rovers	*Nil.*

Bombay.

The final of the Inter-Provincial Football Tournament resulted as follows :—

Bengal	2 goals.
Bombay	*Nil.*

The annual International match resulted as follows :—

Indians	1 goal
Europeans	1 goal.

The final of the Rovers Cup Football Tournament resulted as follows :—

Corps of Military Police ..	5 goals.
Albert David XI (Calcutta) ..	1 goal.

The final of the Western India Football Championship resulted as follows :—

Royal Navy	2 goals.
British Base Reinforcement Camp	1 goal.

The final of the Hinrichs Memorial Shield Football Tournament resulted as follows :—

Embarkation Headquarters ..	7 goals.
Italian Navy ..	1 goal

The final of the Satiranjan Memorial Shield Football Tournament resulted as follows :—

Tata Sports Club	5 goals
Trades India Sports Club ..	Nil

The final of the Callan Memorial Cup Football Tournament resulted as follows :—

Trades India Sports Club	3 goals.
G.I.P. Railway	1 goal.

The First Division of the Harwood Football League resulted as follows :—

Tata Sports Club	winners.
Royal Air Force	Runners-up.

HOW THE TOP TEAMS ENDED.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Tata's ..	14	10	3	1	31	8	23
R.A.F. ..	14	10	3	1	64	18	23
Embarkation	14	9	4	1	52	20	22
Royal Navy..	14	8	3	3	50	19	19

Calcutta

The final of the I.F.A. Shield Football Tournament resulted as follows :—

East Bengal..	1 goal.
Mohun Bagan	*Nil.*

The First Division of the Calcutta League resulted as follows :—

East Bengal..	Winners.
Mohun Bagan	Runners-up.

HOW THE TOP TEAMS ENDED.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
East Bengal ..	24	16	7	1	56	7	39
Mohun Bagan ..	24	16	6	2	45	9	38
Bhowanipur ..	24	14	7	3	40	14	35
Mohammedan Sporting ..	24	12	10	2	53	13	34

Hyderabad.

The final of the Municipal Cup Football Tournament resulted as follows :—

City Police	2 goals.
Tigers	*Nil.*

Nagpur.

The final of the Nagpur Rovers Cup Football Tournament resulted as follows :—

Royal Air Force	1 goal.
Young Muslims	*Nil.*

Poona.

The final of the Poona Civilian Football Tournament resulted as follows :—

G.I.P. Railway (Bombay) ..	1 goal.
St. Francis Goans (Bombay) ..	*Nil.*

Trivandrum.

The final of the Trivandrum Football Tournament resulted as follows :—

Tata Sports Club (Bombay)	1 goal.
Victoria XI (Bangalore)	*Nil.*

GOLF.

Nasik.

The final of the Western India Golf Championship resulted as follows :—
Major P. MacDonald beat Major W. D. Bacon over 36 holes 2 up.

HOCKEY.

Bangalore

The final of the Bangalore Cup Hockey Tournament resulted as follows :—

Bangalore Indians	2 goals.
Officers Training School	*Nil.*

The final of the Lokhur Cup Hockey Tournament resulted as follows :—

Hindustan Aircraft Factory ..	3 goals.
Reception Camp	2 goals.

Bombay.

The final of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament resulted as follows :—

Kalyanmal Mills (Indore)	4 goals.
Bhopal Wanderers	2 goals.

The final of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Championship resulted as follows :—

Lusitanians	1 goal.
G.I.P. Railway	*Nil.*

The final of the Lewis Cup Hockey Tournament resulted as follows :—

B.B. & C.I. Railway	3 goals.
H.M.I. Dockyard	1 goal.

The final of the All-India Women's Hockey Tournament, for the Tommy Emar Gold Cup, resulted as follows :—

Bombay City	2 goals.
Procter Y.M.C.A.	*Nil.*

The Women's Hockey League resulted as follows :—

First Division—Lusitanians ..	Winners.
Second Division—Bombay Greys "B"	Winners.

The final of the Hayes Cup Women's Hockey Tournament resulted as follows :—

Bombay Greys	2 goals.
Bombay City	1 goal.

Calcutta.

The final of the Beighton Cup Hockey Tournament resulted as follows :—

Port Commissioners	1 goal.
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	*Nil.*

Gwalior.

The final of the Scindia Gold Cup Hockey Tournament resulted as follows :—

Kalyanmal Mills (Indore)	1 goal.
Jiwaji Club (Gwalior)	*Nil.*

Delhi.

The final of the Delhi Cloth Mills Hockey Tournament resulted as follows :—

Independents Club (Delhi) ..	2 goals.
H.M.I. Dockyard (Bombay) ..	1 goal.

The final of the Inter-Railway Hockey Tournament resulted as follows :—

G.I.P. Railway	2 goals.
M. & S. M. Railway	1 goal.

The final of the Inter-Provincial Hockey Tournament resulted as follows :—

Punjab	2 goals.
Delhi	*Nil.*

Karachi.

The final of the Munawar Cup Hockey Tournament resulted as follows :—

Burmah-Shell Sports Club ..	2 goals.
Karachi Police	*Nil.*

Jubbulpore.

The final of the Chouvey Cup Hockey Tournament resulted as follows :—

Jubbulpore Police	3 goals.
Cantonment Sports Club	2 goals.

Lahore.

The final of the Gokalchand Hockey Tournament resulted as follows :—

Brothers Club	1 goal.
Government College	*Nil.*

Madras.

The final of the Madras United Club Hockey Tournament resulted as follows :—

Lusitanians (Bombay)	1 goal.
Muslim Gymkhana (Nagpur) ..	*Nil.*

Poona.

The final of the Campbell Cup Hockey Tournament resulted as follows :—

Kirkeeans	1 goal.
Poona United	*Nil.*

Meerut.

The final of the Meerut Hornets Challenge Shield Hockey Tournament resulted as follows:—

Independents Club (Delhi) ..	1 goal.
Kamla Club (Cawnpore)	*Nil.*

Secunderabad.

The final of the Peddie Cup Hockey Tournament resulted as follows :—

Secunderabad United Club ..	2 goals.
Deccan Blues (Begumpet)	*Nil.*

The Mukarram Jah Cup Hockey Tournament resulted as follows :—

Nizam's State Railway	4 goals.
Nizam's Regular Forces	1 goal.

RACING

Bombay

The following are the principal results of the Bombay Racing season :—

Victory Cup.
Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's Chakori (8st. 2 lb.) Kheemsingh 1
Mr. Diamond's Goodwill (8st. 13 lb.) Burn .. 2
Mr. M. D. Petit's Dandy (7st. 13 lb.) Evans. 3
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's Flying Home (8st.) Raffaele 4
Won by a shorthead, ¾ length, ¼ length.
Time.—1 minute, 29 seconds.

Brabourne Cup.
Distance 1¼ miles.
Mrs. Justice's Apsapi (8st.) Whiteside .. 1
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's Royal Page (7st. 12 lb.) Kheemsingh 2
Maharaja of Baroda's Savoyard (7st. 10 lb.) Khade 3
Maharani of Kolhapur's Orange Flower (8st. 9 lb.) Brace 4
Won by ahead, a neck, 1¼ lengths.
Time.—2 minutes, 7 1/5 seconds.

Hughes Memorial Plate.
Distance 6 furlongs.
Sir Homi Mehta's Yawar (8st. 9 lb.) Jones .. 1
Maharaja of Baroda's Savoyard (7st. 11 lb.) Khade 2
Mrs. Basher Ali's Monel (7st. 5 lb.) Hunter. 3
Maharaja of Kashmir's Odds On (8st. 4 lb.) Chavan 4
Won by a neck, a neck, ¼ length.
Time.—1 minute, 15 2/5 seconds.
Wavertree Handicap.
Distance 1¼ miles.
Maharani Chimnabai of Baroda's Ice Box (8st. 7 lb.) Burn 1

Maharaja of Gwalior's Royal Jester (8st. 7 lb.) Roberts 2
Mr. M. D. Petit's Avon Song (8st. 4 lb.) Eude 3
Maharaja of Baroda's Savoyard (8st. 13 lb.) Khade 4
Won by a shorthead, 4 lengths, 1 length.
Time.—2 minutes, 1 0.2/5 seconds.

Idar Gold Cup.
Distance 7 furlongs.
Maharaja of Rajpipla's Windsor Prince (8st. 7 lb.) Jones 1
Mr. O. Chotani's Pillar to Post (8st. 4 lb.) Raffaele 2
Mr. Diamond's Goodwill (8st. 11 lb.) Burn. 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's Prem Devi (8st. 4 lb.) Chavan 4
Won by 2 lengths, ¾ lengths, ½ length.
Time.—1 minute, 28 1.5 seconds.

Mathradas Goculdas Cup.
Distance 7 furlongs.
Maharaja of Kashmir's Odds On (8st. 2 lb.) Khade. } Dead-heat 1
Maharaja of Baroda's Savoyard (7st. 12 lb.) Raffaele. }
Maharani of Kolhapur's Orange Flower (8st. 9 lb.) Brace 3
Mr. C. J. Shah's Sunbathing (8st. 21b.) Kheemsingh 4
Dead-heat, ½ length, 1 length.
Time.—1 minute, 28 1 5 seconds.

Baroda Gold Cup.
Distance 1 mile.
Maharaja of Gwalior's Royal Jester (9st 3 lb.) Roberts 1
Mr. Diamond's Priority (7st. 8 lb.) Whiteside 2
Mr. V. Pittie's Star Hunt (8st.) Khade .. 3
Mr. P. R. Mehta's Sajodil (8st. 5 lb.) Hunter. 4
Won by a head, 5 lengths, 1 length.
Time.—1 minute, 41 4 5 seconds.

Aga Khan's Cup.
Distance 1¼ miles.
Mrs. Justice's Haut Ton (9st. 4 lb.) Whiteside 1
Mr. M. D. Petit's Avon Song (7st. 7 lb.) Eude 2
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's Mahboob (8st. 1 lb.) A. Ahmed 3
Mr. Ibrahim Mahomed's Fortunate Lad (8st. 2 lb.) Khade 4
Won by 1 length, a neck, 3¼ lengths.
Time.—2 minutes, 43 seconds.

Hughes Memorial Plate.
Distance 6 furlongs.
Sir Bomi Mehta's Yawar (8st. 9 lb.) Jones. 1
Maharaja of Baroda's Savoyard (7st. 11 lb.) Khade 2
Mrs. Basher Ali's Monel (7st. 5 lb.) Hunter 3
Maharaja of Kashmir's Odds On (8st. 4 lb.) Chavan 4
Won by a neck, a neck, ½ length.
Time.—1 minute. 15 2 5 seconds.

Governor's Cup.
Distance 1½ miles.
Messrs. Mistry and Irani's Windsor Pie (7st. 12 lb.) Kasbekar 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's Nishat (7st. 12 lb.) Roberts 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's Typhoon (8st. 3 lb.) Chavan 3
Mr. Y. N. Laljee's The Judge (8st. 2 lb.) Mulsingh 4
Won by 1 length, ½ length, 1 length.
Time. 2 minutes, 10 1/5 seconds.

Indian Derby.
Distance 1½ miles.
Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's Chakori (8st. 9 lb.) Evans 1
Mr. K. K. Permanand's Namdar (9st.) Davison 2
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's Flying Home (9st). Kheemsingh 3
Mr. Diamond's Priority (9st.) Burn .. 4
Won by 1½ lengths, ¾ length, 1½ lengths.
Time.—2 minutes, 40 3/5 seconds.

Eclipse Stakes of India.
Distance 1½ miles.
Maharaja of Gwalior's Radio Man (7st. 7 lb.) Roberts 1
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's Royal Page (7st. 10 lb.) West 2
Rao Bahadur Surve's Wonderful (7st. 11 lb.) Raffaele 3
Mrs. Justice's Haut Ton (9st.) Jones .. 4
Won by ½ length, 1½ lengths, 2½ lengths.
Time.—2 minutes, 37 2 5 seconds.

Rajpipla Gold Cup.
Distance 1 mile.
Mrs. H. Marginson's Fairpath (8st. 11 lb.) Evans 1
Sir Homi Mehta's Yawar (8st. 10 lb.) Jones. 2
Maharani of Kolhapur's Orange Flower (8st. 5 lb.) Raffaele 3
Rao Bahadur Survey's Wonderful (7st. 9 lb.) Hunter 4
Won by a shorthead, ¾ length, a head.
Time.—1 minute, 40 1.5 seconds.

Gulamhussein Essaji Cup.
Distance 1½ miles.
Mr. B. Patel's Filmindia (7st. 11 lb.) Khade. 1
Mr. V. Pittie's Army and Navy (8st.) Sibbritt 2
Mr. B. K. Gupta's Rajput Warrior (9st. 7 lb.) Jones 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's Nishat (8st. 12 lb.) Roberts 4
Won by ¾ lengths, 1½ length, ½ length.
Time.—2 minutes, 43 1 5 seconds.

Byculla Club Cup.
Distance 1¾ miles.
Maharaja of Gwalior's Radio Man (8st. 4 lb.) Roberts 1
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's Royal Page (8st. 2 lb.) Brace 2
Mrs. Justice's Haut Ton (9st. 7 lb.) Jones. 3
Mr. M. D. Petit's Avon Song (7st. 8 lb.) Eude 4
Won by 1 length, 4 lengths, 1½ lengths.
Time.—3 minutes, 1 2/5 seconds.

General Obaidullah Khan Memorial Gold Cup.
Distance 1 mile.
Maharaja of Gwalior's Kamal Prabha (8st. 11 lb.) Roberts 1
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's Prince Saleem (8st. 13 lb.) Marrs.. .. 2

Messrs. Mistry and Irani's Windsor Pie (8st. 9 lb.) Brace 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's Nishat (8st. 7 lb.) Chavan 4
Won by ½ length, ½ length, ¾ length.
Time.—1 minute, 41 seconds.

Turf Club Cup.
Distance 1¾ miles.
Mr. F. R. Irani's Subhi Jazira (7st. 11 lb.) Raffaele 1
Lt.-Col. N. D. Gandhy's Hindustan (8st.) Khalil 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's Boonian (8st. 13 lb.) Chavan 3
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's Wavell (11st. 7 lb.) Marrs 4
Won by 4 lengths, a shorthead, 2 lengths.
Time.—3 minutes, 23 1/5 seconds.

Governor-General's Cup (Indian St. Leger).
Distance 1¾ miles.
Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's Chakori (8st. 9 lb.) Evans 1
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's Flying Home (9st.) Davison 2
Mr. F. D. Wadia's Malakeh (8st. 9 lb.) Sibbritt 3
Mr. Diamond's Priority (9st.) Burn .. 4
Won by 1½ lengths, 2½ lengths, a head.
Time.—3 minutes, 5 4 5 seconds.

Aga Khan's Spring Cup.
Distance 1½ miles.
Maharani of Kolhapur's Orange Flower (8st.) Khade 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's Ginger Boy (9st. 2 lb.) Roberts 2
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's Royal Page (8st. 9 lb.) Davison 3
Rao Bahadur Survey's Wonderful (8st.) Raffaele) 4
Won by a shorthead, 2 lengths, 3 lengths.
Time.—2 minutes, 5 2 5 seconds.

Alexandria Plate.
Distance 1¼ miles.
Mr. F. R. Irani's Subhi Jazira (8st. 10 lb.) Jones 1
Mr. M. A. Malkani's Mr. Colman (9st. 4 lb.) Evans 2
Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's Sukab Ramzi (7st. 4 lb.) Antoo 3
Mr. F. S. Punjabi's Guiding Star (8st. 7 lb.) Khade 4
Won by 6 lengths, 1½ lengths, ½ length.
Time.—2 minutes, 16 1/5 seconds.

St. Cloud Handicap.
Distance 6 furlongs.
Raj Ratnya M. C. Patel's Repartee (8st. 6 lb.) West 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's Lucrative (9st. 4 lb.) Chavan 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's Rentenmark (8st. 8 lb.) Roberts 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's Gay Jester (9st.) Kasbekar 4
Won by 2 lengths, 2½ lengths, 2 lengths.
Time.—1 minute, 15 seconds.

K. M. Munshi Gold Cup.
Distance 1 mile.
Messrs. Mistry and Irani's Windsor Pie (7st. 8 lb.) Khade 1
Mr. S. Tyebjee's Eastern Jest (7st. 12 lb.) Hunter 2
Mr. F. D. Wadia's Malakeh (8st. 8 lb.) Sibbritt 3
Mr. Diamond's Priority (8st. 13 lb.) Burn. 4
Won by ½ length, 1 length, 1 length.
Time.—1 minute, 41 2 5 seconds.

Lumley Gold Cup.
Distance 1¼ miles.
Maharaja of Idar's Heritage (9st.) Sibbritt. 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's Prem Devi (8st. 3 lb.) Chavan 2
Mr. B. R. Patel's Filmindia (7st. 13 lb.) Hunter 3
Mr. V. Pittie's Cyrenaica (8st. 9 lb.) Davison. 4
Won by 2 lengths, ½ length, 2½ lengths.
Time.—2 minutes, 42 seconds.

Champagne Stakes.
Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Her Majesty (8st. 11 lb.) Evans 1
Messrs. C. J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedboy's Aziz (9st.) Burn 2
Raj Ratnya M. C. Patel's Big Three (8st. 7 lb.) West 3
Khan Sahib S. Rashid Ahmed's M. & B. (8st. 7 lb.) Sibbritt 4
Won by 3 lengths, 6 lengths, 1 length.
Time.—1 minute, 16 1 5 seconds.

Indian 1,000 Guineas.
Distance 1 mile.
Mr. O. Chotani's Pillar To Post (8st. 7 lb.) Raffaele 1
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Valetta (8st. 7 lb.) Jones 2
Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's Chakori (8st. 7 lb.) Kheemsingh 3
Mr. F. D. Wadia's Malakeh (8st. 7 lb.) Burn 4
Won by a shorthead, ½ length, 4 lengths.
Time.—1 minute, 41 seconds.

Indian 2,000 Guineas.
Distance 1 mile.
Mr. K. K. Permanand's Namdar (8st. 11 lb.) Davison 1
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's Flying Home (8st. 11 lb.) Jones 2
Mr. Diamond's Goodwill (8st. 11 lb.) Whiteside 3
Mr. Diamond's Priority (8st. 11 lb.) Burn. 4
Won by a shorthead, a neck, a head.
Time.—1 minute, 41 2 5 seconds.

Western India Cup.
Distance 1 mile.
Mrs. Justice's Another Devil (8st. 6 lb.) Whiteside 1
Sir Homi Mehta's Yawar (8st. 6 lbs.) Jones. 2
Mrs. H. Marginson's Fairpath (8st. 4 lb.) Evans 3
Maharani of Kolhapur's Orange Flower (8st. 8 lb.) Davison 4
Won by 1 length, a head, ½ length.
Time.—1 minute, 40 1/5 seconds.

Eve Champion Cup.
Distance 1¼ miles.
Sir Homi Mehta's Yawar (9st. 4 lb.) Jones. 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's Royal Jester (8st. 10 lb.) Roberts 2
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Philanthropist (9st. 10 lb.) Sibbritt 3
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's Mahboob (9st. 4 lb.) Amir Ahmed 4
Won by ¾ length, 1½ lengths, 2 lengths.
Time.—2 minutes, 12 2/5 seconds.

Berar Cup.
Distance 1¼ miles.
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's Mash Para (8st. 12 lb.) Burn 1
Mr. Y. N. Laljee's The Judge (8st.) Mullsingh 2
Mr. B. R. Gupte's Rajput Warrior (8st. 12 lb.) Jones 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's Typhoon (8st. 5 lb.) Chavan 4
Won by ¾ length, a shorthead, 1½ lengths.
Time.—2 minutes, 48 3/5 seconds.

Indian Oaks.
Distance 1½ miles.
Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's Chakori (8st. 7 lb.) Evans 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's Pillar To Post (8st. 7 lb.) Raffaele 2
Mr. F. D. Wadia's Malakeh (8st. 7 lb.) Burn. 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's Prem Devi (8st. 7 lb.) Roberts 4
Won by ¾ length, a head, ¾ length.
Time. 2 minutes, 46 2/5 seconds.

Chief of Kagal Memorial Plate.
Distance 6 furlongs.
Maharaja of Gwalior's Jaiwant (9st. 13 lb.) Roberts 1
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's Flying Home (9st. 2 lb.) Jones 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's Rentenmark (8st. 13 lb.) Chavan 3
Maharaja of Kashmir's Repartee (9st.) Khade 4
Won by 1 length, a head, ¾ length.
Time.—1 minute, 14 1/5 seconds.

Cambridgeshire Stakes.
Distance 1 mile.
Maharaja of Gwalior's Lucrative (8st. 6 lb.) Davison 1
Maharaja of Idar's Heritage (8st. 2 lb.) Brace 2
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's Mahboob (8st. 13 lb.) Amir Ahmed 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's Khan Bahadur (9st.) Chavan 4
Won by 2½ lengths, ¾ length, 2½ lengths.
Time. —1 minute, 41 1/5 seconds.

Arab Champion Cup.
Distance 1¼ miles.
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk's Wavell (9st.) Marrs 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's Bonnian (8st. 7 lb.) Evans 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's Mickey Mouse (9st.) Roberts 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's Wellington (8st. 7 lb.) Chavan 4
Won by a shorthead, 4 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time.—2 minutes, 22 3/5 seconds.

Calcutta.

The following are the principal results of the Calcutta Racing season :—

Victory Cup.
Distance 1 mile.
Mr. H. M. Thaddeus' Steam Roller (9st. 3 lb.) Gill 1
Mr. A. H. Billimoria's Say When (7st. 5 lb.) Lott 2
Mr. R. Foster's Faux Pas (9st. 12 lb.) M.O'Neale 3
Mr. N. D. Bagree's Firelight (7st. 4 lb.) Woods 4
Won by ½ length, 1½ lengths, ¾ length.
Time.—1 minute, 41 3/5 seconds.

Indian Gold Vase.
Distance 7 furlongs.
Messrs. Pannick and F. C. J. Steuart's Illusion (8st. 2 lb.) Ermer 1
Mrs. L. R. Cranwell's General Montgomery (8st. 11 lb.) Sibbritt 2
Messrs. Dougall, Bhatter and Chamria's Baan (7st. 8 lb.) Stead 3
Major G. E. F. Campbell's Dive Bomber (9st. 11 lb.) McGaffin 4
Won by a shorthead, 4 lengths, 1½ lengths.
Time.—1 minute, 29 2/5 seconds.

Christmas Plate.
Distance 7 furlongs.
Mrs. L. R. Cranwell's General Montgomery (8st. 7 lb.) Sibbritt 1
Rani of Nazarganj's Munster Fair (7st. 10 lb.) Gill 2
Lt.-Col. J. F. Anderson's Sunnymorn (9st. 4 lb.) Warren 3
Mrs. P. C. Barua's Glad Throng (8st. 4 lb.) Meekings 4
Won by 3 lengths, ¾ lengths, ¾ length.
Time.—1 minute, 30 2/5 seconds.

Calcutta Cup.
Distance 1 mile.
Mr. N. D. Bagree's Turf Surprise (9st. 4 lb.) Sibbritt 1
Mr. E. Springall's Kommissar (8st. 6 lb.) Gill 2
Mrs. E. H. Sayres' Bayard (8st. 1 lb.) M.O'Neale 3
Mr. A. H. C. Rostron's Double Scotch (7st. 12 lb.) Cooke 4
Won by 4 lengths, ¾ length, ¾ length.
Time.—1 minute, 44 seconds.

Merchants Cup.
Distance 1¼ miles.
Mr. R. Charima's English Weather (7st. 7 lb.) Sibbritt 1
Mr. N. H. Hunt's Saracen's Head (9st. 4 lb.) Warren 2
Mr. P. C. Barua's Military (7st. 12 lb.) Gill. 3
Sir R. Haddow's On Appro (9st. 3 lb.) Cook. 4
Won by 1½ lengths, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time.—2 minutes, 41 2/5 seconds.

Viceroy's Cup.
Distance 1¼ miles.
Mrs. Susan Sopher's Winged Tiger (8st. 7 lb.) Brown 1
Mr. N. D. Bagree's Hothouse (8st. 7 lb.) Stead 2

Messrs. W. D. Scott and R. Booth's Pretty Star (8st. 11 lb.) Ermer 3
Mr. J. H. Goswell's Chale Bay (8st. 7 lb.) Warren 4
Won by 1½ lengths, a head, 3 lengths.
Time.—3 minutes, 4 2/5 seconds.

Belvedere Plate.
Distance 7 furlongs.
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Magic Mount (8st. 8 lb.) Marland 1
Mr. R. Foster's Faux Pas (8st. 11 lb.) Sibbritt 2
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Lejong (9st. 4 lb.) Stead 3
Mr. N. D. Bagree's Saucy Link (7st. 11 lb.) Lott 4
Won by a shorthead, a neck, 1½ lengths.
Time.—1 minute, 25 4/5 seconds.

King-Emperor's Cup.
Distance 1 mile.
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Philanthropist (8st. 11 lb.) Sibbritt 1
Messrs. W. D. Scott and R. Booth's Pretty Star (8st. 11 lb.) Ermer 2
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Lejong (8st. 11 lb.) Stead 3
Mr. R. Foster's Faux Pas (8st 7 lb.) M. O. Neale 4
Won by 1 length, 1½ lengths, 1 length.
Time.—1 minute, 40 seconds.

Jodhpur Cup.
Distance 7 furlongs.
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's General Montgomery (8st.) Sibbritt 1
Mr. N. D. Bagree's Holiday (8st.) Wood .. 2
Kunwar Manjitinder Singh of Faridkot's Scented Dust (8st. 6 lb.) Cook 3
Mr. S. K. Bhatter's Money Gold (7st. 9 lb.) Stead 4
Won by 1½ lengths, ½ length, 1½ lengths.
Time.—1 minute, 30 1/5 seconds.

York Plate.
Distance 1½ miles.
Mrs. Alex A. Apcar's Newdigate (8st. 8 lb.) Meckings 1
Mr. R. Chamria's English Weather (9st. 4 lb.) Sibbritt 2
Mr. W. A. I. Jacques' Prince Hazrat (7st. 4 lb.) Wood 3
Mr. E. C. Forsyth's Sauce Anglaise (8st. 13 lb.) M.O'Neale 4
Won by 1 length, ½ length, 1½ lengths.
Time.—2 minutes, 44 1/5 seconds.

Ellenborough Plate.
Distance 1 mile.
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Prince Winooka (8st. 5 lb.) Sibbritt 1
Mr. J. M. David's Kop All (7st. 12 lb.) Woods 2
Major G. E. F. Campbell's Dive Bomber (8st. 1 lb.) Cook 3
Mr. A. D. Pegg's Mill Man (8st. 5 lb.) Warren 4
Won by a shorthead, 3½ lengths, 6 lengths.
Time.—1 minute, 27 4/5 seconds.

Darbhanga Cup.
Distance 6 furlongs.
Sir David Ezra's Tetrazone (7st. 7lb.) Stead.
Mr. N. D. Bagree's Saucy Link (7st. 3 lb.) Lott 2
Messrs. W. D. Scott and R. Booth's Pretty Star (10st.) Ermer 3
Mrs. Alex A. Apcar's Taqdir (7st. 7 lb.) Peacock 4
Won by ½ length, 3 lengths, ¾ length.
Time.—1 minute, 15 1 5 seconds.

Middleton Plate.
Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.
Mr. N. H. Hunt's Saracen's Head (8st. 3 lb.) Baker 1
Mr. C. E. L. Milne-Robertson's Tacedor (7st 4 lb.) Lott 2
Sir R. Haddow's On Appro (9st. 4 lb.) Cook. 3
Maharaja of Cooch-Behar's Viking (9st.) Ermer 4
Won by 2½ lengths, ½ length, a neck.
Time.—2 minutes, 28 1/5 seconds.

Wellesley Plate.
Distance 1½ miles.
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Philanthropist (9st. 4 lb.) Sibbritt 1
Mr. N. D. Bagree's Hothouse (7st. 6 lb.) Lott 2
Mrs. Susan Sopher's Winged Tiger (7st. 6 lb.) Higson 3
Mrs. J. H. Goswell's Chale Bay (7st 6 lb.) Baker 4
Won by a shorthead, a shorthead, 1½ length.
Time.—2 minutes, 10 2/5 seconds.

Club Cup.
Distance 1 mile.
Messrs. Pannick and F.C.J. Steuart's Illusion (8st. 7 lb.) Ermer 1
Mr. F. E. Hillman's Custody (7st. 12 lb.) Gill 2
Mr. A. H. C. Rostron's Moss Trooper (8st. 3 lb.) Cook 3
Mr. I. F. Hatten's Silver Armour (8st. 12 lb.) McGaffin 4
Won by 1 length, a neck, ½ length.
Time.—1 minute, 44 3/5 seconds.

Hilliard Plate.
Distance 1 mile.
Messrs. W. D. Scott and R. Booth's Pretty Star (9st. 5 lb.) Ermer 1
Mr. J. H. Goswell's Chale Bay (7st 4 lb.) Baker 2
Lt.-Col. F. J. Anderson's Let Slip (7st. 6 lb.) Lott 3
Mrs. Alex A. Apcar's Baji (8st. 2 lb.) Carr 4
Won by ¾ length, ½ length, a neck.
Time.—1 minute, 41 2/5 seconds.

Stewards Cup.
Distance 1 mile.
Mrs. J. E. Riley's Queen's Lancer (8st. 11 lb.) Lott 1
Sir R. Haddow's Lapford (8st. 7 lb.) Cook. 2
Mrs. L. R. Cranwell's Bahi Sahib (8st. 4 lb.) Sibbritt 3
Maharaja of Cooch-Behar's Double Brew (8st. 10 lb.) Ermer 4
Won by 3 lengths, 4 lengths, 1 length.
Time.—1 minute, 44 1/5 seconds.

Gatwick Plate.
Distance 1½ miles.
Mr. N. H. Hunt's Saracen's Head (7st. 5 lb.) Baker 1
Mr. M. P. Jain's Enjeu (7st. 8 lb.) Peacock. 2
Sir R. Haddow's On Appro (9st. 4 lb.) Cook. 3
Major G. E. F. Campbell's Dive Bomber (7st. 8 lb.) Stead 4
Won by 3 lengths, 2 lengths, ½ length.
Time.—2 minutes, 12 3 5 seconds.

Chester Plate.
Distance 7 furlongs.
Sir David Ezra's Tetrazone (9st. 4 lb.) Marland 1
Mr C. H. Heape's Sorgaro (9st. 4 lb.) Baker. 2
Mr. M. P. Jain's Enjeu (7st. 4 lb.) Peacock. 3
Mr. B. Mukherjee's Millman (7st. 4 lb.) Lott 4
Won by a shorthead, 3½ lengths, a head.
Time.—1 minute, 29 4 5 seconds.

Arthur Plate.
Distance 7 furlongs.
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Lejong (8st. 3 lb.) Stead 1
Mr. R. Foster's Faux Pas (8st. 6 lb.) M. O'Neale 2
Sir R. Haddow's President's Putter (7st. 4 lb.) Higson 3
Lt.-Col. J. F. Anderson's Let Slip (7st. 4 lb.) Peacock 4
Won by 1 length, a shorthead, 2½ lengths.
Time.—1 minute, 30 3 5 seconds.

Madras.

The following are the principal results of the Madras Racing season :—

Kirlampudi Cup.
Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. B. Amarasuriya's Maharaj (9st. 4 lb.) Shanker 1
Rajkumar L. Desaraj Urs' Kildare (8st. 12 lb.) F. K. Black 2
Mr. A. M. K. Chettiar's Handley Cross (7st. 5 lb.) Benjamin 3
Messrs G. E. Hoover and R. Booth's Keep Smilin' (8st. 6 lb.) H. Black 4
Won by ¾ length, ¾ length, ¾ length.
Time.—Not recorded.

Stewards Cup.
Distance 6 furlongs.
Zemindar of Chikkavaram's The Chef (7st. 13 lb.) F. K. Black 1
Raja of Ramnad's Broadcast (7st. 12 lb.) H. Black 2
Mr. B. Amarasuriya's Over Yonder (7st. 13 lb.) Shanker 3
Mr. H. Tamavi's Star Ruby (8st. 8 lb.) Simmons 4
Won by a neck, ¾ length, 1 length.
Time.—1 minute, 17 2/5 seconds.

K. O. Goldie Memorial Cup.
Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.
H. E. The Hon. Sir Arthur Hope and Lt.-Comm. J. Turner's Percentage (7st. 12 lb.) A. Clarke 1
Mrs. J. Burns' Askot (8st. 6 lb.) Thompson. 2
Brigadier R. C. R. Hill's Flafeolet (8st. 3 lb.) F. K. Black 3
Mr M. Chettiar's Zingari (8st. 6 lb.) Benjamin 4
Won by ¾ length, a shorthead, ¾ length.
Time.—2 minutes, 2 4 5 seconds.

Nottingham Plate
Distance 7 furlongs.
Lt.-Col. R. S. Aspinall's Magnette (8st. 12 lb.) H. Black 1
Raja of Ramnad's Sabotage (9st. 4 lb.) B. McQuade 2
Mr. H. Tamavi's Driothead Nua (8st. 9 lb.) Benjamin 3
Zemindar of Chikkavaram's The Chef (8st. 7 lb.) F. K. Black 4
Won by a shorthead, 1½ lengths, ¾ length.
Time.—1 minute, 31 4 5 seconds.

Snowdon Plate.
Distance 1½ miles.
Brigadier R. C. Hill's Pyrogene (8st. 6 lb.) Southey 1
Mr M. M. Karuppan's Winsotis (8st. 8 lb.) Shanker 2
Mrs. E. M. Stockman's Garrylands (9st. 3 lb.) F. K. Black 3
H. E. Hon. Sir Arthur Hope's William Bell (9st. 4 lb.) Clarke 4
Won by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths, 2½ lengths.
Time.—2 minutes, 47 2 5 seconds.

Nizam's Cup.
Distance 7 furlongs.
Messrs. G. E. Hoover and R. Booth's Injustice (8st. 10 lb.) H. Black 1
Mr. A. M. K. Karuppan's Handley Cross (9st. 3 lb.) Baba Khan 2
Lt.-Col. R. S. Aspinall's Wing Commander (9st. 4 lb.) Fitzgerald 3
Mrs. D. W. Stephens and Mrs. T. Hill's Peace (8st. 5 lb.) Shanker 4
Won by 1 length, ¾ length, 2 lengths.
Time.—1 minute, 38 1 5 seconds.

Parlakimedi Cup.
Distance 1½ miles.
Mr. L. Kewalram's Abjar Suad (7st. 13 lb.) Shanker 1
Mr. M. Chettiar's Prince Farhan (8st. 6 lb.) Benjamin 2
Raja of Ramnad's Officer (8st. 4 lb.) H. Black 3
Junior Zemindar of Rattiyamabadi's Golden Hill (7st. 13 lb.) Mohideen 4
Won by 5 lengths, 3 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time.—2 minutes, 26 3,5 seconds.

Simla Plate.
Distance 5 furlongs.
Messrs. G. E. Hoover and R. Booth's Keep Smilin' (7st. 13 lb.) B. McQuade .. 1
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Lydia (9st. 4 lb.) Southey 2
Raja of Bobbili's Sir Amos (7st. 10 lb.) H. Black 3
Mrs. J. Burns' Rose of Dewas (8st. 4 lb.) Thompson 4
Won by 3 lengths, 3 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time.—1 minute, 5 2/5 seconds.

Khallikote Plate.

Distance 1½ miles.

Sir Oliver Goonetileke's Wanderer (9st. 4 lb.) F. K. Black 1

Lt.-Col. G. S. Gill's Master McKinley (7st. 11 lb.) Shanker 2

H. E. Hon. Sir Arthur Hope and Lt.-Comm. J. Turner's Percentage (7st. 12 lb.) Clarke 3

Mr. M. T. Choudhury's Shahenshah (9st. 1 lb.) H. Black 4

Won by a shorthead, 2 lengths, 3 lengths.
Time.—2 minutes, 15 4 5 seconds.

Travancore Cup.
Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. M. L. Shah's Lion Tamer (8st. 5 lb.) B. McQuade 1

Brigadier R. C. R. Hill's Flageolet (8st.) Clarke 2

Raja of Ramnad's Broadcast (9st. 4 lb.) H. Black 3

Mr. M. Chettiar's Zingari (8st. 6 lb.) Thompson 4

Won by ¾ length, a head, 1½ lengths.
Time.—*1 minute*, 19 4 5 *seconds*.

Hajee Sir Ismail Sait Memorial Plate.
Distance 1 mile.

Mr. C. M. Venugopal's Amar Jot (7st. 9 lb.) Percival 1

Mr. S. V. Ramakrishna's Saglawi Falch (8st. 2 lb.) Benjamin 2

Lt.-Col. G. S. Gill's Marzuk-ul-Muluk (9st. 2 lb.) Shanker 3

Mr. M. C. T. Chettiar's The Pilot (9st.) Baba Khan 4

Won by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths, 3½ lengths.
Time.—2 minutes, 1 2 5 seconds.

Derbyshire Plate.
Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. F. S. Kerr's Carnival (7st. 11 lb.) Shanker 1

Mrs. F. Chesley's Bobby In The Barn (8st. 6 lb.) F. K. Black 2

Mr. I. A. D. Aitchison's Mona Suffrage (9st. 4 lb.) Clarke 3

Mr. H. Tamavi's Droichead Nua (7st. 5 lb.) Benjamin 4

Won by a shorthead, ¾ length, 1 length
Time.—1 minute, 31 2 5 seconds.

Malden Plate.
Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs. G. E. Hoover and R. Booth's Keep Stuilin' (9st. 7 lb.) B. McQuade 1

Mr. J. M. Jan Siddique's Lady Gulnar (7st. 4 lb.) Benjamin 2

Mr. A. Ramiah's Double Action (7st. 13 lb.) F. K. Black 3

Mr. C. K. S. Chetty's Davi Dayal (8st.) Fitzgerald 4

Won by 1½ length, 1 length, 1½ lengths.
Time.—1 minute, 5 1.5 seconds.

Poona

The following are the principal results of the Poona Racing season :—

Indian Breeders' Cup.
Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. H. E. M. Jhaveri's Medallion (8st. 4 lb.) Raffaele 1

Maharaja of Gwalior's Hidden Treasure (9st. 11 lb.) Chavan 2

Maharaja of Gwalior's Jaiwant (9st.) Roberts 3

Maharaja of Kashmir's Repartee (8st. 8 lb.) Khade 4

Won by ¾ length, a head, a neck.
Time.—1 minute, 14 1 5 seconds.

R. Higgins Plate.
Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Diamond's Goodwill (8st. 8 lb.) Burn .. 1

Maharaja of Gwalior's Silver Phantom (8st. 10 lb.) Roberts 2

Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's Silverlining (8st. 4 lb.) McQuade .. ..

Maharaja of Idar's Sunny Boy (8st. 5 lb.) Brace 4

Won by a head, a shorthead, 2 lengths.
Time.—1 minute, 15 2 5 seconds.

The Criterion.
Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharaja of Gwalior's Cillas (7st. 9 lb.) Black 1

Maharani of Kolhapur's Orange Flower (8st.) Carr 2

Maharaja of Gwalior's El Morocco (9st. 7 lb.) Chavan .. ..

Maharaja of Gwalior's Golden Son (7st. 12 lb.) Roberts 4

Won by a head, 1 length, ½ length.
Time.—1 minute, 14 seconds

H. H. First Aga Khan's Commemoration Cup.
Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. J. Heskel's Mannawi (8st. 4 lb.) Brace ..

Maharaja of Gwalior's Lila (8st. 13 lb.) Roberts .. ..

Mr. M. D. Abraham's Amalal Shahad (7st. 11 lb.) Black .. .. ..

Mr. S. S. Chenoy's Subhi Jazira (8st.) Khalil .. ..

Won by 1½ lengths, 1 length, a shorthead.
Time.—2 minutes, 21 2 5 seconds.

Gwalior Plate.
Distance 1½ miles

Sir Homi Mehta's Namastay (8st. 8 lb.) Carr .. ..

Maharaja of Baroda's Gay Son (9st. 7 lb.) Rook .. ..

Maharaja of Gwalior's Typhoon (8st. 4 lb.) Roberts .. ..

Maharaja of Idar's Dry Sherry (8st. 8 lb.) Brace 4

Won by a shorthead, 1½ lengths, ¾ length.
Time.—2 minutes, 12 2/5 seconds.

Trial Plate.
Distance 1 mile.

Maharaja of Gwalior's Golden Son (7st. 12 lb.) Roberts 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's El Morocco (9st. 8 lb.) Chavan 2
Maharani of Kolhapur's Orange Flower (8st. 7 lb.) Carr 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's Cillas (8st. 7 lb.) Black 4
Won by a shorthead, a shorthead, 1½ lengths.
Time.—1 minute, 42 seconds.

Willingdon Cup.
Distance 1¼ miles.
Maharaja of Gwalior's Yeshwant (8st. 12 lb.) Roberts 1
Maharani Chimnabai of Baroda's Ice Box (8st. 7 lb.) Evans 2
Mr. O. Chotani's Pay Master (7st. 7 lb.) Raffaele 3
Mr. A. H. Billimoria's Say When (7st. 7 lb.) Khade 4
Won by 1 length, 1½ lengths, 4½ lengths.
Time.—2 minutes, 10 seconds.

Cecil Gray Plate.
Distance 1 mile.
Maharaja of Gwalior's Lila (9st. 1 lb.) Roberts .. } Dead-heat. 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's Wellington (7st. 11 lb.) Chavan .. }
Maharaja of Baroda's Fadlihat al Garb (8st. 12 lb.) Rook 3
Mr. R. N. Nazir's Rabdan (8st. 2 lb.) Shanker 4
Dead-heat, a neck, 1 length.
Time.—1 minute, 52 3/5 seconds.

Colts Trial.
Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Diamond's Goodwill (9st. 3 lb.) Burn 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's Rotemmark (9st.) Roberts 2
Maharaja of Idar's Golden Boy (8st. 11 lb.) Brave 3
Mr. K. K. Permanand's Nandlal (8st. 7 lb.) Davison 4
Won by ¾ length, 5 lengths, 2½ lengths.
Time.—1 minute, 16 4/5 seconds.

Newbury Plate.
Distance 1 mile.
Mrs. Basher Ali's Mendi (7st. 10 lb.) Sibbritt 1
Maharaja of Baroda's Little Caesar (8st. 6 lb.) Rook 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's Lucrative (8st. 12 lb.) Roberts 3
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's Royal Page (9st. 4 lb.) Marrs 4
Won by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths, 3 lengths.
Time.—1 minute, 46 1/5 seconds.

Fillies Trial.
Distance 6 furlongs.
Maharaja Kumar of Morvi's China Doll (9st.) Burn 1
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Valetta (8st. 11 lb.) Jones 2
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Pretty Mayah (8st. 11 lb.) Sibbritt 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's Prem Devi (8st. 11 lb.) Chavan 4
Won by ½ length, 1½ lengths, 2½ lengths.
Time.—1 minute, 17 4/5 seconds.

Governor's Cup.
Distance: Race-course and distance.
Hon. Sir Shantidas Askuran's Wavell (8st. 6 lb.) Evans 1
Mr. B. R. Gupte's Waklye (8st. 5 lb.) Jones. 2
Mr. M. D. Abraham's Amal al Shabab (7st. 11 lb.) Khade 3
Maharaja of Baroda's Guiding Star (8st. 12 lb.) West 4
Won by a shorthead, 5 lengths, 1 length.
Time.—3 minutes, 16 3/5 seconds.

Rajaram Chhatrapati Memorial Gold Cup.
Distance 1 mile.
Messrs. Hope and C. J. Shah's Sunbathing (8st. 8 lb.) Kheemsingh 1
Mr. A. H. Billimoria's Say When (8st. 5 lb.) Burn 2
Mr. O. Chotani's Pay Master (7st. 12 lb.) Raffaele 3
Maharaja of Baroda's Star of Sirohi (7st. 9 lb.) West 4
Won by a shorthead, 4 lengths, a neck.
Time.—1 minute, 48 2/5 seconds.

Poona Plate.
Distance 1¼ miles.
Maharaja of Gwalior's Golden Son (8st. 7 lb.) Roberts 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's Cillas (8st. 2 lb.) Chavan 2
Mr. D. A. Survey's Wonderful (8st. 2 lb.) Raffaele 3
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's Royal Page (7st. 11 lb.) Carr 4
Won by 4 lengths, 1 length, 1 length.
Time.—2 minutes, 15 3/5 seconds.

RUGBY.

Bombay.

The final of the Bombay Rugby Football Tournament resulted as follows:—

Bulldozers .. .. 5 points (1 goal).
Bombay Gymkhana .. 4 points (1 dropped goal).

The final of the Bombay Seven-a-side Rugby Football Tournament resulted as follows:—

Bulldozers .. .. 6 points (2 tries).
Royal Air Force .. 3 points (1 try).

TABLE TENNIS.

Bombay.

The finals of the All-India Table Tennis Championships resulted as follows :—

Men's Singles :—K. Stanley (Punjab) beat D. H. Kabadia (Bombay) 21-15, 21-10, 19-21, 23-21.

Men's Doubles :—K. H. Kapadia and D. H. Kapadia (Bombay) beat R. A. Patgaonkar and C. G. Velkar (Bombay) 21-17, 21-13, 21-19.

Mixed Doubles :—U. M. Chandarana and Miss Sunder Deodhar (Bombay) w.o. V. Sivaraman (Andhra) and Mrs. A. D'Souza (Bombay).

Women's Singles :—Miss M. Brodie (Bombay) beat Mrs. B. N. Cama (Bombay) 14-21, 21-16, 23-21, 21-19.

Bombay won the Team Championship, with Delhi as runners-up, the table being as follows :—

	P	W	L	Per
Bombay	8	8	0	1·000
Delhi	8	6	2	·750
Mysore	8	4	4	·500
Bengal	8	4	4	·500
Madras	8	2	6	·250
Hyderabad	8	2	6	·250
Punjab	8	0	8	·000
Holkar	8	0	8	·000
Andhra	8	0	8	·000

The finals of the Byculla Y.M.C.A. Open Table Tennis Tournament resulted as follows :—

Men's Singles :—U. M. Chandarana beat R el Arculli 21-11, 21-14, 21-9.

Men's Doubles :—U. M. Chandarana and V. S. Patkar beat R. S. Modi and K. S. Cooper 21-13, 17-21, 21-10, 21-19.

Mixed Doubles :—U. M Chandarana and Miss B. M. Cassinath beat R. G. Godiwalla and Miss M. Kudav 21-8, 21-11, 21-14.

Women's Singles :—Miss P. F. Madon beat Miss B. M. Cassinath 21-16, 21-16, 9-21, 21-19.

Women's Doubles :—Miss B. M. Cassinath and Miss M. K. Dadyburjor beat Miss P. F. Madon and Miss P. F. Vakharia 21-16, 21-17, 24-22.

The finals of the St. Xavier's College Open Table Tennis Tournament resulted as follows :—

Men's Singles :—U. M. Chandarana w.o. D. H. Kapadia.

Men's Doubles :—U. M. Chandarana and W. Kirloskar w.o. D. H. Kapadia and K. H. Kapadia.

Mixed Doubles :—K. H. Kapadia and Miss P. F. Madon beat U. M. Chandarana and Miss B. M. Cassinath 18-21, 21-19, 21-18, 13-21, 21-19.

Women's Singles :—Mrs. G. Nasikwalla beat Miss B. M. Cassinath 21-17, 21-17, 21-19.

Women's Doubles :—Miss B. M. Cassinath and Miss M. K. Dadyburjor beat Miss M. G. Kudav and Miss R. K. Shroff 21-16, 15-21, 21-17, 22-20.

Junior Singles :—Shiraz Mecklai beat K. N. Shah 22-20, 21-12.

The finals of the Brothers Club Open Three Day Table Tennis Tournament resulted as follows :—

Men's Singles :—K. H. Kapadia beat U. M. Chandarana 21-8, 13-21, 21-19, 13-21, 21-15.

Men's Doubles :—U. M. Chandarana and V. S. Patkar beat K. H. Kapadia and D. H. Kapadia 21-23, 23-21, 21-18, 21-14.

Mixed Doubles :—U. M. Chandarana and Miss B. M. Cassinath beat K. H. Kapadia and Miss P. F. Madon 21-15, 21-14, 16-21, 17-21, 21-15.

Women's Singles :—Miss M. Brodie beat Miss M. Bocarro 21-18, 21-16, 21-12.

Women's Doubles :—Mrs. G. Nasikwalla and Miss E. Bocarro beat Miss R. K. Shroff and Miss M. G. Kudav 21-3, 13-21, 22-20, 21-13.

Junior Singles :—B. A Laljee beat R. N. Shah 21-12, 21-11, 21-13.

The finals of the Bombay Provincial Open Table Tennis Tournament resulted as follows :—

Men's Singles :—U. M. Chandarana beat D. H. Kapadia 21-15, 21-13, 21-12.

Men's Doubles :—U. M. Chandarana and V. S. Patkar beat V. Sivaraman and N. Krishnamurthy 21-13, 21-23, 21-13, 21-12.

Mixed Doubles :—V. Sivaraman and Miss R. K. Shroff beat K. H. Kapadia and Miss P. F. Madon 21-14, 21-17, 23-21.

Women's Singles :—Miss R. K. Shroff beat Miss M. Brodie 17-21, 21-15, 21-17, 21-14.

Women's Doubles :—Miss R. K. Shroff and Mrs. M. K. Gajendrasingh beat Miss M. Brodie and Miss P. F. Madon 21-18, 21-13, 21-15.

Junior Singles :—Y. S. Vyas beat F. Bharucha 21-18, 21-15.

Consolation Singles :—J. S. Patkar beat F. T. Gorimer 21-16, 23-21.

Veterans' Singles :—S. H. Sukhtankar beat R. N. Samuel 21-14, 21-19.

The finals of "The Times of India" Open Table Tennis Tournament resulted as follows :—

Men's Singles :—K. H. Kapadia beat U. M. Chandarana 21-9, 21-16, 21-12, 21-10, 21-17.

Men's Doubles :—U. M. Chandarana and V. S. Patkar beat K. H. Kapadia and D. H. Kapadia 22-20, 17-21, 19-21, 21-12, 21-18.

Mixed Doubles :—U. M. Chandarana and Miss B. M. Cassinath beat P. K. Chaubal and Miss Sunder Deodhar 21-18, 21-14, 15-21, 21-18.

Women's Singles :—Miss E. Bocarro beat Miss R. Shroff 20-22, 18-21, 21-18, 21-19, 21-16.

Women's Doubles :—Miss R. K. Shroff and Miss M. G. Kudav beat Miss M. Brodie and Mrs. G. Nasikwalla 21-17, 21-15, 21-13.

Junior Singles :—S. A. Mecklai beat B. A. Laljee 21-17, 21-16, 21-19.

Madras.

The finals of the South India Table Tennis Tournament resulted as follows :—

Men's Singles :—U. M. Chandarana beat D. H. Kapadia 21-18, 21-13, 22-20.

Men's Doubles :—D. H. Kapadia and U. M. Chandarana beat C. Ramaswami and M. V. S. Vittal 23-21, 21-18, 21-17.

Mixed Doubles :—Mrs. C. K. K. Pillai and T. V. Satchidananda Rao beat Mrs. Krishnaswami and V. S. Vittal 21-11, 17-21, 21-11, 10-21, 21-15.

Women's Singles :—Mrs. C. K. K. Pillai beat Mrs. R. S. Krishnaswami 21-19, 17-21, 21-17, 21-19.

New Delhi.

The finals of the South India Club Table Tennis Tournament resulted as follows :—

Men's Singles :—Ranbir Bhandari beat Harjan Singh 21-15, 21-10, 21-10.

Men's Doubles :—Ranbir Bhandari and Ayyub beat Harjan Singh and Hari Mohan Singh 21-11, 21-11, 21-12.

Simla.

The finals of the Simla Y.M.C.A. Open Table Tennis Tournament resulted as follows :—

Men's Singles :—K. H. Kapadia beat D. H. Kapadia 21-16, 19-21, 21-12, 19-21, 21-17.

Men's Doubles :—K. H. Kapadia and D. H. Kapadia beat Kumar Ghose and Hussein 21-11, 23-21, 21-15.

Mixed Doubles :—K. H. Kapadia and Miss M. Brodie beat D. H. Kapadia and Miss M. G. Kudav 21-12, 14-21, 19-21, 21-17, 23-21.

Women's Singles :—Miss M. Brodie beat Miss M. G. Kudav 21-13, 21-11, 21-16.

Women's Doubles :—Miss M. Brodie and Miss M. G. Kudav beat Mrs. Pratap Singh and Mrs. A. C. Khanna 21-12, 21-10, 21-11.

TENNIS.

The All-India Lawn Tennis Ranking Committee issued the following rankings :—

MEN :—Ghaus Mahomed 1. Sumant Misra 2. Man Mohan 3. Iftikhar Ahmed 4. J. M. Mehta 5. Yudhister Singh 6. Dilip K. Bose 7. B. R. Kapinipathy 8. Irshad Hussain 9. Prem Pandit and M. V. Bobbjee 10.

WOMEN :—Miss L. Woodbridge 1. Mrs. Dayal. Mrs. Singh and Miss Tata Deodhar were not ranked for want of sufficient data.

Agra.

The finals of the Agra Lawn Tennis Tournament resulted as follows :—

Men's Singles :—Sumant Misra beat Hal Wagner 5-7, 7-5, 7-5.

Men's Doubles :—Sumant Misra and Man Mohan beat Prem Pandit and Balwant Singh 7-5, 6-4, 7-9, 8-6.

Baroda.

The finals of the Baroda Open Lawn Tennis Tournament resulted as follows :—

Men's Singles :—Ghaus Mahomed beat Prem Pandhi 4-6, 6-10, 10-8, 6-3.

Men's Doubles :—Sumant Misra and M. V. Bobbjee beat Ghaus Mahomed and Irshad Hussain 9-7, 6-2.

Junior Singles :—Chaudhari beat Kumar 5-7, 6-3, 6-2.

Junior Doubles :—Chaudhari and Kumar beat Yuvraj of Baroda and Shrimant Ghorpade 6-2, 6-3.

Bengal.

The Bengal Lawn Tennis Championships resulted as follows :—

Men's Singles :—Man Mohan beat Irshad Hussain 6-3, 3-6, 6-3 (retired).

Men's Doubles :—Dilip K. Bose and Khasu Sen beat Sumant Misra and Man Mohan 6-2, 6-3, 6-3.

Women's Singles :—Miss D. Sansoni beat Miss Nolan 6-4, 6-2.

Bezwada.

The final of the East Coast Tennis Championship resulted as follows :—

Men's Singles :—Ghaus Mahomed beat Bhujanga Rao 6-2, 7-5, 6-0.

Bombay.

The final of the Tata Shield Team Tennis Tournament resulted as follows :—

Willingdon Sports Club beat Cricket Club of India by five matches to one.

The final of the Cricket Club of India Open Lawn Tennis Tournament resulted as follows :—

Men's Singles :—Ghaus Mahomed beat Narendra Nath 8-6, 6-4.

Men's Doubles :—Sumant Misra and Man Mohan beat Ghaus Mahomed and Irshad Hussain 11-9, 4-6, 6-3.

Mixed Doubles :—Irshad Hussain and Mrs. Allen beat Sumant Misra and Miss L. M. Merchant 9-7, 6-4.

Women's Singles :—Mrs. Leela Dayal beat Miss L. Woodbridge 6-1, 6-1.

Women's Doubles :—Miss L. Woodbridge and Mrs. Allen w.o. Mrs. Leela Dayal and Mrs. K. Rao.

Junior Singles :—N. Kumar beat R. D. Desai 6-2, 6-4.

The finals of the Western India Lawn Tennis Championships resulted as follows :—

Men's Singles :—Narendra Nath beat J. M. Mehta 6-3, 6-3.

Men's Doubles :—J. M. Mehta and Sumant Misra beat Irshad Hussain and Man Mohan 6-1, 6-1.

Mixed Doubles :—Irshad Hussain and Miss L. Woodbridge beat J. M. Mehta and Miss L. Merchant 6-2, 2-6, 6-3.

Women's Singles Mrs. Leela Dayal beat Miss L. Woodbridge 6-2, 6-0.

Women's Doubles :—Miss L. Woodbridge and Mrs. C. E. Stewart beat Mrs. Leela Dayal and Mrs. K. Rao 6-2, 6-3.

Calcutta.

The finals of the All-India Lawn Tennis Championships resulted as follows :—

Men's Singles :—Ghaus Mahomed beat Dilip K. Bose 6–4, 6–3, 6–4.

Men's Doubles :—J. M. Mehta and Sumant Misra beat Ghaus Mahomed and S. L. R. Sawhney 7–5, 6–3, 6–2.

Mixed Doubles :—J. M. Mehta and Mrs. C. E. Cargin w.o. H. Wagner and Mrs. Nolan.

Women's Singles :—Miss D. Sansoni beat Mrs. S. R. Mody 6–1, 10–1, 10-12, 6–0.

Professionals' Singles :—Suraj-ul-Haq beat Noor Ahmed 5–7, 6–3, 6–3, 6–4.

Veterans' Singles :—R. H. McLeod beat R. K. Dey 6–1, 6–2.

Veterans' Doubles :—G. Dey and L. Brooke-Edwards beat R. K. Dey and Sir L. P. Misra 7–5, 6–3.

Cawnpore.

The Upper India Lawn Tennis Championship resulted as follows :—

Men's Singles :—Man Mohan beat H. Wagner 6–2, 6–4, 3–6, 6–1.

Men's Doubles :—H. Wagner and Sumant Misra beat J. M. Mehta and Murthi 3–6, 6–4, 6–2, 8–6.

Guntur.

The finals of the Madras Provincial Hard Court Tennis Championships resulted as follows:

Men's Singles :—Ghaus Mahomed beat B. R. Kapinipathy 6–1, 7–5, 6–1.

Men's Doubles :—Ghaus Mahomed and Hari Mohan beat B. R. Kapinipathy and Bhujanga Rao 6–1, 6–1, 4–6, 6 1.

Lahore.

The finals of the Punjab Lawn Tennis Championships resulted as follows :—

Men's Singles :—Rajinder Sacher beat Swaranjit Singh 6–0, 6–2, 6–3.

Mixed Doubles :—Rajinder Sacher and Mrs. Ghose beat H. L. Soni and Mrs. Bhide 6–2, 6–2.

Lucknow.

The finals of the Rifah-I-Am Club Open Lawn Tennis Tournament resulted as follows :—

Men's Singles :—Prem Pandhi beat Ghaus Mahomed 3 6, 6 0, 3 6, 6 4, 6 3.

Men's Doubles :—Ghaus Mahomed and Afsar Hussain beat Balwant Singh and Ramarao 6–3, 6 3, 6 6 (retired).

Juniors Singles :—Apar Hussain beat Uma Kant 6 4, 6–2.

Madras.

The finals of the South India Lawn Tennis Tournament resulted as follows :—

Men's Singles :—B. R. Kapinipathy beat Irshad Hussain 5 7, 6 1, 1 6, 6–4, 6–3.

Men's Doubles : N. Krishnaswami and M. V. Bobbjee beat Irshad Hussain and T. A. Rama Rao 6 3, 10 8, 8 6.

Naini Tal.

The final of the Central India Lawn Tennis Tournament resulted as follows :—

Men's Singles :—Sumant Misra beat Man Mohan 2 6, 5 7, 9–7, 6–4, 6–3.

SNOOKER.

Bombay.

The final of the Western India Snooker Championship resulted as follows :—

H. G. Triggs beat W. Long 57-44, 62–39, 61–50.

The final of the Byculla Y.M.C.A. Snooker Tournament, for "The Evening News of India" Trophy, resulted as follows :—

W. Jones (Poona), beat Taher Ali Contractor (Bombay) by three frames to one, the scores being 50-72, 72–46, 84 30, 101-10.

SWIMMING.

Bombay.

The finals of the Cricket Club of India's Seventh Aquatic Gala resulted as follows :—

50 yards free style, for boys under 12 : B. Shamdas (33·2 seconds) 1. K. K. Khan (34·6 seconds) 2. J. I. Nanavati 3.

50 yards free style, for girls under 12 : E. Myers (38·4 seconds) 1. D. Spencer (38·8 seconds) 2. D. R. Nazir (41 seconds) 3.

100 Yards Men's Free Style Championship of Western India : Rajaram Sawoo (58·6 seconds) 1. M. Talbot (60 seconds) 2. K. R. Thanawalla (67 seconds) 3.

100 yards free style, for boys under 16 : S. V. Ashar (69·1 seconds) 1. A. Mehta (71·9 seconds) 2. F. J. Shroff (75 seconds) 3.

Men's Plain Diving Championship of Western India : E. Hollo (95·5 points) 1. Y. S. Narvekar (91·3 points) 2. H. G. Naidu (71·5 points) 3. R. Habib (67·9 points) 4. Y. B. Yodh (64·2 points) 5. S. Dossabhoy (48·2 points) 6.

50 Yards Free Style Women's Championship of Western India : P. Ballantyne (32·9 seconds) 1. J. McClumpha (35 seconds) 2. M. Kashalkar (36 seconds) 3.

100 yards breast stroke, for men : R. Deane (73·8 seconds) 1. P. Kahu (74·4 seconds) 2. S. Mukadam (80·2 seconds) 3.

Women's Plain Diving Championship of Western India : P. Ballantyne (73·5 points) 1. D. Drew (66 points) 2. D. R. Nazir (61·3 points) 3. D. Spencer (54·4 points) 4. C. Myers (34·9 points) 5.

400 yards free style: M. Talbot (5 minutes, 7·3 seconds) 1. R. S. Chandnani (5 minutes, 19·1 seconds) 2. N. Dhenuka (5 minutes, 26·2 seconds) 3.

50 yards breast stroke, for boys under 12: B. Shamdas (41·2 seconds) 1. K. K. Khan (41·6 seconds) 2. J. I. Nanavati (43·6 seconds) 3.

50 yards breast stroke, for girls under 12: D. R. Nazir (46·1 seconds) 1. K. Bajaj (48·1 seconds) 2. L. Bajaj (49·6 seconds) 3.

Inter-club relay (4 × 50 yards): Golvala Team (1 minute, 50 seconds) 1. Maccabi Sports Club (1 minute, 54·6 seconds) 2. Cathedral High School (2 minutes, 2·4 seconds) 3. Golvala Team: N. B. Bhathena, J. Rocha, P. S. Batiwala and K. R. Thanawalla. Maccabi Sports Club: E. Hollo, A. Gourgey, I. Mansoor and P. Kahn. Cathedral High School: H. Marshall, M. Lovell, W. Plunkett and M. Talbot.

75 yards medley, for men: Rajaram Sawoo 46·6 seconds) 1. R. Deane (48 seconds) 2. P. S. Bativala (51 seconds) 3.

Inter-Services Relay (4 × 50 yards): Royal Air Force (2 minutes, 0·4 seconds) 1. Royal Indian Navy (2 minutes, 0·8 seconds) 2. Royal Air Force: P. Gawthorne, F. Haskett, P. Ledingham and R. Strevens. Royal Indian Navy: P. Gourgey, S. R. Mukkerjee, J. Irwin and E. Hollo.

100 yards free style, for members of the Cricket Club of India: R. H. M. Colah (77 seconds) 1. J. P. Kapadia (83 seconds) 2. H. Irani (2 minutes, 5·6 seconds) 3.

100 yards back stroke, for men: Rajaram Sawoo (73·8 seconds) 1. B. Burman (79 seconds) 2. R. Jenkins 3.

WATER POLO.

Bombay.

The Bombay Provincial Water Polo League resulted as follow:—

Pransukhlal Mafatlal Baths .. Winners.
Golvala Team .. .. .. runners-up.

The final of the Bombay Water Polo Quadrangular Tournament resulted as follows:—

Hindus .. .. 3 goals.
Parsis .. .. 2 goals.

SAILING.

Bombay.

The Bombay Sailing Association's Annual Regatta resulted as follows:—

[On Corrected Time]

A. & B. Class Handicap.

Valliant (R. Lawson helm) 2 hours, 47 minutes, 25 seconds, 1.

Hona (Brigadier Southgate helm) 2 hours, 49 minutes, 37 seconds, 2.

Varuna (H. De Mierre helm) 3 hours, 52 minutes, 12 seconds, 3.

SEABIRD CLASS HANDICAP

Phalarobe (Dr. Paterson helm) 2 hours, 55 minutes, 45 seconds, 1.
La Mouette (A. W. Percy) 3 hours, 10 minutes, 58 seconds, 2.
Gaivota (R.A.Y.C.) 3 hours, 17 minutes, 22 seconds, 3.

SHIPS' BOATS HANDICAP

Dufferin Cutter D Z 1 (Stephenson helm) 2 hours, 24 minutes, 35 seconds, 1.
Royal Marine Cutter XI (Major McErd helm) 2 hours, 27 minutes, 11 seconds, 2.
Dufferin Whaler D K3 2 hours, 50 minutes, 39 seconds, 3.

SHARPIE HANDICAP

Cygnet (Capt. J.P. Bell helm) 2 hours, 16 minutes, 54 seconds, 1.

Kestrel (Capt. The Hon. James Boyle helm) 2 hours, 21 minutes, 40 seconds, 2.

Zephyr (A. Young helm) 2 hours, 27 minutes, 19 seconds, 3.

Dragon Tomtit And Victory Handicap

Bunty (M. W. R. Sell helm) 2 hours, 16 minutes, 18 seconds, 1.

Bluebird II (H. Holt-Keene helm) 2 hours, 22 minutes, 34 seconds, 2.

Dabchick (Miss J. Foster King helm) 2 hours, 44 minutes, 12 seconds, 3.

Warrant of Precedence.

The following Warrant of Precedence for India was approved by His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, and received His Royal Sign Manual, on 9th of May 1937. It also includes the officers subsequently given courtesy ranks by the Governor-General in exercise of powers conferred by His Majesty.

1. Governor-General and Viceroy of India.

2. Governors of Provinces within their respective charges.

3. Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal.

4. Commander-in-Chief in India.

5. Governors of the United Provinces and Punjab.

6. Governors of Bihar and the Central Provinces and Berar.

7. Governors of Assam, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa.

8. Chief Justice of India, Derbyshire, Sir Harold, KT., K.C., M.C., (So long as he is Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court.)

9. Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council.

9A. Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India and The Apostolic Delegate of the Roman Catholic Church.

10. Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies.

10A. Deputy Commander-in-Chief in India

11. President of the Council of State.

12. President of the Indian Legislative Assembly.

13. Judges of the Federal Court.

14. Chief Justices of High Courts; Political Adviser to the Crown Representative.

15. Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan; Ministers of Governors* and Residents of the First Class; Within their respective charges.

15A. Archbishops of the Roman Catholic Church and the Bishops of Madras and Bombay (Archbishop taking precedence over Bishops).

16. Chief Commissioner of Railways; Director-General of Supply; General Officers Commanding, Northern, Southern, Eastern and Central Commands; and Officers of the rank of General.

17. Chief of the General Staff and Ministers of the Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal.*

18. Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Royal Air Force in India; and Ministers of the Governors of the United Provinces and Punjab.*

19. Ministers of the Governors of Bihar and the Central Provinces and Berar.*

20. Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan; China Relations Officer in Calcutta; Ministers of the Governors of Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa; and Residents of the First Class.

21. Presidents of Legislative Councils.

22. Speakers of Legislative Assemblies.

23. Advisers to Governors; Chief Judges of Chief Courts; Puisne Judges of High Courts.

24. Lieutenant-Generals.

25. Auditor-General in India; Chairman of the Federal Public Service Commission; Chief Commissioner of Delhi within his charge and Principal Secretary, Finance Department.

25A. All other territorial Bishops of the Anglican Church and territorial Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church.

26. Directors General of Supply; Director-General of Information, Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy, Members of the Railway Board; Officers Commanding Military Districts within their respective charges; Railway Financial Commissioner; Reform Commissioner, Government of India; Secretaries to the Governor-General; and Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department.

27. Additional Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department, Economic Adviser to the Government of India, Chairman, Central Technical Power Board, Chairman, Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission; Judges of Chief Courts; Sargent, J., Educational Adviser to the Government of India and Vice Chairman; Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

28. Chairman, Public Service Commissions, Madras, Bombay, Sind and Bengal, Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, within the charge, and Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal.

29. Chief Commissioner of Delhi; Commissioners of Revenue and Commissioner of Excise, Bombay; Director of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India; Director-General of Civil Aviation in India (Sir F. Tymms) Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Director General of Posts and Telegraphs; Director of Intelligence; Financial Adviser, Military Finance; Communications, Financial Commissioners, Establishment Officer to the Government of India, Joint Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department; Joint Secretary to the Governor General (Public); Judicial Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province; Judicial Commissioner of Sind, Major-Generals, Members of a Board of Revenue, Members of the Central Board of Revenue, Members of the Federal Public Service Commission; Political Resident on the North-West Frontier; President of the Tariff Board, Chief Controller of Imports; Secretary to the Governor-General's Executive Council; Secretaries to the Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal; Surgeons General.

29A. Members of the Council of State.

* NOTE.—The Chief Minister ranks in the same Article as, but senior to, other Ministers.

30. Chairman, Railway Rates Advisory Committee; The Advocate-General of India; and Vice-Chancellors of the Indian Universities.

31. General Managers of State Railways; Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara (within his charge); Chief Controller of Purchase; Commissioner of Central Excise and Salt, Northern India; Controller of the Currency; Controller of Railway Accounts; Deputy Auditor-General; Deputy Directors-General, Department of Supply; Electrical Commissioner with the Government of India; Iron and Steel Controller; Assistant Judicial Commissioners; Chief Revenue Authority in Assam; Commissioners of Divisions; Judicial Commissioner, Western India States Agency; Residents of the Second Class; Revenue and Divisional Commissioners, North-West Frontier Province; and Revenue Commissioner, Sind and Orissa, within their respective charges. Members of the Tariff Board.

32. Members of the Indian Civil Service and Members of the Indian Political Service serving in the Political and External Affairs Departments of 30 years standing, whose position but for this Article would not be lower than Article 36; and Officers Commanding Cavalry and Infantry Brigades, and Brigade Areas, within their respective charges.

33. Advocates General, Madras, Bombay and Bengal.

34. Chairman, Public Service Commissions, other than those of Madras, Bombay and Sind and Bengal; and Chief Secretaries to the Governments of the United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar.

34A. Bishops (not territorial).

35. Brigadiers; Census Commissioner for India; Chief Administrative Officer, Department of Supply; Chief Controller of Standardisation, Railway Department; Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department; Chief Government Inspector of Railways; Controller of Railway Priorities; Director of Geological Survey; Director of Ordnance Factories; His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner, Calcutta; Inspector-General of Forests and President, Forest Research Institute, Inspectors-General of Police in Provinces other than Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa; Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India and Surveyor-General of India.

35A. Archdeacon of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

36. Assistant Judicial Commissioners; Chairman of the Coal Mines Stowing Board; Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara; Chief Revenue Authority in Assam; Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Assam, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa; Commissioners of Divisions; Judicial Commissioner, Western India States Agency; Hickey, P. F. B. and Chave, E. H., Members of the Indus Commission; Residents of the Second Class; Revenue and Divisional Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province; Revenue Commissioners, Sind and Orissa; T Controller for India; and Townend, H. P. Rural Development Commissioner, Bengal.

37. Inspectors-General of Police, Assa North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Oris Non-Official Mayors or Presidents of Municip Corporations of Madras, Bombay and Calcutt within their respective Municipal jurisdiction Police Adviser to the Resident for the Easte States; Private Secretary to the Viceroy; Sec taries to Provincial Governments; and Sec taries to the Governors of Provinces other th Madras, Bombay and Bengal.

37A. Members of the Assembly (Central).

38. Accountants-General and Directors Audit; Additional and Joint Secretaries to Loc Governments, Agricultural Marketing Advis to the Government of India; Agricultur Commissioner with the Government India; Animal Husbandry Commissioner wi the Government of India; Australian Trad Commissioner in India; Canadian Trade Cor missioner in India; Chief Accounts Officer State Railways; Chief Auditors, State Railway of the rank of Accountant-General; Chi Commercial Managers, State Railways; Chi Conservators of Forests; Chief Engineers Chief Engineer, Posts and Telegraphs; Chi Mechanical Engineers of State Railways Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board; Chi Operating Superintendents, State Railways Chief Traffic Managers, State Railways; Chi Transportation Superintendent, G.I.P. Railway Colonels; Commissioners of Police, Bombay an Calcutta; Controller of Broadcasting; Cor sulting Engineer to the Government of Indi (Roads); Deputy Director of Intelligenc Government of India; Deputy Director Ordnance Factories; Directors of Agriculture Director, Imperial Institute of Agricultura Research; Director of Civil Aviation; Director General of Archæology; Director-General Observatories; Directors of Public Healt under Provincial Governments; Director of Public Instruction under Provincial Govern ments; Directors of Health and Prison Service Sind and Orissa; Director, Military Lands an Cantonments; Directors, Railway Board French Trade Commission in India; Govern ment Inspectors of Railways, Circle No. Calcutta and 5 Bombay; His Majesty' Trade Commissioners, Bombay and Calcutta Inspectors General, Civil Hospitals; Ins pectors-General of Prisons; Lt.-Colonels i the I.M.S. on the list of special selected Lt. Colonels Civil; Master, Security Printing Indi and Controller of Stamps; Members of th Indian Civil Service and Members of the India Political Service serving in the Political an External Affairs Departments of 23 years standing whose position but for this Articl would not be lower than Article 55; Militar Accountant-General; Mint Masters, Calcutt and Bombay; President, Court of Wards United Provinces; President, Income Ta Appellate Tribunal; Settlement Commissioners; Sheriffs of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, Solicitor to the Government of India; Superin tendent of Insurance and Traffic Managers an Locomotive Superintendents of State Railways

38A. Members of the Councils (Provincial),

39. Advocates-General other than those of Madras, Bombay and Bengal; Chief Surveyor with the Government of India; Command Controllers of Military Accounts (except Western Command); Controller, Military Accounts and Pensions; Director, Botanical Survey; Director, Railway Clearing Accounts Office; Director of the Survey of India; Director, Zoological Survey; Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs; Legal Remembrancers to Provincial Governments; Nautical Adviser to the Government of India; and Peace, G., Chief Adviser, Factory Air Raid Precautions, Department of Labour.

40. Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

41. Standing Counsel for Bengal.

42. Presidency Senior Chaplains of the Church of Scotland; Vicars Apostolic, Prefects Apostolic and Vicars General of the Roman Catholic Church and Archdeacons of the Anglican Church other than those of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay and Superintending Wesleyan Chaplain in India.

43. Ayers, C. W., Excess Profits Tax Adviser to the Central Board of Revenue; Chairman of the Port Trusts and of Improvements Trusts of Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi; Chambers, S. P., Income Tax Adviser to the Central Board of Revenue; Chief Executive Officers of the Municipalities of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, within their charges; Chief Inspector of Mines; Collector of Customs, Calcutta and Bombay; Commissioners of Income Tax, Bengal and Bombay; Commissioner of Police, Madras; Controller of Emigrant Labour, Assam; Director of Inspection, Customs and Central Excises; Postmasters-General, Bengal and Assam, and Bombay; Members of the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal; Senior Deputy Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs; Collectors and Magistrates of Districts; Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara; Deputy Commissioners of Districts; Political Agents and Residents (other than those of First and Second Class) within their respective charges; Registrar of the Federal Court; Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage, Sind.

44. Collectors of Central Excises and Salt, North Eastern India and North Western India (within their respective charges); Collectors of Customs, other than those of Calcutta and Bombay; Collectors of Salt Revenue, Madras and Bombay; Collector of Stamp Revenue and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, Calcutta, within their respective charges; Commissioners of Income-tax, other than those in Bengal and Bombay; Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue; Deputy Commissioner, Port Blair, within his charge; and Divisional and District and Sessions Judges (including the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur), within their respective charges; Dunnicliff, Dr. H. V., Chief Chemist, Central Revenues, Chemical Service.

45. Assistant Deputy Directors-General, Department of Supply; Assistant Directors-General, Department of Supply; Chief Press Adviser; Commissioner of Wakfs, Bengal; Commandant, Frontier Constabulary; Cook, B. C. A., I.C.S., Controller of Enemy Trading; Controller of Enemy Firms and Custodian of Enemy Property; Deputy Director of Intelligence, Peshawar; Deputy Financial Advisers, Military Finance; Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department; Deputy Inspectors General of Police; Deputy Secretaries, Eastern Group Supply Council; Director-General of Commercial Intelligence; Directors, Department of Supply; Director, Industrial Research Bureau; Director of Inspection, Indian Stores Department; Director of the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Government of India; Inspector-General of Railway Police and Police Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana; Members of Provincial Public Service Commissions; Metallurgical Inspector, Indian Stores Department, Principal Information Officer; Secretary to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research; Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Secretary to the Railway Board, and Secretaries to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan and to Residents of the First Class within the charges respectively of the Agent or the Resident.

46. Chief Medical Officers under the Political and External Affairs Departments and in Delhi, within their respective charges, Chief Medical Officers and Chief Medical and Health Officers, state Railways; Deputy Directors-General, Posts and Telegraphs other than the Senior Deputy Director General; Director, All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta; Director of Dairy Research; Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli; Director of the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar; Director of the Indian Institute of Science; Postmasters-General other than those of Bengal and Assam and Bombay; and Principal of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee; Transport Advisory Officer, Calcutta.

46A. Members of the Assemblies (Provincial).

47. Assistant Director of Ordnance Factories (if a Civilian); Budget Officer, Finance Department, Government of India, Chief Auditors of Railways, Class I; Chief Education Officer, Royal Air Force; Chief Engineer, All India Radio; Civilian Superintendents of Ordnance Factories; Comptrollers, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa; Conservators of Forests; Controller of Army Factory Accounts; Controller of Military Accounts, Western Command; Dean, V. L., General Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association; Deputy General Managers, Deputy Traffic Managers, and Officers of similar status of State Railways*; Deputy Chief Controller of Stan-

* Officers of similar status are: Deputy Superintendents, Locomotives Department; Superintendents, Carriage and Wagon Department; Controllers of Stores; Divisional Superintendents, State Railways; Divisional Transportation Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway; Signal Engineers; State Railways Coal Superintendent; Deputy Transportation Superintendents; Deputy Chief Commercial Managers; Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineers; Deputy Chief Engineers; Chief Electrical and Colliery Superintendent, E.I. Railway.

dardisation, Railway Board; Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service; Deputy Military Accountant-General; Deputy Private Secretary to the Viceroy; Director, Medical Research; Director, Irrigation Research Institute, Punjab; District Controllers of Military Accounts; Deputy Chief Controller of Imports, Additional Deputy Chief Controller of Imports; Engineers-in-Chief, Lighthouse Department, and Chief Inspector of Light-houses in British India; Government Inspectors of Railways, Circles Nos. 2 Calcutta, 3 Bangalore and 4 Lahore. Lieutenant-Colonels; Members of the Indian Civil Service and Members of the Indian Political Service serving in the Political and External Affairs Departments of 18 years' standing whose position but for this Article would not be lower than Article 56; Senior Chaplains of and above 20 years' service in India; and Superintending* and Deputy Chief Engineers.

48. Actuary to the Government of India; Chief Inspector of Explosives; Chief Judges of Small Cause Courts, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, Controller of Printing and Stationery and Directors of Major Laboratories.

49. Administrators-General; Central Intelligence Officers; Chief Presidency Magistrates in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, Commissioners of Labour, Madras and Bombay, Controller of Patents and Designs; Directors of Industries; Directors of Land Records; Directors of Veterinary Services, Excise Commissioners, Inspectors General of Registration; Inspector of Municipal Committees and Local Boards, Madras, Principal, Research Institute Cawnpore; and Registrars of Co-operative Societies.

50. Audit Officer, Indian Stores Department; Deputy Chief Accounts Officers, State Railways; Deputy Chief Engineer, Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department, Deputy Controller of Railway Accounts, Deputy Director, Railway Clearing Accounts; Deputy Controllers of Stores, State Railways; Deputy Director of Civil Aviation; Deputy Directors, Railway Board; Director, Regulations and Forms in the Defence Department; Directors of Telegraphs; Electrical Engineer-in-Chief, Posts and Telegraphs; Financial Adviser to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, Financial Adviser, Quetta Reconstruction; Junior Controllers of Military Accounts; Officers in Class I of the General of the Public Works List of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service; Opium Agent, Ghazipur, Supervisor of Railway Labour, and Superintendent of Manufacture, Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur.

51. District Judges not being Sessions Judges within their own districts.

52. First Assistants or Secretaries to Second Class Residents. Within the charges of their respective Residents.

53. Military Secretaries and Private Secretaries to Governors; and Central Publicity Officer, State Railways.

54. Senior Chaplains other than those already specified.

55. Additional District Magistrates and additional District and Sessions Judges (unless entitled to take rank in Art. 47 by virtue of their being members of the I.C.S. of 18 years' standing) except those in the N. W. F. Province and Additional District Magistrates in the Punjab; Assistant Directors of Intelligence; Collectors of Central Excises and Salt, North Eastern India and North Western India (outside their respective charges); Collectors of Salt Revenue, Madras and Bombay, Collectors and Magistrates of Districts, Collector of Stamp Revenue and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, Calcutta; Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara; Deputy Commissioners of Districts, Deputy Commissioner, Port Blair, Deputy and Additional Deputy Secretaries to Provincial Governments, Deputy Directors, Department of Supply, Directors of Publicity or Public Information under Provincial Governments; Divisional and District and Sessions Judges (including the Judicial Commissioner of Chota-Nagpur, Political Agents, Residents, other than those of the First and Second Class); Secretaries to the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan and to First Class Residents; Settlement Officers; and Superintendents of Police within their own charges.

56. Administrative Officer, Central Public Works Department; Captain Superintendent, I. M. M. L. S. *Dufferin*, Chief Aerodrome-Officer; Chief Local Officer, Andaman and Nicobar Islands; Chief Education Officer, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and Central India; Chief Inspector of Aircraft; Controllers of Inspection and Purchase, Indian Stores Department (Senior Scale); Deputy Directors, Indian Stores Department; Deputy Directors of Commercial Intelligence; Deputy Director-General of Archæology, Deputy Director of Industries, United Provinces, Deputy Directors of Hospitals, Sind and Orissa; Deputy Directors of Public Instruction, Deputy Inspectors-General of Prisons; Deputy Master, Security Printing, India; Deputy Mint Master, Bombay Mint; Deputy Secretary, Railway Board; First Assistants or Secretaries to Second Class Residents, Government Solicitors other than the Solicitor and Second Solicitor to the Government of India; Presidency Port Officer, Madras; Principals of Major Government Colleges; Principal, Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun; Principal of the Hyderabad Medical School, Sind; Principal, Indian School of Mines; Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay; Registrars to the High Courts; Secretaries to Legislative Councils and Provincial Legislative Assemblies; Senior Inspectors and Electric Inspector of Mines; Superintendent of the Government Test House; Superintendent of the Survey of India; Superintendent, Mathematical

* Architectural, Electrical and Sanitary Specialist officers will take precedence in accordance with the rank in the Public Works Department fixed for their appointments but junior to all Public Works Department Officers of the corresponding rank.

Instrument Office; Officers of the All-India, Class I Central, Class I Railway, Class I Provincial and Indian Ordnance Services and of the Superior List of the Military Accounts Department. Of 20 years' standing in the service or graded above officers of that standing.

57. Assistant to the Agricultural Expert and Assistant to the Animal Husbandry Expert in the Imperial Council of Agriculture Research Department; Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy; Assistant Press Adviser; Deputy Principal Information Officer; Information Officer to the Government of India; Deputy Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India; Second Solicitor to the Government of India; Secretary, Tariff Board; Section and Assistant Masters of the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun; Under-Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department, and Under Secretaries to the Governor-General (Public)

58. Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay; Directors of Survey, Bengal, Government Analyst, Madras, Keeper of the Records of the Government of India and Librarian, Imperial Library.

59. Assistant Press Adviser; Chemical Inspector, Indian Ordnance Department; Civil Engineer, Adviser to the Director of Ordnance Factories and Manufacture; District Judges not being Sessions Judges; Deputy Chief Inspector of Stores and Clothing; Education Officers, Grade II; Education Officers, Grade III, on completion of 15 years' service; Royal Air Force, Majors; Master of High Court, Madras; Members of the Indian Civil Service and Members of the Indian Political Service serving in the Political and External Affairs Departments of 12 years' standing; Registrar of Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, Revision Officer, Defence Department; Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners of Police of more than 15 but less than 20 years' standing, and Works Managers of Ordnance Factories.

60. Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax; Assistant Military Accountant-General; Assistant Superintendents of the Survey of India; Chief Mining Engineer, Northern India Salt Revenue; Chief Works Chemist, United Provinces; Controller of Naval Accounts; Controller of Royal Air Force Accounts; Deputy Controller of Stamps; Deputy Controller of Salt Revenue, Bombay; Deputy Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras; Examiner of Local Funds Accounts, Madras; General Manager, Rajputana Salt Resources; Mathematical Adviser, Survey of India; Superintendent, Bombay City Survey and Land Records; Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners of Police of less than 15 years' standing; Officers of the All-India, Class I Central, Class I Railway, and Class I Provincial and Indian Ordnance Services and of the Superior List of the Military Accounts Department, and Section and Assistant Masters of the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun. Of 10 years' standing in the service or graded above officers of that standing.

61. Assistant Collectors, Salt Revenue, Bombay, and Assistant Commissioners, Salt Revenue, Madras, on maximum of their time-scale; Assistant Collector, Selection Grade, Central Excises and Salt, North Eastern or North Western India; Assistant Collectors, Central Excise and Salt, North Eastern and North Western India, on maximum of the ordinary scale; Assistant Controllers of Inspection, Indian Stores Department; Assistant Directors, Indian Stores Department; Assistant Director, Industrial Research Bureau; Assistant Metallurgical Inspectors, Indian Stores Department; Assistant Directors of Public Health; Assistant Directors, Railway Board; Assistant Financial Advisers, Military Finance; Assistant Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department; Assistant Secretary, office of the Secretary to the Governor General (Personal) and Private Secretary to the Viceroy; Assistant Secretary to the Railway Board; Assistant Superintendents of Insurance; Chemical Examiners at Customs Houses; Chemical Examiner, United Provinces; Chemist at the Government Test House, Indian Stores Department; Chief Assayer, Bombay Mint; Chief Inspectors of Factories and Boilers; Controllers of Inspection and Purchase, Indian Stores Department (Junior Scale); Controller of Telegraph Stores, Deputy Administrator-General, Bengal; Deputy Assistant Director, Pay and Pensions Directorate, Adjutant General's Branch; Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies; Deputy Commissioners of Salt and Excise; Deputy Controller, Central Printing Office; Deputy Controller, Stationery; Director, Vaccine Institute, Belgaum; District Opium Officers; Divisional Engineers, Telegraphs, and Divisional Engineers, Wireless; Divisional Forest Officers, Emigration Commissioners; Engineer, Lighthouse Department, and Inspector of Lighthouses in British India; Examiner of Questioned Documents; Executive Engineers; Factory Chemist; Factory Superintendent; Opium Factory, Ghazipur; First Assistant Commissioner, Port Blair, Honorary Presidency Magistrates; Income-tax Officers drawing the maximum pay of the time scale; Judge of the City Civil Court, Madras; Judges of Courts of Small Causes in the towns of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta; Lady Assistants to the Inspectors General, Civil Hospitals; Legal Assistant in the Legislative Department of the Government of India; Manager, Encumbered Estates and Court of Wards, Sind; Managers, Government of India Presses at Calcutta, Delhi and Simla; Marketing Officers, employed under the Govt. of India; Mine Manager, Khewra, Officers of the Provincial Civil Services drawing the maximum pay of the time-scale or upwards; Officers of the First Division of the Superior Traffic Branch, Posts and Telegraphs; Peterson, I.E.K., A.M.T.E., Superintending Electrical and Mechanical Engineer, Khewra; Physicist at the Government Test House, Indian Stores Department; Presidency Magistrates; Principal, Indian Medical School, Madras; Principal, Lawrence Royal Military School, Sanawar; Professor of Sugar Technology, Sugar Chemistry and Sugar Engineering; Protectors of Emigrants; Public Prosecutors in Bengal and in Sind; Registrars to Chief Courts; Registrars of Joint Stock Companies; Research Officer, Industrial Research Bureau; Secretary to the

Board of Agricultural Income-Tax, Assam; Secretary to the Court of Wards, United Provinces; Senior Marketing Officers employed under the Government of India; Superintendents of Excise, Bombay; Superintendents of Central Jails and Civil Surgeons who are not included in any other article; and Superintendents of Telegraph Workshops.

1. The entries in the above table, which are in alphabetical order in each article, apply exclusively to the persons entered therein, and while regulating their relative precedence with each other do not give them any precedence over members of the non-official community resident in India, who shall take their place according to usage.

2. Officers in the above table will take precedence in order of the numbers of the entries. Those included in one number will take precedence *inter se* according to the date of entry into that number with the exception of officers of the Defence Services, (including I.M.S. officers in civil employ) who rank *inter se* in accordance with their seniority, and of the Chief Justice of Bengal, who will rank before all other persons included in Article 14 irrespective of the date of their entry into that Article.

3. When an officer holds more than one position in the table, he will be entitled to the highest position accorded to him.

4. Officers who are temporarily officiating in any number in the table, will rank in that number below permanent incumbents.

5. All officers not mentioned in the above table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the army, to have the same rank with reference to civil servants as is enjoyed by military officers of equal grades.

6. All other persons who may not be mentioned in this table to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor-General in his discretion in case any question shall arise.* When the position of any such person is so determined and notified, it shall be entered in the table in italics, provided he holds an appointment in India.

7. The following will take courtesy rank as shown:—

Consuls-General.—Immediately after Article 35, which includes Brigadiers.

Consuls.—Immediately after Article 38, which includes Colonels.

Vice-Consuls.—Immediately after Article 59, which includes Majors.

Consular officers *de carriere* will in their respective grades take precedence of consular officers who are not *de carriere*.

Among themselves Consular Officers will take precedence in their respective grades according to the dates of the Government of India notifications announcing the recognition of their appointments. An officiating incumbent of a grade will rank as an officer of that grade immediately below its permanent incumbents except that when an officer below the substantive grade of Consul officiates as a Consul-General he will be ranked with Consuls and assigned a place immediately after permanent Consuls.

8. The following may be given, by courtesy precedence as shown below, provided that they do not hold appointments in India:—

Peers according to their precedence in England. Knights of the Garter, the Thistle and St. Patrick. Privy Councillors. Advisers to the Secretary of State for India. Immediately after Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council, Article 9.

Baronets of England, Scotland, Ireland and the United Kingdom according to date of Patents. Knights Grand Cross of the Bath. Knights Grand Commander of the Star of India. Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George. Knights Grand Commander of the Indian Empire. Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order. Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire. Immediately after Puisne Judges of High Courts, Article 23.

Knights Commander of the Bath. Knights Commander of the Star of India. Knights Commander of St. Michael and St. George. Knights Commander of the Indian Empire. Knights Commander of the Royal Victorian Order. Knights Commander of the Order of the British Empire. Knights Bachelor. Immediately after the Residents of the Second Class, Article 31.

9. All ladies, unless by virtue of holding an appointment themselves they are entitled to a higher position in the table, to take place according to the rank herein assigned to their respective husbands with the exception of wives of Peers and of ladies having precedence in England independently of their husbands, and who are not in rank below the daughters of Barons; such ladies to take place according to their several ranks, with reference to such precedence in England immediately after the wives of Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council.

Given at Our Court at St. James's this Ninth day of May in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven and in the First year of Our Reign.

BY HIS MAJESTY'S COMMAND,

ZETLAND.

*In virtue of the provisions of section 9 (ii) of the Indian Church Act, 1927, a Bishop or Archdeacon who held a bishopric or archdeaconry on the 1st March 1930 takes rank as follows:—

Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India, immediately after Article 8.

Bishops of Madras and Bombay, immediately after Article 14.

Bishops of Lucknow and Nagpur, immediately after Article 25.

Bishops (not territorial) under licence from the Crown, immediately after Article 39.

Archdeacon of Lucknow, in Article 42.

SALUTES.

Persons	No. of guns.	Occasions on which salute is fired.
Imperial salute	101	When the Sovereign is present in person.
Royal salute	31	On the anniversaries of the Birth, Accession and Coronation of the Reigning Sovereign; the Birthday of the Consort of the Sovereign; the Birthday of the Queen Mother; Proclamation Day. *Note.*—A Royal Salute will also be fired on the occasion of the official celebration of the reigning Sovereign's birthday. The date of the official celebration will be notified annually in India Army Orders.
Viceroy and Governor-General ..	31	On arrival at, or departure from, a military station within Indian territories or when attending a State ceremony.
Members of the Royal Family	31	On arrival at, or departure from, a military station, or when attending a State ceremony.
Foreign Sovereigns and members of their families.	21	
Maharajadhiraja of Nepal	21	
Sultan of Zanzibar	21	
Ambassadors	19	
Prime Minister of Nepal	19	
Governor-General of Portuguese India	19	
Governor of the French Settlements in India.	17	
Governors of His Majesty's Colonies ..	17	
Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary.	17	
Lieutenant-Governors of His Majesty's Colonies.	15	
Maharaja of Bhutan	15	
Plenipotentiaries and Envoys	15	
Governor of Damaun	9	
Governor of Diu	9	
Governors of Presidencies and Provinces in India.	17	On assuming or relinquishing office whether temporarily or permanently. On occasions of a *public* arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on formal ceremonial occasions such as arriving at or leaving a Durbar, or when paying a formal visit to a Ruling Chief. Also on occasions of private arrival at, or departure from, a military station, if desired.
Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Air Marshal.	15	On assuming or relinquishing command, and on public arrivals at and departures. Also on occasions of private arrivals and departures if so desired. Entitled to this honour if senior to any naval military or Air Force Officer in the cantonment area containing the Air Force station.
Air Officer Commanding in Chief when holding the rank of Vice-Marshal.	13	
Residents, 1st Class	13	Same as Governors.
Residents, 2nd Class	13	On assuming or relinquishing office, and on occasion of a *public* arrival at, or departure from a military station.
Political Agents (*b*)	11	
Commander-in-Chief in India (if a Field Marshal).	19	On assuming or relinquishing office. On *public* arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on formal ceremonial occasions. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, if desired.
Commander-in-Chief in India (if a General)	17	
Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Squadron (*c*). ..		Same as for military officer of corresponding rank.

(*b*) Within the territories of the State to which they are attached.
(*c*) According to naval rank, with two guns added.

Persons.	No. of Guns.	Occasions on which salute is fired.
G.Os.C. in C.-Commands (*d*)	15	On assuming or relinquishing command and on occasions of *public* arrival at, or departure from, a military station within their command. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, if desired.
Major-Generals Commanding Districts (*d*).	13	
Major-Generals and Brigadiers Commanding Brigades (*d*).	11	
Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy (if a Vice-Admiral).	15	To be fired *from* the shore battery when visiting an Indian Port for the first time and his arrival is public.
Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy (if a Rear-Admiral).	13	

Permanent Salutes to Ruling Princes and Chiefs.

Salutes of 21 guns.

Baroda. The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of.
Gwalior. The Maharaja (Scindia) of.
Hyderabad and Berar. The Nizam of.
Jammu and Kashmir. The Maharaja of.
Mysore. The Maharaja of.

Salutes of 19 guns.

Bhopal. The Nawab of.
Indore. The Maharaja (Holkar) of.
Kalat. The Khan (Wali) of.
Kolhapur. The Maharaja of.
Travancore. The Maharaja of.
Udaipur (Mewar). The Maharana of.

Salutes of 17 guns.

Bahawalpur. The Nawab of.
Bharatpur. The Maharaja of.
Bikaner. The Maharaja of.
Bundi. The Maharao Raja of.
Cochin. The Maharaja of.
Cutch. The Maharao of.
Jaipur. The Maharaja of.
Jodhpur (Marwar). The Maharaja of.
Karauli. The Maharaja of.
Kotah. The Maharao of.
Patiala. The Maharaja of.
Rewa. The Maharaja of.
Tonk. The Nawab of.

Salutes of 15 guns.

Alwar. The Maharaja of.
Banswara. The Maharawal of.
Datia. The Maharaja of.
Dewas (Senior Branch). The Maharaja of.
Dewas (Junior Branch). The Maharaja of.
Dhar. The Maharaja of.
Dholpur. The Maharaj Rana of.
Dungarpur. The Maharawal of.
Idar. The Maharaja of.
Jaisalmer. The Maharawal of.
Khairpur. The Mir of.
Kishangarh. The Maharaja of.
Orchha. The Maharaja of.
Partabgarh. The Maharawat of.
Rampur. The Nawab of.
Sikkim. The Maharaja of.
Sirohi. The Maharao of.

Salutes of 13 guns.

Benares. The Maharaja of.
Bhavnagar. The Maharaja of.
Cooch Behar. The Maharaja of.
Dharampur. The Maharaja of.
Jaora. The Nawab of.
Jhalawar. The Maharaj-Rana of.
Jind. The Maharaja of.
Junagadh. The Nawab of.
Kapurthala. The Maharaja of.
Nabha. The Maharaja of.
Nawanagar. The Maharaja of.
Palanpur. The Nawab of.
Porbandar. The Maharaja of.
Rajpipla. The Maharaja of.
Ratlam. The Maharaja of.
Tripura. The Maharaja of.

Salutes of 11 guns.

Ajaigarh. The Maharaja of.
Amarpur. The Raja of.
Baoni. The Nawab of.
Barwani. The Rana of.
Bijawar. The Maharaja of.
Chhatarpur. The Raja of.
Cambay. The Nawab of.
Chamba. The Raja of.
Charkhari. The Maharaja of.
Chhatarpur. The Maharaja of.
Chitral. The Mehtar of.
Dharampur. The Raja of.
Gondal. The Maharaja of.
Jaora. The Nawab of.
Jawhar. The Raja of.
Maler Kotla. The Nawab of.
Mandi. The Raja of.
Manpur. The Maharaja of.
Morvi. The Maharaja of.
Narsingarh. The Raja of.
Pudukkottai. The Raja of.
Radhanpur. The Nawab of.
Rajgarh. The Raja of.
Sailana. The Raja of.
Samthar. The Raja of.
Sirmur. The Maharaja of.
Sitamau. The Raja of.
Suket. The Raja of.
Tehri (Garhwal). The Maharaja of.
Vankaner (or Waukaner). The Maharana Raj Saheb of.

(*d*) No military officer shall receive an artillery salute unless he is in actual military command and is the senior military officer in the post. Attention is invited to extra guns allowed for individuals.

Salutes of 9 *guns.*

Balasinor. The Nawab (Babi) of.
Banganapalle. The Nawab of.
Bansda. The Raja of.
Baraundha. The Raja of.
Baria. The Raja of.
Bhor. The Raja of.
Chhota-Udepur. The Raja of.
Danta. The Maharana of.
Dharampur. The Raja of.
Dhrol. The Thakor Saheb of.
Halpaw. The Sawbwa of.
Jawhar. The Raja of.
Kalahandi. The Maharaja of.
Kengtung. The Sawbwa of.
Khilchipur. The Raja of.
Limbdi. The Thakor Saheb of.
Loharu. The Nawab of.
Lunawada. The Raja of.
Maihar. The Raja of.
Mayurbhanj. The Maharaja of.
Mong Nai. The Sawbwa of.
Mudhol. The Raja of.
Nagod. The Raja of.
Palitana. The Thakor Saheb of.
Patna. The Maharaja of.
Rajkot. The Thakor Saheb of.
Sachin. The Nawab of.
Sangli. The Raja of.
Sant. The Raja of.
Savantvadi. The Raja of.
Shahpura. The Raja of.
Sonepur. The Maharaja of.
Wadhwan. The Thakor Saheb of.
Yawnghwe. The Sawbwa of.

Personal Salutes.

Salutes of 17 *guns.*

Dholpur. Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sri Sawai Maharaj-Rana **Sir Udaibhan Singh Lokindar Bahadur** Diler Jang Jai Deo, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Maharaj-Rana of.

Salutes of 15 *guns.*

Jind. Brigadier His Highness Maharaja Sir **Ranbir** Singh Rajendra Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of.

Junagadh. Major His Highness Nawab Sir Mahabat Khan Rasul Khan, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Nawab of.

Kapurthala. Brigadier **His Highness Maharaja** Sir Jagatjit Singh **Bahadur,** G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Maharaja of.

Salutes of 11 *guns.*

Aga Khan, His Highness The Rt. Hon'ble Aga **Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah,** P.C., **G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.**

Baria. Lt.-Col. **H. H. Maharawal Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Mansinhji,** K.C.S.I., **Raja of.**

Dharampur. H. H. Maharana Vijayadevji of.

Sangli. Captain **His Highness Raja Sir** Chintamanrao Dhundirao *alias* Appa Saheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Raja of.

Salutes of 9 *guns.*

Bashahr. Raja Sir Padam Singh, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Raja of.

Local Salutes.

Salutes of 21 *guns.*

Bhopal. The Nawab of. **Within the limits** of his own territories, permanently.

Indore. The Maharaja (Holkar) of. **Within** the limits of his own territories, permanently.

Udaipur (Mewar). The Maharana of. **With**in the limits of his own territories, permanently.

Salutes of 19 *guns.*

Bharatpur. The Maharaja of.
Bikaner. The Maharaja of.
Cutch. The Maharao of.
Jaipur. The Maharaja of.
Jodhpur (Marwar). The Maharaja of.
Patiala. The Maharaja of.

(Within the limits of their own territories permanently.)

Salutes of 17 *guns.*

Alwar. The Maharaja of
Khairpur. The Mir of.

(Within the limits of their own territories permanently.)

Salutes of 15 *guns.*

Benares. The Maharaja of
Bhavnagar. The Maharaja of.
Jind. The Maharaja of.
Junagadh. The Nawab of
Kapurthala. The Maharaja of.
Nabha. The Maharaja of
Nawanagar. The Maharaja of.
Rutlam. The Maharaja of.

(Within the limits of their own territories permanently.)

Salutes of 13 *guns.*

Janjira. The Nawab of. (**Within the limits** of his own territory, permanently.)

Salutes of 11 *guns.*

Savantvadi The Raja of (**Within the limits** of his own territory, permanently.)

(iii) Table of Salutes to certain Rulers and Officials in the Persian Gulf.

	No. of guns.
MUSCAT—	
1. His Highness the Sultan o	21
BAHRAIN—	
2. His Highness the Sheikh of (fired by British ships of war in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit)	7
3. His Highness the Sheikh of .. .. (personal to the present Sheikh).	11
4. Official Deputy appointed by the Sheikh of Bahrain to act for him in his absence	7
KUWAIT—	
5. His Highness the Sheikh of	7
6. His Highness the Sheikh of .. .. (personal to the present Sheikh.)	11
7. Official Deputy appointed by the Sheikh of Kuwait to act for him in his absence	7
QATAR—	
8. Sheikh of	7
KHUZISTAN—	
9. His Excellency the Governor of at the termination of an official visit	13
KHORRAMSHAHR—	
10. The Governor of At the termination of an official visit)	7
BUSHIRE—	
11. His Excellency the Governor of at the termination of an official visit)	13
ABADAN—	
12. The Governor of	7
BUNDAR ABBAS—	
13. The Governor of (at the termination of an official visit)	7
ABU DHABI—	
14. The Sheikh of	3
15. The Sheikh of .. .. (personal to the present Sheikh.)	5
DEBAI—	
16. The Sheikh of	5
SHARJAH—	
17. The Sheikh of	3
18. The Sheikh of .. .. (personal to the present Sheikh.)	5
AJMAN—	
19. The Sheikh of	3
UMM-EL-KUWAIN—	
20. The Sheikh of	3
RAS-EL-KHAIMAH—	
21. The Sheikh of	3
KALFA—	
22. The Sheikh of .. .. (personal to the present Sheikh.)	3
23. Sheikh Khalid while acting as regent for present Sheikh of Kalfa who is a minor	3

Salutes 14 to 23 in the above list are fired by His Majesty's ships of war in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by the Chief concerned.

Indian Orders.

The Star of India.

The Order of the Star of India was instituted by Queen Victoria in 1861, and enlarged in 1866, 1875, 1876, 1897, 1902, 1911, 1915, 1920, 1935, 1937, 1939 and 1942 and the dignity of Knight Grand Commander may be conferred on Princes or Chiefs of India, or upon British subjects for important and loyal service rendered to the Indian Empire; the second and third classes for services in the Indian Empire thirty years in the department of the Secretary of State for India. It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master (the Governor-General of India), the first class of forty-six Knights Grand Commanders (24 British and 22 Indian), the second class of one hundred and six Knights Commanders, and the third class of two hundred and thirty-seven Companions, exclusive of Extra and Honorary Members, as well as certain additional Knights and Companions.

The Insignia are (i) the Collar of gold, composed of the lotus of India, of palm branches tied together in saltire, of the united red and white rose, and in the centre an Imperial Crown; all enamelled in their proper colours and linked together by gold chains. (ii) The Star of a Knight Grand Commander is composed of rays of gold issuing from a centre, having thereon a star of five points in diamonds resting upon a light blue enamelled circular ribband, tied at the ends and inscribed with the motto of the Order, *Heaven's Light our Guide*, also in diamonds, that of a Knight Commander is somewhat different, and is described below. (iii) The Badge, an onyx cameo having Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy thereon, set in a perforated and ornamental oval, containing the motto of the Order surmounted by a star of five points, all in diamonds. (iv) The Mantle of light blue satin lined with white, and fastened with a cordon of white silk with blue and silver tassels. On the left side a representation of the Star of the Order.

The ribbon of the Order (four inches wide for Knights Grand Commanders) is sky-blue, having a narrow white stripe towards either edge, and is worn from the right shoulder to the left side. A Knight Commander wears (as) around his neck a ribbon two inches in width of the same colours and pattern as a Knight Grand Commander, and pendent therefrom a badge of a smaller size. (b) on his left breast a Star composed of rays of silver issuing from a gold centre having thereon a silver star of five points resting upon a light blue enamelled circular ribbon, tied at the ends, inscribed with the motto of the Order in diamonds. A Companion wears around his neck a badge of the same form as appointed for a Knight Commander but of a smaller size pendent to a like ribbon of the breadth of one and a half inches. All insignia are returnable at death to the Central Chancellery, or if the recipient was resident in India, to the Secretary of the Order at New Delhi or Simla.

Sovereign of the Order. His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor of India

Grand Master of the Order:—His Excellency the Governor-General of India, Field-Marshal The Right Hon'ble Viscount Wavell of Cyrenaica and Winchester, G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., C.M.G., M.C.

Officers of the Order: *Registrar:* Brigadier I. De La Fere, C.B.E., Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, St. James' Palace, London, S.W.1.

Secretary: G. E. B. Abell, C.I.E., O.B.E., Secretary to the Governor-General (Personal) and Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

The Orders of the Star of India are:

Extra Knight Grand Commander, (G.C.S.I.),
Honorary Knight Grand Commander, (G.C.S.I.),
Honorary Knight Commander (K.C.S.I.),
Honorary Companion, (C.S.I.),
Knight Grand Commander, (G.C.S.I.),
Knight Commander, (K.C.S.I.),
Companion, (C.S.I.).

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire

This Order, instituted by Queen Victoria in the winter 1877, and extended and enlarged in 1887, 1892, 1897, 1902, 1911, 1915, 1920, 1927, 1937 and 1939, is conferred for services connected with the Indian Empire, and consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, forty-two Knights Grand Commanders, of whom the Grand Master is first and principal, one hundred and fifty Knights Commanders and an indefinite number of Companions not exceeding, without special statute, 24 nominations in any one year), also Extra and Honorary Members over and above the vacancies caused by promotion to a higher class of the Order as well as certain Additional Knights and Companions appointed by special statute.

The Insignia are (i) The Collar of gold formed of elephants, lotus flowers, peacocks in their pride, and Indian roses, in the centre the Imperial Crown, the whole linked together with chains; (ii) The Star of the Knight Grand Commander, comprised of five rays of silver having a small ray of gold between each of them the whole a tentacy plate and scaled, issuing from a gold centre, having thereon Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy, within a purple circle, edged and lettered gold, inscribed *Imperatrix Auspicia*, and surmounted by an Imperial Crown gold, (iii) The Badge consisting of a rose, enamelled gules, barbed vert and having in the centre Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy, within a purple circle, edged and lettered gold, inscribed *Imperatrix Auspicia*, surmounted by an Imperial Crown also gold; (iv) The Mantle of Imperial purple Satin, lined with and fastened by

a cordon of white silk, with purple silk and gold tassels attached. On the left side a representation of the Star of the Order.

A Knight Commander wears: (*a*) around his neck a ribbon two inches in width, of the same colour (purple) and pattern as a Knight Grand Commander, pendent therefrom a badge of smaller size: (*b*) on his left breast a star, similar to that of the first class, but the rays of which are all of silver.

The abovementioned Insignia are returned at death to the Central Chancery, or if the Knight was resident in India to the Secretary of the Order.

A Companion wears around his neck a badge (not returnable at death) of the same form as appointed for a Knight Commander, but of smaller size, pendent to a like ribbon of the breadth of one and a half inches.

Sovereign of the Order:—His Most Gracious Majesty The King, Emperor of India.

Grand Master of the Order: H. E. the Governor General of India. Field Marshal The Rt. Hon. Ble Viscount Wavell of Cyrenaica and Winchester, G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., M.C. from 20th October 1943.

Officers of the Order. The same as for the Order of the Star of India.

The Orders of the Indian Empire are

Extra Knight Grand Commander, (G.C.I.E.).
Honorary Knight Grand Commander (G.C.I.E.).
Honorary Knight Commander, (K.C.I.E.).
Knight Grand Commander, (G.C.I.E.).
Knight Commander, (K.C.I.E.).
Honorary Companion, (C.I.E.).
Companion, (C.I.E.).

The Imperial Order of the Crown of India.

This Order was instituted on Dec. 23, 1877, and for a like purpose with the similar Imperial Order of the Indian Empire. It consists of the Queen, the Queen Mother, the Royal Princesses and the female relatives of Indian Princes and persons who have rendered conspicuous services in connection with India, besides the Royal Order in jewels without any appointment to an Herald in Chief and Attendant. It is a bow of light blue water ribbon, edged white. Designation, the letters C.I.

Sovereign of the Order.

THE KING-EMPEROR OF INDIA.

Ladies of the Order (C.I.)

Her Majesty The Queen.
Her Majesty Queen Mary.
H. R. H. The Princess Royal.
H. R. H. The Duchess of Gloucester.
H. R. H. The Duchess of Kent.
H. H. The Princess Helena Victoria.
H. H. The Princess Marie Louise.
H. H. Maharani Sahib Chimna Bai Gaekwar.
Margaret, Dowager Baroness Ampthill.
Lady Victoria Patricia Helena Ramsay.
Margaret Etienne Hannah, Marchioness of Crewe.
Frances Charlotte, Viscountess Chelmsford.
Marie Adelaide, Marchioness of Willingdon.
Dorothy Evelyn Augusta, Countess Halifax.
Pamela, Countess of Lytton.
H. H. Sri Parvathi Ba Sevini Vanchi Dharma Vardhini Raja Rajeswari Maharani Setu Lakshmi Bai, Maharani Regent of Travancore.
Jeannette Hope, Baroness Brabourne.
Doreen Maud, Marchioness of Linlithgow.
Doreen Geraldine, Baroness Brabourne.
Lucienne Marie, Viscountess Wavell.
Florence, Mrs. Amery.

Indian Titles: Badges.—An announcement was made at the Coronation Durbar in 1911, that a distinctive badge should be granted to present holders and future recipients of the titles of 'Diwan Bahadur', 'Sardar Bahadur', 'Khan Bahadur', 'Rai Bahadur', 'Rao Bahadur', 'Khan Sahib', 'Rai Sahib' and 'Rao Sahib'. Subsequently the following regulations in respect of these decorations were issued:—The decoration to be worn by the holders of the titles above mentioned shall be a badge or medallion bearing the King's effigy or when on the name of the title, both to be executed on a plaque of shield surrounded by a five-jointed star surmounted by the Imperial Crown, the plaque of special design of silver gilt for the titles of Diwan, Sardar, Khan, Rai and Rao Bahadur, and of silver for the titles of Khan Rai and Rao Sahib. (2) The badge shall be worn suspended from the neck by a ribbon of one inch and a half in width, viz., for the titles of Diwan and Sardar Bahadur each to right line with a dark blue border, for the titles of Khan Bahadur and Rao Bahadur light red with a dark red border, and for the titles of Khan Rai and Rao Sahib dark blue with light blue border.

A Press Note issued in November, 1914, states: "The Secretary of State has recently had under consideration the question of the grant of personal **miniatures** of Indian titles which have been conferred by His Majesty, and has decided that they should be worn on the left breast fastened by a ribbon and not suspended round the neck by a ribbon as prescribed in the case of the badge itself. When [illegible] worn in conjunction with other decorations, they should be placed immediately after the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal.

Indian Distinguished Service Medal.—This Medal was instituted on June 25th, 1907, by an Army Order published in Simla as a reward for both commissioned and non commissioned officers of the regular and other forces in India. It bears on the obverse the bust of King Edward VII, and on the reverse a laurel wreath encircling the words 'For Distinguished Service. The

medal, 1¼ inches in diameter, is ordered to be worn immediately to the right of all war medals suspended by a red ribbon 1¼" wide, with blue edges ¼" wide. This medal may be conferred by the Viceroy of India.

Indian Order of Merit.—This order was instituted by the Governor-General of India in Council in 1837, and amended in 1939 and 1944. It is divided into a Civil Division and a Military Division. The Civil Division consists of one Class and is awarded for any act of conspicuous personal bravery in aid of public authority or the safety of others. The Badge consists of an eight pointed star 1" in diameter composed of rays, with in the centre a circular ground of dark blue enamel surrounded by a laurel wreath. On the enamel ground there is the Royal Cypher surmounted by a Crown encircled with the words "For Bravery." The Badge is of Silver and the laurel wreath and the design in the centre of gold. The Badge is worn on the left breast pendant from a dark-red ribbon with blue edges.

The Military Division also consist of one class and appointments are made for any act of conspicuous gallantry performed in connection with duties. The Badge of the Military Division consists of an eight pointed silver star 1¼" in diameter, with in the centre two crossed swords around which is inscribed the words "Reward for Gallantry," all on a circular ground of dark-blue enamel and surrounded with a laurel wreath. The laurel wreath and the design in the centre are of gold. The Badge is worn on the left breast pendant from a dark-blue ribbon with red edges.

Anyone who after having performed services for which this Order is awarded, subsequently performed an approved act of gallantry which, if he had not received the Order, would have entitled him to it, will be awarded a Bar to be attached to the riband by which the Badge is suspended, and for every additional such act an additional Bar may be added.

For every Bar awarded a Silver rose is added to the ribbon when worn alone.

The members of the Order use the letters "I.O.M." after their names.

Order of British India.—This Order was instituted at the same time as the Indian Order of Merit and amended in 1939, 1941 and 1944. It consists of two Classes, and appointments are made from among those on the active list in the Armed Forces in India, for long, faithful and honourable Service. Appointments to the First Class are made only from members of the Second Class. The Badge of First Class consists of a Star 1-11/16 in in diameter composed of rays of gold and surmounted by a Crown, with in the centre on a ground of light blue enamel, the words "Order of British India" encircling a lion and surrounded by a laurel wreath of gold. In the Badge of Second Class the star is of 1¼" in diameter on a ground of dark-blue enamel. The Badge is worn pendant from a ribbon of dark red round the neck. Members of the Order also use the letters "O.B.I." after their names. The First Class carries with it the title Sardar Bahadur, and an additional allowance of two rupees a day and the second the title of Bahadur and an extra allowance of one rupee per day.

Indian Meritorious Service Medal.—This was instituted on July 27th, 1888, and on receipt of the medal the order states "a non-commissioned officer must surrender his Long Service and Good Conduct medal": but on being promoted to a commission he may retain the M. S. medal, but the annuity attached to it will cease. On the obverse is the diademed bust of Queen Victoria facing left, with a veil falling over the crown behind, encircled by the legend Victoria Kaisar-i-Hind. On the reverse is a wreath of lotus leaves enclosing a wreath or palm tied at the base, having a star beneath, between the two wreaths is the inscription for meritorious service. Within the palm wreath is the word India. The medal, 1¼ in. in diameter, is suspended from a scroll by means of a red ribbon, 1¼ in. wide. The medals issued during the reigns of Queen Victoria's successors bear on the obverse their bust in profile with the legend altered to EDWARD VII or GEORGE V.

The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal.

This decoration was instituted in 1900, the preamble to the Royal Warrant—which was amended in 1901, 1912, 1933, 1938, 1939 and 1941, being as follows:—"Whereas We, taking into Our Royal consideration that there do not exist adequate means whereby We can reward important and useful services rendered to Us in Our Indian Empire in the advancement of the public interests of Our said Empire and taking also into consideration the expediency of distinguishing such services by some mark of Our Royal favour: Now for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of thus distinguishing such services aforesaid, We have instituted and created and by these presents for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, do institute and create a new Decoration." The decoration is styled "The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India" and consists of three grades. The Medal is an oval shaped Badge or Decoration in Gold, in Silver or in Bronze—with the Royal Cypher on one side and on the reverse the words "Kaisar-i-Hind for Public Service in India"; it is suspended on the left breast by a dark blue ribbon, and for every Bar awarded a Rose Emblem in Silver Gilt, Silver or Bronze as the case may be, shall be added to the Ribbon when worn alone.

Historical Centres.

Abu, Mount.—The Dilwara Jain temples form the great attraction of Abu. They belong to a beautifully modified style of the Aryavarta or North Indian or Indo-Aryan school of architecture.

Of the Abu group of temples, two are most important. They form the noblest examples of Jain temples of the North Indian school of art. One of them is dedicated to Adishvara or Adinatha or Rishavadeva, the first prophet of Jainism. Vimala Shah, a merchant-prince of Gujarat, built the temple in 1031 A.D. It is said that he bought the ground, covering it with silver coins and that it took 13 years to build the temple at a cost of Rs. 1·8 lacs plus Rs. 59 lacs towards levelling the hill. The other temple is ascribed to the brothers Vastupala and Tejpala, who built the triple temple at Girnar (the name of Tejpala alone is met with in the inscriptions). The temple was dedicated to Neminatha, the 22nd Tirthankara (the prophet of the Jains). This temple was built 200 years (1231 A.D.) after the temple of Vimala Shah. It is comparatively simpler and bolder.

These temples belonging to the last period of the medieval age record specimens of the culmination of Indian decorative sculptures. The Indian sculptor's proverbial patience reaches its limit here. No example of decorative art, known anywhere in the world, can beat the richness and delicacy of the sculptural decorations of the ceilings, pillars and walls of these temples. Never before has marble produced such marvellous specimens of artistic workmanship. Both the temples have at the entrance a room, containing 9 or 10 elephants. Inscriptions record that the elephants carried riders. Most of the figures are missing. Whatever is left records a wonderful amount of life in the figures. Such lively human figures are hard to be met, not only in any other Jain temples, but anywhere else in India.

Apart from the claims of artistic interests, Mount Abu makes the finest hill station of Rajputana. It is on an isolated plateau, about 4,000 ft. high. The Nakhli Talao, an artificial lake, near which the temples stand, lends a fine scenic effect. A few miles off, at Achalgarh, on a summit stand a beautiful group of temples. They are smaller temples and lack the finish of the Abu temple, but they have a real appeal of simplicity and charm. South of Mount Abu will be seen the traces of an ancient town, Chandravati, the remains of which have been removed by the Sultans of Ahmedabad and the Thakurs of Sirohi.

Agra.—The architectural history of Agra dates from the time of the Imperial Lodis, who transferred the capital from Delhi to Agra. It had been an early capital of the Moguls. In 1527 Babar made it his capital. Humayun had a preference for Delhi, but in 1565 Akbar formally removed the capital to Agra. He proposed to make it a worthy capital of an empire extending from Afghanistan to Bengal and from Kashmir to Ahmednagar. In 1658, Aurangzeb made Delhi again the imperial seat and henceforth Agra was relegated to unimportance. On the banks of the Jumna, in the shape of a crescent, lies the fort of Agra, one of the greatest relics of Indian art in the Muslim period. The ramparts, a mile and a half long and 70 ft. high, enfold palaces, halls of state, terraces, balconies, kiosques, etc., the cost of each of which would be a king's ransom. Salim Shah, the son of Sher Shah, laid the foundation of the Fort. Akbar developed it fully. Akbar's tomb at Sikandra is worthy of him, enshrining the unique eclectic spirit of the Great Mogul. It represents the Indian tradition of the multi-storeyed academic hall, where professors of the different schools of art and science could hold discussions in groups. Akbar himself had revived the plan in the council chamber at Fatehpur Sikri. The tomb of Itimad-ud-Daula is worthy of the exceptional abilities of Nurjahan, who was in herself a combination of Elizabeth and Cleopatra. It has distinct qualities apart from its noble grandeur.

Agra had been the favourite seat of Shahjahan and he made contributions to the glories of Agra Fort. In his Moti Masjid (Pearl Mosque) is inscribed "Verily it is an exalted palace of paradise, made of a single pearl of magnificence. In the history of the world no mosque made of marble could rival its greatness and beauty." The appeal of its noble magnificence lies in its great simplicity. Its refinement of contour is matched only in the Taj. The Jama Masjid, one of the greatest mosques of India, is built in white and red stones in memory of Jahanara. The Dewan-I-Am, by some accounts, was built by Aurangzeb. This would be Aurangzeb's greatest architectural contribution. As his puritanical policy doomed to death the Mogul empire, the same spirit put an end to the great tradition of Mogul architecture and sculpture. All these edifices would have made Agra second to no other Mogul city, but the Taj is an unparalleled monument and gives it a unique position.

The Taj Mahal is the tomb built at Agra by Shahjahan for his wife, Mumtaz Mahal where he is also buried. It was begun in 1632 in which year the Shah ordered the stopping of all other Hindu temple buildings, and was completed in 1650. The Taj Mahal is the most perfect example of the Mogul style and is by some considered the most beautiful building in the world. The tomb proper consists of a domed square, white marble building, raised on a terrace from the corners of which rise four slim, white minarets. The whole is set in an exquisite garden surrounded by a red sandstone wall; a gate and a mosque are subsidiary elements in the composition. The tomb building itself is 186 ft. square, with a dome 58 ft. in internal diameter rising to a total height of 210 feet. The building is said to have cost over £3,000,000. It was probably designed by an architect named Ustad Isa, traditionally supposed to have been either Turkish or Persian.

Ajanta.—The Ajanta Hills contain 29 caves (5 chaityas or shrines or churches and 24 viharas or monasteries, all Buddhist) and present a record of an almost unique combination of painting, sculpture and architecture of a period of about 9 centuries (2nd or 1st cen. B.C. to middle of 7th cen. A.D.). Ajanta forms specially the great museum of Indian painting.

The caves, excavated as caves and not as cave temples, (*e.g.*, Kailash, Ellora) extend over a distance of about 600 ft. in a perpendicular rock. Thus the roofs were not hewn, only the facades were hewn and sculptured. The Archæological Department numbers the caves from East to West. Paintings have been noticed in 16 caves.

The sculptures and the paintings of one cave may belong to different periods. Frescoes have been painted sometimes long after the excavation of a cave. Sculptures in different periods have been undertaken to continue the decoration of the caves. Paintings reminiscent of the sculpture of Bharut and Sanchi, partially covered with later paintings, have been found in certain of the caves.

The caves were first noticed in 1819. Greedy ignoramuses, indemnity of weather and much damp, natural to the country, had done the worst imaginable injuries. That it could survive to any extent is due to the peculiar formulæ of plastering and painting. During the present century steps have been taken towards preservation of the great works. H. E. H. Hyderabad State has taken charge of the caves.

The subjects of representation are not always taken from Buddhist literature. They generally portray the beauty of Buddhist sentiments from its lives that set the loftiest and highest ideals of life in that age of luxury and high pitch of civilization. Secular pictures are comparatively few, but not unknown. We have a bodhisatt, many other beasts prowling on their pursuits, a pair of lovers, etc. These drawings are remarkably good. Women have received very great attention in Ajanta. Women with their eyes dreamily cast down with corresponding brows express some best art-ideals and charming and varied types of Indian womanhood have been vividly and successfully depicted in all succeeding ages of Indian art.

Amritsar The Pool of Immortality with the Golden Temple in it makes Amritsar the most famous centre of the Sikhs. Ramdas, the fourth Guru (Pontiff of the Sikhs 1574-81), is said to have received from Akbar a piece of land, within the limits of which the Guru's house is still well known as Amritsar. Some such accounts, however, state that the pool of Amrit was already excavated and a Vidwan (scholar) devoted to Rama claimed it as a sacred tank. The Guru, however, succeeded in getting him the appointment. Harimandir (or Darbar Saheb) is perhaps reminiscent of a tradition that it had been the site of a temple of Shiva. At first the locality was called Ramdaspur. The next Guru Arjun (1581-1606) made Amritsar the proper seat of his followers, the centre which should attract their worldly longings for a material bond of union. The tenth and the last Guru Govind (1695-1708) declared the equal right of all Sikhs of all castes to bathe in the sacred tank. The temple and the pool suffered great havoc, possibly on two occasions, at the hands of the Durani invader, Ahmed Shah Abdali. The Khalsa (specially the Dal or army founded by Jussa Singh Kullal) restored the shrine and rebuilt the temple (1763-64). At this time they held at Amritsar a formal *Gurmatta* or conclave of the Sikhs, probably the first of its kind. On defeating the invader's viceroy, the Sikh chiefs met at Amritsar and struck for the first time the Govindashahi coins. In 1802-03, Ranjit Singh covered the dome and very possibly the whole structure with golden repousse copper work. Hence it is known as the Golden Temple. As it served as the court of the Gurus, it is called the Darbar Saheb.

The temple stands on a raised plinth 65 ft square in the centre of the tank and is surrounded by spacious verandahs. A white marble causeway 2·4 ft long, with an archway over it joins the temple with the mainland. There are four entrances with doors covered with silver plates nicely wrought. Entrance by the principal gateway leads to the Lahung, where the adhi of the Granth is preserved. Except the lower parts of marble, the whole edifice is worked with gold or copper, and quotations from the Granth Saheb (the Sikh bible) are plentifully inscribed. The Granth Saheb is the modern object of veneration.

In the Ganj Ka Bar or the garden of the Guru there is the lofty Bal Atal Tower. There are some interesting late nineteenth century frescoes depicting incidents of the life of Guru Nanak.

Benares Kasi) Benares, the religious capital of Hindu India for centuries, attracts the masses of pilgrims every year. It lies between the rivers Varna and Asi and stands for three miles on the west bank of the Ganges. Most of the houses are built of stone. Benares is a city of temples, of which there are 14 in proximity of the well.

Benares has lost comparatively its former importance as a centre of Sanskrit learning, but it remains the most important of the strongholds of Hinduism. Visweshwar (lord of the Universe) is the chief deity of the Benares temples and shrines. Vishwanath is the most famous of all. Benares is also the seat of Sanskrit learning. Besides the Government Sanskrit College, there is the Queen's College and the Hindu University.

Bhuvaneshvar In the Gupta period (the Golden Age of Hindu civilization) art and literature reached their zenith at Hindu Nalanda as the temple towns then did at Buddhist Nalandas all over their great empire. Most parts of the Gupta empire passed through fasting seats of Muslim kings, whose zeal for iconoclasm almost thoroughly succeeded in clearing the monuments of the Guptas. But in one out of the way place have a few come down relatively insignificant specimens survived to give evidence of the glories of the great art of the period.

Bhuvaneshvar, a small village on the way to Puri and the seat of Shiva, is only second in importance to Benares, and contains some four hundred or six hundred temples mostly of Shiva, dating from the 9th or 10th century to the 13th century A. D. The temples are entirely covered with sculptures and the artistic vision of the builders appears to be practically unlimited. The representations and patterns have been executed with great care and their claims to artistic merit are high.

The great temple in Bhuvaneshvar is the finest example of a purely Hindu temple in India. The main shrine is now 160 ft.; very possibly originally it had been a little (15 to 25 ft.) higher. It stands within a stone wall as strong as the ramparts of a medieval fort. The area is 520 ft. by 465 ft. The deity, *Tribhuvaneshvara* or *Lingaraja Mahadeva*, is represented by a block of granite 8 ft. in the floor. It rises 8 inches above the floor.

The Muktesvara temple, built in some style as "gem" of Orissan art, is a small temple its proportions are almost perfect. The whole six, top to bottom, inside and outside is sculptured. The number of floral designs very artistic and natural men and women dressed with great care and in very elegant poses, loving, guitars and various musical instruments very gracefully drawn, elephants lions, etc., marvellously well represented, demons, nymphs fine and delicate, beautiful figures of and goddesses, etc., form an endless list of beautiful sculptures.

Bijapur.—Yusuf Khan (Yusuf Adil Shah) built to Deccan Sultanate which lasted for the period of forces could not as a very little other in the Deccan. Like the Delhi Sultans of his masters set up the Saracenic style of the city of Vijayapur in 1347. Ibrahim Adil Shah, Sikandar Adil Shah (1627-56) has left to Aurangzeb in 1686. In a commentary of the noble origin of the forms of the Kaaba the great edifices of the city were often associated with the Turkish crescent.

The most important architectural works Bijapur are Jama Masjid, the tomb and Mosque of Ibrahim II or Ibrahim Rauza, the Mother Mahal, Asar Mahal, Gagan Mahal, Jala Mahal Mosque, Masjid, etc.

The Jami Masjid, one of the finest mosques of India and the greatest mosque in the Deccan, was begun in 1565 by Ali Adil Shah I (1557-80) after the fall of Vijayanagar. Some Arabic inscription records that it stands in the reign of Muhammad Shah (1626). As a matter of fact, however, the building was never completed. The minor domes are so low as hardly to be seen from outside.

Bijapur has the distinction of possessing the second largest dome of the world in the Gol Gumbaz, the mausoleum of Muhammad Shah, which covers more ground than any other dome or vaulted roof. It dates back to 1659 A.D. and is also known as Bolt Gumbaz or the whispering gallery. "Loud laughter is answered by a score of fiends hidden behind the plaster."

Conjeevaram (Kanchipuram).—The Benares of South India. Of 7 holy cities (Sapta-Tirtha) only one is in South India, which is Conjeevaram. Jainism, Buddhism, Shaivism and Vaishnavism have all played great parts in this city. It possesses historical records dating before Christ. The City grew in glory under the Pallavas and the Cholas. It has two parts: the western, with a large number of Shiva temples is known as Shiva or Big Conjeevaram and the eastern, with a much lesser number of Vishnu temples, is called Vishnu or Little Conjeevaram. There are well over 1,000 temples in the city of which none belongs to the pre Pallava period and most of the large ones belong to later Dravidian style. There are very good examples of temples of the first half of the eighth century.

Sculptures are lavished all over the main shrine, the porches and the mandapams. There is a joint figure of Shiva Parvati (Ardhanarishvara). The Iravatesa temple (Vishnu Conjeevaram) would make a good example of later Dravidian style in which the early Pallava and early Dravidian styles are mixed up with a predominance of the latter. The temple has not structurally been much modernised at later periods. It has a seven storeyed tower (*vimana*) and the original boulders (*stambhas*) have been replaced by proposed pillars in front. The hall of Pillars is one of the most beautiful portions of its kind. It had received some injuries from Hyder Ali.

The Ekambaresvara temple is a great monument of Conjeevaram. It is covered and has 10 gopuras. Another monument is the Kamakshi temple. The hall of thousand pillars is typical of the wealth of sculpture of Vijayanagar.

The tower of Kamakshi Amman, which the visitor is supposed to climb, is a little more than 200 feet.

Delhi. In the region of Delhi, within a radius of about 5 miles, there are the ruins of seven cities, each of which at some time or other was the capital of India. In the case of Delhi, as in the case of Rome, the ruins of one city are built on the ruins of another. Many of the ancient cities were actually built with the materials of their predecessors. The first of these cities, as far as we know, was that of Indraprastha, which was the capital of the Pandavas, the heroes of the great epic, the Mahabharata. The exact site of Indraprastha is not known, but it is probably to be identified with the modern village of Indarpat, also known as Purana Kila, the Old Fort. It is traditionally supposed to mark the site of Indraprastha. The construction of Purana Kila was begun by Humayun and completed by Sher Shah. In the 11th century the Palas of the Tomara clan had their capital at Delhi; the remains of which may be traced at Lalkot. Their successor, Prithviraja, the last Hindu prince of Delhi (1193 A.D.) built a capital at

Rai-Pithora, which proved to be an extension of Tomara-Delhi. First within the walls of Rai-Pithora and later beyond the same at Siri, Qutubuddin and his successors built the first Muslim Delhi. Materials of the Hindu temples were used often *en block* in the construction of the new capital. Images and sculptures representing figures of men and animals were scrupulously destroyed.

In the middle of the 15th century, the Lodis removed the capital to Agra. Sher Shah built a wall surrounding the city; his capital, however, was Agra. His son built Selimgarh after his name. Akbar and Jehangir lived mainly at Agra, Lahore and Ajmer. The last Muslim Delhi is Shahjahanabad, the city of Shahjahan, which is now known as Old Delhi. In 1857, in course of the suppression of the Sepoy Mutiny, the last Mogul Emperor was taken prisoner and Delhi was formally annexed to the British Crown. At the Delhi Durbar on the 12th December, 1911, by an Imperial Proclamation, the seat of the Indian capital was removed from Calcutta to Delhi (New Delhi).

The Qutb mosque, the Qutb Minar, the tomb of Iyaltimash (Altamash), the mosque of Azmir and the gateway of the chief mosque at Budaun (U.P.) form the early great Muslim edifices of India. The Qutb mosque was named after a Muslim saint Qutbuddin of Ush near Barhdad. It was built in 1196 under the Viceroyalty of Qutbuddin Aibek. The present dilapidated mosque preserves only a small portion of the original one.

The Qutb Minar (circumference 47 ft. 3 ins. at the bottom and 9 ft. at the top, height 238 ft.) a five storeyed detached minar, was begun by Qutbuddin Aibek and completed by Iyaltimash (1232). It is the most beautiful example known to exist anywhere. It does not form part of the mosque which has its own minars. Tradition goes that it marks a pillar of victory first erected by Prithviraj and later reconstructed by the Muslim emperors. Some Muslim accounts say that it had been begun by the Hindus and completed by the Muslims.

New Delhi is the creation of the British, wherein European architecture of different periods generally modified or assimilated has been observed. Often features of Muslim architecture (e.g., the domes) have been added and improved in that light. The appeal of simplicity in magnificence, of correct outlines and proportions forms a great architectural principle.

Ellora.—The Ellora Hill, containing the cave temples stands about 19 miles north west of Aurangabad, His Exalted State. It was known as Grishneshwara (an appellation of Shiva and held holy by the Hindus, especially the Shaivites. It has the largest cave temple in India, a form of architecture which in its development makes a most remarkable feature of architecture in India. The caves are excavated in the face of a hill or rather the scarp of a large plateau, and run nearly north and south for about a mile and a quarter, the scarp at each end of this infernal throwing out a horn towards the west. The hill has the shape of a crescent, the southern arm, the centre, and the northern arm being occupied by the Buddhist, Hindu and Jain temples respectively. The caves have been numbered from south to north. The large or main caves are 34 and there are a number of minor caves.

The Buddhist temples in the southern section, known locally as Dheralerna, are the oldest. The caves number twelve. The first cave is a monastery with eight rooms; the second cave is a hall which was probably used as the lecture hall; its verandah has a number of Buddhist figures; the third one resembles the first, and is older than the other two caves. Five other caves have been more or less destroyed. Further up is the Maharbara cave. The height inside is about 117 ft. and the width 58 ft. The roof rests on 24 pillars. On the left of the entrance is a figure of Buddha in meditation. A crowd of males and females attend him. In the south of the cave there is a temple of a seated Buddha attended by a host of devotees, holding gracefully clusters of lotuses. Next come a number of monasteries and tanks. A little further up is the cave of Visvakarma, the Indian Vulcan. Local craftsmen come to worship here. The dating of the Buddhist caves may be made from the 3rd to the 6th century A.D.

Beyond the three storeyed temple is the Hindu region, containing 17 large caves below the brow of the scarp and a large number of smaller ones above. The Hindu caves are generally more decorated than the other ones and the Kailas Temple is the most famous of all the cave temples of Ellora. Both the architecture and the sculpture of Ellora reached their culminating in the Hindu cave temples. They present some excellent specimens of Indian sculpture and architecture (6th to 8th cen. A.D.). The gem of the collection is the Kailash temple, a masterpiece of Indian architecture and sculpture, with a claim to be called wonder of its kind in the world. About three million cubic feet of rock had to be quarried or chiselled to turn this monolithic temple. It stands in a court averaging from 154 ft. wide by 276 ft. long with a scarp 107 ft. high at the back. Colossal in size and architectural plan, the whole temple, inside and outside, the rock ceilings, walls, pillars every part of it, has been extravagantly adorned with lavish decorations. The sculptures, as in the case of Ajanta, Lepakshi and elsewhere, had been painted with a thin coating of fine plaster.

The whole execution shows an extraordinary command of style in technique, not only in grouping and composition of line, but in the powerful and subtle treatment of the various gradations of relief.

The last temple of the northern section belongs to Parsvanath of the Jains. It was built of brick by a Jain merchant of Aurangabad in the 18th century. The temple is about 70 ft. above the ground. The figure of Parsvanath is unclothed and is about 10 ft. high. The Jains (Digambaris) of Gujarat worship the Jina on the 14th day of the bright moon of Bhadra. South of the Parsvanath temple is the Indra sabha, composed of three caves. The first one is

60 ft. by 30 ft. with 16 pillars. The walls are sculptured with figures of Jain divinities. The second one is Jagannathsabha. A large inner nave or shrine contains figures of Jain Tirthankaras, Ambika, etc. The temple of Ranchhorji is the third one. Figures of Jains, Gandharvas, etc., are seen on the shrine and the walls. In the porch, an elephant carries a male and a female. The Brahmans identify them as Indra and his wife.

Fatehpur-Sikri.—Fatehpur-Sikri was the proud and faithful mistress of the mightiest Mogul emperor, Akbar. His son Salim, who was also her son, had been kind to her in his early days. But she had practically died with the death of her lord. Her noble career is compassed within the period of half a century. Fatehpur-Sikri is now a dead forsaken city.

Again and again Akbar suffered the bereavements of his babies. He was left no son. Stories of miraculous powers of Shaikh Salim Chisti of Fatehpur Sikri reached his ears. When men of science failed him, he turned to the man of God. His prayer was granted. The son was given the name of the saint. This son Salim, born at Fatehpur-Sikri, succeeded Akbar as Jehangir.

In 1569 Akbar founded the city of Fatehpur-Sikri, 23 miles off Agra. The present town of Fatehpur is on the south west and the village of Sikri is on the north east of the ruins. Both used to be within the walls of the city.

The most striking work of art is the Buland Darwaja or the Great High Gateway. It was erected (160 ft.) in commemoration of the conquest of Khandesh. It forms the Southern Gateway of the most imposing edifice in Fatehpur-Sikri, the Jami Masjid (1571), said to be a copy of a mosque at Mecca or Medina. It measures 540 ft. east to west and 470 ft. north to south. It contains the tomb of Shaikh Salim Chisti. The Buland Darwaja makes the noblest example of the Mogul gateways. It is the highest Indian portal, the summit of the finials being 176 ft. from the roadway and 134 ft. from the pedestal. In its construction marble is nowhere used with sandstone. The form is Persian, but the construction is Indian.

Konark, Kanarak.—The Sun-temple of Konarak, known as the Black Pagoda, stands unsurpassed in the field of Indian art. By the seashore it is about 20 miles and by motor car 52 miles from Puri. Traditionally, it had been built by Sthamba, a son of Krishna in thanksgiving to the Sun for curing him of an incurable disease. The present temple was built by King Narasingha-deva I of Orissa (1240-80).

The main temple has been destroyed. It may be that the sandy soil could not bear so enormous a structure. It may also be due to an earthquake. There is a tradition that some Muslim seamen (as their ship foundered, because a great lodestone on the top of the temple attracted away the iron bolts of the ship) had destroyed the temple. Ain-I-Akbari records that there were 28 temples adjoining the main temple and a wall 225 ft. high and 28½ ft. thick surrounded it. The remains of the great temple formed a heap 70 ft. long and 45 ft. high.

As in the cases of some other ancient lithic monuments, so also Konark leaves one to wonder how numerous blocks of stones weighing many tons were conveyed over a long distance (not less than 80 miles) and it is a miracle of engineering how such stones were hoisted to a height of 150 ft. The Konark temple is markedly correct in proportion and symmetry. An image of great beauty of the sun in a temple in the yard of the Puri temple is shown as the image of the sun of Konark. The temple is built of red laterite and was probably called black due to the great shadow it casts. The pillar in front of the Puri temple had been brought from Konark.

Madura.—Known as *Kadamba-Vanam* (the Forest of Kadambas) in an earlier period, it was made the capital of the Pandya Kingdom by Muthu Tirumala Nayak (1623-59). Before the fall of Vijayanagar (1565) Madura had been an important centre of architecture. On the fall of Vijayanagar, it became the principal seat of Hindu architecture. The Nayaka rulers in the 16th and especially in the 17th centuries built the magnificent edifices of Madura, and Tirumala Nayak proved the greatest builder. The town was planned after a coiled snake.

The Great Temple in Madura forms a rectangle 847 ft. by 729 ft. It is made up of two temples, one of Meenakshi (*the* one with eyes resembling the shape of a fish. Tradition holds that she had been born as a Pandya princess and Sundareshvara took her as his consort) and the other of Sundareshvara (*the*. The Lord Beautiful Shiva. The entrance is by Meenakshi's temple. Adjoining the temple are the Natadi Hall, the temple of the Saints (Arunvati Muvar) wherein there are some remarkable statues of saints and gods, the Jewel House (the jewelleries of the deities make one of the finest collections in South India) and the Stable Houses. A "Hall of Thousand Pillars" (*Ayiravidhi* or *Sahasra-stambha mandapam*) stands in the north-east corner. No pillar is a replica of another. In the central row of pillars are statues of 10 Nayak kings together with their queens. In the outer rows are some remarkable sculptural representations of legends connected with Shiva.

Tirumal Nayak's Mahal or Palace in Madura records a landmark in the development of Indian architecture. It makes a great example where Hindu architecture in a masterly way had assimilated the principles of Saracenic and Gothic architectures. The great hall in the Palace is 140 ft. long, 70 ft. wide and 70 ft. high.

Tirumala Nayak's grandson Chokkanadhan went back to the old capital, Trichinopoly, and to build a great palace there, the old palace was shorn of all its splendour. As a matter of fact, the greater portion of the palace, the best parts by his choice were removed.

Mohenjo-Daro.—The ruins of Mohenjo-Daro (the Domain of the Departed) are situated eight miles off Dorki station (B.N.W.R.). Indian archæological history dates from the 3rd century B.C. The excavated remains in Mohenjo-Daro belong to the last city, which had been built on ancient cities, which are suspected generally

to be lower than the water-level. All the objects found have not yet been studied in detail and there are reasons to think that the yield of even the upper layer cannot be strictly confined within 2750 B.C. and the subsequent period. Excavations of the lower strata may be expected to yield the remains of an older period. Failure to read the characters of the seals and inextensiveness of excavation continue to fortify the sealed character of its ancient inhabitants and their civilisation.

It is a very remarkably well planned city. All the streets were laid south to north. Nothing is more welcome to an Indian city than the south wind. The city had necessarily grown most towards the south. Lanes are free from a general deviating or serpentine character. Homes were two-storeyed and the staircases lead not to the lower storey but to outside. This feature is not unknown in the hills. Covered balconies or open porticoes are conspicuous by their absence. The courtyards are to an extent small. Proximity of the dwellings points to a very crowded city. Mohenjo Daro is a city of bricks, fire-burnt and sun-burnt. It had probably stressed more on drainage than any other ancient city. Evidence of underground drains are to be found everywhere. They are large and high and provided with manholes. The vastness of the drainage surely reflects the greatness of the upper structures, now very much lost to view. It is not known, however, whether the drains led to any common dumping place away from the city, although soak pits have been noticed, but from their size one cannot be sure that they were used as the main dumping grounds. A flight of steps into one of them would rather suggest that they proved minor temporary repositories, refuse from which has been systematically scraped out. Bathrooms are another feature significant of the cleanliness of the city.

The objects found in the remains mainly consist of seals, jewelleries, potteries, figures (human and animals and toys). The seals have on them inscribed characters of a conventionalised form of pictograph writing which have not yet been deciphered. Most of them are of steatite and of square size. The more common animal is difficult to be identified. It has features both equine and bovine, with one horn only.

Puri (Jagannatham) A popular Hindu pilgrimage centre on the eastern seaboard of India, specially sacred to the Vaishnavites. The White Pagoda of Jagannath or the Lord of the Universe is at Puri. The presiding deities are Jagannath Krishna seen with his disc, Sudarshana, his brother Balarama and his sister Subhadra.

The strict commensal rules of the Hindu caste system have no application in Puri, especially in the matter of taking together the *Mahaprasada*, cooked or uncooked eatables ceremoniously offered to the deity. This is unknown anywhere else in Hindu India. It has been asserted that this peculiar feature marks Buddhist influence.

The altar in the temple, which is held very sacred, is supposed to contain one hundred thousand Shalagrama-Silas (a particular type of round black stones, of the size of eggs, which serve as emblem of Narayana or Vishnu).

The court of the White Pagoda is 665 ft. east to west and 644 ft. north to south. A 24 ft. high stone wall was built around it by King Purushottamadeva. There are four entrances. The Lion-Door in the east is decorated with sculptures. It has a pyramidal roof. Before the door stands a beautiful pillar of the Sun (Arunstamba), 44 ft. high. The temple had originally a pillar surmounted with the figure of Garuda, the legendary bird, the transport of Vishnu.

The temple of Jagannatha is a combination of four temples, which adjoin one another.

All the gods and goddesses in the temple are yard are strict vegetarians, except Vimala, in whose honour goats are sacrificed on the second day of *Durgapuja* at midnight, when Jagannatha and other gods are supposed to be asleep.

There is a very large number of monastic establishments (Maths) at Puri, the most important of which are Shankara, Nimbarka, Chaitanya, Kavir, Nanaka Shahi and Virakta Math, Chakrathirtha, Svarga dvar, and Lokanath.

The most important event in Puri is the Car Festival, when an image of Jagannatha is taken in procession in a huge *Rath* or wooden vehicle.

Rameshvaram A town and island in the Palk strait adjoining Ceylon and an important Hindu place of pilgrimage, connected with the mainland by railway. It forms the northern limit to the Coromandel of the great performance of South Indian architecture and sculpture.

The Great Temple in Rameshvaram grew in 400 years. The principal shrines were built by Lakkana Sethupati with the assistance of Parakrama Sekharan 1414 of Ceylon or they have been built by the Ceylonese prince himself. They are of a dark hard limestone never met with in the temple. It is said that they were flown at Hanumantamalai. The incomplete north and south *gopurams* are ascribed to Muttuvijaya Kumara Nayar 1420. There are in the temple a number of finished minor *gopurams* and porches and the outer surrounding walls are credited to Udaiyan Sethupati and Komatti Nagur, near Nagapatam, natives of whom and whose wife surmount the eastern wall. Some minor edifices were constructed in 1450.

The principal lingams in the shrine are supposed to have been installed by Ramachandra. The principal deity is known as Ramanatha or Ramlinga Swami. The temple stands near a lake with a circumference of about three miles.

Sanchi. A small village in Bhopal State which is the largest and best preserved Buddhist stupa (or tope) or pagoda in India. A Buddhist stupa is a mound built on a relic of Buddha or Buddhist saints, or the mound is erected to commemorate an incident in the life of Buddha or Buddhist saints. The Great stupa in Sanchi in red stone is about 103 ft. in diameter and 42 ft. high. An encircling pathway of dagoba stone goes round it, as is common with most Indian shrines.

The sculpture of Sanchi has two very remarkable features: "absence of any anthropomorphic figure of Buddha" (everything is "Buddhist, but it is Buddhism without Buddha") and the spirit of naturalism that infuses the art. From the Sanchi art, almost a new school born of it developed in the cave-temples, of which Ellora is the best example.

Shatrunjaya Hills.—Shatrunjaya, near Palitana in Kathiawar, is also known to the Jains as Siddhagiri or Siddhachala or the Hill of the Perfected Ones. It is the most sacred place (*tirtha*) of Shvetambara Jains. There are a great number of temples in groups on tonks or summits. The most important one is the tonk of Adishvara Bhagavan. The ancient image, consecrated by the prophet's son, Ratnaf al, has been replaced. This is perhaps the most holy site within the most sacred precincts of the Shatrunjaya Hills. At this place a large number of saints attained *Nirvana* or absolution. A number of inscriptions have been found here which have been utilised towards writing the history of Western India and the history of the different schools of Jainism.

Shatrunjaya has 108 names. The principal name Shatrunjaya "the conqueror of enemies" is one of the names of Shiva. It is held that the father of the shrine had conquered his enemies and regained his kingdom by the grace of Shiva. In way of thanksgiving he built a temple to Shatrunjaya Shiva and dedicated the idol to the deity.

Sravana-Belgola. A sacred hallowed spot of the Jains, especially of the Digambaras sect. Legend has it a Jain apostle, named Bhadrabahu, who lived in the 3rd century B.C. and was a contemporary of Chandragupta Maurya, settled here. He converted many to the Jain religion and one of them is said to have become a Jain monk. Vishakha, one of the disciples of Bhadrabahu, is also reported to have settled here. The picturesque spot between two hills, the Vindhyagiri hill the Dodda Betta or Vindhyagiri, attracts the figure of Gomateshvara, the largest statue in Asia carved out of the solid rock. Sravana-Belgola (Arishtanemi from a monolith of very fine stone. It is 56½ ft. in height and the shoulders at the broadest point is 13 ft. Five groups of Jain figures in relief are seen on a long boulder in Jwalahar. The largest one is 37 ft. high. The figures have little claim to artistic reconstruction.

At intervals of 12 years or more a ceremony called *Mastakabhisheka* (the anointing of the head) or *Maha mastakabhisheka* is held, which lasts for 15 days.

The Jinanatha pura Basti temple, near Sravana-Belgola, built between the 10th and 12th centuries presents a good example of the finest sculptures of Jain temples in South India.

Srirangam.—Between the two forked Kaveri lies an islet, Srirangam contains the largest temple of India, known as Koyil or the temple of the Vaishnavas. It is consecrated to Ranga Natha (a representation of Vishnu). Inscriptions have been found on the temple of Chola, Pandya, Hoysasala and Vijayanagar Kings dating from the 9th to the 16th centuries. The temple had grown through all this period, if not over a little wider period. The north *gopuram* is 152 ft. high. Generally the *gopurams* are painted with representations of incarnations and mythological legends. In the Hall of thousand pillars (it may be half a hundred or a few more) the pillars have plantain-brackets. In one of the front rows of pillars are monoliths of prancing equestrian figures, spearing tigers. The great temple has grown combining seven *prakaras* of successively dwindling sizes.

Two miles south of Srirangam is Trichinopoly, known as the *Kailash* (a peak in the Himalayas and abode of Shiva) of the South. Trichinopoly is held to be a corruption of Tri Shira-Palli or the quarters of the three headed demon. It was the strategic capital of the Cholas. In the Fort (there is no fort now, part of the town is the Rock. The temple is consecrated to Tayumanavar (Shiva) and the Rock is also known as Tayumanavar Malayar by the name of the deity.

Jambukeshvaram popularly known as Tiruvanikkaval, two miles north of Trichinopoly, has an important temple. The deity is popularly known as Appu Linga or the water phallus, because the deity in the sanctum is always in water. The temple is of five prakaras (courtyards). The *gopuram* in front of Akhilandeshvari represents in carving early legends relating to the deity.

Tanjore. Vishnu, of the Hindu Trinity, is known as Nanniya Perumal at Tanjore to distinguish Tanjore as a great centre. The temple of Vishnu as Nanniya is situated 1½ miles north of Tanjore. The place Tanjore in Tamil) and the temple from the town in Tanjore had its first inception in the Cholas and under them it grew into size and fame as a great seat of learning. Towards the end of the 10th century Raja Raja the great built the Great Temple of Brihadishvara (Great God Shiva). The Nayaks and later the Mahrattas may have made their contributions. The temple has the usual Dravidian style. The *gopuram* is of nine stories. The plan is rectangular and the usual Dravidian order of the successive size of the towers from the sanctum to the gateway.

In the first enclosure of the temple a Tamil inscription is said to belong to the 4th century A.D. The shrine of Subrahmanya, a much later construction has, for its superb ornamentation received very high appreciations. Between the 1st and 2nd *gopurams* there is a passage 170 ft. long and the 2nd *gopuram* gives entrance to the main of the temple. There is a black granite monolith bull about 13 ft. high and 16 ft. long. This huge block of stone is supposed to have been transported over a distance of 400 miles.

The palace in Tanjore has an area of 30 acres. The most noticeable feature about it is an eight-storeyed *gopuram*, 190 ft. high in the 3rd quadrangle. From a distance it has all the prominence of the main tower of the Great Temple. There are two Durbar Halls, one known as the Naik's court and the other the Mahratta's court. The Naik Hall was built before 1614. There is a remarkable sculptural representation of a battle of the gods and the demons on the lateral parts. There is also a large number of pictures of the kings and a library of Sanskrit manuscripts.

The Tanjore Bronze Nataraja in the Madras museum is an able representation of one of the greatest conceptions of Indian art.

Taxila.—The name is a Graeko-Roman rendering of the Indian forms Takasaila and Takkasila. The Indian names literally mean a stone-cut city and the city of the Takka clan respectively. The epics record that Rama's brother Bharata conquered the country and the capital took its name from his son, Taksha. The *Mahabharata* states that the great snake-sacrifice was held at Takshasila. Buddhist records point to the highly flourishing condition of Taxila in 700-800 B.C. and in the light of the epics, the date may not be unreasonably pushed to 800-900 B.C. The oldest dateable remains discovered belong to the 4th or 5th century B.C. Surely in the 7th century B.C. Taxila had a far-famed university.

The remains of Taxila lie about the east and the north-east of Saraikela, 20 miles north-west of Rawalpindi. The remains are of three cities, "within three and a half miles of each other." Those from south-west to north-east are contained in Bhir or Vir, Hatiyal, Shiv-kapi-ka kot, Kachkot, Barkhana and Shir-Sukh-Ka-Kot. The Pir or Vir mound represents the oldest city.

Taxila presents historical records extending over a period of about 1,000 years, from the 4th or 5th century B.C. to the 5th century A.D. Seven different peoples rule at Taxila. Achaemenian and Alexandrian suzerainty have left almost no records. The Mauryan records consist mainly of almost primitive punch coins (they may be of an earlier date), jewelleries and lapidaries, which surely indicate that Indians were in that age the greatest masters in the treatment of the most refractory stones and gold and silverworks of refined workmanship.

The most imposing pile at Taxila is the Dharmarajika or the Great Tope (Stupa). It is also known as Chir (split) tope, because of the cleft driven through its centre by former explorers. Around it there are a number of Stupas, Chaityas, Viharas, etc. The construction of the group extended over four centuries (2nd-5th). The original stupa was built in the Scytho Parthian period and enlargements were made in the Kusha period. The most important architectural features are trefoil arches and Erothian pillars.

Indian Festivals and Observances.

Bara Wafat—(Death on the 12th) is called in Bengal Fatiha-I-Duwazdahum (Prayers of the 12th). In Turkey and Egypt the day is known as Mauludu'n-Nabi (Birth of the Prophet). The date is 12, Rabi I.

It is a joint celebration of the birth and the death of the Muslim Prophet. In some parts of India it is celebrated only as the birthday of the Prophet. (Jashn-I-Milad-Sharif). It is believed that his birth and death took place on the same date, although there are differences of opinion on this. It is a great day of feasting for Muslims (the Wahhabis, however, do not observe it; they regard it to be an innovation or *bidat*). On this occasion the life story of the Prophet is recited and its points of excellence stressed. Prayers are offered for the benefit of his soul. Prayers are also read over cooked food which is then given to the poor. Some observe it on the second day of the month. As the date is disputed, the more devout read the prayers on all the days from the 1st to the 12th day of the month.

Dasara (DASHAMA = TEN DAYS).—This festival is held on the 10th of Ashwin Shuddh (Oct.). It is called *Durga Puja* or *Durgotsava*, and is supposed to relate to the autumnal equinox. The festival commemorates the victory of Devi, wife of Shiva, over the buffalo-headed demon Mahishasura. Her image is worshipped for nine days and afterwards consigned to the river. This is also the day on which Rama marched against Ravana, the demon king of Lanka (modern Ceylon). Early in the morning Hindus perform *puja* to their household gods or religious books. Marathas and Kshatriyas, or those who consider themselves of the martial race, worship their weapons and ask protection for them throughout the year in the faith that, to the propitiousness of the sword, they owe every prosperity. In the afternoon they go to the temple in procession.

The day is also considered most auspicious by the Hindus to begin education of their children. The nine preceding days of Dasara are called *navaratra*, a compound word for 'nine nights'. During this period devotees of *Durga* engage a Brahman to read hymns before her image extolling her exploits and describing her rewards to her votaries. On the ninth day, at every temple of *Durga*, the sacred fire is made and fed with rice and ghee to the chanting of *mantras*. It is customary among Bania women to keep up a dance called *garba* during these nine nights.

The celebration of Dasara is also said to owe its origin to the Pandavas (the five sons of Pandu) who selected this day as an auspicious one for making preparations for their war with their paternal cousins, the Kauravas, which is narrated in detail in the *Mahabharata*.

In modern times Dasara is observed with great pomp in Mysore State.

Dipavali (Popularly termed Divali or Dewali).—Dipa means a lamp and Dipavali means a row or collection of lamps. It is a festival of rejoicing at Lord Krishna's triumph over Narakasura, a demon. Rows of lamps at all places, sacred and secular, make a most beautiful feature on the occasion. Exhibitions of fireworks, crackers, etc., add to its festive nature.

On the 14th day of the waning moon of Kartika (Sept.-Oct.), known as Naraka or Bhuta Chaturdashi (Chaturdashi means 14th lunar day), Krishna destroyed Narakasura. The demon was, however, a great devotee of Krishna and had done severe penance to propitiate the Lord, but he had abducted 16,000 women for his harem and had to be destroyed for his sins. In view of his piety, however, the death anniversary was enjoined to be observed as a sacred day. In the morning a bath is taken and certain rites with a lamp made of rice-dust, etc., are observed. New dresses are worn and sweets are served.

Gahambars—These are traditional festivals of Iran (Persia) adopted by the Parsis, and mark the six festivals of the six seasons of the year. The first one commences on the 11th day of Ardibenesht (Oct. 15), the second on the 11th day of Tir (Dec. 14), the third on the 26th day of Shehnever (Feb. 27), the fourth on the 26th of Meher (March 29), the fifth on the 16th day of Dai (June 17) and the 6th on the 1st day of Gatha at the end of the Parsi year (Aug. 31). They were mainly agricultural festivals and necessarily formed formal seasonal celebrations. The Parsis hold public feasts on the days of the Gahambars.

Ganesh Chaturthi.—On this day was born Ganpati, or Ganesh, who is regarded as the god of wisdom and one to be propitiated for the removal of obstacles. As such he is invoked at the commencement of all ceremonies and undertakings. There are varying versions of the circumstances attending his birth. One relates that as the god Kartikaviya was created by Shiva without connubial assistance, in like manner Ganpati was formed by his consort Parvati from the turmeric and oil scraped from her body while bathing. The loss of his human head and the substitution of that of a female elephant with one tusk are also variously explained. By some his head is said to have been cut off by Shiva when he endeavoured to prevent the god from entering the chamber of Parvati when she was performing her ablutions. According to others, it was reduced to ashes by a glance from Shani Saturn) who, with all the gods, went to look at the new born child, and it was replaced by that of the animal first found, which happened to be an elephant.

The fourth of Bhadrapad Shudth Aug is the period appointed for the celebration of this festival in honour of Ganpati's birth. His image is installed in Hindu households and ...ered *puja*. Some people keep the image ... a day and a half; some for five or ten days, ...ording to the wealth and wish of the house... der. On the final day, the image is taken ... procession and eventually committed to the ...er, sea or tank.

There is a legend that one day Ganpati while ...ing his favourite mouse had a fall at which ... moon laughed. Enraged at the insult, Ganpati cursed the moon and all who should look at her, but afterwards restricted it to one ..., viz., his birthday. Thus, on the day of ...esh Chaturthi, Hindus avoid the moon lest they should incur any calamity during the year. If by any chance they happen to see the moon, they try to provoke their neighbours into reviling them in the belief that its ill-effects will stop at such abuse.

Gokulashtami—(Also known as Janmashtami and Krishnashtami). The occasion marks the celebration of Krishna's birth on the 8th day of the dark moon in the month of *Shravana* (July-August) or *Bhadra* (Aug.-Sept.). In each case (i.e. either in *Shravana* or *Bhadra*) different sects observe it on either of the two consecutive days of Ashtami. At the temple of Puri a Brahmin and a dancing girl play the roles of Vasudeva and Devaki, the parents of Krishna.

To the Vaishnavites, the devotees of Vishnu, and therefore also of Krishna who was one of Vishnu's incarnations), the occasion is a great festival. It is also observed by non-Vaishnavites, and thus sets an example of the spirit of toleration. Janmashtami is a day of fasting. A large part of the day is spent in worshipping Krishna, Shri (the consort of Vishnu) and Devaki the mother of Krishna. *Kirtans* or religious songs (relating to Krishna) make a notable feature. Dacca (Bengal) brings out a great procession on this occasion.

Grahana.—Grahana means an eclipse. Hindu astronomers were the first to declare that the earth is round and Hindu astronomy was the first to discover the scientific facts relating to eclipses. The popular tradition of other days, however, stuck in the popular mind. And the sight of an eclipse continues to suggest to the ignorant person that *rahu* (the ascending node), the trunkless demon, is devouring the sun or the moon as the case may be. Rahu in the guise of a god had attempted to share the nectar along with the gods. As soon as his tongue had tasted the nectar (a drink having the power of making those drinking it immortal), Vishnu detected the false god and struck off his head. Trunkless, up to the throat, as the nectar had passed, Rahu became immortal. Necessarily when he gulps the divine orbs they emerge out down his throat. Acceptance of the version therefore makes it an unholy sight and the defilement of the gods entails a defilement of the earth. Defilement requires a bath and a bath in holy water is held to be particularly efficacious on this occasion. As a matter of fact, two baths are required, one at the first contact of the eclipse and another when it terminates. People flock to the Ganges and other holy sites for baths are resorted to. The occasion, naturally, reminds one of death and oblations are offered to the dead. To ensure full merit of the bath, gifts must be offered after the bath. As a matter of fact gifts make an essential condition of all Hindu fasts and festivals. It would be normal to surmise that the same were to an extent ordained to ensure a spirit of charity. The period of the eclipse is a period of fasting. No food should be prepared during this period. Food prepared earlier cannot be used later.

Haj.—It means "setting out" or "tending towards," and is the term used for the pilgrimage to Mecca. The performance of the *Haj* is to all good Muslims a most cherished ambition. It is one of the five pillars of the practices of Islam (Arkans), and there are the highest Quranic injunctions for its observance. The rites of the *Haj* may be divided into three groups: *Farz* or compulsory; *Wajib* or obligatory (in a lower degree than *farz*); and optional. *Farz* compulsions are three in number, wearing of Ihram (two seamless garments, one worn round the waist and another thrown loosely over the shoulder), standing in *Arafat* and doing the *Tawaf* (circumambulation of the Ka'bah). The Wajib rites are five in number in the case of those who do not belong to Mecca; to run between Mount As-safa and Mount Al-Marwah, to remain in Al-Murdalifah, to cast stones to the three pillars of Mina (Ramyu'r rijam), to perform a second *tawaf* and shave the head as the final ceremony. The month of Zu'l-Hijjah (the 12th Muslim month) is the month of the Haj.

Idu'l-Azha (also called Iduz-Zuha).— It is the Muslim counterpart of the Passover. It is enjoined in the *Quran* (xxii 33-38) and falls on the 10th Zul-Hijjah. The words of the prophet are: Man cannot (by any act) on this day propitiate God better than by shedding blood.

Idul-Azha means the (great) sacrificial ceremony or festival. The festival commemorates Abraham's offer to sacrifice the object dearest to him, his son Ishmael (not Issac), on Mount Mina close to Mecca (the Bible gives the name of the land as Moriah). Its observance is one of the necessary acts in the performance of the Haj. All adult Muslims who can afford it are required to make a sacrifice of an animal. If the animal is a big one (*e.g.*, a camel or a cow), it is allowed to be the joint offering of seven, (according to some authorities as many as seventy). It is meritorious to sacrifice one animal for each member of the family, but on economic grounds the sacrifice of one animal for a whole family is allowed. A fully grown up and sound camel, cow, goat or sheep is considered best. The sacrifice is offered with a short prayer absolutely surrendering the soul to Allah and acknowledging His greatness as the accepted creed. The meat is distributed equally among the poor, the relatives and friends and members of the household.

In India the cow is the usual beast of sacrifice. In other Muslim countries the camel takes its place. The cow being held most sacred by Hindus, the more popular Muslim monarchs of India (possibly a few of Afghanistan as well) had stopped its slaughter out of consideration for Hindu sentiment.

'Id-ul-Fitr.—"The festival of *breaking fast*" called also *Ramazan ki 'Id*, and "the feast of alms," is celebrated on the 1st of Shawwal. On this day Muslims bathe, put on new clothes, apply antimony to the eyes and perfume themselves, then distribute the *fitr* or *sadaka*, which is 2½ seers of wheat, dates or any grain used for food, to the poor or religious mendicants. All then proceed to the *Idgah*, repeating "God is great. There is no God but God". The Mulla ascends the *mimbar* or pulpit, and after a short thanksgiving reads the *Khutbah* or sermon. He then descends to the lower step (which with the Shiahs is the third but the fourth with the Sunnis) and recounts the virtues of the king, and prays for him. Then a general prayer is offered, and the congregation rise with a shout of *Din*". "Faith" and fire of muskets. The evening is spent in rejoicing and merriment.

Khordadsal.—The birthday (the 6th day of the 1st Parsi month, Farvardin, 10th Sept.) of Zarathustra, the Prophet of the Parsis. He is the earliest known founder of a great religion of faith courage and hope. The exact date and place of his birth have not yet been fully ascertained. Probably he was born in the province of Media, Iran (Persia) about 3,000 years ago. His great sermons are preserved in the Gathas (Parsi Scriptures). He was held in great respect by the court of Gushtasp. He professed the doctrine of monotheism and held that Ahura Mazda is the Creator of the Universe. He preached the doctrine of *Asha* or piety, which would infuse in man the spirit to fight the force of evil and attain the beatific region of Ahura Mazda.

Muharram (Ar. Muharram, 'most sacred').—The mourning held annually in remembrance of the first martyrs of Musalmans, Hasan and Husain, from whom the whole race of Sayads are descended. Abu Muhammad al Hasan and Husain were the two sons of 'Ali bin Abi Taleb, the cousin, and Fatimah, the daughter of Muhammad. The Muslims are divided into two distinct sects, called the Shiahs and the Sunnis, the former regard Ali and his descendants. Hasan Husain, Zain-ul-Abidin, Muhammad Baiqar, Jafar Sadik, and Ismail bin Jafar Sadik, as the lawful leaders after Muhammad; and the latter, the Caliphas, as Abubakar, Omar, Ossman and 'Ali—hence quarrels, animosities, and dislikes are hoarded up to be avenged during Muharram. Tazivas (a term signifying grief, applied to a representation of the mausoleum erected over the remains of Imam Husain at Karbala) made of ivory, ebony, sandalwood, cedar, and sometimes wrought in silver filigree and indeed of every variety of material, from pure silver to bamboo and paper, according to the rank and wealth of the party are exhibited and conveyed in procession through the streets.

Navroz, Nauroz (Jamshed of "the seven-ringed cup," who fixed the Parsi calendar, marked the day on which the Sun enters Aries 20th or 21st March to be the New Year's Day. It is held that he chose to make the State entry on this day to the newly founded capital of Persepolis. The festival was given the name of Id of Jamshed and it has been celebrated with the greatest eclat in both Parsi and Muslim Iran (Persia). Shah Jalaluddin commenced his administrative year from this day. The Shiahs celebrate the day as Id Khalafat or the festival in commemoration of 'Ali's formal succession on this day to the Caliphate. For the Parsis it is only next to Pateti as a festival of social merriment and they begin the Fash agricultural year on this day. Navroz is one of the three celebrated Jashans of ancient Iran. Modern Iran celebrates it festival as a national event.

Pajjusana A great Svetambara Jain festival literally it means serving with whole hearted devotion. Formerly it was observed by the ascetic order, but now the laity also do so. The festival, as is common to Jain festivals, is marked with rigorous fasts and penance.

Two schools, both of the Svetambara sect observe the festival on slightly different days either from the 12th or the 13th day of the dark fortnight to the 8th or the 5th day of the bright fortnight of Bhadra (Aug.-Sept.). In either case it lasts for eight days. The more devout observe complete fasting during the whole period, while others fast on the last day only.

Pateti.—The Parsi New Year, being the first day Hormazd of the first month Farvardin (Sept. 5), Firdausi associates many historical events of Zoroastrian Iran (Persia) with this day. It is the greatest social festival of the Parsis. In the great gatherings in their Fire Temples the cause of purity and chastity is preached.

Ram-Lila.—An open-air amateur dramatic representation of selected episodes from Rama's life. The performance continues all through the Navaratra (the first nine days of the bright fortnight of Aswin (Sept.-Oct.) and the Vijaya-Dashami (the tenth lunar day). Every day in the afternoon one act is played, the battle between Rama and Ravana being the most popular theme.

Ram-Lila is an important festival observed in the Hindi-speaking provinces.

Ram-Navami.—It celebrates the birth of Rama, one of the incarnations of *Vishnu* of the Hindu Trinity, on the 9th lunar day (*navami*) of *Chaitra* (March-April). Besides Rama, his consort Sita, and brothers Lakshmana, Bharata and Shatrughna are also worshipped. Prayers are offered to them at intervals of three hours. The day is one of strict fasting. The night is spent in worshipping. The learned give discourses upon Rama's life, stressing its excellent points as examples for man to follow. A legend (the *vrata katha*) relating to the origin of this ceremony with pointers to the merits of observing it is recited. At Puri *Jagannatha*, an incarnation of Rama (Vishnu), in his representative figure *Mahaprabhu* is dressed as Rama and worshipped with great zeal. On this day oblations are offered to the departed ones.

In some cases, preparatory ceremonies commence from the first day of the waxing moon. In the evenings sermons or discourses on Rama are delivered in the temples of Rama. His birth is celebrated at 12 noon of the ninth day. This day is observed by a great many people as the New Year's day.

Ramzan.—This Muslim fast commences from the morning after the new moon of Shawan is first observed, and is kept each day throughout the month of this name, from dawn, or when the first streak of light borders the eastern horizon, till the stars are clearly discerned in the heavens. During the whole period not the slightest particle of food, or a single drop of water or any other liquid should pass the lips. The day is spent in occasional prayers, besides the usual *namaz*, and in reading the Quran or the life stories of the prophets. The fast is generally broken by a cooling beverage called *Dandai*. On the 21st and 22nd the Sunnis celebrate the night of Ali, the nephew and adopted son of Muhammad, who is said to have died on one of these two nights. They perambulate the streets, carrying a flag and beating their breasts. The odd ones of the last ten nights are called *Lailat ul Kadr*, or 'night of power,' because it is said the Quran descended from heaven during one of these nights. It should be observed as a vigil.

Shiva Ratri. The 14th night of the dark fortnight in Megha (Janu.-Feb.) is known as the night specially consecrated to Shiva. The 13th night of the waning moon of each month is held as the night of Shiva (Shiva-Ratri). The month of Shravana (July-August) is very sacred to Shiva. Hence, Shivaratri of Magha is generally called Mahashivaratri (maha meaning great).

In the *Mahabharata*, Bhishma, the great celibate, most scholarly and valorous prince, relates that King Chitrabhanu of the Ikshvaku dynasty popularised the festival. On this day when the King was fasting, a sage suggested to him that the human soul being one with God indulgence in pleasure to the self and not infliction of pain to it by fasting would please God best. The King explained that the self of flesh and blood was not the real self and narrated the legend of a fast. In a previous life, the King was born a hunter. One dark night he lost his way in the forest and took shelter for the night on a *bilva* or bel (Indian wood apple) tree. The hunter had no food for the whole day and was ruminating on how his family must be keenly feeling the double misery of starving and missing him. He wept bitter tears. To make himself comfortable and also to have a better view of the lie of the land and approaching game, he tore away and threw down the boughs and leaves obstructing his vision. It so happened that that night Shiva was under that *bilva* tree, and the tears and leaves fell on him. Shiva was propitiated by this act of the hunter, although unknowingly done, and declared that if anybody fasted on that day and worshipped him with offerings of water and *bilva* petals he would, on death, be accepted in Shiva's heaven.

Another account in later Puranic stories of the *Linga Purana* narrates that a hunter spending the day imprisoned in a Shaiva monastery or temple for having failed to pay his debt, was let out on parole. His way home lay through a forest and as night grew too dark to continue the journey, he took shelter on a *bilva* tree with his stock of water. Hunger anxiety and expectation of game kept him awake all through the night. Throughout the day in the monastery he had nothing to do but listen to the pious recitation of Shiva's name, which had made an almost indelible impression upon his wicked heart. He killed his time hunting and the form it took fashion, plucking the *bilva* leaves and throwing them down. Often as water pot was knocked about either by his movements or the wind and its contents trickled down. Shiva happened to be resting under the tree and was propitiated. The moral is that acts of devotion, even if not meant to be so, are accepted by the Lord.

Zarthost-No Diso. The anniversary day of Zoroaster's death. The Parsi Prophet died a martyr's death, at the age of 77, while at prayer in a fire temple at the hand of Turbratur. On this solemn occasion of mourning, discourses on the life and teachings of the Prophet form the most important feature.

British Cabinet Mission's Visit to India.

Soon after the Labour Government in Britain took office in 1945 they decided to initiate measures to end the Indian political deadlock, and Mr. Attlee, the British Premier, announced in the House of Commons early in December, 1945, that His Majesty's Government had decided to send out a Parliamentary Delegation to India, consisting of 8 members of the House of Commons belonging to all parties in the House. They were Mr. R. Richards (Under-Secretary for India in the first Labour Govt. and leader of the Delegation); Mrs. M. Wallhead Nichol; Mr. R. W. Sorensen; Major W. Wyatt; Mr. A. G. Bottomley; Mr. Godfrey Nicholson; Brigadier A. R. W. Low and Mr. Hopkin Morris. The Delegation's object was to make personal contacts, to ascertain individual views and convey to leading Indians the broad general attitude of the chief political parties in Britain. They were in India for three months and had extensive contacts with all elements in the country.

On February 19, 1946, Lord Pethick-Lawrence and Mr. Attlee simultaneously announced in the *House of Lords* and the *House of Commons* respectively, H.M.G's decision to send out a Cabinet Delegation to India consisting of Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty. It was stated that they would carry the authority of the Cabinet and have power to negotiate and to settle, albeit within the broad framework of the Government's policy, with the option to refer back on points that might require Cabinet sanction. It was clear from the statement that, whilst negotiating for the acceptance of the British policy in respect of the constitutional and political problems of India, the Ministers would have power to make adjustments on their own authority, unlike the Cripps Mission of 1942. Moreover, the negotiations were conducted and decisions were jointly taken by the Cabinet Ministers and the Viceroy.

The Mission arrived in India on March 23rd, 1946. During the first week of their stay, they consulted His Excellency the Viceroy, provincial Governors, members of the old Executive Council and officials. They also met leaders of all shades of opinion and all political, communal and sectional parties, including leaders of the ministerial and opposition groups in the various provincial legislatures. These discussions were preliminary to the setting up of machinery whereby the form under which India could realise her full independent status could be determined by Indians.

Failure of First Attempt.

The first attempt at agreement between the principal Indian political parties was a failure. The main difficulty lay in the fact that not only were the major parties divided as to the character of the future constitutional structure of India, but these divergencies of view prevented them from agreeing on any constitution-making machinery. The Congress wanted to have a single constitution-making body, while the Muslim League desired two separate constitution-making bodies, one for Hindustan and one for Pakistan. After considerable discussion with them separately, the Cabinet Delegation decided to invite the Congress and the Muslim League to send four representatives each to meet them in Simla and to consider a proposal to frame a constitution on a three-tier basis. This they agreed to do while preserving complete freedom of action.

State Paper of May 16.

The Simla talks were marked by a spirit of accommodation on the side of both parties, and though final agreement was not reached, the talk ended amicably and sufficient progress was made to justify the Mission putting out a statement on May 16 as follows:—

1. On the 15th March last, just before the despatch of the Cabinet Mission to India, Mr. Attlee, the British Prime Minister, used these words:—

"My colleagues are going to India with the intention of using their utmost endeavours to help her to attain her freedom as speedily and fully as possible. What form of Government is to replace the present regime is for India to decide; but our desire is to help her to set up forthwith the machinery for making that decision.

"I hope that the Indian people may elect to remain within the British Commonwealth. I am certain that she will find great advantages in doing so.

"But if she does so elect, it must be by her own free will. The British Commonwealth and Empire is not bound together by chains of external compulsion. It is a free association of free peoples. If, on the other hand, she elects for independence, in our view she has a right to do so. It will be for us to help to make the transition as smooth and easy as possible."

2. Charged in these historic words, we—the Cabinet Ministers and the Viceroy—have done our utmost to assist the two main political parties to reach agreement upon the fundamental issue of the unity or division of India. After prolonged discussions in New Delhi we succeeded in bringing the Congress and the Muslim League together in conference at Simla. There was a full exchange of views and both parties were prepared to make considerable concessions in order to try to reach a settlement, but it ultimately proved impossible to close the remainder of the gap between the parties and so no agreement could be concluded. Since no agreement has been reached, we feel that it is our duty to put forward what we consider are the best arrangements possible to ensure a speedy setting up of the new constitution. This statement is made with the full approval of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

3. We have accordingly decided that immediate arrangements should be made whereby Indians may decide the future constitution of India, and an interim Government may be set up at once to carry on the administration of British India until such time as a new constitution can be brought into being. We have endeavoured to be just to the smaller as well as to the larger sections of the people; and to

recommend a solution which will lead to a practicable way of governing the India of the future, and will give a sound basis for defence and a good opportunity for progress in the social, political and economic field.

4. It is not intended in this statement to review the voluminous evidence which has been submitted to the Mission; but it is right that we should state that it has shown an almost universal desire, outside the supporters of the Muslim League, for the unity of India.

5. This consideration did not, however, deter us from examining closely and impartially the possibility of a partition of India, since we were greatly impressed by the very genuine and acute anxiety of the Muslims lest they should find themselves subjected to a perpetual Hindu-majority rule. This feeling has become so strong and widespread amongst the Muslims that it cannot be allayed by mere paper safeguards. If there is to be internal peace in India it must be secured by measures which will assure to the Muslims a control in all matters vital to their culture, religion, and economic or other interests.

Pakistan not Feasible

6. We therefore examined in the first instance the question of a separate and fully independent sovereign state of Pakistan as claimed by the Muslim League. Such a Pakistan would comprise two areas: one in the North-West consisting of the provinces of the Punjab, Sind, North-West Frontier, and British Baluchistan; the other in the North-East consisting of the provinces of Bengal and Assam. The League were prepared to consider adjustment of boundaries at a later stage, but insisted that the principle of Pakistan should first be acknowledged. The argument for a separate state of Pakistan was based, first upon the right of the Muslim majority to decide their method of government according to their wishes, and, secondly upon the necessity to include substantial areas in which Muslims are in a minority in order to make Pakistan administratively and economically workable.

The size of the non-Muslim minorities in a Pakistan comprising the whole of the six provinces enumerated above would be very considerable as the following figures show:—

	Muslim	*Non-Muslim*
North-Western Area—		
Punjab	16,217,242	12,201,577
North-West Frontier Province	2,788,797	249,270
Sind	3,208,325	1,326,683
British Baluchistan	438,930	62,701
	22,653,294	13,840,231
	62.07 per cent.	37.93 per cent.
North-Eastern Area		
Bengal	33,005,434	27,301,091
Assam	3,442,479	6,762,254
	36,447,913	34,063,345
	51.69 per cent.	48.31 per cent.

The Muslim minorities in the remainder of British India number some 20 million dispersed amongst a total population of 188 million.

These figures show that the setting up of a separate sovereign state of Pakistan on the lines claimed by the Muslim League would not solve the communal minority problem; nor can we see any justification for including within a sovereign Pakistan those districts of the Punjab and of Bengal and Assam in which the population is predominantly non-Muslim. Every argument that can be used in favour of Pakistan can equally, in our view, be used in favour of the exclusion of the non-Muslim areas from Pakistan. This point would particularly affect the position of the Sikhs.

7. We, therefore, considered whether a smaller sovereign Paki-tan confined to the Muslim majority areas alone might be a possible basis of compromise. Such a Pakistan is regarded by the Muslim League as quite impracticable because it would entail the exclusion from Pakistan of (*a*) the whole of the Ambala and Jullundur divisions in the Punjab; (*b*) the whole of Assam except the district of Sylhet; and (*c*) a large part of Western Bengal, including Calcutta, in which city the percentage of the Muslim population is 21.6 per cent. We ourselves are also convinced that any solution which involves a radical partition of the Punjab and Bengal, as this would do, would be contrary to the wishes and interests of a very large proportion of the inhabitants of these provinces. Bengal and the Punjab each has its own common language and a long history and tradition. Moreover, any division of the Punjab would of necessity divide the Sikhs, leaving substantial bodies of Sikhs on both sides of the boundary. We have therefore been forced to the conclusion that neither a larger nor a smaller sovereign state of Pakistan would provide an acceptable solution for the communal problem.

8. Apart from the great force of the foregoing arguments there are weighty administrative, economic and military considerations. The whole of the transportation and postal and telegraph systems of India have been established on the basis of a united India. To disintegrate them would gravely injure both parts of India. The case for a united defence is even stronger. The Indian Armed Forces have been built up as a whole for the defence of India as a whole, and to break them in two would inflict a deadly blow on the long traditions and high degree of efficiency of the Indian Army and would entail

the gravest dangers. The Indian Navy and Indian Air Force would become much less effective. The two sections of the suggested Pakistan contain the two most vulnerable frontiers in India and for a successful defence in depth the area of Pakistan would be insufficient.

9. A further consideration of importance is the greater difficulty which the Indian States would find in associating themselves with a divided British India.

10. Finally, there is the geographical fact that the two halves of the proposed Pakistan state are separated by some seven hundred miles and the communications between them both in war and peace would be dependent on the goodwill of Hindustan.

11. We are therefore unable to advise the British Government that the power which at present resides in British hands should be handed over to two entirely separate sovereign states.

12. This decision does not, however, blind us to the very real Muslim apprehensions that their culture and political and social life might become submerged in a purely unitary India, in which the Hindus with their greatly superior numbers must be a dominating element. To meet this the Congress have put forward a scheme under which provinces would have full autonomy subject only to a minimum of central subjects, such as foreign affairs, defence and communications.

Under this scheme provinces, if they wished to take part in economic and administrative planning on a large scale, could cede to the centre optional subjects in addition to the compulsory ones mentioned above.

13. Such a scheme would, in our view, present considerable constitutional disadvantages and anomalies. It would be very difficult to work a central executive and legislature in which some ministers, who dealt with compulsory subjects, were responsible to the whole of India while other ministers, who dealt with optional subjects, would be responsible only to those provinces who had elected to act together in respect of such subjects. This difficulty would be accentuated in the central legislature, where it would be necessary to exclude certain members from speaking and voting when subjects with which their provinces were not concerned were under discussion. Apart from the difficulty of working such a scheme, we do not consider that it would be fair to deny to other provinces, which did not desire to take the optional subjects at the centre, the right to form themselves into a group for a similar purpose. This would indeed be no more than the exercise of their autonomous powers in a particular way.

Paramountcy not Transferable

14. Before putting forward our recommendations we turn to deal with the relationship of the Indian States to British India. It is quite clear that with the attainment of independence by British India, whether inside or outside the British Commonwealth, the relationship which has hitherto existed between the Rulers of the States and the British Crown will no longer be possible. Paramountcy can neither be retained by the British Crown nor transferred to the new government. This fact has been fully recognised by those whom we interviewed from the States. They have at the same time assured us that the States are ready and willing to co-operate in the new development of India. The precise form which their co-operation will take must be a matter for negotiation during the building up of the new constitutional structure and it by no means follows that it will be identical for all the States. We have not therefore dealt with the States in the same detail as the provinces of British India in the paragraphs which follow.

Cabinet Mission's Solution

15. We now indicate the nature of a solution which in our view would be just to the essential claims of all parties and would at the same time be most likely to bring about a stable and practicable form of constitution for All-India.

We recommend that the constitution should take the following basic form:—

(1) There should be a Union of India, embracing both British India and the States, which should deal with the following subjects: foreign affairs, defence, and communications; should have the powers necessary to raise the finances required for the above subjects.

(2) The Union should have an executive and a legislature constituted from British Indian and States representatives. Any question raising a major communal issue in the legislature should require for its decision a majority of the representatives present and voting of each of the two major communities as well as a majority of all the members present and voting.

(3) All subjects other than the Union subjects and all residuary powers should vest in the provinces.

(4) The States will retain all subjects and powers other than those ceded to the Union.

(5) Provinces should be free to form groups with executives and legislatures, and each group could determine the provincial subjects to be taken in common.

(6) The constitutions of the Union and of the groups should contain a provision whereby any province could by a majority vote of its legislative assembly call for a reconsideration of the terms of the constitution after an initial period of ten years and at ten-yearly intervals thereafter.

16. It is not our object to lay out the details of a constitution on the above programme but to set in motion machinery whereby a constitution can be settled by Indians for Indians.

It has been necessary, however, for us to make this recommendation as to the broad basis of the future constitution because it became clear to us in the course of our negotiations that not until that had been done was there any hope of getting the two major communities to join in the setting up of the constitution-making machinery.

Constitution-Making Machinery

17. We now indicate the constitution-making machinery which we propose should be brought into being forthwith in order to enable a new constitution to be worked out.

18. In forming any assembly to decide a new constitutional structure the first problem is to obtain as broad-based and accurate a representation of the whole population as is possible. The most satisfactory method obviously would be by election based on adult franchise, but any attempt to introduce such a step now would lead to a wholly unacceptable delay in the formulation of the new constitution. The only practicable course is to utilise the recently elected Provincial Legislative Assemblies as electing bodies. There are, however, two factors in their composition which make this difficult. First, the numerical strengths of Provincial Legislative Assemblies do not bear the same proportion to the total population in each province. Thus, Assam, with a population of 10 million, has a Legislative Assembly of 108 members, while Bengal, with a population six times as large, has an Assembly of only 250. Secondly, owing to the weightage given to minorities by the Communal Award, the strengths of the several communities in each Provincial Legislative Assembly are not in proportion to their numbers in the province. Thus the number of seats reserved for Moslems in the Bengal Legislative Assembly is only 48 per cent. of the total, although they form 54 per cent. of the provincial population. After a most careful consideration of the various methods by which these points might be corrected, we have come to the conclusion that the fairest and most practicable plan would be—

(*a*) to allot to each province a total number of seats proportional to its population, roughly in the ratio of one to a million, as the nearest substitute for representation by adult suffrage,

(*b*) to divide this provincial allocation of seats between the main communities in each province in proportion to their population,

(*c*) to provide that the representatives allocated to each community in a province shall be elected by members of that community in its Legislative Assembly.

We think that for these purposes it is sufficient to recognise only three main communities in India, General, Moslem and Sikh, the "General" Community including all persons who are not Moslems or Sikhs. As smaller minorities would upon a population basis have little or no representation, since they would lose the weightage which assures them seats in Provincial Legislatures, we have made the arrangements set out in paragraph 20 below to give them a full representation upon all matters of special interest to minorities.

19. (*i*) We therefore propose that there shall be elected by each Provincial Legislative Assembly the following numbers of representatives each part of the Legislative Assembly (General, Moslem or Sikh) electing its own representatives by the method of proportional representation with single transferable vote:—

TABLE OF REPRESENTATION

SECTION A

Province—	*General*	*Muslim*	*Total*
Madras	45	4	49
Bombay	19	2	21
United Provinces	47	8	55
Bihar	31	5	36
Central Provinces	16	1	17
Orissa	9	0	9
Total	167	20	187

SECTION B

Province—	*General*	*Muslim*	*Sikhs*	*Total*
Punjab	8	16	4	28
North-West Frontier Province	0	3	0	3
Sind	1	3	0	4
Total	9	22	4	35

SECTION C

Province—	*General*	*Muslim*	*Total*
Bengal	27	33	60
Assam	7	3	10
Total	34	36	70

Total for British India	292
Maximum for Indian States	93
Total	385

NOTE.—In order to represent the Chief Commissioners' Provinces there will be added to Section A the number representing Delhi in the Central Legislative Assembly, the number representing Ajmer-Merwara in the Central Legislative Assembly and a representative to be elected by the Coorg Legislative Council. To Section B will be added a representative of British Baluchistan.

(*ii*) It is the intention that the States would be given in the final Constituent Assembly appropriate representation which would not, on the basis of the calculation of population adopted for British India, exceed 93; but the method of selection will have to be determined by consultation. The States would in the preliminary stage be represented by a Negotiating Committee.

(*iii*) Representatives thus chosen shall meet at New Delhi as soon as possible.

(*iv*) A preliminary meeting will be held at which the general order of business will be decided, a chairman and other officers elected and an Advisory Committee (see paragraph 20 below) on rights of citizens, minorities and tribal and excluded areas set up. Thereafter the provincial representatives will divide up into three sections shown under A, B and C in the Table of Representation in sub-paragraph (*i*) of this paragraph.

(*v*) These sections shall proceed to settle provincial constitutions for the provinces included in each section and shall also decide whether any group constitution shall be set up for those provinces and if so with what provincial subjects the group should deal. Provinces should have power to opt out of groups in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (*viii*) below.

(*vi*) The representatives of the sections and the Indian States shall reassemble for the purpose of settling the Union constitution.

(*vii*) In the Union Constituent Assembly resolutions varying the provisions of paragraph 15 above or raising any major communal issue shall require a majority of the representatives present and voting of each of the two major communities. The Chairman of the Assembly shall decide which, if any, resolutions raise major communal issues and shall, if so requested by a majority of the representatives of either of the major communities, consult the Federal Court before giving his decision.

(*viii*) As soon as the new constitutional arrangements have come into operation it shall be open to any province to elect to come out of any group in which it has been placed. Such a decision shall be taken by the legislature of the province after the first general election under the new constitution.

20. The Advisory Committee on the rights of citizens, minorities and tribal and excluded areas will contain due representation of the interests affected and their function will be to report to the Union Constituent Assembly upon the list of fundamental rights, clauses for protecting minorities, and a scheme for the administration of tribal and excluded areas, and to advise whether these rights should be incorporated in the provincial, the group or the Union constitutions.

21. His Excellency the Viceroy will forthwith request the provincial legislatures to proceed with the election of their representatives and the States to set up a negotiating committee.

It is hoped that the process of constitution-making can proceed as rapidly as the complexities of the task permit so that the interim period may be as short as possible.

22. It will be necessary to negotiate a treaty between the Union Constituent Assembly and the United Kingdom to provide for certain matters arising out of the transfer of power.

Interim Government

23. While the constitution-making proceeds the administration of India has to be carried on. We attach the greatest importance therefore to the setting up at once of an Interim Government having the support of the major political parties. It is essential during the interim period that there should be the maximum of co-operation in carrying through the difficult tasks that face the Government of India. Besides the heavy tasks of day-to-day administration, there is the grave danger of famine to be countered, there are decisions to be taken in many matters of post-war development which will have a far-reaching effect on India's future and there are important international conferences in which India has to be represented. For all these purposes a government having popular support is necessary. The Viceroy has already started discussions to this end and hopes soon to form an Interim Government in which all the portfolios, including that of War Member, will be held by Indian leaders having the full confidence of the people. The British Government, recognising the significance of the changes, will give the fullest measure of co-operation to the Government so formed in the accomplishment of its task of administration and in bringing about as rapid and smooth a transition as possible.

24. To the leaders and people of India, who now have the opportunity of complete independence, we would finally say this. We and our Government and countrymen hope that it would be possible for the Indian people themselves to agree upon the method of framing the new Constitution under which they will live. Despite the labours which we have shared with the Indian parties and the exercise of much patience and goodwill by all, this has not been possible. We, therefore, now lay before you proposals which, after listening to all sides and after much earnest thought we trust will enable you to attain your independence in the shortest time and with the least danger of internal disturbance and conflict. These proposals may not, of course, completely satisfy all parties, but you will recognise with us that, at this supreme moment in Indian history, statesmanship demands mutual accommodation and we ask you to consider the alternative to the acceptance of these proposals. After all the efforts which we and the Indian parties have made together for agreement, we must state that, in our view, there is small hope of a peaceful settlement if the agreement of the Indian parties also. The alternative would, therefore, be a grave danger of violence, chaos and even civil war. The gravity and duration of such a disturbance cannot be foreseen, but it is certain that it would be a terrible disaster for many millions of men, women and children. This is a

possibility which must be regarded with equal abhorrence by the Indian people, our own countrymen and the world as a whole. We therefore lay these proposals before you in the profound hope that they will be accepted and operated by you in the spirit of accommodation and goodwill in which they are offered. We appeal to all who have the future good of India at heart to extend their vision beyond their own community or interest to the interests of the whole 400 millions of Indian people.

We hope that the new independent India may choose to be a member of the British Commonwealth. We hope, in any event, that you will remain in close and friendly association with our people. But these are matters for your own free choice. Whatever that choice may be, we look forward with you to your ever-increasing prosperity among the greatest nations of the world and to a future even more glorious than your past.

The statement pleased neither the League nor the Congress. Both viewed it critically, each from its own viewpoint, and both wanted elucidation on several points.

League Reactions

Muslim League reactions were embodied in a statement issued by the President, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, on May 22nd, 1946, of which the following were the main points :—

"To begin with, the statement is cryptic with several lacunas and the operative part of it is comprised of a few short paragraphs to which I shall refer later.

"I regret that the Mission should have negatived the Muslim demand for the establishment of a complete sovereign State of Pakistan, which we still hold is the only solution of the constitutional problem of India and which alone can secure stable governments and lead to the happiness and welfare, not only of the two major communities, but of all the peoples of this sub-continent. It is all the more regrettable that the Mission should have thought fit to advance commonplace and exploded arguments against Pakistan and resorted to special pleadings, couched in a deplorable language, which is calculated to hurt the feelings of Muslim India. It seems that this was done by the Mission simply to appease and placate the Congress, because when they come to face the realities, they themselves have made the following pronouncement embodied in the paragraph 5 of the statement which says:— 'This consideration did not, however, deter us from examining closely and impartially the possibility of a partition of India, since we were greatly impressed by the very genuine and acute anxiety of the Muslims lest they should find themselves subjected to a perpetual Hindu majority rule. This feeling has become so strong and widespread amongst the Muslims that it cannot be allayed by mere paper safeguards. If there is to be internal peace in India it must be secured by measures which will assure to the Muslims a control in all matters vital to their culture, religion and economic or other interests.'

"And again in paragraph 12: 'This decision does not, however, blind us to the very real Muslim apprehensions that their culture and political and social life might become submerged in a purely unitary India, in which the Hindus with their greatly superior numbers must be a dominating element.'

"And now what recommendations have they made to effectively secure the object in view and in the light of the very clear and emphatic conclusion they arrived at in paragraph 12 of the statement?

"I shall now deal with some of the important points in the operative part of the statement:—

(1) They have divided Pakistan into two, what they call Section B (for the North-Western Zone) and Section C (for the North-Eastern Zone).

(2) Instead of two constitution-making bodies only one Constitution-making body is devised with three sections A, B and C.

(3) They lay down that: 'There should be a Union of India, embracing both British India and the States, which should deal with the following subjects: Foreign Affairs, Defence and Communications; and should have the powers necessary to raise the finances required for the above subjects.

"There is no indication at all that the Communications would be restricted to what is necessary for Defence nor is there any indication as to how this Union will be empowered to raise finances required for these three subjects, while our view was that finances should be raised only by contribution and not by taxation.

(4) It is laid down that: 'The Union should have an Executive and a Legislature constituted from British Indian and States representatives. Any question raising a major communal issue in the Legislature should require for its decision a majority of the representatives present and voting of each of the two major communities as well as a majority of all the members present and voting.'

"While our view was:

(*a*) that there should be no Legislature for the Union, but the question should be left to the Constituent Assembly to decide;

(*b*) that there should be parity of representation between Pakistan Group and the Hindustan Group in the Union Executive and Legislature, if any; and

(*c*) that no decision, legislative, executive or administrative, should be taken by the Union in regard to any matter of a controversial nature, except by a majority of three-fourths; all these three terms of our offer have been omitted from the statement.

"No doubt, there is one safeguard for the conduct of business in the Union Legislature that:—'any question raising a major communal issue in the Legislature should require for its decision a majority of the representatives present and voting of each of the two major communities as well as a majority of all the members present and voting.' Even this is vague and ineffective. To begin with, who will decide and how as to what is a major communal issue and what is a minor communal issue and what is a purely, non-communal issue?

(5) Our proposal that Pakistan Group should have a right to secede from the Union after an initial period of ten years, although the Congress had no serious objection to it, has been omitted and now we are only limited to a reconsideration of terms of the Union Constitution after an initial period of ten years.

(6) Coming to the Constitution-making machinery, here again, a representative of British Baluchistan is included in section B, but how he will be elected, is not indicated.

(7) With regard to the Constitution-making body for the purpose of framing the proposed Union Constitution, it will have an overwhelming Hindu majority, as in a House of 292 for British India the Muslim strength will be 79, and, if the number allotted to Indian States, 93, is taken into account, it is quite obvious that the Muslim proportion will be further reduced as the bulk of the States representatives would be Hindus. This Assembly, so constituted, will elect the Chairman and other officers and, it seems, also the members of the Advisory Committee, referred to in paragraph 20 of the statement, by a majority and the same rule will apply also to other normal business. But, I note, that there is only one saving clause which runs as follows:—'In the Union Constituent Assembly resolutions varying the provisions of paragraph 15 above or raising any major communal issue shall require a majority of representatives present and voting of each of the two major communities. The Chairman of the Assembly shall decide, which (if any) of the resolutions raise major communal issues and shall, if so requested by a majority of the representatives of either of the major communities, consult the Federal Court before giving his decision.'

"It follows, therefore, that it will be the Chairman alone who will decide. He will not be bound by the opinion of the Federal Court, nor need anybody know what that opinion was, as the Chairman is merely directed to consult the Federal Court.

(8) With regard to the provinces opting out of their Group, it is left to the new legislature of the province after the first general election under the new constitution to decide, instead of a referendum of the people as was suggested by us."

Congress Working Committee's Resolution on Mission's Plan

On May 24 the Congress Working Committee passed the following resolution:—

"The Working Committee has given careful consideration to the Statement dated 16th May, 1946, issued by the Delegation of the British Cabinet and the Viceroy on behalf of the British Government, as well as the correspondence relating to it that has passed between the Congress President and the members of the Delegation. They have examined it with every desire to find a way for a peaceful and co-operative transfer of power and the establishment of a free and independent India. Such an India must necessarily have a strong central authority capable of representing the nation with power and dignity in the councils of the world. In considering the Statement, the Working Committee have kept in view the picture of the future, in so far as this was available to them from the proposals made for the formation of a Provisional Government and the clarification given by members of the Delegation. This picture is still incomplete and vague. It is only on the basis of the full picture that they can judge and come to a decision as to how far this is in conformity with the objectives they aim at. These objectives are: independence for India, a strong, though limited, central authority, full autonomy for the provinces, the establishment of a democratic structure in the centre and in the units, the guarantee of the fundamental rights of each individual so that he may have full and equal opportunities of growth, and further that each community should have opportunity to live the life of its choice within the larger framework.

"The Committee regret to find a divergence between these objectives and the various proposals that have been made on behalf of the British Government, and, in particular, there is no vital change envisaged during the interim period when the Provisional Government will function, in spite of the assurance given in paragraph 23 of the Statement. If the independence of India is aimed at, then the functioning of the Provisional Government must approximate closely in fact, even though not in law, to that independence and all obstructions and hindrances to it should be removed. The continued presence of a foreign army of occupation is a negation of independence.

"The Statement issued by the Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy contains certain recommendations and suggests a procedure for the building up of a Constituent Assembly, which is sovereign in so far as the framing of the constitution is concerned. The Committee do not agree with some of these recommendations. In their view it will be open to the Constituent Assembly itself at any stage to make changes and variations, with the proviso that in regard to certain major communal matters a majority decision of both the major communities will be necessary.

"The procedure for the election of the Constituent Assembly is based on representation in the ratio of one to a million, but the application of this principle appears to have been overlooked in the case of European members of Assemblies, particularly in Assam and Bengal. Therefore, the Committee expect that this oversight will be corrected.

"The Constituent Assembly is meant to be a fully elected body, chosen by the elected members of the Provincial Legislatures. In Baluchistan there is no elected assembly or any other kind of chamber which might elect a representative for the Constituent Assembly. It would be improper for any kind of nominated individual to speak for the whole province of Baluchistan, which he really does not represent in any way.

"In Coorg the Legislative Council contains some nominated members as well as Europeans elected from a special constituency of less

than a hundred electors. Only the elected members from the general constituencies should participate in the election.

"The Statement of the Cabinet Delegation affirms the basic principle of provincial autonomy and residuary powers vesting in the Provinces. It is further said that Provinces should be free to form groups. Subsequently, however, it is recommended that provincial representatives will divide up into sections which 'shall proceed to settle the Provincial Constitutions for the Provinces in each section and shall also decide whether any Group Constitution shall be set up for those Provinces'. There is a marked discrepancy in these two separate provisions, and it would appear that a measure of compulsion is introduced which clearly infringes the basic principle of provincial autonomy. In order to retain the recommendatory character of the Statement, and in order to make the clauses consistent with each other, the Committee read paragraph 15 to mean that, in the first instance, the respective provinces will make their choice whether or not to belong to the section in which they are placed. Thus the Constituent Assembly must be considered as a sovereign body with final authority for the purpose of drawing up a constitution and giving effect to it.

"The provisions in the Statement in regard to the Indian States are vague and much has been left for future decision. The Working Committee would, however, like to make it clear that the Constituent Assembly cannot be formed of entirely disparate elements, and the manner of appointing State representatives for the Constituent Assembly must approximate, in so far as is possible, to the method adopted in the Provinces. The Committee are gravely concerned to learn that even at this present moment some State governments are attempting to crush the spirit of their people with the help of armed forces. These recent developments in the States are of great significance in the present and for the future of India, as they indicate that there is no real change of policy on the part of some of the State governments and of those who exercise paramountcy.

"A Provisional National Government must have a new basis and must be a precursor of the full independence that will emerge from the Constituent Assembly. It must function in recognition of that fact, though changes in law need not be made at this stage. The Governor-General may continue as the head of that Government during the interim period, but the Government should function as a cabinet responsible to the Central Legislature. The status, powers and composition of the Provisional Government should be fully defined in order to enable the Committee to come to a decision. Major communal issues shall be decided in the manner referred to above in order to remove any possible fear or suspicion from the minds of a minority.

"The Working Committee consider that the connected problems involved in the establishment of a Provisional Government and a Constituent Assembly should be viewed together so that they may appear as parts of the same picture, and there may be co-ordination between the two, as well as an acceptance of the independence that is now recognised as India's right and due. It is only with the conviction that they are engaged in building up a free, great and independent India, that the Working Committee can approach this task and invite the co-operation of all the people of India. In the absence of a full picture, the Committee are unable to give a final opinion at this stage."

Sikhs' Views

Master Tara Singh speaking for the Sikhs submitted a memorandum to the Secretary of State for India in which he asked:

(1) What is the significance of recognising the Sikhs as one of the "Main communities"?

(2) Suppose the majority of section B frames a constitution under section 19 (5), but the Sikh members do not agree. Does it mean deadlock or does the opposition of the Sikh members mean simply disassociation?

(3) Is there any hope of obtaining for the Sikhs the same right as is given to the Muslims and the Hindus under section 15 (2) and 19 (17)?

Replying to Master Tara Singh the Secretary of State repudiated any intention of prejudicing the position of the Sikhs in the Punjab or the North-West Group and said that it was inconceivable that either the Constituent Assembly or any future Govt. of the Punjab would overlook their special place in the Province. Further, the estimate of the importance of the Sikhs would never depend on the number of seats they held in the Constituent Assembly. Also the Viceroy would specially discuss the position of Sikhs with the leaders of the main parties after the Constituent Assembly had been formed.

Cabinet Mission's Clarification

On May 25th the Cabinet Mission issued a Statement which ran:

The Delegation have considered the statement of the President of the Muslim League dated 22nd May and the resolution dated 24th May of the Working Committee of the Congress.

2. The position is that since the Indian leaders after prolonged discussion failed to arrive at an agreement, the Delegation put forward their recommendations as the nearest approach to reconciling the views of the two main parties. The scheme stands as a whole and can only succeed if it is accepted and worked in a spirit of co-operation.

3. The Delegation wish also to refer briefly to a few points that have been raised in the statement and resolution.

4. The authority and the functions of the Constituent Assembly and the procedure which it is intended to follow are clear from the Cabinet Delegation's statement. Once the Constituent Assembly is formed and working on this basis there is no intention of interfering with its discretion or questioning its decisions. When the Constituent Assembly has completed its labours, His Majesty's Government will recommend to Parliament such action as may be necessary for the cession of sovereignty to the

Indian people, subject only to two matters which are mentioned in the statement and which, we believe, are not controversial, namely: adequate provision for the protection of the minorities (paragraph 20 of the statement) and willingness to conclude a treaty with His Majesty's Government to cover matters arising out of the transfer of power (paragraph 22 of the statement).

5. It is a consequence of the system of election that a few Europeans can be elected to the Constituent Assembly. Whether the right so given will be exercised is a matter for them to decide.

6. The representative of Baluchistan will be elected in a joint meeting of the Shahi Jirga and the non-official members of the Quetta municipality.

7. In Coorg the whole Legislative Council will have the right to vote but the official members will receive instructions not to take part in the election.

8. The interpretation put by the Congress resolution on paragraph 15 of the statement, to the effect that the Provinces can in the first instance make the choice whether or not to belong to the Section in which they are placed, does not accord with the Delegation's intentions. The reasons for the grouping of the Provinces are well known and this is an essential feature of the scheme and can only be modified by agreement between the parties. The right to opt out of the groups after the constitution making has been completed will be exercised by the people themselves, since at the first election under the new provincial Constitution this question of opting out will obviously be a major issue and all those entitled to vote under the new franchise will be able to take their share in a truly democratic decision.

9. The question of how the States representatives should be appointed to the Constituent Assembly is clearly one which must be discussed with the States. It is not a matter for decision by the Delegation.

10. It is agreed that the Interim Government will have a new basis. That basis is that all portfolios including that of the War Member will be held by Indians and that the members will be selected in consultation with the Indian political parties. These are very significant changes in the Government of India and a long step towards independence. If M. G. will recognise the effect of these changes, will attach the fullest weight to them and will give to the Indian Government the greatest possible freedom in the exercise of the day-to day administration of India.

11. As the Congress statement recognises, the present Constitution must continue during the interim period and the Interim Government cannot, therefore, be made legally responsible to the Central Legislature. There is, however, nothing to prevent the members of the Government, individually or by common consent, from resigning if they fail to pass an important measure through the Legislature or if a vote of non-confidence is passed against them.

12. There is, of course, no intention of retaining British troops in India against the wish of an independent India under the new Constitution; but during the interim period, which it is hoped will be short, the British Parliament has under the present Constitution the ultimate responsibility for the security of India and it is necessary, therefore, that British troops should remain.

From this time onwards the Cabinet Ministers receded into the background and the Viceroy took up negotiations with Congress and League leaders for the establishment of an Interim Government, which came to be known as the short-term plan. This period, broadly speaking, lasted from May 20th to June 29th and covered a good deal of correspondence between the Viceroy and the Congress and League Presidents.

As a result, the League Council passed a resolution on June 6th, 1946, which, while critical of the Cabinet Mission's statement of May 16th, particularly in regard to the Pakistan issue and while reserving opinion on the point, definitely accepted the scheme put forward in it.

Cabinet Delegation's Statement of June 16

The Congress was still undecided and both the Congress President and Mr Jinnah carried on a lengthy correspondence with the Viceroy asking for assurances and clarification on various points such as League-Congress parity in the Interim Government, grouping of provinces, etc., which resulted in the Cabinet Mission issuing a third statement dated June 16th, 1946, which ran as follows:

1. His Excellency the Viceroy, in consultation with the members of the Cabinet Mission, has for some time been exploring the possibilities of forming a Coalition Government drawn from the two major parties and certain of the minorities. The discussions have revealed the difficulties which exist for the two major parties in arriving at any agreed basis for the formation of such a Government.

2. The Viceroy and the Cabinet Mission appreciate these difficulties and the efforts which the two parties have made to meet them. They consider however that no useful purpose can be served by further prolonging these discussions. It is indeed urgently necessary that a strong and representative Interim Government should be set up to conduct the very heavy and important business that has to be carried through.

3. The Viceroy is therefore issuing invitations to the following to serve as members of the Interim Government, on the basis that the constitution-making will proceed in accordance with the statement of May 16th:

Sardar Baldev Singh, Dr. John Matthai, Sir N. P. Engineer, Nawab Mohammed Ismail Khan, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. H. K. Mahatab, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

If any of those invited is unable for personal reasons to accept, the Viceroy will after consultation invite some other person in his place.

4. The Viceroy will arrange the distribution of portfolios in consultation with the leaders of the two major parties.

5. The above composition of the Interim Government is in no way to be taken as a precedent for the solution of any other communal question. It is an expedient put forward to solve the present difficulty only, and to obtain the best available coalition Government.

6. The Viceroy and the Cabinet Mission believe that Indians of all communities desire to arrive at a speedy settlement of this matter so that the process of constitution-making can go forward and that the Government of India may be carried on as efficiently as possible in the meantime.

7. They therefore hope that all parties, especially the two major parties will accept this proposal so as to overcome the present obstacles and will co-operate for the successful carrying on of the Interim Government. Should this proposal be accepted the Viceroy will aim at inaugurating the new Government about the 26th June.

8. In the event of the two major parties or either of them proving unwilling to join in the setting up of a Coalition Government on the above lines, it is the intention of the Viceroy to proceed with the formation of an Interim Government which will be as representative as possible of those willing to accept the statement of May 16th.

9. The Viceroy is also directing the Governors of the Provinces to summon the Provincial Legislative Assemblies forthwith to proceed with the elections necessary for the setting up of the Constitution making machinery as put forward in the statement of May 16th.

The Congress accepted the Mission's long-term plan contained in their statement of May 16th, whilst the League accepted both the statements of May 16th and June 16th and claimed that as the Congress did not accept the latter, the Viceroy should proceed to set up an Interim Government along the lines of that statement. The Viceroy, however, contended that the statement of June 16th expressly provided in paragraph 8 that "in the event of the two major parties or either of them proving unwilling to the setting up of a Coalition Government on the above lines, it is the intention of the Viceroy to proceed with the formation of an Interim Government which will be as representative as possible of those willing to accept the statement of May 16th."

Accordingly, the Cabinet Mission issued the following Statement on June 26th, 1946 :—

The Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy are glad that constitution-making can now proceed with the consent of the two major parties and of the States. They welcome the statements made to them by the leaders of the Congress and the Muslim League that it is their intention to try and work in the Constituent Assembly so as to make it a speedy and effective means of devising the new constitutional arrangements under which India can achieve her independence. They are sure that the members of the Constituent Assembly who are about to be elected will work in this spirit.

2. The Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy regret that it has not so far proved possible to form an Interim Coalition Government, but they are determined that the effort should be renewed in accordance with the terms of paragraph 8 of their statement of June 16th. Owing, however, to the very heavy burden which has been cast upon the Viceroy and the representatives of the parties during the last three months, it is proposed that further negotiations should be adjourned for a short interval during the time while the elections for the Constituent Assembly will be taking place. It is hoped that when the discussions are resumed, the leaders of the two major parties who have all expressed their agreement with the Viceroy and the Cabinet Mission on the need for the speedy formation of a representative Interim Government, will do their utmost to arrive at an accommodation upon the composition of that government.

3. As the Government of India must be carried on until a new Interim Government can be formed, it is the intention of the Viceroy to set up a temporary caretaker Government of officials.

4. It is not possible for the Cabinet Mission to remain longer in India as they must return to report to the British Cabinet and Parliament and also to resume their work from which they have been absent for over three months. They therefore propose to leave India on Saturday next, June 29th. In leaving India the members of the Cabinet Mission express their cordial thanks for all the courtesy and consideration which they have received as guests in the country and they most sincerely trust that the steps which have been initiated will lead to a speedy realisation of the hopes and wishes of the Indian people.

Mr. Jinnah's Objections

Mr. Jinnah objected to the Mission's proposal that further negotiations for the setting up of an Interim Government should be adjourned for a short interval. He urged that elections to the Constituent Assembly should be postponed as "according to all the relevant documents and particulars the two statements of the Cabinet Delegation and yours of dated 16th and 25th May, the long-term plan and the formation of the Interim Government, formed one whole, each constituting an integral part of the whole scheme." The League was considerably agitated over the Viceroy's refusal to form an Interim Government with itself as the major element.

Deep regret at what he described as the "Atom bomb dropped on the cause of the scheduled castes of India" by the manner in which they had been treated by the Mission was expressed by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, leader of one section of Scheduled Castes. He was surprised that only one seat in the Interim Government was allotted to his community who numbered 60 million, whereas other

communities whose strength did not exceed three or four million were also allotted one seat.

Master Tara Singh, the Sikh leader, declared to a representative gathering of Sikhs from all over the Punjab, "we are in danger before our Guru" and urged the Sikhs not to delay preparations for a fight—a "morcha" struggle. He said that the proposals of the Cabinet Mission had finished their political existence. The Sikhs opposed Muslim domination in the Punjab, they were against grouping of provinces—compulsory or otherwise—because it strengthened Muslim domination. He refused to make over their fate to the Congress as it had accepted virtual Pakistan, and said if they became henchmen of the Congress they deprived themselves of the right of resisting Pakistan. Later, however, as a result of the Congress Working Committee's assurances, the Sikh Panthic Board agreed to work the long-term plan.

The Princes on their part reacted favourably to the Mission's proposals and accepted the Viceroy's invitation to set up a Negotiating Committee to discuss and determine the relationship of States to British India. As regards arrangements for the interim period, the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes proposed:—

1. That a special Committee may be set up consisting of representatives of the States and of the Central Government to discuss and reach agreement on matters of common concern during the interim period;
2. That disputes on justiciable issues and on fiscal, economical and financial matters should be referred to Courts of Arbitration as a matter of right;
3. That in personal and dynastic matters the agreed procedure should be implemented in letter and spirit, and the Crown Representative should ordinarily consult the Chancellor and a few other Princes if not objected to by the States concerned;
4. That in agreement with the States, machinery may be provided for the early settlement of the pending cases and for the revision, at the instance of the States concerned, of the existing arrangements in regard to such subjects as Railways, Ports and Customs.

The European party in the Bengal Assembly declared their decision to abstain from elections to the Constituent Assembly as the two major political parties had not come to an agreement and hoped that their decision would contribute to the successful working of the Constituent Assembly.

Viceroy's Proposals for a Coalition Interim Govt.

On July 22nd, 1946, the Viceroy communicated to the Presidents of the Congress and the League his decision to form an Interim Government, and made the following proposals for their consideration:—

(*a*) the Interim Government will consist of 14 members;

(*b*) six members (to include one Scheduled Caste representative) will be nominated by the Congress; five members will be nominated by the Muslim League; three representatives of Minorities will be nominated by the Viceroy. One of these places will be kept for a Sikh.

It will not be open to either the Congress or the Muslim League to object to the names submitted by the other Party, provided they are accepted by the Viceroy.

(*c*) Distribution of portfolios will be decided after the Parties have agreed to enter the Government and have submitted their names. The Congress and the Muslim League will each have an equitable share of the most important portfolios.

(*d*) The assurances about the status of the Interim Government which I gave in my letter dated May 30, to Maulana Azad will stand.

3. I would welcome a convention, if freely offered by the Congress, that major communal issues can only be decided by the assent of both the major parties, but I have never thought that it was essential to make this a formal condition since in fact a Coalition Government could work on no other basis.

4. I sincerely trust that your party will agree to co-operate in the administration of India on the above basis, while the work of constitution-making proceeds. I am confident that this will be of the greatest possible benefit to India. I suggest that we should not spend further time in negotiation, but should try out at once a Government on the basis proposed above. If it does not work, and you find the conditions unsatisfactory, it will be open to you to withdraw, but I am confident that you will not.

5. Would you be good enough to let me know very soon whether the Muslim League will enter in the Interim Government on this basis." I have written in similar terms to Pandit Nehru and enclose a copy of my letter to him.

League's Refusal to Join Interim Govt.

Mr. Jinnah replied that the League could not join the Interim Government on these conditions. Among his reasons were that the Viceroy's first proposal was that representation on the Executive Council would be in the proportion of 5 Congress; 5 League and 2 minority representatives, which ratio was later changed to 5:5:3, again altered to 5:5:4, and revised a fourth time to 6:5:3. That broke the principle of Congress-League parity. Also, as neither party could object to the names submitted by the other party, it gave Congress freedom to nominate a "quisling" Muslim. Mr. Jinnah also considered that the Viceroy had gone back on his earlier assurance that no decision on a major communal issue would be taken by the Interim Government "if a majority of the representatives of either of the two major parties were opposed to it", which was now watered down to the hope of a convention "if freely offered by the Congress" that major communal issues could only be decided by the assent of both the major parties.

The League Council met in Bombay in the last week of July and resolved to withdraw its acceptance of the State paper of May 16th and to launch "direct action" for the achievement of Pakistan. It also called upon Muslims to renounce forthwith the titles conferred upon them by the "alien Government".

Congress Acceptance

The Congress Working Committee met at Wardha in the last week of August and ratified their earlier decision to accept the long-term plan.

Soon after, the Viceroy invited Pandit Nehru, the Congress President, to make proposals for the formation of an Interim Government. Pandit Nehru accepted the invitation and invoked League co-operation in the task, but in vain. Thereupon the following communique was issued by the Viceroy on August 24th, 1946.

"His Majesty the King has accepted the resignations of the present members of the Governor-General's Executive Council. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following :—

"Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. M. Asaf Ali, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Dr. John Matthai, Sardar Baldev Singh, Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Syed Ali Zaheer, Mr. Cooverji Hormusji Bhabha.

"Two more Muslim Members will be appointed later.

"The Interim Government will take office on September 2nd."

Following this the League declared September 2nd as "Direction Action Day". The League Governments in Sind and Bengal declared it a public holiday. While Sind was quiet, communal passions in Calcutta resulted in an unprecedented orgy of murder, loot and arson. The disaster had hardly been brought under control when trouble of an even more violent character in all its ughest aspects broke out in Noakhali. Bombay and Ahmedabad were also affected though not to anything like the same extent. The Congress-governed province of Bihar was not slow in taking revenge, and the minority community there was subjected to the same terrible cruelties as were witnessed in Calcutta and Noakhali.

League's Entry into Interim Govt.

Meanwhile, before the end of September, 1946, the Viceroy renewed efforts to persuade the League to rescind its decisions of July 29th and come into the Interim Government and agree to participate in the Constituent Assembly. Mr. Jinnah was invited to Delhi. Negotiations also ensued between him and Pandit Nehru, Vice-President of the Interim Cabinet, through the good offices of the Nawab of Bhopal. Eventually, although Mr. Jinnah could not come to an understanding with Pandit Nehru, he accepted the Viceroy's assurances and agreed to League participation in the Interim Government. The names of the 5 League nominees were announced on October 15th, 1946, three Congress members of Government standing down to make room for the Leaguers.

The five Muslim League members of the Interim Government were as follows :—Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, Mr. Abdur Rab Nishtar, Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan and Jogendra Nath Mandal. The Government was reconstituted as follows :—

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, *External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations*; Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, *Finance*; Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, *Home and Information and Broadcasting*; Dr. Rajendra Prasad, *Food and Agriculture*; Sardar Baldev Singh, *Defence*; Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, *Commerce*; Dr. John Matthai, *Industries and Supplies*; Mr. Asaf Ali, *Transport and Railways*; Mr. Jagjivan Ram, *Labour*; Mr. C. H. Bhabha, *Works, Mines and Power*; Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal, *Legislative*; Mr. Abdur Rab Nishtar, *Communications (Post and Air)*; Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan, *Health*.

Meanwhile the League in its appraisal of the communal tension in the country came to the decision that the time was not opportune to convene the Constituent Assembly fixed for December 9th, 1946, and demanded its postponement indefinitely. The Congress, however, insisted that postponement was out of the question, and towards the end of November, Mr. Jinnah announced that the League would not participate in the Constituent Assembly. The Congress reply was that the League entered the Interim Government on an undertaking to participate in the Constituent Assembly and that if they went back on that promise they had no place in the Government. The League reply was that Congress acceptance of the State paper of May 16th was only conditional, and that the League had the same right to stay in the Government as the Congress.

Correspondence on the subject of the League's entry, released later, revealed that Mr. Jinnah did not accept the basis on which the Viceroy sought to reconstruct the Interim Government with the League, but that, nevertheless, the League wished to enter the Government because it did not want to leave the field entirely to the Congress. The correspondence also revealed that the Congress asked for specific assurances from the League and the Viceroy wrote to Pandit Nehru : "Mr. Jinnah has assured me that the Muslim League would come into the Interim Government and the Constituent Assembly with the intention of co-operating".

Viceroy's Visit to London with Indian Leaders

Immediately the League decision not to participate in the Constituent Assembly was made known, the Viceroy began consultations with the British Cabinet, as a result of which he announced his decision to fly to London and invited two Congress nominees in the Government, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhai Patel, a League nominee (Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan) and Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Sardar Baldev Singh to accompany him to London to take part in discussions with the British Cabinet.

While the League accepted the invitation, Congress and Sikh members declined it in the first instance on the ground that the whole question of the Constituent Assembly and Congress participation in the Interim Government had been settled after prolonged negotiation, and that no new situation had arisen to warrant further consultations. Later, however, as a result of a personal approach by the British Premier to Pandit Nehru, the latter and Sardar Baldev Singh agreed to to accompany the Viceroy.

H. M. G.'s Statement on London Talks

All efforts in London to bring the two parties to agreement failed, and the British Government issued the following statement :—

"The conversations held by His Majesty's Government with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. M. A. Jinah, Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan and Sardar Baldev Singh came to an end this evening as Pandit Nehru and Sardar Beldev Singh are returning to India tomorrow morning".

"The object of the conversations has been to obtain the participation and co-operation of all parties in the Continuent Assembly. It is not expected that any final settlement could be arrived at, since the Indian representatives must consult their colleagues before any final decision is reached.

"The main difficulty that has arisen has been over the interpretation of paragraph 19 (5) and (8) of the Cabinet Mission's statement of May 16, relating to meeting in sections, which runs as follows :

Paragraph 19 (5): 'These sections shall proceed to settle provincial constitutions for the provinces included in each section and shall also decide whether any group constitution shall be set up for those provinces and if so with what provincial subjects the group should deal. Provinces should have power to opt out of the groups in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (8) below'.

Paragraph 19 (8): As soon as the new constitutional agreements have come into operation it shall be open to any province to elect to come out of any group in which it has been placed. Such a decision shall be taken by the legislature of the province after the first general election under the new Constituent Assembly.

"The Cabinet Mission have throughout maintained the view that the decisions of the sections should, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, be taken by a simple majority vote of the representatives in the sections. This view has been accepted by the Muslim League, but the Congress have put forward a different view. They have asserted that the true meaning of the statement, read as a whole, is that the provinces have the right to decide both as to grouping and as to their own constitutins.

"His Majesty's Government have had legal advice which confirms that the statement of May 16 means what the Cabinet Mission have always stated was their intention. This part of the statement, as so interpreted, must therefore be considered an essential part of the scheme of May 16 for enabling the Indian people to formulate a constitution which His Majesty's Government would be prepared to submit to Parliament. It should, therefore, be accepted by all parties in the Constituent Assembly.

"It is, however, clear that other questions of interpretation of the statement of May 16 may arise, and His Majesty's Government hope that if the Council of the Muslim League are able to agree to participate in the Constituent Assembly, they will also agree, as have the Congress, that the Federal Court should be asked to decide matters of interpretation that may be referred to them by either side and will accept such a decision, so that the procedure, both in the Union Constituent Assembly and in the sections, may accord with the Cabinet Mission's plan

"On the matter immediately in dispute, His Majesty's Government urge the Congress to accept the view of the Cabinet Mission in order that a way may be opened for the Muslim League to reconsider their attitude. If in spite of this reaffirmation of the intention of the Cabinet Mission, the Constituent Assembly desires that this fundamental point should be referred to for a decision of the Federal Court, such a reference should be made at a very early date. It will then be reasonable that the meetings of the sections of the Constituent Assembly should be postponed until the decision of the Federal Court is known.

"There has never been any prospect of success for the Constituent Assembly except upon the basis of the agreed procedure. Should a constitution come to be framed by the Constituent Assembly in which a large section of the Indian population has not been represented, His Majesty's Government could not, of course, contemplate - as the Congress have stated they would not contemplate - forcing such a constitution upon any unwilling parts of the country."

The reaction of both parties to the British statement was still indefinite when the Constituent Assembly met on December 9, 1946 under the temporary presidentship of Dr Sachchidananda Sinha, with the representatives of the Muslim League absent. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected permanent Chairman of the Assembly, which proceeded to discuss a motion by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the objectives. These envisaged India as an "Independent Sovereign Republic."

WHO'S WHO
IN INDIA

PRINCES, CHIEFS, NOBLES, ZEMINDARS,

STATESMEN, POLITICIANS,

ADMINISTRATORS, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS,

BUSINESSMEN, BANKERS, FINANCIERS,

LAWYERS, DOCTORS, ENGINEERS,

ETC., ETC.

1946—47

Who's Who in India

ABDUL AZIZ, KHAN BAHADUR MOHAMMAD, B.A., C.E., C.I.E., Chairman, Public Services Commission, United Provinces since 1942. *b.* Dec. 18, 1884; *m.* 1910. *Educ.:* Montgomery (Punjab); The M. A. O. Coll., Aligarh and the Thomason Civil Engineering Coll., Roorkee. After passing out of the Thomason C.E. College, was apptd. to the Irrigation branch of the United Provinces P.W.D. in 1909; Under-Secy. to the U.P. Govt., 1928-31, and Chief Engineer, 1937-1940; was employed on the construction of the Sarda Canal from 1920-28 and on the Ganges canal Hydro-Electric Grid & Tube Well Scheme from 1934-37; was President of the Institution of Engineers (India) for 1940-41. *Address:* Public Services Commission, Allahabad (U.P.).

ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN, Leader of "Red Shirts", *b.* 1881 at Uttamanzai; read up to Entrance Standard; offered Indian commission in the army, but refused; started national school in his village but the school was suppressed, 1915; took a prominent part in the anti-Rowlatt Act agitation; joined the Non-co-operation movement and was arrested and sentenced to three years' R. I.; organised Afghan Jirga in 1929 and formed Red shirt volunteer corps known as "Khudai Khidmatgar" (Servant of God); State prisoner in Hazari Bagh jail (1932-34); released from jail, but externed from Punjab and N.W.F. Province, Sept. 1934; convicted and imprisoned for sedition (Sec. 124A) for 2 years, Jan. 1935. Member, Congress Working Committee; Arrested and imprisoned under Defence of India Rules, August 1942; released in March 1945. *Address:* Peshawar.

ABDUL HAMID, SIR, KHAN BAHADUR, DIWAN, Bar-at-Law, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., late Chief Minister, Kapurthala State. *b.* October 15, 1881. *m.* daughter of Khan Sahib Sheikh Amir-ud-Din, retired Extra Asstt. Commissioner in the Punjab. *Educ.:* Government College, Lahore, and Lincoln's Inn, London. Judge, 1909; Superintendent of the Census Operations, 1911; Head of the Executive and Revenue Depts. as Mashir Mal; Fellow of the Punjab University; Lately Member, Punjab Legislative Council; Chief Secretary, March 1915; Chief Minister, 1920. Khan Bahadur (1915), O.B.E. (1918); C.I.E. (1923); Knighted, 3rd June 1933. Appointed by the Government of India, Chairman of the Banking Enquiry Committee for the Centrally Administered Areas, 1929-30. Delegate at the Assembly of League of Nations in 1931. Nominated Member of the Central Legislative Assembly; Ex-Regional Food Commissioner, Central India, Rajputana, Western India States and Gujerat States, 1943-45, Deputy Pres., Govt. o. India's Civil Selection Board No. 1 since Jan. 1946. *Address:* Dehra Dun and Kapurthala.

ABDUL HAMID, M., Lt.-Col., A.A.G., G.H.Q., former Principal, Government Muhammadan College, Madras. *b.* November 1896. *Educ.:* Balliol College, Oxford, and London School of Economics. Government of Madras scholar, Oxford University. Sometime Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, Special Officer for the Quinquennial Report on Education for 1927-1932. Secretary of the Madras Rotary Club, 1936-1940. Secretary of the Madras University Students' Information Bureau, 1937-1940. Awarded M.B.E. in the Coronation Honours of 1937 Campaign Awards 1914-18, British War Medal, Victory Medal, Africa Star 1942-1939-45 Star, Italy Star 1944, Burma Star 1945, Defence Medal 1945. On military duty Overseas since the outbreak of the War. *Address:* C/o Grindlay & Co. Ltd., Bombay.



ABDUL KARIM ALIMAHOMED, J.P., Merchant and Landlord; Municipal Councillor since 1939. Born 1910 in Poona. *educ.:* Bombay. Elected to Bombay Municipal Corporation 1939; appointed J.P. 1940; served on Improvement Trust Cttee. from 1940-42 and the Standing Cttee. from 1944-46. Of the Cricket Club of India. *Address:* Ahmed Manzil, Arthurbunder Road, Colaba, Bombay.



ABERCROMBIE, SIR JOHN ROBERTSON, K.B.E. (1946), Kt. (1935), Chairman, Board of Administration, Canteen Stores Dept., Government of India, and Director, Latham Abercrombie & Co., Ltd., Bombay. *b.* June 21, 1888 *m.* Elsie Maude, *d.* of E. W. Collin, I.C.S. *Educ.:* Cheltenham Coll. Came to India as Assistant in 1910; joined I.A.R.O., in 1915. Joined 18th K.G.O. Lancers in France, May 1916; active service in France, May 1916— March 1918 and in Palestine, May 1918— Feb. 1919. Military Cross and mentioned in despatches. Vice-President, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1925; President, 1933-1935; Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1925-26, 1930-31 and 1935-36; Bombay Legislative Assembly, 1937. *Address:* Bella Candy House, Warden Road.

ABUL KALAM AZAD, THE HON'BLE MAULANA, Education member, Interim Government since January '47; eminent Muslim Divine and Thinker. *b.* in Mecca and passed childhood in Arabia, took early education in Theology in the Al Azhar University, Cairo. After coming to India, he settled in Calcutta and started his famous Urdu Weekly *Al-Hilal*, enlightening the Muslim community on the problems facing it in Turkey and other Muslim lands; Government suppressed it and he started another immediately, but

Al-Balagh, which led to his internment, along with the Ali Brothers; Just on the brink of the Great War, took active interest in National Movement and joined the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, and took leading part in the Khilafat Movement and suffered imprisonment in the Non-Co-operation Movement (1921-22) along with Deshbandhu Das and the Ali Brothers; since then a staunch Nationalist Muslim in the Congress Working Committee, took active part in the C. D. Movement, 1930-32 and was imprisoned several times; President, Indian National Congress, 1923 (Special Delhi session); again Actg. President, Congress, 1930 and President from 1930 to 1946; member, All-India Congress Committee. Author, impressive speaker, and powerful writer. Arrested and imprisoned under the Defence of India Rules in Aug. 1942. Released on 15th June, 1945. *Publications*: Several books on all kinds of subjects, mostly Theology latest Commentary on Quoran. *Address*: Ballyganj, Circular Road, Calcutta.

ACLAND, RICHARD DYKE, THE RIGHT REV., M.A., Bishop of Bombay (1929). *b.* 1881 *Educ.*: Bedford and Oxford. Deacon, 1905 Priest, 1906; Curate, St. Mary's Slough, 1905-10; S. P. G. Missions, Ahmednagar, Kolhapur, Dapoli, Bombay, 1911-1929. *Address*: Bishop's Lodge, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

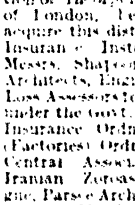
ADENWALLA, NARIMAN DADABHOY, B.A. (Lond.), F.C.I. (Lond.). *b.* in June 1888. *Educ.*: Sir B.J.P.C. Institute. Passed various commercial examinations with 1st class and distinctions Having obtained the Government Diploma in Accountancy in 1923, started practice in 1925 as Registered Accountant and Auditor. Ex-president and member of the Managing Committee of the Byramji Jijibhoy Old Boys' Union Is on the Managing Committees of the Released Prisoners' Aid Society; the Bombay Shareholders' Association, Managing and Working Committees of the Parsi Mutual Death Benefit Society; the Working Committee of Dadabhoy Nowroji Memorial Association; the Committee of the Parsi Federal Council. Is a member of the Income-tax Committee and the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Also on the supervising committee of International Corporation of Secretaries of Australia. He served on the Reception Committee of the National Liberal Federation of India during its last session in Bombay; is a freemason and a past master of 2 masonic lodges and a past "Z" of a Chapter and a Grand Lodge Office-bearer. He was an A.R.P. Warden, and on the National War Front Committee, Kalbadevi section, and on the "A" ward, Municipal Local Schools and Committee *Publications*: *Guide to Income-tax refund and Income-tax Guide* in English and Vernacular. Contributes articles in English and Vernacular papers on Income-tax matters. *Address*: 418, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road. *Residence*: 41, Queen's Road, Bombay.



ADVANI, PRITAMDAS BHOJRAJ, O.B.E., M.Sc. Tech. (Manch.); M.I.E. (India), A.M.I.E.E. (Lond.), J.P., Officer on Special duty, (Electric Grid), Govt. of Bombay. Chairman, Board of Trustees of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay; member of Senate, Bombay University since 1931. *b.* May 21, 1891; *m.* Parpati Vaswani. *Educ.*: Hyderabad, Sind, and Manch. Univ. Engr., Bombay Office of Metropolitan Vickers end of 1919, and later Mgr. till Aug. 1928; Director of Industries, Govt. of Bombay from August 1928 to Jan. 1944; Chairman, Board of Directors for Technical Education and Industrial Training, Bombay till Oct. 1944; member, Bombay Legislative Council 1932-36; on spl. duty in U.S.A. 1939 in connection with proposal for the establishment of the automobile industry in Bombay Prov. *Address*: "Oceana," Marine Drive, Bombay.



AGA, JAMSHED BURJOR, A.I.A.A. & S. (Lond.), A.I.I.A., M.I.S.E., G.D.Arch., Incorporated Architect and Surveyor. *b.* 27th Oct. 1916. *m.* Shirin D. Cooper, *d.* of Sir Dhanjishaw Cooper on 5th Dec. 1938. After passing the Matriculation, obtained Govt. Diploma in Architecture being the youngest in India then. Was elected Associate of the Indian Institute of Architects, Member of the Indian Society of Engineers and an Associate also of the Association of Incorporated Architects and Surveyors of London, being the youngest Indian to acquire this distinction at the time; member, Insurance Institute of London; Partner, Messrs. Shapoorjee N. Chandabhoy & Co., Architects, Engineers and Surveyors, and Fire Loss Assessors for Insurance Companies as also under the Govt. of India's War Risks (Goods) Insurance Ordinance, 1940 and War Risks (Factories) Ordinance, 1942. Member, Parsi Central Association and Political League, Iranian Zoroastrian Anjuman, Iran League, Parsee Architects' & Engineers' Union, etc. Charter Member, Rotary Club, Satara, and Chairman, International Service Committee, President, Satara suburban Municipality, Cons. Royal Western India Turf, Ripon, Bombay Presidency Radio, Mahableshwar and Poona, and Hon. Secy., Satara Club. Is a Freemason being Founder of Lodges "Blackwell" (S.C.) and "Star of India" (E.C.) and member of Lodges Sir Lawrence Jenkins (L.C.), Universal Brotherhood (E.C.) Rustom Cama Conclave (E.C.) and same named Chapter. Toured India extensively and visited Iran, being State Guest at Tehran. *Address*: Advani Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay.



AGA KHAN, AGA SULTAN MAHOMED SHAH, P.C. (1934), G.C.I.E. (1902); G.C.S.I.(1911); G.C.V.O.(1923); K.C.I.E.(1898); LL.D., Hon. Camb. *b.* 1875 Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, 1900, 1st

Class; has many religious followers in East Africa, Central Asia and India; head of Ismail Mahomedans; granted rank and status of first class chief with salute of 11 guns in recognition of loyal services during European War. Presided over the League of Nations Session. Sept. 1937; celebrated the Diamond Jubilee of his Sultanate in 1945. *Publication: India in Transition. Address:* Aga Hall, Bombay.

AGARWALA, AMAR NARAIN, M.A., B.Com., Lecturer, University of Allahabad; Managing Editor, Indian Journal of Economics, Organ of the Indian Economic Association. *b.* July 8, 1916. *m.* Rajeshwari Agarwala. *Educ.:* S. K. R Inter. College, Firozabad, Lucknow, Christian Coll., Lucknow, K.P.I. Coll., Allahabad, and Univ. of Allahabad. Had a brilliant academic career, winning most of the prizes and scholarships including Queen Empress Victoria Jubilee Medal (highest academic distinction, Allahabad Univ.), Univ. M. A. Silver Medal, Faculty of Commerce Medal and Golden Jubilee Medal; A well-known economist of balanced and national views; an expert on social security and economic planning; his book *Samajvad Ki Ruprekha* recognized the best book in Hindi on Socialism by All-India Sahitya Sammelah (1939) which gave him Mutaraka Prize on it; regular contributor to many learned journals in India and foreign countries, was for some time on deputation in the Labour Department, Government of India; associated with 21 economists in issuing a Manifesto on Government's monetary policy in 1946; founder and research secretary, Indian Research Assen., devoted to research and literary activities. *Clubs.* Economic Conversazione, Busy Bees, Business Bureau, Progressive Club, August Club. *Hobbies:* Journalism, cinema and badminton. *Publications: Social Insurance Planning in India, Health Insurance in India, Pessimism in Planning, Gandhism: A Socialistic Approach*, etc. *Address:* Kutudu Gardens, Allahabad.

AGRAWAL, ANAND PRASAD, B.A., LL.B., Banker, Zamindar and Landlord, son of late Rai Bahadur Vaidya Nath Das, B.A.; *b.* 12th September 1907; *m.* Shrimati Chandramani Devi, three daughters.



Educ.: Agrawal Pathsala, Harish Chandra High School, Benares Hindu and Allahabad Universities, Enrolled Advocate, Allahabad High Court, 1930; Appointed Honorary Munsiff, 1934, and Honorary Magistrate, 1938; Honorary Special Magistrate First Class, 1940-1943; President Bankers' (Shroffs') Association, Cantonment Rate Payers' Association, Cantonment Fancy Fair (1940) in aid of H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund and Shri Krishna Samaj; Director, Benares Industries Ltd.; Vice-President, Benares Industrial and Trades' Association; Manager, Harish Chandra Intermediate College; Secy., Benares Rotary Club; Member, District War Board, Cantonment Board, Court of Wards Advisory Committee, Agra Province Zamindars Association, etc.; Handsomely donated to various war funds; Holder of Governor's Sanad for meritorious war services. *Address:* Sundia, Benares City.

AHLUWALIA, SARDAR DOGAR SINGH. *b.* 1897 Rawalpindi. *Educ.:* Pb. C. College, Lahore and Technical College, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, England. Was awarded Govt. of India Foreign Technical Scholarship in 1918 for studying Ceramic Technology; worked under late Dr. J. W. Mellor, F.R.S.; visited various Continental factories in France, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Belgium and Germany for a special study of Industries in those countries; on his return 1924, appointed Assistant Professor of Industrial Chemistry at the Hindu Univ., Benares, where he organized and established the Dept. of Ceramic Technology and later in 1926 he became head of the Department, in 1936 his services were lent to the Travancore Govt. where he brought into existence the Govt. Ceramic Concerns possessing India's biggest china clay refining plant and an up-to-date Porcelain Factory in 1942 Mysore Govt. invited him to submit a report on their Ceramic Concerns; Adviser in Ceramic Industry in the Post-War Planning Department, H.E.H. the Nizam's Govt. 1944-45, Consultant to Madras Govt. for Ceramic Industries. *Present Address:* Blue Mount Estate, Kotagiri



AHMED, THE HON'BLE MR SHAMSUDDIN, Minister for Commerce, Labour and Industry, Govt. of Bengal. *b.* 1892. A lawyer, he gave up practice in 1920 during the non-co-operation movement, arrested and sentenced under sedition charge. Released 1922. Elected to Bengal Legislative Council 1929. Returned to jail 1930 for taking part in civil disobedience movement. Councillor, Calcutta Corpn., 1933-35; Leader Krishak Praja Party, Bengal Assembly 1937-45; Minister for Agriculture and Veterinary Dept. 1938-39, Minister for Communications and Works 1941-43; joined Muslim League 1945. *Address:* Secretariat, Calcutta.

AHMED, SIR SYED SULTAN, Kt., *cr.* 1927, Doctor of Law, Patna Univ. 1930; K.C.S.I. Jan. 1945; Adviser to H. H. the Chancellor, Chamber of Princes, since Nov. 1945. *b.* 22nd December 1880. *s.* of Khan Bahadur S. Khairat Ahmed of Gaya. *m.* 1900. Called to the Bar in 1905. Deputy Legal Remembrancer of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, 1913; Government Advocate, 1916-37 acted as Judge, Patna High Court, 1919-20; Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, 1923-30; Member, Hartog Education Committee 1928-29; Delegate, Indian Round Table Conferences, 1930-31; Acting Member of Executive Council of Governor of Bihar and



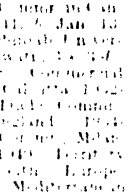
Orissa, 1932; Acting Member of Executive Council of Governor-General, in charge of Railways and Commerce, 1937; Law Member to the Government of India from September 1941 to May 1943; Member for Information and Broadcasting, May 1943-Oct. 1945. *Clubs*: Athenæum; Calcutta; New Patna. *Publication*: A Treaty between India and the United Kingdom. *Address*: Chamber of Princes, New Delhi.

AHMED, Lt.-Col. DR SIR ZIA UDDIN, Kt., cr 1938, C.I.E. 1915, D.Sc., Ph.D., Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, M.L.A. (Central) since 1930. *b.* 1877. *Educ.*: Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh; Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1901, M.A. 1908); Gottingen University (Ph.D. 1905); Sorbonne, Paris. *Address*: Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, United Provinces, India.

AHUJA MULK RAJ, B.Sc., G.B.E. (1946), Indian Govt. Trade Commr. in Canada since 1941. *b.* 15 Jan. 1897. *Educ.*: Punjab University (B.Sc. Engineering, 1917). Served European War, 1914-18 (Lieut.); Asst. Director, Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, 1922-1924; Dy. Trade Commr., London, England, 1924-1931; Trade Commr., Milan, Italy, 1931-1941; Director covering South Europe including Mediterranean Islands), Trade Commr., London, 1940-1941. Member, International Tea Standard Rubber Cttees.; Adviser to Indian Delegation I.L.O. Conference, Philadelphia, 1941; Chief of India's sole delegation covering Labour Conf. I.L.O., Quebec City, 1945. *Publications*: Numerous papers on international trade, with special reference to India. *Address*: Royal Bank Building, Toronto, Canada.



AIYAR, RAO SAHIB, N. N., J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. *Dy. Asstt. Controller, Mily. Accts. Dept.* 1939-45; Intelligence Mess, Exp. Force, N.W.F. and W.F., 1917-20. Awarded British War Medal Victory Medal, India General Service Medal Afghanistan, Two Clasps N.W.F. and Waziristan and King's Silver Jubilee Medal. President, Ward Welfare Committee, Simla New Delhi, 1933-34; S. I. Welfare Society, Bombay, 1937-39; S. I. Volunteer Corps, Bombay, 1938-39; Vice-President, S. I. Educ. Assn., Simla New Delhi, 1934; S. I. Assn., Bombay, 1937-38, Member, Managing Committee, Mental Hospital, Calcutta, 1935. Prisoners' Aid Society and General Committee King George V. Memorial Fund, Calcutta, 1930, S. I. Assn. and Asthika Samaj, Bombay. Vice-Chairman, King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, North Bombay, 1938, Chairman, Bombay School Children's Sports Committee, 1938; Voluntary Probation Officer, Children's Aid Society, and Bombay Province Probation and After-Care Association. Did relief work in Delhi during Jumma Floods, 1933, and Bihar Earthquake. Member, Dohad Taluq War Fund Committee, 1942-43. Honorary Probation Officer, The Bombay Presidency Released Prisoner's Aid Society; Member, Local Municipal Schools Committee "E" Ward, Bombay; Vice-President, Bombay Tamil Sangam, 1944-45; Shankar Mutt, Bombay. Member, Mg. Cttee., Bombay Province Protection and Aftercare Assn. *Address*: 277 Tulsi Pipe Road, Bombay 19.



AJIT SINGH SAHIB, Colonel in Chief Maharajadhiraj Shri Sir, Thirdly, of His late Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Sardar Singhji Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur and the 2nd *b.* of H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur. *b.* 14 May 1867. *Educ.*: Rajkumar College, Rajkot and Mayo College, Ajmer. Married the sister of His Highness of Jaisalmer, Rajputana, has 2 sons and 1 dau. Director, Veterinary Dept., and State Farms, 1927. President, Consolidation Officer of State, 1936; Adviser, Revenue, Legislation, Co-ordination of H. H. 1940; Head, Personal Staff of H.H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur, 1941. Pres., Bombay and Metropolitan Hotel, the Hon. Secretary of the Indian States Peoples' Conference, Bombay, 1939-45; Leader, National War Front, Indian States Peoples' Conference, Bombay, 1940-45; Secretary to and in connection with the Visit of the Hon. Apparent, H.H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur, Bombay.



AKALKOT, H.H.A. SHRIMANT VIJAYASINH FATESINGH BHONSLE, Maharaj of. *See Indian Princes Section.*

ALAGAPPA CHETTIAR, Dr. Sir Rm., Kt., M.A., D.L., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, s. of late Rao Sahib Ramaswami Chettiar. *b.* April 1909, in Karaikudi. *Educ.*: Presidency College, Madras and Middle Temple, London. Had two years training in all the departments of the Chartered Bank, London, being the first Indian to be employed in that bank; gold certificate with London Proprietor of the Indian Textiles Co., Cochin State. Director, The Alagappa Textiles (Cochin) Ltd., Cochin State; The Madras Bank Ltd., Travancore State, The Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., the Anamalais Rubber Estates Ltd., The Indian Bank Ltd., The Travancore Rayons Ltd., The Madras Airways Ltd., President, the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras, President, Madras Yarn Merchants' Association; Chairman, The Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd., and The East and West Insurance Co., Ltd. Awarded D.Litt. by the Annamalai University and LL.D. by the Madras University. Nominated Life Member of both Universities. Contributed Rs. 5 lakhs to Annamalai University and Rs. 5 lakhs to Madras University for Technological Studies, Rs. 1½ lakhs to Cochin State for providing mid-day meals to School



going children. Rs. 1 lakh to Travancore University for founding a Tamil Chair and Rs. 75,000 to the Madras Seva Sadan for the construction of a Hostel to be named Umaya Hostel; Constructed an Hospital at Alagappa Nagar, for the Welfare of his Mill labourers, Cochin State. *Address:* "Krishna Vilas," Vepery, Madras.

ALI, A. F. M. ABDUL, F.R.A.S.B., F.R.S.L., M.A. *b.* 1884. Ex-Commissioner of Wakfs, Bengal; Ex-Keeper of the Records of the Govt. of India and Ex-Secretary to the Indian Historical Records Commission; Trustee and Hon. Secy. of the Indian Museum; Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal; Sometime Librarian, Imperial Library. Member, Senate of the Calcutta Univ.; Court of the Dacca Univ.; Executive Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund; Executive Cttee., Calcutta Club; Executive Cttee. for the Management of the Zoological Garden, Calcutta; Council of Administration of the Alliance Francaise of Calcutta. Governing Body of the Presidency Coll and the Govt. School of Art, Calcutta. Ex-President, Rotary Club, Calcutta; Governor, Calcutta Blind School; Secretary, Calcutta Historical Society and Mahomedan Literary Society, Calcutta. Ex-Vice-President, Calcutta Mahomedan Orphanage; Ex-President, Refuge for the Homeless and Helpless; Governor, Calcutta Juvenile House of Detention; Chairman, Committee of the Academy of Fine Arts, Calcutta; Vice-Pres., Calcutta Geographical Society; Chairman, V Campaign Cttee., Calcutta. *Address:* 3, Nawab Abdur Rahman Street, Calcutta.

ALI, THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR MOHAMMED, Minister of Finance, Public Health and Local Self-Govt., Govt. of Bengal. *b.* 1910. Grandson of the late Nawab Bahadur Syed Ali Chaudhury, first Muslim Minister in Bengal. *Educ.:* Presidency College, Calcutta. Parliamentary Secretary to Chief Minister, 1941-43; Member, Council, All-India Muslim League; Central Parliamentary Board; Member, Governing body, Indian Football Assen. and Bengal Hockey Assen. *Address:* Secretariat, Calcutta.

ALI, SIR SYED MARATIB, Managing Proprietor, Syed A. & M. Wazir Ali, *b.* 1884; Member, His Majesty Amir of Kabul's Entertainment Committee, 1906; Secretary, All-India Army Canteen Contractors Association from 1922 to 1926; Director, Canteen Contractors Syndicate Ltd. since 1927; Member, Trade Delegation to Afghanistan, 1934; Director, Reserve Bank of India since 1935; Member, Eastern Group Supply Conference, 1940, Vice-Chairman, All-India Muslim Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Director, Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India, Ltd. since 1936. President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Lahore, 1944. Member, Committee of Management and Control, Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. President, Punjab Muslim Chamber of Commerce, 1943. Khan Bahadur, 1920, C.B.E., 1935, Knighted, 1940. *Address:* "Ashiana", Lahore.



ALIKHAN, KUNWAR HAJEE ISMAIL, C.I.E. (1944), O.B.E. (1933), Rais of Asrauli Estate, Dt. Bulandshahr, U.P. Zamindar; hereditary Darbari. *b.* December 18, 1897; *m.* Shafi-un-Nisa Begam and Gober Zaman. *Educ.:* Privately and St. Peter's College, Agra. Toured all Western countries and Asia; served in different capacities, City Board, Mussoorie (1919-32); President of several public Institutions and Societies; Elected Member, U.P. Leg. Council under Montford Reforms (1926); Elected Member of Central Leg. Assembly (1930-34); Chief Whip and Founder of the United India Party in the Central Assembly (1931-34); nominated Member of the Council of State (1936-40); nominated M.L.A. (Central), 1940-45; Member of several Standing Committees of the Indian Legislature (1931-45); Deputy Govt. Whip in Central Assembly (1944-45), in public life since 1916. *Publications:* Female Education of Muslim Rajputs. *Address:* Asrauli Estate, District Bulandshahr, U.P.

ALLADIN, KHAN BAHADUR AHMED (Nawab Ahmed Nawaz Jung Bahadur), O.B.E. (1936), *b.* 15th March 1885; *m.* 2 *s.* and 2 *ds.* Fellow of the Osmania and Aligarh Universities, Pres., Osmania School and Islamiah Girls' School, Hyderabad (Dn.) Chamber of Commerce & Industries, 1937-42, Secy., Islamiah High School; Proprietor, K. B. Ahmed Alladin & Co., M.S. Agents, Hyderabad; Allwyn Metal Works Ltd., Hyderabad Starch Products Ltd., Hyderabad Chemicals & Fertilisers Ltd., and Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products Ltd.; Dir., Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., Osmanshahi Mills Ltd., Azam Jahi Mills Ltd., Mahboob Shahi Kuiburga Mills Ltd., Nizam Sugar Factory Ltd., Sirpur Paper Mills Ltd., Sirsilk Ltd., Deccan Fibre-board Mills Ltd., Hyderabad Tanneries Ltd., Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency Ltd.; Member, Hyderabad City Improvement Board, Secunderabad Town Improvement Trust, H.E.H. the Nizam's State Rly., and Municipal Cttee. and Standing Advisory Cttee., Commerce and Industries, Labour, H.E.H. the Nizam's Govt., All India Tuberculosis Assen.; connected with several benevolent and philanthropic institutions; founded Meeca Madina Alladin Endowment Fund (15 Lacs) and Alladin Educational Endowment Trust to commemorate the recovery of the late H.M. King George V., Trustee, Madras Deccan; Khan Saheb 1916; Khan Bahadur 1925, Nawab by H.E.H. the Nizam 1934, Vazir by H.H. the Aga Khan 1944. *Address:* Alladin Buildings, Oxford Street, Secunderabad-Dn.



ALLAN, SIR ROBERT GEORGE, M.A. (Cantab.), Kt. (1945), C.I.E. (1936), member for Agriculture and Post-War Development, Baroda

State; *b.* Nov. 7, 1879; *m.* Mabel Isobel Anderson, 1911; *Educ.*: Haeleybury College and Loretto School and Pembroke College, Cambridge; joined Indian Agri. Service, 1906; Principal, Agricultural College, Nagpur; Offg. Dir. of Agriculture, C.P., 1931; transferred as Director of Agriculture, U.P.; retired 1935; Commissioner of Agriculture, Baroda State, 1935-1945. *Publications*: "*An outline of Indian Agriculture*" and a number of bulletins and contributions to periodicals on agricultural subjects. *Address*: "Dilqusha," Race Course Road, Baroda.

ALLSOP, THE HON. JUSTICE JAMES JOSEPH WHITTLESEA, Knight Bachelor, Jan. 1, 1945; Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Allahabad; *b.* Feb. 11, 1887; *m.* Jessie Annie, *d.* of C. S. Delmerick. *Educ.*: Univ. Coll., London; Entered I.C.S., 1910; District and Sessions Judge, 1919; Judicial Secretary and Legal Remembrancer to U.P. Govt., 1931 and 1933-34. Judge, Chief Court, Oudh July-November 1933; Judge, High Court, Allahabad, 1934. *Address*: 16, Hastings Road, Allahabad.

ALWAR: Hon. Col His Highness Shri Sawai Maharaj Sir Tej Singhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

AMBEDKAR, DR. BHIMRAO RAMJI, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., Bar-at-Law; Ex. Member, Governor-General's Executive Council (*Labour*) July 1942 to June 1946; *b.* 1893. *Educ.*: Satara and Bombay; Gackwar's Scholar at Columbia University to study Economics and Sociology; did Research in India Office Library and kept terms for the Barat Gray's Inn Professor of Political Economy, Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, 1917; went to Germany and joined Bonn University and then London University and took D.Sc. in Economics and Commerce; called to the Bar, 1923; gave evidence before Southborough Committee for Franchise, 1918; and Royal Commission on Indian Currency, 1926; Member of the Round Table Conference London, 1930-32 and Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1932. *Publications*: The Problem of the Rupee, Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India, Caste in India, Small Holdings and their Remedies, The Annihilation of Caste and Federation is Freedom, Thoughts on Pakistan, Ranade, Gandhi, Jinnah, What Congress and Gandhi have done to the Untouchables, etc. *Address*: Raj Graha, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay.

AMINUDDIN, SYED, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at Law, I.C.S., (on leave). *b.* 21st April, 1895. *Educ.*: M. A. O. Collegiate School, Aligarh, till 1914; Downing Coll., Cambridge, 1916-1918; Gray's Inn, London. Asstt Collector at Sukkur (Sind), Ahmednagar and Thana. Collector, Satara, 1930-31; Kanara, 1931; Kolaba, 1932-1934. Member of Bombay Leg. Council, 1932-34; Collector of Nasik, 1935; Nominated member, Indian Leg. Assembly, for the budget session in 1936; Collector of East Khandesh, 1936-37; Dy. Secretary, Revenue Department, 1937-38; Director of Land Records and Inspector-General of Registration for the Province of Bombay, 1938-39. Collector of Ratnagiri, 1940-43. Collector of Dharwar, Nov. 1943. Settlement Commr., D.L.R. and I.G. of Registration, Oct. 1944. Holds Jagirs (Inam Villages) in the Province of Bombay, Nizam's Dominions, Baroda, Junagadh and Sachin States. *Address*: Nawab Manzil, Baroda.

AMRIT KAUR, RAJKUMARI; only *d.* of Raja Sir Harnam Singh of Kapurthala. Social worker of many years standing and acts as Secretary to Mahatma Gandhi. Was arrested and detained since Oct. 3rd, 1942; *b.* 2nd Feb. 1887. *Educ.*: Sherborne School for Girls, Dorsetshire and London. Social Section Secy., A.I.W.C., 1930; Chairwoman, A.I.W.C., 1931-33. Gave evidence on behalf of A.I.W.C., N.C.W.I., etc., before Lord Lothian in 1932 and on behalf of National Council of Women in India and Women's Indian Assn. in London in 1933 before the Joint Select Cttee. Pres., A.I.W.C., 1938; Chairwoman, A.I.W. Fund Assn., 1937-41; served on the Jullunder Municipality, 1924-36. First woman member of the Advisory Board of Education (Govt. of India) from inception till resignation as protest in Aug. 1942; Life Member, Board, All-India Spinners' Assn. and member of the Board of Hindustani Talimi Sangh; Pres., Mahila Mandal. Member of the Standing Committees of the A.I.W.C., A.I.W. Fund Assn., and States People's Congress. One of Gandhiji's Secretaries since 1935; Member, Women's Educ. Cttee of the Harijain Sevak Sangh; again member, Advisory Board of Education and Chairman of Fund Assen. and Lady Irwin College; went with Indian Delegation to U.N.E.S.C.O. in Nov. 1945 in London; has won many Tennis Championships in Simla and Lahore. *Address*: "Manorville," Simla West, and Sevagram, via Wardha, C.P.

ANANDJI HARIDAS, B.A., LL.B., Mg. Dir., Anandji Haridas & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Calcutta, Nagpur, etc.; *b.* at Bombay in 1886. Member, Cttee. of Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta (1922-24) Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta (1924-34); Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay; founder and Senior Vice-Pres., Indian Chamber of Commerce (1924). Member, Calcutta Corporation (1923-32). Railway Rates Advisory Cttee., Asstt. Iron & Steel Controller (Govt. of India, 1941-42); Pres., Iron Merchants' Assen., Calcutta; Steel Traders' Assen., Bombay; Member, Managing Cttee., Bhatia General Hospital; Trustee, Khimji Jiwa, Keshavji Jadavji and other Charitable Trusts. *Address*: 29-D, Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.



ANANTA KRISHNA AYYAR, RAO BAHADUR SIR C. V., B.A., B.L., Retired Judge of the Madras High Court. *b.* 1874. *Educ.*: Madras Christian College and the Madras Law College; Carmichael and Innes Prizeman in Law. Apprenticed to the late Justice P. R. Sundara

Ayyar. Enrolled as a Vakil of the Madras High Court, in 1898; Election Commissioner, 1921-23. Government Pleader, Madras, 1923-27. Acted as a Judge of the Madras High Court in 1927. Appointed Advocate-General, Madras, in March 1928; nominated member of the Madras Legislative Council, March-December 1928; Elevated to the Bench as a permanent Judge in December 1928; Member of the Law College Council from 1921-1931; First Chairman of the Madras Bar Council. Knighted, 1934. Fellow of the Madras University for two terms. Takes interest in practical agriculture. *Address:* Chittur, Cochin, S. Malabar.

ANANTANI BHARILAL NARAYANJI, B.A. LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Dewan, Jawhar State; *b.* June 22, 1892, at Kutch-Bhuj. *Educ.:* at Alfred High-School, Kutch Bhuj, and Middle Temple, London; called to the Bar in 1937. Started career in Zanzibar, as Interpreter in H.B.M's High Court; was Head Master, Indian School, for 10 years and Journalist for 25 years; Proprietor and Editor, *The Zanzibar Times*, a well known Weekly, was Mysore Govt. Trade Agent in East and South Africa and also acted as Trade Correspondent for the Govt. of India for a number of years; as Leader of the Indian Community led deputations to London and Geneva on several occasions on behalf of Indians in East Africa. practised law in High Court of Bombay on the Original side and is still on the roll of Advocates; was Cabinet Minister in Nawanagar State for four years; acted as Advocate-General in Nawanagar State and Famine Relief Commissioner during the famine of 1939-40 and won the appreciation of the Maharaja Jamsaheb Bahadur and the public for his strenuous work; Controller of prices, Agent to the custodian of Enemy Property and President, Central Board, War Efforts Committee; was Pres., Stores Purchase Committee, Nawanagar State; an active Rotarian and a Mason. *Publications:* Gujarati translation in verse of "*Kamal*" by Shaikh Sadi, Great Persian Poet and Writer; "*Reminiscences of Post-War Journalism*" and "*Genesis of Indian Struggle in East Africa*." *Address:* Jawhar Gujarat States.



ANEY, MADHAO SHRIHARI, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Representative of India in Ceylon, since August 1943; *b.* 29 August 1900; *m.* Yamuna (died 1925). *Educ.:* Morris College, Nagpur, Teacher, Kashibai Private High School, Amraoti 1922-27; joined bar 1928 at Yeotmal, Vice President, Indian Home Rule League; President, Berar Provincial Congress Committee, 1923-1930. Joined Civil Disobedience Movement; Ag. President Indian National Congress, 1933, Member Legislative Assembly for Berar, 1924-1926, 1927-1930 and 1935; Member, Congress Working Committee, 1924-25 and 1931-34, founded Yeotmal District Association, 1916; Member, Nehru Committee; Vice-President, Responsivist Party; General Secretary, Congress Nationalist Party, 1934; Leader, Congress Nationalist Assembly Group, 1935; General Secretary, Anti-Communal Award Conference Working Committee, 1935. Elected Member of Nagpur University Court since 1935 and of Hindu University Court, Benares, since 1938. Member, Viceroy's Executive Council (Indian Overseas), 1941-1943. Vice-Chairman, National Planning Groups since 1943; President, Hindi Sahitya Niraan Samiti, Agra, since 1942. Resigned Membership Executive Council in Feb. 1943. Representative of Govt. of India in Ceylon since Aug. 1943. President, Vaidic Sanshodhan Mandal, Poona, 1944. *Publications:* Collection of writings and speeches (in Marathi). *Address:* Colombo; Yeotmal (C.P. & Berar).

ANNAMALAI CHETTIAR, RAJAH SIR, OF CHETTINAD, LL.D., & D.LITT., by the Madras & Annamalai Universities respectively. Awarded Hereditary title of Rajah, 1929, & knighthood, 1933; Merchant & Landholder *b.* Sept. 30, 1881; *m.* Srimati Rani Seethai Achi. *Educ.:* privately; Founder and Pro-Chancellor of the Annamalai University. *Address:* "The Palace", Chettinad, (S. India) and "Chettinad House", Adyar, Madras.

ANSARI, HON. MR. ABDUL QAIYUM, Minister for Public Works and Cottage Industries, Bihar Govt., since 1946, & 1935 at Delhi; 4th Son of late Maulvi Abdul Haque of Mr. Asha Ansari; *m.* 2nd Edu.: Aligarh Muslim, Calcutta and Allahabad Universities; joined Mahatma Gandhi's Satyagraha movement in 1920; imprisoned in 1922, edited several Urdu papers, joined Muslim movement for the uplift of backward classes of Muslims of India, 1928; edited Press, Joint Provincial Jamaat of Momins since 1936, presided over 1st Session of the Bihar Provincial Momin Conference 1936, Vice-Pres., All India Momin Conference, active member, All-India Azad Muslim Conference 1940 Fellow, Patna University; Momin to be a Row of a University and to be a Minister in India. *Address:* Johari on Sou., E. I. Ry. and Patna.



ANTHONY FRANK REGINALD, B.A. (Nagpur Univ.), Viceroy's Gold Medallist in English Univ. Prizeman and Scholar, Bar-at-Law of the Inner Temple, London, Barrister-at-Law *b.* Sept 25, 1905. *Educ.:* Nagpur Univ and at the Inner Temple, London. Leading criminal lawyer in the Central Provinces, elected President-in-Chief of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Assocn. All-India & Burma, in 1942, in succession to the late Col. Sir Henry Gidney; nominated to the Central Legislature in 1942; renominated in 1946; member of the Viceroy's National Defence Council; member, Sapru Conciliation Ctee., etc. *Address:* New Delhi and Jubbulpore.

RAVAMUDU AIYANGAR, DIWAN BAHADUR, S., M.B.E., Judicial Member, H. E. H. The Nizam's Executive Council. *b.* October 1874. *Educ.:* Kumbakonam, Madras Christian College and Law College. Apprenticed to the celebrated lawyer the late Eardley Norton. Set up practice in Hyderabad-Deccan. Rose to the leadership of the Bar, besides being appointed Government Pleader to the Residency. Commands the confidence of the Residency and the Government of India. Several times appointed Under-Secretary to the Resident. Enrolled as Senior Advocate, Federal Court, 1938. President of Hyderabad Lawyers' Conference, 1937. One of the pioneers of the Co-operative Movement in Hyderabad and is President of the Hyderabad Co-operative Domination Bank. Vice-President of Central Co-operative Union and President of the All-India Co-operative Conference, 1937, held at Indore and the Provincial Co-operative Conference held at Madras. Keenly interested in civic affairs, the Diwan Bahadur was the Vice-Chairman of the Residency Bazars Committee until the rendition of the Residency Bazars to the Nizam's Government. Connected as President or Vice President of various public institutions like the State Temperance Committee, the Deccan Humanitarian League, the Nizam Indigs Improvement Society, etc. Was appointed Chairman of the Reforms Committee of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government Medical and Public Health Members, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, June 1943. Judicial Member, 1940. In recognition of his meritorious public services, was made successively Rao Saheb (1918), Rao Bahadur (1920), Diwan Bahadur (1923), M.B.E. (1930) and Rao Bahadur by His Exalted Highness the Nizam. *Address:* "Amritha Nivas", Hyderabad (Deccan).



ARBUTHNOT, CLIFFORD WILLIAM ERNEST, B.E., B.A., C.I.E. (1930). *b.* 13th February, 1885. *Educ.:* Campbell College and Queen's University, Belfast. Entered the Indian Service of Engineers as Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., in 1908; retired as Superintending Engineer in 1940. Served for four years, 1914-1918 in the Indian Army during the Great War. Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1921-1937. Member, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission, 1937-1941. Rent Controller (Honorary) Bombay, 1942 to . *Address:* Byculla Club, Bombay.

ARCOT, PRINCE OF, NAWAB AZIMJAH, His HIGHNESS SIR GHULAM MAHOMED ALI KHAN BAHADUR, G.C.I.E. *b.* 22 Feb. 1882. *s.* father, 1903. Premier Mahomedan nobleman of Southern India, being the direct male descendant and representative of the Sovereign Ruler of the Karnatic. *Educ.:* His Highness received his preliminary education under Mr. J. Creighton and was thereafter educated under C. Morrison, M.A.; Member of Madras Legislative Council, 1904-6; Member of the Imperial Legislative Council (Mahomedan Electorate) of the Madras Presidency, 1910-13; Member of the Madras Legislative Council by nomination, 1916; awarded title of Highness in 1935. He possesses three cannons to fire salute on important occasions and is allowed to maintain an Infantry Guard and an Escort of troops. The Collector of Madras, Mr. D. W. Day, I.C.S., is the Ex-Officio, Political Officer attached to His Highness. President, All-India Muslim Association, Lahore; President, South Indian Islamiah League, Madras. Presided All-India Muslim League, 1910. Life Member, Lawley Institute, Ooty and South India Athletic Association. *Club:* Gymkhana, Madras. *Address:* Amir Mahal Palace, Madras.

ARMSTRONG, SIR GODFREY GEORGE, Kt. (1944), O.B.E. (1918), *b.* October 3, 1882, *m.* Margaret Eleanor Gardiner in 1919. *Educ.:* Bradfield College, 1896-1901; Oriel College, Oxford, 1901-1904. Joined Madras Railway, Nov. 1905. War Service, Railway Transport to France, 1914-1919; rejoined M. S. M. Railway 1919, appointed Chairman, Madras Port Trust, 1938. Retired from Port Trust 1944; attached to War Transport Department, Govt. of India. *Address:* Department of War Transport, New Delhi.

ARULANANDAM PILLAI, SOLIVASAYA, RAO BAHADUR, B.A., I.S.O. Assistant Secretary to Government, Industries, Mines & Power Department, Madras. *b.* 11-7-98. *Educ.:* St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Law College, Madras. Was Sub-Magistrate, was awarded a gold medal by the Government, was the Board Virtuous Poverty Reward for Natives for associated a Board for with arrest, Deputy Collector, Taluk Assistant Controller of Labour, Labour Public Officer, Madras, 1942; President of the VII All-India Civil Liberties Conference, Dec. 1945; President of the IV All-Travancore Tamil Conference in May 1946. Has been delivering lectures in South India a series of lectures to students. Catholic Priests under the presidency of their respective Bishops on the subject of *Hindu Dharmams* and *Pada Arees* for the creation of Parish Funds. Celebrated on 9-8-46 the Golden Jubilee of his wedding. His wife died on July 10, 1946. His Holiness the Pope has conferred on him the medal "Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice" for his work in connection with Rundikabayams. Publ: *The Secret of Memory or the Art of Never Forgetting, The Perpetual Almanac, The Madras Year Book*, 1923, etc. *Address:* Soundra Mahal, Kurumbagaram, Tanjore District.



ARWADE, JAMBUANNA BABAJI, Managing Agent, Barsi Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. *b.* 1900. *Educ.*: Sangli High School. *m.* Laxmibai Patravale. 2 *s.* and 4 *ds.* **Pres.,** Sangli



Chamber of Commerce twice; Daxin Maharastra Jain Sabha, 1939; Member, Sangli Municipality for a number of years; Finance Cttee. and Public Acctts. Cttee. of the Assembly for 4 years; Member and Dy. Leader, Sangli State Leg. Assembly for about 8 years; Chairman, Reception Cttee., Sangli State Subjects' Conference 1933; Reception Cttee., Deccan States People's Conference, Sangli 1938; Popular Education Society, Barsi; Arwade Sultane Co. Ltd., Kolhapur; Dir., Sangli Bank Ltd. and Sangli State Co-operative Bank Ltd. for some years; Mg. Dir., Barsi Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd. for two years and is now its Managing Agent; Ex-member, Governing Council of the Sangli Education Society; Mg. Agents & Special Dir., Ratnakar Industries, Kolhapur. *Address*: Barsi Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., 104, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ASAF ALI, BAR-AT-LAW, First Indian Ambassador to Washington. *b.* 1888. *Educ.*: Stephens College, Delhi, and Lincoln's Inn, London; *m.* Aruna Gangull, 1928. Tried under D.I.A. in 1918 and acquitted; jailed several times in connection with Congress movement; Travelled widely in Europe. Municipal Commissioner, Delhi; Secretary, Congress Parliamentary Board, 1934; Active member, Nationalist Muslim Party; returned by large majority on joint votes of Hindus and Muslims of Delhi to the Legislative Assembly (1935); was Member, Congress Working Committee and Secretary, Assembly Congress Party; Arrested and imprisoned under Defence of India Rules in Aug. 1942, released May 1945; re-elected 1945 by large majority defeating Hindu Sabha and Muslim League Candidates; Deputy Leader, Congress Party Central Assembly, Special subjects, External Affairs, Defence and Constitution. Member for Transport and Railways, Interim Govt., Sept. 2, 1946 to 7th Jan. '47. *Publications*: Constructive Non-Co-operation; Life of Stalin, in Poems (Urdu); Report on N.W.F.P., etc. *Address*: Kucha Chelan, Delhi; Washington.

ASAFJAHI, HON'BLE RAJA DHARAM KARNA BAHADUR, second son of Raja Rajman Arfa Nawazwant Murli Manohar Bahadur; *b.* 1311 H. in Hyderabad Deccan; Live sons; awarded title of Raja Bahadur and Mansab of Rs. 2,000, cavalry of 1,000 and Alam by H.E.H. the Nizam; takes keen interest in art and literature. *Educ.*: St. George's Grammar School; Madrasse-Alia, Hyderabad Deccan, where he studied Persian and English; Nizam College; 'Kayastha Pathashala', Allahabad; later on joined Civil Service class; appointed Talugdar



in Revenue Department, where he rendered valuable service; Minister, P.W.D. and Medical and Home comprising C.I.B., Municipality Water Works, Drainage, Customs, Wireless, etc., H.E.H. the Nizam's Government for 5 years, re-organization of the P.W.D., the Tungabhadra Survey, etc., being some of his achievements as Minister; introduced the Touring Eye Hospital, thus making medical help available to people in remote villages. *Hobbies*: collection of ancient things, rare Persian carpets and poetry and patron of archaeology. Annual income from his Estate about Rs.12 lakhs, most of it being spent on public works such as Industries, Education and Health. *Address*: Malwala Palace, Hyderabad-Deccan.

ASHAR, H. N., Managing Director, The Digvijay Insurance Co., Ltd. since 1942. *b.* 1906 at Rajkot. Passed his Matriculation, book-keeping and accounts with National Union and London Chamber of Commerce in first class. Was Chief Scout Commissioner for Rajkot State and got a certificate from Mahatma Gandhi for his able leadership in scouting in 1925. started his career with Gresham, won a gold medal in the first year. Joined New India as Chief Agent for Cutch & Kathiawar; won twice gold medals for business production. Then joined as Manager of Bharat Insurance Co., Bombay, in 1927. Recipient of several medals and prizes for record business. *Address*: Ithan Nur, Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.



ASSAM: BISHOP OF, THE RT. REV. N... KUMAR BISWAS, Licentiate of Medical La... 1928. *b.* December 26, 1905. *m.* Miss V... Downey of U.P. *Educ.*: St. Paul's Schoo... College, Calcutta; Univ. College of Sc... Calcutta (for B.Sc. course), Campbell Me... School, Calcutta (for Medical training)... Bishop's College, Calcutta (for Theol... course). Medical Officer to C.M.S. and Ox... Univ. Mission (1929-31); Medical Miss... with the B.C.M.S., Bina, C.P. (1932... Surgeon to H. H. the Nawab of Kurwai... and Asstt. Palace Surgeon to H. H... Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior State (1938... Diocesan Chaplain, Katni, Nagpur, ... 1941-46. *Publications*: Author of ... Christian Hymns in Bengali and H... *Address*: Bishop's House, Dibrugarh, As...

ASTHANA, DR. NARAYAN PRASAD, M.A., ... (1931 Agra Univ.), C.I.E. (Jan. 1, '45) ex-A... cate General, U.P. *b.* April 20, 18... Munno Devi. *Educ.*: Agra College; ... practice as Vakil at Agra in 1895; elected ... ber, Agra Municipal Board in 1902 and ... Chairman, 1913; elected member, Prov... Legislative Council, 1916-23; elected m... Council of State, 1927-30; Vice-Chan... Agra University, 1929; Advocate General, ... July 1937-44. Practises in the Allahabad High Court. Thrice elected Presid...

Kayestha Conference. Chairman of the Allahabad High Court Bar Council since 1937. *Address:* No. 23, Canning Road, Allahabad.

THALYE, GANESH KRISHNA, M.Sc. (Lond.), A.R.C.Sc. Diploma of Imp. Coll., Senior Scientific Officer, Research Meteorologist, C.D.R.E., Cannanore. *b.* Feb. 8, 1909; *m.* Dr. Miss Shanta Gatne. *Educ.:* Fergusson Coll., Poona, Imperial Coll. of Science, London. Worked as Meteorological Officer with the R.A.F. in England. Returned to India in 1944 and was taken up in the Imperial Service. *Address:* Chemical Defence Research Establishment, Cannanore, S. India.

THMALLICK, RAJA SAHEB OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

AUCHINLECK, H. E. FIELD MARSHAL SIR CLAUDE John EYRE, G.C.B., *cr.*, 1945; G.C.I.E., *cr.*, 1940; C.B., 1934, C.S.I., 1936, D.S.O., 1917, O.B.E., 1919, A.D.C. General to the King since 1941, Col 1st Bn 1st Punjab Regt, the Indian Grenadiers and the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, C.-in-C. in India June 1943 to Aug. 1946, *b.* 1884, *s.* of late Colonel John Claude Auchinleck, R.A., *m.* 1921, Jessie *d.* of late Alexander Stewart of Innerhadden, Kinloch-Rannoch, Perthshire. *Educ.:* Wellington Coll. Served in Egypt, 1914-15; Aden, 1915; Mesopotamia 1916-19, (despatches, D.S.O., Croix de Guerre, O.B.E., Brevet Lt.-Col.); operations against Upper Mohmands, 1933 (despatches, C.B.); Mohmand Operations, 1935 (despatches, C.S.I.); Imperial Defence College, 1927; commanded 1st Batt., 1st Punjab Regt., 1929-30; Instructor, Staff College, Quetta 1930-33; Commander, Peshawar Brigade, India, 1933-36; Deputy Chief of General Staff, Army Headquarters, India, 1936-38; Member, Export Offr. on the Defence of India, 1938; Comdr., Meerut District, India 1938-39; Comdr. 4th Corps 1940; G.O.C.-in-C. Northern Norway (Narvik) 1940; G.O. C.-in-C. Southern Command, U.K., July to Dec., 1941; C.-in-C. in India Feb. to July 1941; C.-in-C., M.E.F., 1941-42; Croix de Guerre (France) 1917, Virtuti Militari (Poland) 1942; War Cross (Czechoslovakia) 1943, Legion of Merit (U.S.A.) grade of Chief Commander 1942; Order of the Star of Nepal 1st class 1942. *Club:* United Service. *Address:* New Delhi.

AUGUSTI, K. JOSEPH, *b.* on 1st Dec. 1884, in a family with long commercial traditions. Took to business early in life. Is a pioneering joint stock enterprise in Travancore. Was one of the first to introduce motor industry in the State. Is a landholder and businessman. Founded the Palai Central Bank Ltd., of South India. Is the Managing Director of the Bank from the beginning. *Address:* Palai, S. I.



AUNDH: THE RAJA SAHEB OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

AUSTIN, SIR THOMAS, K.C.I.E., (1945), Prime Minister, Kolhapur State. *b.* July 20, 1887; *m.* Cristina Wilson, M.B., Ch.B. *Educ.:* Plymouth Coll. and Jesus Coll., Cambridge. Entered I.C.S. 1910 and posted to Madras 1911; Chairman, Assam Labour Board, 1924-28; Called to the Bar by Gray's Inn, 1931; Dewan of Travancore, 1932-34; Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 1934-38; Member, Board of Revenue, 1938-40; Chief Secretary to Govt. of Madras, 1940; Adviser to H.E. the Governor of Madras, 1941-46 Feb.; Prime Minister, Kolhapur since April 1946. *Address:* Kolhapur.

AYYANGAR, THE HON. SIR N. GOPALASWAMI, B.A., B.L., Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur Member Council of State, *b.* 31st March 1882. *m.* Sri Komalammal. *Educ.:* Wesley, Presidency and Law Colleges, Madras, Asstt. Professor, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, 1904; entered Madras Civil Service by a competitive examination in 1905; Dy. Collector, 1905-1919; Collector and Dt. Mgte., 1920. Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1927; Registrar-General of Panchayats and Inspector of Local Bodies, 1921-28, Collector and Dt. Mgte., Anantapur, 1928-31; Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, 1931-32; Secy. to Govt., P. W. Dept., 1932-34; President, Indian Officers' Assocn., Madras, 1935-37, Member, Board of Revenue, Madras, 1935-37; Prime Minister of Kashmir, 1937-43. Member, Constituent Assembly. *Address:* Nanga Parbat, 90, St. Mary's Road, Leyamapet P.O., Madras.

AZIZ, SAYID ABDUL, Barrister-at-Law. *b.* 1886. *Educ.:* Patna Collegiate School and the Patna, Bihar National and St. Columba's Colleges. Called to the Bar by the Middle Temple. Enrolled Advocate of the Calcutta High Court, 1913, and Patna High Court, 1916. A criminal and Civil lawyer of wide reputation. Prosecution Counsel in the famous Delhi Conspiracy Case; came into prominence early in life for social and philanthropic activities; made Blind Relief Camp a permanent annual feature of enormous private expense; founder, Patna Club and the Urdu Public Library attached to the Anjuman Islamia, Patna; President and Patron of the local Muslim Orphanage; interested in the development of Urdu and Hindi to promote literary interests and Hindu-Muslim unity; presided over several Urdu literary conferences; returned to the Provincial Legislature thrice successively in 1926, 1930 and 1937. Minister of Education, Bihar and Orissa, 1934 to 1937; resigned seat in December 1937; elected President, Bihar Provincial Muslim League, March, 1938; re-elected in 1938-39, 1939-40; member, All-India Muslim League Working Committee; Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim League held in Patna, December, 1938; accepted Chairmanship of



the Corruption Inquiry Committee, appointed during the Congress regime in 1938 and submitted a valuable report which is in the nature of a documented treatise on public administrative and judicial reform; resigned presidentship of the Bihar Provincial Muslim League and membership of the Council and of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League in 1940. Appointed Judicial and Ecclesiastical Member, H. E. H. the Nizam's Govt., Hyderabad, Dn., in Feb. 1940 and resigned from his office in March 1941 on grounds of ill health. *Address*: "Dilkusha," Patna, E.I.R.

BABER SHUM SHERE, Sr. Comdr., Gen., G.B.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Hon. Col. British Army, *b.* 27th January 1888; *s.* of H. H. Hon. General Maharaja Chandra Shumshere, G.C.B., etc.; D. G. Police (1903-29); D. G. Med. Dept. (1932-45); In charge of Provinces, Eastern Terai, Nepal, 1939-45; Delhi Durbar (1903); visited Europe (1908); in charge of shooting arrangements during visit of King George V (1911); attached A.H.Q., India (March 1915 to Feb. 1919) as I. Gen. Nepalese Contingents during Great War (Despatches, specially, thanks of C-in-C in India); K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. for meritorious Service, 1st Class Nepal Star (1918); thanks of Nepal Govt. and sword of Honour; Waziristan Field Force, 1917 (Despatches) Special mention by C.-in-C. in India and Govr.-Gen. in Council, Nepalese Military Decoration for bravery; at A.H.Q. India, as I. Gen. Nepalese Contingents during Afghan War, 1919 (G.B.E., Medal). Represented Nepal at Northern Command Manoeuvres at Attock (1925). In memory of late Bala Shum Shere supplied Pokhara with pipe drinking water costing over Rs 1 lac and donated Rs 1 lac to the Earthquake Relief Fund, Nepal, 1934. *Address*: Khatmandu, Nepal.

BABU AMULUDHAM ADDY, Landlord; *b.* Nov. 27, 1870, *Educ*: Calcutta University, *m.* 2*s.* and 5 *d.*; represented Alitore Ward in Calcutta Corporation for 29 years from 1905, served as representative of Bengal National Chamber of Commerce on Calcutta Port Trust for 2 years, Calcutta Improvement Trust for 3 years, Bengal Leg. Council for 5 years and Board of Govt. Commercial Institute, Calcutta for 15 years, Hon. Mgtc., for 9 years and President, Board of Directors, Bhowanipore Banking Corporation Ltd., for 8 years till 1924; one of the founders of All-India Cow Conference Assocn. and Sunderbhan Landholders' Assocn.; President, Chetla Boys' H. E. School Managing Cttee. and Vice-President, Ramkrishna Haralalka Hospital Cttee. Took prominent part in improving the Calcutta Municipal Bill of 1923. *Address*: 15A, Chetla Road, Calcutta.

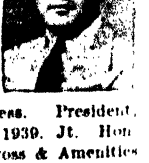


BADAMI, DR. VENKATA RAO KRISHNA RAO, L.Ag. (Coimbatore); Ph.D. (Cantab.); 3rd *s.* of Krishna Rao Badami; Irwin Univ. Prof. of Agricultural Science and Principal, Coll. of Agricultural Research in the Benares Hindu Univ. *b.* Jan. 12, 1888 at Mysore; *m.* Kamala Bai. *Educ.*: Bangalore, Mysore and Coimbatore Agricultural College; travelled in Denmark, Sweden & France; Attd. Imp. Botanical Conf. at Lond., International Jamboouree at Copenhagen and both the two Br. Empire Exhibitions at Wembley; conducted Research work at Cambridge from 1923-26; joined: Mysore Agricultural service in 1913 and was on deputation to Europe from 1923-26; Economic Botanist; Dy. Dir. of Agriculture and Principal, Agricultural School, Habbal, loaned to Orissa Govt. and served as Dy. Dir. in charge of Agricultural Dept., 1938-44, member of the Indian Central Cotton Cttee. and served on several Cttees. of the I.C.A.R. *Address*: Benares Hindu University, Benares.

BAHAWALPUR, HON. MAJ.-GEN. HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB OF, (*see Indian Princes Section*).

BAHUGUNA, SURENDRA DATT, M.A. (Economics), LL.B., Dip. Ed., M.R.S.T., Director of Education & Rural Reconstruction, Mayurbhanj State, E.S.A. Educational Adviser for the Eastern States Agency (Retired); Principal, Gharwhand Coll., Mussoorie, U.P. *b.* Dec. 14, 1901, *m.* Shrimati Shakambari Devi Uniyal. *Educ.*: Pratap High School, Tehri Garhwal State; D.A.V. Coll., Dehra Dun; Central Hindu Coll., Benares; Lucknow University; Leeds Univ.; Teacher, Cambridge School, Dehra Dun; Head-master of the State High School, Nandgaon State. *Publications*: A thesis on the social, economic and political life of a tribe of the Himalayas and a thesis on the Educational ideal and methods of Sanderson. *Address*: P.O. Baripada, Mayurbhanj State, E.S.A.

BAIG, MIRZA RASHID ALI, J.P., Indian Consul in Goa (since Nov. 1946), s. of the late Sir Abbas Ali Baig, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. *b.* 25th March 1905, *m.* Tara Gupta, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. B. C. Gupta and granddaughter of Sir K. G. Gupta, K.C.S.I. 3 Sons. *e.* Clifton and R. M. C., Sandhurst, England. Commissioned, 1924 and posted to 16th Light Cavalry. Resigned after six years' service to enter business. President, Indian Progressive Group, 1939. Jt. Hon Secretary, Bombay Red Cross & Amenities for Troops Fund; Jt. Hon. Secretary, Mayor of Bombay's Citizens' Conciliation Committee formed during Riots, 1941. Sheriff of Bombay, 1942; Central Organiser, Field Publicity Organization, Govt. of India, till Oct. 1946. *Address*: Nova-Goa.



BAJPAI, PANDIT DAYA SHANKAR, Rais, Zemindar and Banker. *El. s.* of the late Rai Bahadur Pandit Sankata Prasad Bajpai, M. L. A. (Central); M. L. C., a leading public man of the United Provinces; *m.* Miss Vimla Misra. *Educ.* Kanyakubja College and the Lucknow University. With a brilliant educational career, all along in the forefront of active political life, holding high offices in the provincial students' organisations; Patron and member of the Executive bodies of premier educational philanthropic, cultural co-operative and other public institutions of the district; a rising leader and a talented orator interested in the rural uplift and welfare of the masses in general and his Estate in particular. *Publications*: Contributions on politics at intervals to newspapers and magazines of U.P. *Recreations*: Shooting, tennis and indoor games. *Address*: Lakhimpur Kheri.



BAJPAI, THE HON'BLE SIR GIRJA SHANKAR B.A. (Oxon.), B.Sc. (Allahabad), K.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E., I.C.S., Interim "Charge d' Affaires" of the new Indian Embassy in Washington from Nov. 1946 to end of Jan. 1947; C.V.O. 1931. *Educ.*: Muir Central College, Allahabad and Merton College, Oxford. Appointed I.C.S. in November 1915. Under-Secretary to Government, United Provinces, 1920-21. Secretary for India at Imperial Conference, 1921 and at Conference for Limitation of Armaments, Washington, 1921-22, on deputation to the dominions of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, 1922; Under Secretary to the Government of India, Dept. of Education, Health and Lands, 1923; deputed to South Africa, **1925-26, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, June 1926. Secretary to Government of India, 1927-29; Deputed to Geneva, 1929 and 1930** and to the Indian Round Table Conference, 1930 and 1931, Adviser to Indian Delegation to Imperial Conference, 1937; Temporary Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, September 1935 to January 1936; Secretary to the Government of India, Dept. of Education, Health and Lands, 1936-1940. Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, April 1940-October 1941; Agent General for India in U.S.A., Oct. 1941-Nov. 1946. *Address*: Washington.

BAJPAI, RAI BAHADUR PANDIT SURAJ DIN, B.E. (1939); B.Sc. 1st class 1908, Allahabad Univ; LL.B., 1st class 1910, Allahabad Univ; Rai Bahadur, 1929. *b.* August 31, 1887. *m.* Shreemati Yashoda Devi, 1906. *Educ.*: Muir Central Coll. and the Univ. School of Law, Allahabad. Professor of Mathematics, Muir Central Coll., Allahabad, March 1909 to April 1910; Appointed as Dy. Coll. in the U.P. Civil Service from Oct. 5, 1910. **Secretary, Allahabad Dist. Board, 1914-16; Junior Secy. and Secy., Board of Revenue, U.P., 1919-23; Dy. Secy., Finance Dept., Govt. of U.P., since December 1923. Finance Secy. to the U.P. Govt., 1938.** Retd. in August 1942. Re-employed as Dy. Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, U.P. from June 1, 1942 to January 31, 1945, and again as Dy. Commr. Transport, U.P. from April 20 to Nov. 1945. *Address*: Shiva Dham, Mall Avenue, Lucknow.

BALRAMPUR: MAHARAJA SIR PATESHWARI PRASAD SINGH SAHEB, Maharaja of Balrampur Raj. *(See Nobles Section).*

BANAJI, BUEJOR P., L.M. & S., F.R.C.S., F.C.P.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon. *b.* 1882; *m.* Dr. Miss Poskaka. *Educ.*: at Bombay & The United Kingdom; Late Ophthalmic Surgeon, Parsee General Hospital. *Address*: Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.

BANERA, MAJOR RAJADHIRAJ AMAR SINGHJI OF, belongs to Udaipur house; *b.* 2nd August 1880; succeeded his father 22nd Dec. 1908; *m.* the sister of Maharaja Surguja. Three sons. Rajadhiraj is a member of Maharaj Sabha and Walter Krit Rajput Hitkarni Sabha and President of Mewar Central Advisory Board, Udaipur. Area of the Estate, 250 sq. miles. Population 32,000. *Address*: Banera (Mewar), Rajputana.

BANERJEA, PROF. DR. PRAMATHANATH, M.A. (Cal.), D.Sc. Econ. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law, Leader, Nationalist Party, Indian Legislative Assembly, President, Indian Associated, Fellow and Member of the Syndicate, Calcutta University; President, Indian Political Science Conference, 1940; politician, economist and educationist. *b.* November 1879. *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta, and London School of Economics, member of the Bengal Legislative Council, 1923-30; Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University, 1920-35; President, Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, Calcutta University, 1931-33. Delegate to the Congress of Universities, Oxford, 1931; Dean, Faculty of Arts, Calcutta University, 1929-30; President, Bengal Economic Society, since 1927; Indian Economic Conference, 1930; Secretary, Reception Committee, Indian National Congress, 1911, 1917 and 1928. *Publications*: A study of Indian Economics. Public Administration in Ancient India, Fiscal Policy in India, History of Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in the Days of the Company, Provincial Finance in India, etc. *Address*: 4-A, Vidyasagar Street, Calcutta.

BANERJI SIR ALBION RAJKUMAR, Kt. (1925), I.C.S., C.S.I. (1921), C.I.E. (1911), *b.* Bristol 10 Oct. 1871; *m.* 1898, *d.* of Sir Krishna Gupta. *Educ.*: Calcutta University, Balliol College, Oxford; M.A., 1892. Entered I.C.S., 1895; served as district officer in the Madras Presidency; Diwan to H. H. the Maharaja of Cochin, 1907-14; reverted to

British service, 1915; Collector and District Magistrate, Cuddapah; services placed at the disposal of Government of India, Foreign Department, for employment as Member of the Executive Council of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore, March 1916. Officiated as Dewan of Mysore, 1919. Retired from the I.C.S. Diwan of Mysore, 1922-26. Foreign Minister, Kashmir, 1927-29. Awarded I Class title "Rajamantradhurina" of Gandabherunda Order, with Khillats by H.H. The Maharaja in open Durbar, Oct. 1923; Chairman, Co-ordination and Finance Ctte. for Post-War Reconstruction, Mysore Govt. *Publications:* The "Indian Tangle" (Hutchinson), "An Indian Pathfinder" (Kemp Hall Press), "The Rhythm of Living" (Rider & Co.), "What is Wrong with India" (Kitabistan). *Address:* c/o The Imperial Bank of India Bangalore.

BANERJI, AMIYA CHARAN, I.E.S., M.Sc., 1st Class (Cal. 1913), M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.A.S. (Eng.), F.N.I. 1st class Math. Tripos Part I (1916), Wrangler Math. Tripos Part II (Cantab. 1918), Professor and Head of Department of Mathematics, I.E.S., Allahabad University. b. 23rd Sept. 1891; m. to Protiba Neogy (1921) *Educ.:* Zilla School, Bhagalpur; Presidency College, Calcutta; Clare College, Cambridge; Behar Govt. Scholar to Cambridge, 1915. Foundation Scholar, Clare College, Cambridge, President of Clare College Debating Society for two terms in 1918-19. Appointed Professor of Mathematics, Muir Central College, Allahabad, 1920; became member, Indian Educational Service, 1921; services lent to Allahabad University, 1922; President Secretary Educational Conference, U.P., 1933 and 1934; Promoted to Senior Selection of the I.E.S., 1935; Hon. Secretary, 1926-44, Public Library, Allahabad. First Secretary of National Academy of Sciences, Allahabad, at present its Vice-President. Fellow of Royal Astronomical Society (Eng.) and of National Institute of Sciences (India). First President of Mathematics section of Indian Science Congress, which was separated from Physics section in Jan. 1940. President of Benares Mathematical Society. Associate Editor in Mathematics for Indian Science Abstracts. *Publications:* Several research papers in Hydrodynamics, Nuclear Physics, Wave Mechanics, Relativity and Expanding Universe, Galactic Dynamics and Astronomy. *Address:* Gyan Kutir, Bell Road, Allahabad.

BANERJI, SUKUMAR, RAI BAHADUR B.A., Retd. Asstt. Commr. of Police, Calcutta. b. 5 October 1880. m. to Suhasini, eldest d. of late Kumar Satyeswar Ghosal of Bhukailas Raj. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Calcutta; Law class, Govt College, Krishnagar; Bengal Police Training School; obtained First prize in Law in the Final examination of the Police Training School. Joined Calcutta Police in 1902; has been on several occasions especially mentioned in the Annual Administration Reports of the Calcutta Police. Title of Rai Sahib conferred by Govt. January 1931 and the title of Rai Bahadur conferred in June 1935. Appointed Justice of the Peace; promoted to Ag. Deputy Commr. of Police, Calcutta, temporarily in 1935, retired in 1936. *Address:* 1, Parasar Road, Calcutta.

BANESINHJI, JHALA, J. K. S., M.A. (Cantab.), DEWAN, RAJKOT STATE.



b. 19th August 1908. He belongs to the Ruling House of Wadhwan, a Salute State in Kathiawar, being the younger brother of the late Thakore Sahib Shri Jorawarsinhji of Wadhwan. *Educ.:* Boy's High School, Panchgini; Rajkumar Coll., Rajkot; St. John's Coll., Cambridge where he took the M.A. degree in Economics. On his return from England, was recruited direct by the Political Dept in the cadre of the Dy. Political Agents in the Western India States Agency; was later appointed as Dy. Political Agent at Sadra the late M. K. Agency and thereafter worked in different capacities as Magistrate and District Officer at Baroda, Eastern Kathiawar States, Palanpur in the Banas Kantha Agency etc., elected twice member of All-India States Ministers' Ctte. from Western India States Group, was also for sometime a member of the State Council, Wadhwan State; again joined the Govt. Service and is now lent to the Rajkot State as the Dewan. *Address:* Rajkot.

BANGALORE, BISHOP OF, RIGHT REV. THOMAS POTHACAMURY, Hony. Chamberlain to His Holiness the Pope, 1934, Domestic Prelate, July 1938. b. Sept 2, 1889. *Educ.:* Bellary, Trichinopoly and Papal Seminary, Kandy; Ordained priest at Kandy, Dec. 17, 1916, on completion of theological course. Appointed Asst. priest at Royapuram Madras, Jan. 18, 1917, and worked in several parishes of Madras till 1940; Editor, Madras Catholic Weekly, the Catholic Leader named later the New Leader, 1921-40, First Secy., Catholic Educational Council of Madras Presidency, 1926; Vice-President; appointed Bishop of Gallipolis April 9, 1940, took charge June 9, consecrated in Madras on June 29, 1940; translated to the See of Bangalore, Oct 15, 1942, took charge Jan. 31, 1943; elected Secy., Catholic Bishops' Conference of India, Sept. 1944. *Address:* Bishop's House, Bangalore.

BANGANAPALLE, NAWAB MIR FAZLE WALI KHAN BAHADUR OF (*See Indian Princes' Section*).

BANSWARA, HIS HIGHNESS SIR PRATAP SINGHJI BAHADUR OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section*).

BAONI, HIS HIGHNESS, NAWAB MIR MOHAMMAD MUMTAQ-UL-HASAN KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR, SAFDAR JUNG, RULER OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section*).

NA, WAZIR-UD-DOWLA, RAI BAHADUR SIR RAYMAL, Kt., C.I.E., B.A., B.Sc., LL.B., me Minister, Alwar State from 15-12-43. *b.* h April 1882. *m.* Shreemati Anand Kumari, *d.* of the late Mehta Bhopal Singh, Dewan of Udaipur. *Educ.:* at Maharana's High School, Udaipur; Govt. College, Ajmer and the Muir Central College, Allahabad. For about a year practised law in Ajmer-Merwara; served in Mewar for about a year and a half as Judicial icer, appointed District and Sessions Judge Indore State, 1907; Law Tutor to H. Maharaja Tukoji Rao III, 1908, His ghness' Second Secretary, 1911 and First retary, 1913; Home Minister, 1915; ired on special pension, 1921; joined tlala State as a Minister; rejoined Holkar te Service as Home Minister, 1923; n after appointed Deputy Prime Minister l President of the Appeal Committee of Cabinet; Prime Minister and President the Cabinet, 1926 to 1939, retired in ne 1939; Prime Minister, Bikaner, 30 1941 Chief Minister Rutlam State 42. Rai Bahadur, 1914, and C.I.E. 31, a substitute Delegate to the Indian and Table Conference, 1931; Delegate the Assembly of the League of Nations, 35 Knighted, 1936. *Address:* Alwar ajputana.



AMBA, RAJA SREE NARAYAN CHANDRA DEAR MANOKAJ MAHAPATRA. (*See Indian rinces' Section*).

DALOI, THE HON. MR. GOPINATH, M.A., L., Premier of Assam. *b* 1891. *Educ.:* ahati and Calcutta. Joined Bar 1916, ined Non-co-operation Movement, ssumed legal practice and got 1 year's S.I. 22; Asst. Secy., Gauhati Congress 1926; irman, Gauhati Municipality 1934-38, ber of Congress Party in Assam Legislative sembly from 1937 and Congress Coalition ister from Sept. 1938 to Nov. 1939 when ned on Congress mandate; got 1 year's l as 1st Satyagrahi from Assam. Detained a security prisoner from Aug. 1, '42 to en 26, '44. President of several educati nal other public institu; again leader of the ssam Legislative Assembly 1946. Pub.: ontributions to journals; I. B. Phookan and hat I know of him (Assamese). *Address:* auhati, Assam.

RIA, LT.-COL. (HON.) HIS HIGHNESS MA ARAWAL SHRI SIR RANJITSINGJI, RAJA OF (*See Indian Princes' Section*)

RLINGAY, THE HON. DR. WAMAN SHIVRAM B.A. (Nagpur), M.A., (Lond.), Ph.D. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law, Minister, P.W.D., Govt. f C.P. since 1946. *b.* January 15, 1894 at ra in Wardha District. *m.* Shantabai, *d.* C.S.I. Prahlad Ramchandra Deshpande of unbli in Wardha District. *Educ.:* Patwari han High School and Morvi Coll., Nagpur, 913-24. Univ. Coll., London, 1924-30; Cambridge, 1928-30. Began practising at the Nagpur Bar in 1930; courted imprisonment in 1932 and again from 24-8-42 to 19-1-44 in various jails in connection with Congress movement; Suspended from practice between 1932 and 1935; Member of various Univ. bodies since 1930; elected member of the Prov. Leg. Assembly 1946 and appointed Minister-in-Charge of P.W.D. *Publications:* Several articles on the "Status of Sense—Data" in the Nagpur Univ. Journal. *Address:* Dharampeth, Nagpur.

BARODA, HON. MAJ.-GEN. HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR PRATAPSINHA GAEKWAD, MAHARAJA OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

BARODA: HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI SHANTA DEVI GAEKWAR, daughter of Sardar Mansingrao Ghorpade and Mrs. Yashoda Bai Ghorpade of Kolhapur. *b.* October 1914. *m.* January 1929, His Highness Maharaja Pratapsinha Gaekwar of Baroda—three sons and five daughters. *Educ.:* privately—has travelled extensively in India, England and the Continent of Europe. *Address:* Laxmi Vilas Palace, Baroda.



BARQUE, A. M., Literateur and Publicist, Chairman and Managing Director, Barque & Co., Ltd. and Barque Ltd., Lahore. *b.* 2nd Nov., 1915 in Sialkot. Sahib Khanum, 1st *d* of Haji Miran Ahmed; one *s.* and one *d. Educ.:* Govt. High School, Naushehra; Oriental Commercial Coll., 1933; M.S.D.S. (Eng.); Sleigh Coll., 1931; Hailey Coll. of Commerce, Lahore. Mgr. Dir., Business Publications Ltd., Lahore; Proprietor, Messrs. Umar Press, Lahore; Secy., Executive Literary Club, Lahore; appointed with Advertising Experts Co., 1931, floated the Unique Advertising Bureau, Dec. 1931 and Barque & Co. Publishers 1931. Took over management of the "*Hamayun*," 1932, the "*Sahdi*," 1934, the "*Shahkar*" and the "*Press*," 1935, started own papers, the "*Akhtar*," monthly, 1931. The "*Anokhi Duniya*," 1938 and edited both the papers; promoted the Pioneer Publishing Co. Ltd., 1940. *Publications:* *All-India Trade Directory and Who's Who; India Textiles Directory; Barque's World Trade Directory; Lahore Trade Directory & Guide; Amateur Directory; Pan ab Directory; Medical Directory of India; Commercial and Legal terms, Phrases and Abbreviations; Eminent Sikhs of Today. Recreations:* Tennis, Football, Volleyball, Badminton. *Club:* Cosmopolitan. *Hobbies:* Numerology, Study of Literature, Driving and Photography. *Address:* *Office:* 6, The Mall, Lahore; *Residence:* Barque Villa, Daniel Street, Lahore.



BARRY, CHARLES HAROLD, M.A. (Cantab.), Principal, Aitchison Coll., Lahore. *b.* 17 Feb. 1905. *m.* Miss Maclachlan of Lanark.

Educ.: at R. N. C. Osborne, Bradfield Coll., Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Assistant Master, Bishop Cotton School, Simla, 1926-31; Inspector of Schools, Rawalpindi Division, Punjab, 1932-33; appointed Principal, Aitchison Coll., 1933. *Publications*: "Gleaming Arches," 1929; "White Sails," 1930; "Bridges of Song," 1935 (For the University of the Punjab). *Address*: Aitchison College, Lahore.

BARTOS, JOHN FRANK, Managing Director, Bata Shoe Co., Ltd., in India; *b.* 21st November 1900 in Zlin, Czechoslovakia. *Educ.*: in Schools of Trade and Economy in Czechoslovakia, later obtained special technical and industrial education in the United States. Came to India in 1933 and assumed charge of Bata organisation here. Built up Batanagar, a town 12 miles south of Calcutta. Connected with various public bodies and organisations. Honorary President, Czechoslovak Association, Calcutta; *Delegate of Czechoslovak Red Cross for East India*; Member, Rotary Club Calcutta Club, etc.; Vice-President, Bengal Olympic Association, Vice-Patron, City Athletic Club, Calcutta. Author of *Evolution of Indian Shoe-making*. An outline of the History of Shoe-making in India. *Address*: Batanagar, 24, Parganas, Bengal.



BARWALA, DARBAR SHRI F. AMRAWALAI THE RULER OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section*)

BARWANI, HIS HIGHNESS RANA SHRI DEVISINGHJI, RANA OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section*).

BASHIR AHMAD, MIAN, Barri-ter-at-Law, Lahore. Editor, "Humayun" Magazine, Urdu Organizer, Poet and author. *b.* 29th March 1893. Only son of late Justice Shah Din. *m.* Gati Ara Begam, *d.* of late Sir Mohd. Shafi, has 1 son and 2 daughters. *Educ.*: at Lahore and Oxford; worked for some time as Hon. Prof. at Islamia College, Lahore. Founded in January 1922 in memory of his father the Urdu monthly "Humayun." Founded Anjuman-i-Urdu Punjab (1936); Fellow, Punjab University (1940); Member of Council of Anjuman-i-Hamayat-i-Islam, Lahore; Member of Court, Muslim University, Aligarh; Member, Board of Directors, All-India Anjuman-i-Taraqqi-i-Urdu (Delhi); Standing Committee, All-India Mohammedan Educational Conference (Aligarh); Working Committee, All-India Muslim League since July 1942; M.L.A., Punjab since Feb. 1946. *Publications*: "Talism-i-Zindagi," "Musalmanon ka Mazi Hai aur Mustaqbil." *Recreation*: Walking. *Address*: "Almanzar," 32, Lawrence Road, Lahore.



BASHIR, SHEIKH MAHOMMED, Director, Juggilal Kamlapat Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.; Partner, Indian National Tannery and Auto Service Garage, Cawnpore. Member, Municipal Board; Director, Reserve Bank of India (Northern Delhi area); Member, Iron & Steel Panels (both Major & Minor) of Govt. of India for Post War Development; President, Rotary Club of Cawnpore. Son of late Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Haji Hafiz Mohammed Halim; *b.* Sept. 1902. B.Sc., Allahabad; B.Com. (Lond.), F.R.E.S., Bar-at-Law (Middle Temple). Was Honorary Magistrate; President, Merchants' Chamber, U.P.; Member, Cawnpore Improvement Trust, Juhi Notified Area; Board of Communication, U.P.; Senate, Lucknow University; Provincial War Board. Has four sons. *Recreations*: Shooting, Cricket and Tennis. Was captain of several Indian Gymkhana teams in England during 1924 and 19[illegible]. *Address*: Bashir Lodge, Cawnpore.



BATHGATE, GORDON MURRAY, C.A., R.A., J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate. Partner, A. F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants Bombay and Branches. *b.* 3rd May, 1888 *m.* Jane MacWhirter. *Educ.*: Glasgow High School, Glasgow University. Served in 1914-18 War with Cameronians, Royal Flying Corps and R.A.F. Represented the Karachi Chamber of Commerce on the Karachi Municipality, 1927-28; President, Caledonian Society of Bombay, 1940; Joint Chairman, Bombay Hospitality Ctte., Canteen Ctte., 1941-46. *Clubs*: East India and Sports, London; Byculla Club, Bombay. *Address*: Kamal Mahal, Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.



BATLEY, CLAUDE, F.R.I.B.A., F.I.I.A., Partner, Gregson, Batley and King, Chartered Architects. *b.* Oct. 1879. *Educ.*: at Queen Elizabeth's School, Ipswich. Articled to Ipswich. Practised in Kettering, Northants and in London up to 1913 and in Bombay thereafter. *Publications*: The "Design Development of Indian Architecture" (in three volumes, 1934, second edition, 1940, in one volume), Oxford Pamphlet on "Architecture" in Indian affairs series and sundry articles and papers both in England and India on architectural subjects. Prof. of Architecture, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, 1924-43. *Address*: Chartered Bank Building, Bombay.

BAVDEKAR, THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE RAJARAM SHRIPAD, B.A. (Bom. & Cantab.), Addl. Judge, High Court, Bombay; *b.* Sept. 16, 1898. *Educ.*: Rajaram Coll., Kolhapur, Deccan Coll., Poona, Sidney Sussex Coll., Cambridge. *Address*: 3, Rocky Hill Flats, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

BEDEKAR, Rao Saheb V. P., B.Sc., B.E., State Engineer, Miraj, *b.* 18th Dec. 1896. *Educ.*: at Miraj, Kolhapur and Poona. B.Sc., in 1919 and B.E. Civil in 1923. Was a Bombay Govt. Scholar in Engineering College; stipendiary help from Miraj State Service in 1923. Consultant Engineer to Ichalkaranji Jahagir in 1927. Married, one son and three daughters. Has designed and constructed many Engineering works. Was a member of the Council of The Indian Road Congress for two years. Chairman of the War Loan Committee in Miraj. Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Miraj State Bank Ltd., and the Miraj Electric Supply Co. Ltd. Rao Saheb, 1942; Member, Local Advisory Ctee., Bombay Presy. *Address*: Miraj Senior State.



BEDI, Captain Rana Sukhdeb Singh, M.B.E., (military), Chief of Kallar and Bedi Family, *b.* February 22, 1897, son of late Raja Sir Gurbukhsh Singh Bedi, K.B.E., K.C.I.E., direct descendant of Guru Nanak. Is fond of public service and an advocate of temperance movement. *Hobby*: Study. Games, Music, Horticulture & Agriculture. *Address*: Kallar, Distt. Rawalpindi Punjab.



BEDI, Harkishan Lal, M.A., LL.B., D.P.M., Punjab National Bank, Ltd., Bombay, C.P. and Madras Circle, *b.* June 9, 1900; *m.* Sh. Sushila Devi, lineal descendant of Guru Nanak, founder of Sikh religion. *Educ.* D.A.V. Coll., Lahore, and University Law Coll., Lahore; practised Law at Gurdaspur, 1926-28; entered Banking in 1928. Senior Professor of Economics, Lakshmibai Coll. for Women, for a short period; President, North Indian Association, Bombay, 1943-45; some time member, Banking Ctee., Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, member of Ctee. to draft constitution for the Indian Banks' Assocn.; Fellow of the Royal Economics Society, London. *Publications*: *A study of the Principles of Economics*; *Labour Old & New*; *Bombay Old & New*. *Editor*, *The Punjab National Bank Magazine*, since 1941. *Club*: Cricket Club of India, Bombay. *Address*: 520B, College Back Road, Bombay 19.



BELL, The Hon. Mr. Justice James Alan, M.C. (1918); B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), 1920; Judge, High Court, Madras. *b.* Oct. 28, 1894; *m.* Norah, *d.* of late Fairfax Davies, Norfolk. *Educ.*: Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Downing Coll., Cambridge. Called to Bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1920; practised at Common Law Bar, North Eastern Circuit; Commissioner of Escheat; Dy. Lecturer, Council of Legal Education, on Criminal Law, Civil Procedure and Practice and Evidence; Dy. County Court Judge, London, 1939-40; attached Judge Advocate General's Office, War Office, London, 1940; Dy. Judge Advocate General, Iceland Expeditionary Force, 1940-41. *Publications*: Asstt. Editor, Odger's "Common Law"; Joint Editor, "Libel for Laymen"; "Lord Birkenhead's Famous Cases"; articles in Legal Journals on Income Tax, Rating and Trade Union Law. *Address*: "Ripley," Adyar, Madras.

BELVALKAR, Shripad Krishna, M.A., Ph.D. (Harvard Univ.), I.E.S. (Retd.), *b.* 11th Dec. 1881. *Education*: Rajaram Coll., Kolhapur and Deccan Coll., Poona and at Harvard, U. S. A. Joined Bombay Ed. Dept., 1907. Prof. of Sanskrit, Deccan Coll., 1914-1934; one of the principal founders of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, and for several years its Hon. Secy.; since April 1943, General Editor of the B. O. R. Institute's critical edition of the Mahabharata. Editor of the Bhishmaparvan. Recipient of Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal and the title Rao Bahadur. President of All-India Oriental Conference, Twelfth (Benares) Session. *Publications*: "Systems of Sanskrit Grammar"; Edition and translation of Bhavabhuti's "Later History of Rama" in the Harvard Oriental Series; English translation of Kavyadarsa; Critical editions with Notes and Translation of the Bhagavadgita, and Brahmasutrabhashya; Basu Mallik Lectures on Vedanta Philosophy, Calcutta Univ. 1925, and (in Collaboration with Prof. Ranade) History of Indian Philosophy, Vols. 2 and 7 out of the 8 projected); over 80 papers contributed to Oriental Journals or presented to learned Societies. *Address*: "Ishvakunja," Poona, No. 4.

Benares, H. H. Maharaja Vibhuti Narain Singh Bahadur (minor), Ruler of. (*See Indian Princes' Section*).

Benjamin, Ven. T. Kuruvilla, B.A., Archdeacon of Kottayam, since July 1922; Formerly Incumbent of Pro-Cathedral, Kottayam, 1895-1922; Acting Principal, C.M.S., Kottayam, 1912-13, Archdeacon and Surrogate, 1922, Bishop's Commissary, 1923. Retired May, 1939; Bishop's Commissary, 1944; Retired May 1945. *Publications*: (in Malayalam) Notes on the Epistles to the Hebrews; Notes on the Epistles to the Thessalonians; Devotional Study of the Bible. Editor of "Treasury of Knowledge and Family Friend." *Address*: Maramon, via Tiruvalla.

Bennett, George Ernest, M.Sc., M.Inst. C. E., M. I. Mech. E., J. P., Consulting Engineer to His Highness the Maharaja of Nawanagar since 1942. *b.* 1884 *m.* Frances Sophia Bennett. *Educ.*: Stockport Grammar School, Manchester University. Assistant Engineer (Bridges), G.I.P., 1910-1916; Port Engineer, Chittagong, 1916-1919; Ex. Engineer, Calcutta Port Trust, 1919-24;

Senior Executive Engineer, Calcutta Port Trust, 1924-26; Deputy Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, 1926-30; Chief Engineer, 1930-1940; Ag. Chairman, five occasions. Late Member of Council Institution of Civil Engineers; Controller of Supplies, Bombay, 1940-42. *Address:* Man Villas Palace, Jamnagar.

BENNETT, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE JOHN REGINALD WILLIAM, M.A. (Oxon); Judge, High Court, Allahabad; since Oct., 1944. *b.* October 18, 1888; *m.* Margaret Winifred Seabrook; *Educ.:* Warwick School and Worcester College, Oxford. Appointed to Indian Civil Service, 1911; Judge, Chief Court, Oudh, 1940-44; *Address:* 5, Mayo Road, Allahabad.

BENNETT, JOHN THORNE MASEY, Knight Bachelor (1946), C.I.E. (1939), C.B.E. (1933), M.C. (1918), K.P.M. for gallantry (1936), Indian Police Medal for gallantry (1940). Inspector-General of Police, Punjab since 1943. *b.* Oct. 7, 1894. *m.* Janet Smith Hodge. *Educ.:* Foyle College, Londonderry, Northern Ireland. Entered Indian Police (1914); Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (1915-20); Supdt. of Police, Attock (1922-25); Supdt. of Police, Ambala (1925-26); Supdt. of Police, Rawalpindi (1926-29); Asstt. Inspector-General of Police, Punjab (1929-34); Dy. Inspector General of Police, C.I.D., Punjab (1934-41); Additional I.G. of Police, Punjab and Director, Civil Defence, Punjab (1941-43). *Address:* 117, Upper Mall, Lahore.

BENTHALL, SIR EDWARD CHARLES, KT. (1933), K.C.S.I. (1945); senior partner, Bird & Co., Calcutta, and F. W. Heilgers & Co., Calcutta. *s.* of Revd. Benthall and Mrs. Benthall, *b.* 26th November 1893. *m.* 1918 Hon'ble Ruth McCarthy Cable, daughter of first Baron Cable of Ideford; one son. *Educ.:* Eton (King's Scholar), King's College, Cambridge. Served European War, 1914-19 (wounded), Staff War Office, 1918-19. Director, Imperial Bank of India 1926-34; Governor, 1928-30; President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and of Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, 1932 and 1936; Delegate, Indian Round Table Conference, 1931-32; Director, Reserve Bank of India, 1935-36; Indian Army Retrenchment Cttee., 1931; Council of State, 1932-33; Bengal Leg. Assembly, 1934-35; Bengal Leg. Council, 1937-38; Ministry of Economic Warfare, London, 1940-41; Board of Trade, 1941-42. Member, Governor-General's Executive Council (War Transport), July 1942—June 1946. *Address:* 37, Ballygunge Park, Calcutta.

BERESFORD-PEIRSE, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR NOEL MONSON DE LA POER, K.B.E., C.B., D. S. O., Welfare General in India. *b.* December 22, 1887. *m.* Katharine Camilla Colvin, 27th July 1929. *Educ.:* Wellington College, Birkshire, England. R.M.A., Woolwich, 1906-07; Commissioned Royal Field Artillery, 18th Dec. 1907; Great War, 1914-1918. Egypt, Mesopotamia, France and Belgium. Staff College, Camberley, 1924-25; Commanded 4 Ind. Dv., 1940-41, Sudan, 1941-42, 15 Ind. Corps., 1942, Southern Army India, 1942-45. *Address:* G. H. Q., India.

BEWOOR, SIR GURUNATH VENKATESH, B.A. (Bom.), B.A. (Cantab.), K.C.I.E., Kt., I.C.S., Dir., Tata Industries Ltd. since Sept. 1946. *b.* 20 Nov. 1888. *m.* Miss Tungabai Mudholkar. *Educ.:* Deccan Coll., Poona, and Sydney Sussex Coll., Cambridge. Under-Secretary to Govt., C. P.; Dy. Commissioner, Chanda and Nagpur; Post-master-General, Bihar and Orissa, Central and Bombay Circles; Dir. Genl. of Posts & Telegraphs, 1934-1941; Addl. Secy., Defence Dept., 1941-42; Indian Delegate to the Air Mail Congress at the Hague, 1927, to the Universal Postal Congress, London, 1929, the Imperial Telegraph Conference, London, 1937, Canberra, 1942 and London, 1945 and the International Civil Aviation Conference, Chicago, 1944; Secy. to Govt. of India in the Posts & Air Dept. July 1942 to June 1946. Member for India on International Civil Aviation Organisation, 1945; Member, Transport and Communications Commission of U.N.O., 1946. Member, Viceroy's Executive Council (Commerce & Commonwealth Relations), 3rd July to Aug. 1946. *Address:* Shri Krishna Niwas, Poona 4.

BHABHA, HOMI JEHANGIR, B.A. (Cantab.) 1930, Ph.D. (Cantab.) 1934, D.Sc. Honoris Causa (Patna) 1944, F.R.S. 1941; Director and Professor of Theoretical Physics, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay; *b.* Oct. 30, 1909; *Educ.:* Cathedral and John Connan High School, Elphinstone Coll., and Royal Institute of Science, Bombay; Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge; in Cambridge he was Rouse Ball Travelling Student in Mathematics in 1932, and Isaac Newton Student from 1934; held the Senior Studentship of the Exhibition of 1851 from 1936; became Special Reader in Theoretical Physics in 1940 at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Professor in charge of the Cosmic Ray Research Unit, Indian Institute of Science, 1942-45. *Publications:* Papers on quantum theory, the theory of the elementary physical particles and cosmic radiation; *Address:* Mehrangir, 12 Little Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

BHADARWA · SHRIMANT NATVERSINHJI RANJITSINHJI, RULER OF (*See Indian Princes' Section*).

BHAGAVAN DAS, M.A., D. LITT., Author, Litterateur and Philosopher, second son of Shri Madhava Das, landlord of Benares *b.* January 12, 1869; *m.* Chameli Devi, *d.* of Shri Bisheshwar Prasad, school teacher; two *s.* one of them being an M.L.A. (Central) and the other being an M.L.C., U.P. and two *d.* *Educ.:* M.A. (Calcutta Univ., 1887), D. Litt. (Honoris Causa, Benares, 1929, Allahabad, 1937); Entered Govt. service, 1890; Served as Tahsildar and Dy. Coll. Resigned, 1899. Foundation Member, Hon. Secy., Central Hindu Coll., Benares, 1899-1914; Foundation Member, Benares Hindu Univ., 1916 and Kashi Vidyapitha, 1921; Pres., United Provinces Social Conference,

1919 and Political Conference, 1920, Hindi Sahitya Sammelan (1921); Political Prisoner, 1921-22; Chairman, Benares Municipal Board, 1923-25; Member, Central Indian Leg. Assembly (1935-38). *Publications: Science of Emotions, Science of Peace, Science of Social Organisation, Science of the Sacred Word, Essential Unity of all Religions*, and various other books and pamphlets in English, Sanskrit and Hindi on Philosophy, Psychology and Sociology. *Recreations:* Indian exercises, and now walking. *Club:* Kashi Club, Benares. *Address:* Shanti Sadan, Sigra, Benares Cantt.

BHAGWAT, DR. VINAYAK KESHAV, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Manch.), A.I.C. (England), A.M.C.T., Principal and Professor of Chemistry, Ramnarain Ruia College, Matunga, Bombay. *b.* November 8, 1896, *m.* Banubai Joshi. *Educ.:* Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya and Fergusson College, Poona; Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; College of Technology, Manchester; Moos Gold Medalist; Springer Research Scholar. Life-Member, Shikshana Prasaraka Mandali, Poona; Secretary, Shikshana Prasaraka Mandali, 1930-37; Fellow of the Bombay Univ.; Dean of the Faculty of Technology 1944-45; Major, 2nd in Command, 1st Bombay Bn. University Officers' Training Corps; Dist. Commissioner, Hindustan Scout Assen. *Publications:* Several research papers and popular articles in Marathi on scientific subjects and a few text books in Chemistry. *Address:* Ramnarain Ruia College, Bombay.

BHAGWATI, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE NATWARLAL HARILAL, M.A., LL.B., Judge, High Court, Bombay. *b.* August 7, 1894. *m.* Saraswati Natwarlal Bhagwati. *Educ.:* Baroda Coll.; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay; Scholar Daxen. Fellow, Elphinstone Coll., Bombay; Advocate (Ons.), High Court, Bombay, sometime Professor, Government Law Coll., Bombay; sometime member of the Bar Council. *Publications:* Translation into Gujerati of V. J. Mehta's "Cooperative Movement" for the Gujerat Vernacular Society. *Address:* Anand Bhuvan, Babulnath 2nd Cross Road, Chowpatty, Bombay 7.

BHAI PARMANAND, M.A., Ph.D., PUBLICIST. *b.* 1874, *m.* Bhagya Sudhi; *Educ.:* at Lahore, Calcutta, London and San Francisco. Prof. of History and Politics in the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore for twelve years. Travelled in Europe, England, Africa and America as Hindu Missionary. *Publications:* *The Earliest Attempt at Independence; Story of My Life; Hindu-Sangathan*, etc. *Address:* Shish Mahal Road, Lahore.

BHAIRUN SINGHJI BAHADUR, COLONEL MAHARAJ SRI SIR, K.C.S.I., A.D.C. Thikana Tejrasar, Bikaner State. *b.* Sept. 15, 1879. *Educ.:* Mayo Coll., Ajmer; Appointment: Companion to H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, 1895, and accompanied him in his Indian Tour in 1896. Appointed Member of State Council, 1898 and was from time to time Personal Secy. to His Highness, Senior Member of Council and Secretary for Foreign and Political Dept., Mahkma Khas; Foreign Member of Council), Political Member; Vice-President of State Council and the last Cabinet and Prime Minister, Bikaner. Also acted as President of Council during H. H.'s visits to Europe. Now in charge of the portfolio consisting of Govt. General Records and copying and Zenana Depts., Bikaner State. Is Hon. Col. of the Sadul Light Infantry. Uncle of H. H. The Maharaja. *Publications:* Bhairubbinod and Rasikbinod. Son and heir: Rajkumar Sri Ajit Sinhji Sahib; Grandson, Bhanwar Sri Pratabsinghji Sahib. *Address:* Bhairavbilas, Bikaner.

BHANDARI, LT.-COL. MADAN GOPAL, C.I.E. (1942), M.B.B.S., D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Prov. *b.* Jan. 3, 1892. *Educ.:* at Lahore. On active service, Dec. 1914-Dec. 1919; on military employ up to Oct. 1924; Bombay Jail Dept. from Oct. 1924. *Address:* Southfield, Yeravda.

BHANDARKAR, DEVADATTA RAMKRISHNA, M.A., Ph.D. (Hony. Calcutta Univ.), F.R.A.S.B.; Bhagwandass Purshotamdas Sanskrit Scholar, 1900, Pandit Bhagwanlal Indraji, Lecturer, Bombay University, 1903 and 1917. Manindra Chandra Nandy, Lecturer, Benares Hindu University, 1925; Sir William Meyer Lecturer, 1938-39, Madras University; Hon. Correspondent, Archæological Department, Government of India; Corresponding Member, Indian Historical Records' Commission; Sir James Campbell Gold Medalist (Bombay Asiatic Society) 1911; Vice-Chairman (1925-27) and Member of Board of Trustees, Indian Museum, Calcutta, since 1917; Fellow since 1918 and Philological Secretary (1920-25) of Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal; Hon. Member, Calcutta Historical Society; Hon. Fellow, Indian Research Institute, Calcutta, 1936; President, Indian Cultural Conference, Calcutta, 1936; President, Indian History Congress, Allahabad, 1938. *Present occupation:* Occupied with Second Edition of Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum Vol. III (Gupta Inscriptions). *b.* 19th November, 1875 *m.* to Muktabai Narayan Dalvi. *Educ.:* at High School and Deccan College, Poona Superintendent, Archæol. Survey, West. Circle, 1911-17; Officer-in-charge, Ar hæol. Section, Indian Museum, Calcutta, 1917-20; Carmichael Professor, Ancient Indian History and Culture, Calcutta University, from 1917-35; Joint-Editor, "Indian Antiquary," 1911-20 and from 1928-33; Founder Editor, "Indian Culture." *Publications:* Reports of Archæol. Survey, West. Circle; Carmichael Lectures, 1918 and 1921; Asoka; Some Aspects of Ancient Hindu Polity; Some Aspects of Ancient Indian Culture; Origin of the Saka Era, Gurjaras, Lakulisa, Guhilots, Foreign Elements in the Hindu Population, and numerous other contributions to Indian History and Archæology; edited Pt. II of Vol. CXLV on India, of the Annals of the American Acad., Pol. Science, Philadelphia, 1929. *Recreation:* Music. *Address:* 2-1, Lovelock Street, Calcutta, India.

BHARATPUR: HON. COL. HIS HIGHNESS, THE MAHARAJA OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section*).

BHARGAVA, Dr. Gopi Chand, M.B., B.S. (1912); Medical Practitioner & Medical Referee, L.I. Co. Ltd., Lahore. *b.* April 1889. *Educ.*: High School, Hissar; D.A.V. Coll., Lahore; Medical Coll., Lahore. Practised at Lahore; a congress worker since 1919; imprisoned in 1921, 1923, 1930, 1932, 1940 and 1942; member, Local Council, 1926-29; M.L.A. Punjab; 1937-40; elected again in 1946; is agent A.-I.S.A. (Punjab); agent, A.-I.V.I.A. (Punjab); President, Gram Sewak Mandal (Punjab), Lahore; Member, Provincial Harijan Sewak Sang (Punjab); Secy., Gulabdevi Memorial Hospital Trust; Chairman, Board of Governors, Lahore Maternity Hospital, Lahore. *Address*: Lajpatrai Bhuvan, Lahore.

BHARGAVA, Munshi Ram Kumar, Raja Bahadur of the illustrious family of Munshi Newal Kishore, *b.* 14th Dec. 1915. *Educ.*: La Martiniere Coll. *m.* Shrimati Lila Bhargava *d.* of R. B. Pannalal Bhargava, a leading Barrister at Seoni (C. P.); *l.s.* Proprietor, Newal Kishore Estate, Chairman, Improvement Trust, Lucknow; Managing Dir., U.P. Paper Mills Ltd., Lucknow, his Estate comprises of printing presses, book depots, real property, tea factories, carton factory and zamindari organised A.R.P. at Lucknow and was Chief Warden; was formerly Vice-Pres., Chamber of Commerce and Pres., Oudh Hindu Mahasabha, Local Dir., Lucknow branch of Central Bank, member, B.L. Assn and Zamindar's Assn., Univ. Court, Upper India Chamber of Commerce, philanthropist, who has made substantial contributions to the Red Cross and other equally deserving institutions. *Hobby*: Big game hunting. *Clubs*: Rotary, Ballah Lane, Oudh, Gymkhana. *Address*: Newal Kishore Estate, Lucknow.



BHASHYAM, The Hon. Mr. K., B.A., B.L., Minister for Law, Govt of Madras. *b.* Sept. 1882. *m.* Champakammal, *d.* of late Sir V. C. Desikachari. Was enrolled as a Vakil in 1906; worked in the chambers of Sir S. Srinivasa Iyengar; became one of the leaders of the Bar Pres., Madras Advocates' Assn., and member, Bar Council for several years; was briefed by the Govt of India to defend the I.N.A. personnel in Malaya and Singapore, Gen. Secy., Reception Cttee. of th Congress held in Madras in 1927; was mainly responsible for its organisation and success; imprisoned for six months for participating in the Salt Satyagraha movements of 1930 and 1932; detained under the Defence of India Rules during the 1942 movement; was Pres., Dist. Congress Cttee., member A.I.C.C. and leader, Congress Municipal Party in the Madras Corpn. Pres., Madras Mahajana Sabha and the Civil Liberties Union for some years; Organised the Boycott of foreign cloth and started the Swadeshi Certifying Board; Ex-Vice-Pres., Madras Provincial Cooperative Bank; member, Vijayaraghavachariar Cttee. on co-operation in 1936, was closely associated with the Madras Univ. as a member of its Senate and Syndicate and also with the Harijan Seva Sangh and the Hindi Prachar Sabha; Life Trustee, Hindi Prachar Sabha. *Address*: Champaka Vilas, Luz Church Road, Mylapore, Madras.

BHATE, Govind Chimnaji, M.A. (Bom.). *b.* 19 Sept. 1870. Widower. *Educ.*: Deccan College. Professor in Fergusson College, Poona, from 1895 to 1918 and from 1931 to 1933. Principal and Professor, Willingdon College, Sangli, from 1919 to 1928; retired in 1933. *Publications*: Principles of Economics, Travel Series in 10 Volumes; Travels in Mysore, Carlyle, Three Philosophers, Philosophy of the Fine Arts (All in Marathi). Speeches and Essays (in English); Kant and Shankaracharya, Sir Walter Scott (in Marathi) History of Modern Marathi Literature (in English). Pranamanjali (Biographic Sketches of 12 Maharastrians), Short Stories from Scott's Novels in 2 Vols. (in Marathi) 1942, Travel Letters to Karwar, etc., Pilgrimage to Gokarn and Old and New Mahableshwar (both in Marathi), 1944. *Address*: Mahad, District Kolaba, Bombay Presidency.

BHATIA, Colonel Sohan Lal, M.A., M.D. (Cantab.), F.R.C.P. (London), F.R.S.I. (1932), F.C.P.S. (Bombay), C.I.E. (1946), M.C. (1918), I.M.S., Inspector General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons, Assam, Shillong since June 1945. *b.* 5 August 1891. *m.* R. Kishore. *Educ.*: Cambridge Univ. (Peterhouse and St. Thomas' Hospital, London. Casualty Officer and Resident Anæsthetist Clinical Assist., Children's Department House Surgeon, Ophthalmic House Surgeon St. Thomas' Hospital, London. Joined I.M.S., 1917, saw active service with Egyptian Expeditionary Force (105th Mahratta Light Infantry), 1918, appointed Professor of Physiology in 1920, Dean in 1925, and Principal Grant Medical Coll. and Supdt. J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay, 1937-4 Additional Dy. Director General, I.M.S., 1944-45, Dy. Director General, I.M.S., 1943-44 Member of the Indian Scientific Mission which visited U.S.A. and Canada in 1941 *Publications*: A number of scientific papers in the Indian Journal of Medical Research, Indian Medical Gazette. *Address*: Assam Shillong (Assam).

BHATIA, The Hon. Mr. Kewalram, B.A., LL.B., Parliamentary Secy., N.W.F. Prov., since March 1945. *b.* Aug. 4, 1894. *m.* Shrimati Vidyavati. *Educ.*: Forman Christian Coll., Lahore; S. P. Sahrai Law College, Karachi. After graduating in 1916, remained school master upto Feb. 1920. Gave up service during non-co-operation movement and started motor business which continued upto 1930, when he was sent to jail during C.D. movement. After Gandhi Irwin pact, was released and joined Law College, Karachi, and started practice in 1933. Elected M.L.A. while undergoing imprisonment in 1941, re-elected member of the Frontier Assembly in 1946 from Bannu Urban General Constituency. *Address*: Bannu (N.-W.F.P.).

HATKAL, SHRIMATI SUSHILA DEVI, Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Dharampur. *b.* on 19-8-1909. Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Balasaheb Naik of Bombay. *m.* Mr. M. A. Bhatkal in the year 1935. Educated at the Chandaramji Girls' High School, Bombay. Visited United States, Canada, Havana, Costa Rica and Europe. *Recreations:* Riding, Shooting, Badminton, Swimming and indoor games. *Address:* Dharampur (Dt. Surat).

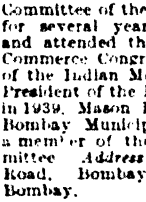


HATNAGAR, SIR SHANTI SWARUPA, Kt (1941), O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S. (1943), F. Inst P., F.I.C., F.N.I., Hon.), D.Sc. (Hon.), Patna) Director, Industrial and Scientific Research. *b.* March, 1895. *Educ.:* Lahore, London and Berlin. *m.* Shrimati Lajwanti (died, May 1945) Univ. Professor of Chemistry, Benares, 1921-24; Univ Professor of Chemistry and Director, Univ. Chemical Laboratories, Lahore, 1924-1940; Research Scholar of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research of Great Britain; Hon Prof., Punjab Univ., Delhi Univ and Benares Hindu Univ.; Fellow syndic and Member of the Council of the Benares Hindu Univ.; President, Chemistry Section, Indian Science Congress, 1938 and 1938 General President, Indian Science Congress, 1941; Delegate to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Liverpool, 1923, Centenary Celebrations of the British Assn., London, 1931, Faraday Centenary Celebrations, 1931, Empire Universities Congress, Edinburgh, 1931, Cambridge, 1936. Member, Quinquennial Reviewing Committee for the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Advisory Board of the Industrial Institute of Sugar Technology, Joint Power Alcohol Committee, U.P. and Bihar, Court and Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Member, Governing Body Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, Industrial Research Utilisation Committee and all the Research Committees. Founder of various Research Schemes at the Punjab Univ. Visited U.K. and U.S.A. in 1945 as a member of the Indian Scientific Mission (sponsored by the Govt. of India) Leader of the Official Delegation to the Empire Scientific Conference, London 1946. *Publications:* '*Principles and Applications of Magneto Chemistry*' (first book on the subject in Chemistry, Macmillan, 1935), '*Hum-ul-Barq*', a Treatise on Electricity in Urdu and a number of scientific papers in various scientific journals. *Address:* New Delhi.

BHATT, MADHAVLAL MAKANJI, Managing Director, Madhavlal & Co., Ltd., Bombay. *b.* in 1886; Passed matriculation at the age of 17; joined service. After three years started independent business as a coal merchant. Was made Justice of the Peace and Honorary Presidency Magistrate in 1926. Was elected President of the Society in 1943-44. Doing social work and connected with educational and co-operative activities. Was Chairman of the Fort and Divisional Co-operative Institutes for about 12 years and is the Pres of the All-India Co-operative Insurance Societies Assn. One of the Founders and Chairman of the Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society. Has made charities to the extent of about a lakh of Rupees of scholarships, maternity help, medical help, famine help and to Hostel for students. Founder of the Khar Gymkhana and the Khar Education Society. Has made a donation for a public Park in Khar. Has travelled widely and specially studied questions regarding coal in foreign countries like Germany, England and America. Has been a member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for several years. Visited Berlin in 1937 and attended the International Chamber of Commerce Congress held there as a delegate of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Elected President of the Indian Industries Association in 1939. Mason Rotarian and a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Has been a member of the G.I.P. Ry. Advisory Committee. *Address:* Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay; and Linking Road, Khar, Bombay.



BHATT, PRABHASHANKER, RAMCHANDRA, J.P., the only son of the late Mr. Ramchandra Madhavram Bhatt, C.B.E., J.P., M.L.C. *b* 10th February 1902. *Educ.* New High School and Elphinstone College Bombay. *m.* Jyotsna. Entered business in 1929. Managing Director of Crescent Insurance Co. Ltd., Bombay, since 1937. Director in several Joint Stock Companies. Managing Trustee of several Charity Trusts in Bombay and mofussil. In 1938 donated Rs. 2½ lacs for the construction of the R. M. Bhatt Hostel for Students of the Grant Medical College, Bombay. Vice-President, Young Men's Hindu Association. Hon. Secretary, Children's Aid Society, Bombay. David Sassoon Industrial School, Mentally Defectives' Home, Chembur. Hon. Treasurer, Bombay Presidency Olympic Association, Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association. Member of the Advisory Committees of the J. J. Group of Hospitals, G. T. Hospital and the R. M. Bhatt High School, Bombay. Visitor, N. M. Mental Hospital, Thana. Member of the



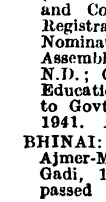
Committees of Western India Automobile Association, Social Service League, Hindu Burning Ground Cttee., Bombay Vigilance Association, Bombay Suburban Traffic Committee and the Boy Scouts Assn. Managing Director, the *Social Welfare* weekly; and is on various other public organisations. *Clubs:* The Willingdon Club, the Cricket Club of India and Radio Club, Bombay. *Address:* 487, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

BHAVNAGAR, HON. COL. H.H. MAHARAJA SIR KRISHNA KUMAR SINHJI, K.C.S.I., MAHARAJA OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section*).

BHIDE, MAHADEV VISHNU, B.A. (Bom.), B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S. (Retd.); Chief Justice, High Court, Indore. *b.* Feb. 13, 1883; *m.* Godubai Pendse. *Educ.:* Fergusson Coll., Poona, and St. John's Coll., Cambridge. Entered the I.C.S., 1906, posted to the Punjab as Asst. Commr. in 1908; worked as Asst. Commr., Dy. Commr. and Dist. and Sessions Judge in various districts. Legal Rememberancer and Secy. to the Punjab Govt., Leg. Dept., 1925-27; Judge, Lahore High Court, 1927-43. Chief Justice, High Court, Patiala, 1943-45; Chief Justice, High Court, Indore since Nov. 1945. *Address:* Chief Justice, High Court, Indore (C.I.)

BHIDE, VITHAL SHIVARAM, B.A. (Bom.), B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, C.I.E. (1946), I.C.S., Commissioner, S.D., since 14th October, 1941. *b.* 23rd September, 1890. *m.* to Yamutai, *d.* of the late Mr. M. V. Damle, Retired Judge, Kolhapur State. *Educ.:* *Fergusson Coll., Poona* and Fitz William House, Cambridge. (In Burma) Asstt. Commr. and Additional Judge, 1915-18; (In Bombay) Asstt. Collector and Magistrate, and Collector and Dt. Mgte., 1919-1937; Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 1927-29; Nominated Member of the Central Leg. Assembly, 1937; Offg. Commr. S.D. and N.D.; Offg. Secretary to Govt., General and Educational Departments, 1938; Secretary to Govt., Revenue Dept. till 14th October 1941. *Address:* Hulme Park, Belgaum.

BHINAI: RAJA KALYAN SINGHJI OF BHINAI, Ajmer-Merwara, Rajputana. *b.* 1913. Ascended Gadi, 1917. *Educ.:* Mayo College, Ajmer, passed Diploma, 1931, studied for three years for higher diploma. Invested with powers in 1934. *m.* 3rd daughter of late Rao Raja Bahadur Madhosinghji, K.C.I.E., Sikar, 1932. Has two daughters and one Rajkumar. He is the President of Khshtriya Mahasabha, Rajputana. Visited England and the Continent 1937. Takes personal interest in the administration of the Estate.



Has abolished collection of revenue in advance and forced labour. Revenue: Rs. 1,00,000; Area: 122 sq. miles. *Recreations:* Polo, Squash and Hockey. Residence: Bhinai.

BHOPAL: HIS HIGHNESS SIKANDER-SAULAT IFTIKHAR-UL-MULK NAWAB MOHAMMAD HAMIDULLAH KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB OF, G.C.S.I. (1932), G.C.I.E. (1929), C.S.I. (1921), C.V.O. (1922). (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

BHOR: RAJA SHRIMANT SIR RAGHUNATHRAO SANKARRAO PANDIT PANT SACHIV, RAJA OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

BHORE, SIR JOSEPH WILLIAM, C.B.E. (1920), C.I.E. (1923), K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.; Prime Minister and President of the Executive Council of Ministers, Bhopal, since August '45. *b.* 6th April 1878. *m.* to Margaret Wilkie Stott, M.B., Ch.B. (St. Andrews), O.B.E. (died Dec. 1945). *Educ.:* Deccan College, Poona, and University College, London, Under-Secy., Govt. of Madras, 1910; Dewan of Cochin State, 1914-1919; Dy. Director of Civil Supplies, 1919; Secretary to the High Commissioner for India, London, 1920; Ag. High Commsr. for India in the United Kingdom, 1922-1923; Secretary to Govt. of India, Dept. of Education, Health and Lands, 1924; and Ag. Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, November 1926 to July 1927; on deputation with the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms, 1928-30. Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, in charge of Department of Commerce and Railways; Chairman, Health Survey Development Committee. Economic Adviser to H.H. the Nawab of Bhopal till August 1945. *Address:* Bhopal.

BHOSLE, DATTAJIRAO MADHAVRAO. *b.* 15th June 1903. *m.* Annusuyabai, 8th May 1920. *Educ.:* Panchgani, St. Mary's High School, Bombay and Baldwin's, Bangalore. Joined Kolhapur Government Service in 1920. Served as Financial Secretary to His Highness, 1925-1929. Huzur Chitnis, 1929. Acting Dewan, 1930-1931. Chief Secretary, 1931. Acting Prime Minister, 1932-1933. Chief Secretary, 1933-1940. Home Member and Deputy Prime Minister, 1940-1942 when he retired. Was Chairman of the Kolhapur Agricultural Exhibitions held in 1927 and 1929 and also of the Reception Committee of 17th Session of Marathi Literary Conference over which His late Highness Shri Sayajirao Maharaj Gaekwar, Maharaja Saheb of Baroda, presided. Director, The Bank of Kolhapur, Ltd., President of the Prince Shivaji Maratha Free Boarding House, Kolhapur. President, Maratha Mandal, Kolhapur; Secretary, Kshatrya Maratha Mandal, Kolhapur. Recipient of King George V Silver Jubilee Medal in 1936 and Coronation Medal in 1937. *Address:* Sukha Niwas, Kolhapur Residency.



BIKANER: HON. LIEUT.-GEN. H.H. THE MAHARAJA OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

BILIMORIA, MANCHERSHAH BURJORJEE, B.Com. (1921). Cinefilm Distributor and Cinefinancier. *b.* 24th February 1899. Started career as clerk in 1922. Started own business, 1923. Has donated more than Rs. 1,50,000 in cosmopolitan Charities. One of the founders of Wadia Movietone and All-India Theatres Syndicate Ltd. President, Indian Motion Picture Distributors Association, Bombay.

Director, India Overseas Film Distributors, Ltd.; Trustee, Billimoria Parsee Panchayat Funds. Mukhi, Billimoria Vepary Mahajan. Chairman, Dominion Films Ltd. and Modern Films Ltd., Director, Vasant Insurance Co. Ltd., & Central Cine Corporation Ltd. Senior partner in film distribution films of Goodwin Pictures Corporation, Wadia Paramount Pictures, Bilimoria and Lalji, Goodwin Agencies and Independent Releases, Bombay. *Address:* Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road, Bombay.

BILKHA: DARBAR SHREE RAVATWALA SAHEB RULING CHIEF OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section*).

BILLIMORIA, (MRS.) GULESTAN RUSTOM (nee Gulestan Bahadurji), M.A., Licentiate, Trinity College of Music, London. Obtained various University and College Scholarships. Was for a number of years



Fellow and syndic of the Bombay University. Her paintings have won prizes at Art Exhibitions all over India and one has been bought by and hangs in the Prince of Wales Museum. Is Secretary, Ladies' Committee, War Gifts Fund and also Junior Red Cross; was President of The Bombay Presidency Women's Council in 1942 and 1943 and is actively connected with various other associations. Gave evidence before government commission on education, the University Commission and the Franchise Committee. Takes keen interest in her husband's Bel-Air Sanatorium at Panchgani for consumptives. Contributes articles to various papers: Awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal. *Publications:* Joint Author of "*Governance of India*" and also of "*Constitution, Functions and Finance of Indian Municipalities*," a book favourably reviewed by the Press, including the *London Times Literary Supplement*. *Address*: Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

BILLIMORIA, HORMUSJI RUSTOMJI, Share and Stock Broker. Brother of Khan Bahadur A. R. Billimoria, Bombay. *b.* 14th Dec. 1884 at Billimora. *Educ*: at New High School, Bombay. Joined the South British Insurance Co., Ltd., in 1904. In 1906 joined Blackie & Son Ltd., Publishers, Bombay, as Assistant Accountant. In 1909 was transferred to Madras and in 1911 to Calcutta to reorganize both these branches. Joined Batlivalla and Karani, Share Brokers, in 1912. Rejoined Blackie & Son Ltd., as Manager of their Calcutta Branch. In 1917 took up work as Assistant Accountant in the Central Bank of India Ltd., Bombay. In 1919 bought his card and became a Member of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association. *m.* Miss Shirin, daughter of Merwanji Pestonji Megushi, late of Public Works Department, Bombay. Member, Share Bazar Arbitration Board for the last fifteen years. *Address:* 11A, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.



BILLIMORIA, DR. RUSTOMJI BOMONJI, B.A. (1902), M.D. (1909), C.B.E. (1946), J.P. Medical Specialist, I. M. Hospital with honorary rank of Lieut.-Col. Was awarded Gold Medal in Surgery and a Prize in Midwifery; Grey's Medal for Anatomy. Lord Reay Lecturer at Grant Medical Coll., 1910-1913; Hon. Bacteriologist to the Parsee General Hospital from its beginning and for years Hon. Physician of the Hospital; acted as Hon. Consulting Visiting Physician to Dr. Bahadurji's Sanatorium at Deolali from 1910 till he resigned; and as Hon. Physician, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital; Examiner, Bombay Univ., in Bacteriology and in Medicine; Founder, Bel-Air Sanatorium, Panchgani, for Consumptives. Awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal in June 1936. *Address:* Wassiamall Building, Grant Road, Bombay.

BILLIMORIA, SIR SHAPOORJEE BOMONJEE, Kt. (1928), M.B.E., J.P., Partner in the firm of S. B. Billimoria & Co., Accountants and Auditors and Sheriff for 1935. *b.* 27 July 1877. *m.* Jerbai, *d.* of Bhicaji N. Dalal (1906). *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College. Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Member, Auditors' Council, Bombay; Member of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Committee, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1926-28; Member, Govt. of India Back Bay Inquiry Committee, 1927-28. President, Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, 1928-29. Member, Indian Accountancy Board; Trustee, N. M. Wadia Charities, The Parsi Panchayat Fund and Properties, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Charity Funds and a number of other charity trusts and institutions. Nominated by Govt. of Bombay to be a member of the Board of the Bombay Properties of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Member of the Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay; co-opted in 1934 by the Government of Bombay to represent the Bombay Provincial Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, Delhi; is Depute Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India; Hon. Secretary & Treasurer, Countess of Dufferin Fund, Bombay; is the Grand Superintendent of the Dist. Grand Royal Chapter in India and founder and First Master of Lodge Justice and Peace (E.C.); is Rotary Governor of the 89th District (India) and Member, Extensions Committee for Asia. Director, Rotary International, 1943-44. *Address:* 15, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.

BIRD, LT.-GEN. SIR CLARENCE AUGUST, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., Special Commr., Food Dept., Govt. of India, since Nov. 1945. *b.* Feb. 5, 1885; *m.* Dorothea Marian, *d.* of Major W. E. Nichols; *Educ.*: Cheltenham Coll. and Royal Military Academy. Commissioned in Royal Engineers, 1904; to India, 1907; Indian Expeditionary Force, France,

1914-17; served with K.G.V.O. Bengal Sappers & Miners, Adjutant, 1917-20; Commandant, 1930-33; Staff Coll., Quetta, 1920-21; Chief Instructor, Field Engineering at S.M.E. Chatham, 1926-30; Army Course School of Economics, 1925-26; Chief Engineer, Aldershot Command, 1935-39; Engineer-in-Chief, India, 1939-42. Master Gen. of Ord. G.H.Q., India, 1942-44. Retired, 1944. Regl. Food Commr. N.W. Region, 1944. Fellow Royal Society of Arts. Address: Food Dept. Govt. of India, New Delhi.

BIRLA, Braj Mohan, Managing Director, Birla Brothers Limited; b. 1905; Pilani, Jaipur, India; s. of Raja Baldeo Das Birla; m. Rukmani Tapuriah. Chairman, Calcutta Local Board, Reserve Bank of India; New Asiatic Insurance Co. Ltd. and Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd.; Director, Central Bank of India, Chairman, Birla Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd.; Vice-Chairman, Hindustan Motors Ltd.; Chairman, Hindustan Motor Corporation Ltd.; President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1936 and 1944; The Indian Sugar Syndicate Ltd., 1940; Indian Sugar Mills Association, 1934-35; Indian Paper Mills Association, 3rd June 1944; Employers' Delegate, Labour Conference, Washington, 1937. Address: 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, India.



BIRLA, Ghanshyamdas, b. 1894. Son of Dr. Raja Baldevdas Birla, D. Litt. Managing Director of Birla Brothers, Ltd.; Member, 2nd Indian Legislative Assembly, resigned in 1926 as a protest against legislation for Imperial Preference; President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1924; Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1929; has been responsible for the founding and maintenance of a large number of educational and other public institutions in various parts of the country; Member, Indian Fiscal Commission; Bengal Legislative Council; Royal Commission on Labour; Delegate, Labour Conference at Geneva, 1927; Member, 2nd Round Table Conference, 1930; Unofficial Adviser to Government of India for Indo-British Trade Negotiations, 1936-37; President, All India Harijan Sevak Sangh. *Address:* 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

BIRLA, Rameshwardas, b. 1892. Son of Dr. Raja Baldevdas, D. Litt., Managing Director of Birla Brothers, Ltd. *Address:* Imperial Bank Bldgs., Bank Street, Fort, Bombay No. 1.



BIYANI, Hon'ble Mr. Brijlal Nandlal, member, Council of State; b. December 6, 1896; s. of Nandlal Biyani; graduated from Morris Coll., Nagpur; m. Savitri Devi. 1 s. 2 da. Member, Provincial Legislature 1926-29; President, Vidarbha Provincial Congress Committee for the last 11 years, imprisoned four times for his part in Congress activities; owns the biggest Printing Press in Berar and is identified with a number of Newspapers and industrial concerns in the province; [illegible] and takes keen interest in sports and was secretary and later President of the Social conference of the Marwari community; founder, Berar Chamber of Commerce; is the foremost [illegible] in the life of C.P. & Berar. Elected to Constituent Assembly (Legislative). Residence: Bhavan, Akola, Berar.



BLAGDEN, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice John Basil, M.A. (Oxon.); Judge, High Court, Bombay; b. Oct. 5, 1891, nr. Sydney, only s. of late C. F. Blagden, Chester, Eng.; Shrewsbury and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; Indon Univ. Scholar, 1914; Fellow of All Souls Coll., 1914-21; called to Bar (Inner Temple), 1920; Oxf. Circuit, Asstt. Legal Adviser to Ministry of Food, Oct. 1939; Judge, High Court, Rangoon, Feb. 1940 to July 1944; Offg. Judge, High Court, Calcutta, June-Sept. 1942 and Bombay, Nov. 1942 to July 1944. *Publications:* Jointly with Sir W. N. Stable 13th and with J. M. Bewley, 14th editions of Halsbury on *Injunctions*. *Address:* "Rylestone", Carmichael Road, Bombay.

BOAG, Sir George Townsend, M.A. (Cambridge), C.I.E. (1928), C.S.I. (1936), K.C.I.E. (1944); Dewan of Cochin State; b. November 12, 1884; *Educ.*: Westminster (1897 to 1903), and Trinity College, Cambridge (1903 to 1907). Passed into the I.C.S. in 1907 and joined the Service in Madras in 1908. Retired in 1943. *Address:* Dewan's House, Ernakulam, Cochin.

BOBBILI, Rajah Sir Swethachelapathi Ramakrishna Ranga Row Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Sri Ravu, Rajah of Bobbili; b. 20 Feb. 1901. *Educ.*: Bobbili, privately. Ascended *Gadi* in 1920. Member, Council of State, 1925-27. Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1930. Hon. A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor of Madras from Jan. 1930; Pro-Chancellor, Andhra University, from 1931. Chief Minister to Government of Madras, 1932-37. *Recreations:* Polo. *Address:* Bobbili, Vizagapatam Dist.

BODE, Dastur Framroze Ardeshir, B.A. (Hons.), Parsi High Priest of Pasali Atash-Kadeh (appointed March 21, 1940). *b.* 17th May 1900. *Educ* : at J. N. Petit Orphanage for priestly vocation; worked as a priest in the Anjuman Atash Behram, Bombay. At the age of 20 started secular education and in one year completed all the seven standards and passed Matriculation. Passed B.A. (Hons.) in 1925. Has a M.A. Diploma of Sir J. J. Madrasas of Iranian languages and a Gold Medallist of the Madressa. Worked as a religious teacher in the M. F. Cama Athornan Institute for 5 years and became the Principal of the Athornan Madressa, Dadar, Bombay. Joined Post Kabi Rabindranath Tagore's Shantiniketan in 1926 and started there for a year. Started religious preachings in Bombay and Gujarat. Served as Secretary of the A. S. P. Patel Charity Fund from April 1936 to July 1943. Hon. Secretary of the Anjuman Atash Behram, the Rahnumai Sabha, the Gatha Society, the Zoroastrian Research Society, etc., etc. Ex Chairman Ingore Society, Bombay. Committee Member of various Parsee Associations. Pastor and Leader of Mazdazman Movement in India. *Address* : 44 New Marine Lines, Bombay.



BOKHARI, Ahmed Shah, C.I.E. (June 1944); M.A. (Punjab), M.A. (Cantab). Prof. of English Literature, Govt. Col. Lahore; b. Oct. 1, 1898. *Educ* : Govt. Coll., Lahore and Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge where he was elected Senior Scholar. Lecturer in Language Teaching and Phonetics, Central Training Coll., Lahore 1922; Prof. of English Literature, Govt. Coll., Lahore, 1928; Station Dir., All-India Radio, Delhi 1936; Dy. Controller of Broadcasting in India, 1939; Controller (afterwards Director General) of Broadcasting 1940 Oct. 1946. *Publications* : 'Short Stories', 'Criticism', 'Plays and Essays'. *Address* : 13, Tughlak Road, New Delhi.

BOMBAY, R. C. Archbishop of, since 1937, Most Rev. Thomas d'Esterre Roberts, S.J., awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal, (June 1946); *b.* 1893. Ordained Priest, 1922. Rector of St. Francis Xavier's, Liverpool, 1935-37. Bishop to Forces of the Crown in India and S.E.A.C. for duration of the war. *Address* : Wodehouse Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY, Bishop of, (See Acland, Rt. Rev. Richard Dyke).

BOMON-BEHRAM, Sir Jehangir Bomonji, Kt. Cr. 1934, B.A., LL.B (Bombay Univ.), J.P., Honorary Presidency Single Sitting Magistrate, Chairman, Advisory Committee of J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay; Member, Executive Committee of Society for the Protection of Children in Western India and of Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society. *Educ.* : Fort High School, and St. Xavier's and Elphinstone Colleges, Bombay. Fellow, Elphinstone College, Bombay, Jurisprudence Prizeman and Narayan Vasudeo Scholar. Attorney, Bombay High Court, 1896-1919. Entered public life, 1919. Elected first Mayor of Bombay, 1931; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, since last 20 years, and past Chairman of its Standing, Schools and Law Committees, won great distinction by inaugurating and serving as President of the Permanent Coordination Committee to prevent Communal trouble and to preserve the peace of Bombay and also by inaugurating the Welfare of India League to promote co-operation between Indians and the British people and spread the good will movement of India. Director of several Joint Stock Companies, past President, Society of Hony. Presidency Magistrates. Trustee Parsi Panchayet Funds and Property. Visits Ripon Buildings. *Address* : Merwan Mansion, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

BORWICK, Sir Thomas Faulkner, B.Mech.E., M.I.Mech.E., I.S.O. (1917), C.I.E. (1941); Kt. (1946). Additional Director General, Ordnance Factories, b. May 25, 1886, m. Eliz. Sara Carolina De Amicis. *Educ.* : Scotch Coll., Melbourne and Univ. of Melbourne, Australia. Served in war 1914-18, Gallipoli, Egypt, France (twice wounded; twice mentioned in despatches), joined Indian Ordnance Service, 1921 as Asstt. Works Manager at Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore, subsequently Works Manager and Supdt. there; Deputy Director, Ordnance Factories, 1939-40; Director of Ordnance Factories, 1940-43; Additional Director General Ordnance Factories since 1943. *Address* : 6, Middleton Street, Calcutta.

BOSE, Sarat Chandra, M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law, (b. Sept. 6, 1889, m. Bivabati Bose, d. of late Babu Akhay Kumar Dey of Calcutta. *Educ.* : Presidency Coll., Calcutta, and at Lincoln's Inn, London. Joined Calcutta High Court in 1914; from 1923 to beginning of 1932 was Managing Director of late C. R. Das's nationalist daily 'Forward' and its successor 'Liberty'; was returned to Bengal Legislative Assembly on Congress ticket in 1927, one of the Aldermen of Calcutta Corporation, 1924-32; took active part in C.D. movements in 1921 and 1932; was arrested on 4th Feb. 1932 under Regulation III of 1818 and detained without trial for nearly 4 years and released in 1936, returned unopposed to the Indian Legislative Assembly from Calcutta Constituency in 1934 but could not take his seat because of detention; returned to Bengal Legislative Assembly in 1937 and elected Leader of Congress Party and became Leader of Opposition in Assembly; was arrested under D.O.I. Rules on 11th Dec. 1941 and detained without trial for nearly 4 years and released on 14th September 1945, was elected to Indian Legislative Assembly from the Calcutta (Non-Muhammadan) Constituency in December 1945, was elected Leader of the Congress Party in the Indian Legislative Assembly and became Leader of the Opposition there in Feb. 1946. Member for Works, Mines and Power, Interim Govt., Sept.-Oct. 1946; Working Ctee of the Indian National Congress, July 1946-Jan. '47. Member, Constituent Assembly. *Address* : Woodburn Park, Elgin Road P.O., Calcutta.

BOSE, Subhash Chandra, B.Sc. (Calcutta) with Honours in Geology, standing First in First Class; A.R.S.M., B.Sc. (Engineering) (Mining), London, standing First in First Class; Professor of Mining & Surveying, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad; b. Oct. 7, 1906; m. Sm. Binapani, d. of late Dr. K. K. Ghose, Educ. Oriental Seminary (1908-17); Presidency Coll., Calcutta (1917-21); Royal School of Mines, London (1923-27); appointed to the present post since December, 1927; transferred to Utilisation Branch (Technical Supervision) of India, for a few months during 1942-43 (off); acting as Principal, Indian School of Mines since 22-3-45. Publications: Papers in the Journal of the Geological, Mining and Metal Institute of India; Address: Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad (Bihar) and P.O. Maju, (Howrah).

BOSE, Subhash Mohan, B.A. (Cal.), M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), History and Economics Tripos and Law Tripos, barrister at law, Advocate, High Court, Calcutta; Member, Public Service Commission, Bengal, 1937-43; s. of Ananda Mohan Bose, barrister at law, and Sarala Devi; m. Emilie Schenkl, d. of A. Schenkl, Esq., of Bavaria; has one son. Educ. Bengal Dist. & Sessions Judge's Academy; Edinburgh Academy; City and Presidency Colleges, Calcutta; Christ's College, Cambridge; Inner Temple, London. University Law Associations, Member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1937-43 and 1929-36. Member of Municipal Commissions in India, dealing with the passing of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, and the Indian Municipal Act, 1932. Provincial Member of the Indian Franchise and Delimitation Committee, two years; recently Secretary, National Liberal Federation of India. Member, Managing Committee, Saiharar, Bengal, Nursing Association; Secretary, Education Society, Bramin Sabha; Member, Karl Sikha Sangha, Calcutta. Publications: Municipal Administration in India, 1921; The Working Committees in India, 1921 and 1922; and The Meaning of Dominion Status, 1944. Address: 3, Beltarala Road, Calcutta.

BOSE, The Hon. Mr. Justice Vivian, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Judge, Nagpur High Court, since June 1941; m. to Irene Mary, elder daughter of Sir Francis Pember, late Judge of the Supreme Court, Calcutta. Educ. Bradfield College and Pembroke College, Cambridge. Address: Nagpur, C.P.

BOURNE, His Excellency Sir Frederick Christopher, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar since 6th August 1941; m. Heather Frances Sidebotham, Educ. Bradfield and Christ Church, Oxford. Entered I.C.S. 1910; served in Punjab as Assistant Commissioner, 1910-19; Deputy Commissioner, Multan, 1919-23; Private Secretary to Governor (Sir Edward Maclagan), Nov. 1923 to Dec. 1925; Secretary to Financial Commr. and Dy. Secretary to Govt., Punjab, Development Department, Feb. 1926 to March 1927; Secy. to Govt., Punjab, Home Department, August 1940; Chief Secretary to Govt., Punjab, Oct. 1941; C.I.E., Jan. 1941; C.S.I., Jan. 1944. Acting Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar, 1945; Acting Governor of Assam, 1946. K.C.I.E., August 1946. Assumed charge as Governor of the Central Provinces & Berar on 16th September 1946. Address: Governor's Camp, C.P. and Berar.



BOWATIA, John, B.A. (Cantab.), M.C. (1918), C.I.E. (1944), I.C.S. (Retd.); Secy. to the Govt. of Bihar since March 1945 & Pro. 16th, 1946; on leave of absence; High Sheriff of Bihar & Orissa, 1946; b. 11th Feb. 1896; s. of late Kings Bowatia, Bihar; m. 1st, 1919, Winnifred Carew Cranch, Calcutta (died 1940); 2nd, 1941, Lilian Ivy Lord, Bihar; educ. Bihar and Orissa Secretariat, 1919; Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bihar, March 1940 to April 1940; Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Orissa, April 1940 to May 1941; and Secretary to the Govt. of Bihar, 1941 to 1944. Address: Secretariat, Patna, Bihar.

BOYMA, [illegible], Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel, D.A. (Cantab.), [illegible]; b. [illegible]; s. [illegible]; m. [illegible]; Educ. [illegible]; Whitgift Grammar School; [illegible]; Trinity College, Cambridge; [illegible]; Royal Air Force, [illegible]; transferred to R.A.F., later R.A.F. [illegible]; joined Indian Army [illegible]; Secretary to Army Department, [illegible]; Secretary to Army Department, Government of India, [illegible]; Deputy Secretary to Government of India, [illegible]; Assistant Secretary to Government of India in South Africa, [illegible]; Political Agent, Palanpur, Rewa Kantha, Baroda and Jt. Secretary, [illegible]; Secretary to Government, [illegible]; Member, Bombay Legislative Assembly, [illegible]; Minister, Bombay, [illegible]; Minister for Home, Bombay, [illegible]; President, Chamber of Commerce, [illegible]; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, [illegible]; Member, National Service Advisory Council, [illegible]; Deputy Area Officer, [illegible]; Vice-President, Bombay Branch, European Assn., [illegible]; Chairman, [illegible]; Member, Bombay War Committee, [illegible]; Hon. Lieut.-Colonel, [illegible]; since 1941 Authorised Controller, Hatters, MID, Aug. 1941-Jan. 1943; Vice-President, European Assn., 1944 and 1945; Trustee, Port of Bombay, 1946; JP; Five Associated Chambers of India, 1945; Orient Club; Cosmos Club; London; Byculla Club; Bombay. Address: 9, William Street, Bombay.

BRELVI, Syed Abdulla, M.A., LL.B., Editor, The Bombay Chronicle, since 1924; b. 1891; Educ. Elphinstone Coll., 1910-11; joined editorial staff of The Bombay Chronicle as

leader-writer in April 1915; Junior Asst. 1917; Senior Asst. Ed., 1918; From April 1919–Sept 1920, acted as Ed. on Mr. Hornman's deportation; Jr. Ed. with late Mr Marmaduke Pickthall, 1920-24. Member A.I.C.C.; Substitute member, Congress Working Cttee., 1930. Imprisoned in Nov 1930 in connection with Civil movement; released Jan 26, 1931. Member, Working Cttee National Muslim Party. Arrested with Congress leaders 8th Jan. 1932, on launching of Civil campaign and sentenced to two years' imprisonment; released Oct. 1933. Member, Ed. Board of the Islamic Quarterly, Leaflet Islamic Info. Cttee appointed by the Congress to Prep. Material for Education in Hist. and Economics of Minorities. Member, Ed. Board of the Encyclopædia Britannica, 1944 and Consultative Committee, 1947 and Pres. Council Pak. Govt. Member, Asiat. Society of Bengal. Address: Bombay Chronicle, Bombay.

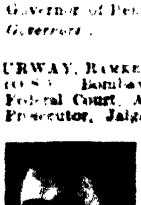
BRIGGS, Col. Norman Ellis, M.B.E., M.C., I.M.S., D.P.H., D.T.M., Director-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, since 1944; Member, Medical Council, Punjab, since 1944; Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1946; Hon. Surgeon to Governor of Punjab, 1944; Hon. Surgeon to Governor-General of India, 1944; Hon. Surgeon to His Majesty the King, 1944; b. 1894; s. of late Rev. Canon Briggs, Bromsgrove, Worcs; m. 1st, 1919, Mary Elizabeth (d. 1941), d. of late Rev. Canon Hughes, Bromsgrove, Worcs; 2nd, 1942, Mary Elizabeth,

ing Badge in 1919, Khan Bahadur from 1929, Silver Jubilee Medal in 1936, Coronation Medal in 1937. *Address*: Chief Minister, Jaora State (Central India).

BURN, SIR SIDNEY, Kt. (1939), B.A., I.C.S., Puisne Judge, High Court of Madras, 1934-42 (Retd.). *b.* June 19, 1881; *m.* Clara Blanche, *d.* of Dr. D. M. Williams, late of Liverpool. *Educ.*: Queen Elizabeth's School, Wakefield and the Queen's Coll., Oxford. **Asst.** Resident, Travancore and Cochin, 1907-1909; Sub Collector, 1911, Supdt. Pudukkottai State, 1913-22; District and Sessions Judge, Bellary, 1924; Madura, 1925; Coimbatore, 1928; Salem, 1931. Offg. Judge, High Court, 1932. Permanent, 1934. *Address*: "Hampton", Coonoor, Nilgiris, South India. *Present Address*: "Ardendale," Kodaikanal, S. India.

BUREOWS, H. E. SIR FREDERICK, G.C.I.E. Governor of Bengal. *See Indian Provincial Governors*.

BURWAY, RAMKRISHNA, B.A., LL.B. Advocate (O.S.), Bombay High Court. Advocate, Federal Court. Asst. Govt. Pleader & Public Prosecutor, Jaigaon. Belongs to a historical family of Brahmans. B. 1899 at Gwalior. s. of Ganpatrao. *Educ.*: Rajaram High Coll., Kolhapur and Deccan Law Coll., Bombay. m. (civil) Miss Shanta, d. of late Manohar K. J. Dikshit, B.A., LL.B., sister of Articles, 1921; with Mr. B. G. Kher, solicitor and Prime Minister, Bombay, practised at Jalgaon and Bombay. Studied the problems of Indian states.



It Author with his uncle and father (by adoption) the late Muktatma Bahadur M. W. Burway, of Indian Historical Series. Publications: Maratha and Moghals, Ranojyano Sinkha, Malkar Law, Holkar Days, Chhatrapati Holkar, Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj, Peshwa Bajirao I, Mastani, Present Partition of Hindu Women (Urdu). Founded 'Friends Union' with the object of having lectures and discussions on all subjects except religious and political matters. A Freemason. Director in charge, Jalgaon Branch, the New Citizen Bank of India, Bombay. Recreations: Tennis and Badminton. *Address*: Jalgaon, E. K.

CALCUTTA, Bishop of, since 1931, and Metropolitan of India, Burma and Ceylon. RIGHT REV. GEORGE GRAY HENRICK, D.Sc., D.D., b. 7th April 1882, s. of Joseph Henrick, J.P., Liverpool. *Educ.*: Rossall; University College, Liverpool. Civil Engineer on the Admiralty Harbour, Dover, 1902-5. In Port Trust, Calcutta, 1906-08. Oxford Mission to Calcutta, 1908-24, with two years as Curate of St. Anne's, Lambeth, 1910-12, and War Hospital Chaplain, Bombay, 1916-17. Deacon, 1909. Priest, 1910. Bishop of Assam, 1924-48. *Address*: Bishop's House, Calcutta.

CAMBATA, SHIAVAX CAWASJEE, J.P., F.C.C.S., Justice of the Peace and Hon. Presidency Magistrate for the City of Bombay. Chairman of the Versova Beach Sanitary Committee; Ex-Chairman, Children's Aid Society, Bombay Suburban District. Ex-President of the Society of the Honorary Magistrates of the Bombay Suburban District. Ex-Delegate to the Parsi Matrimonial Court, Bombay. Ex-member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Municipal Standing Committee. Member of several other public bodies and commercial associations. Managing Director of Shiavax C. Cambata & Co., Ltd., Bombay. Director of the Hirjibarh Collieries Ltd., and several other commercial firms etc. Prop. The Rakhkan, Bhakra Nangal and Piparia Collieries. Merchant, Government and Railway Contractor. A pioneer in the Central Provinces Coal Industry. Fellow of the Corporation of Certified Secretaries. Manag. Dir. of Eros Theatre and Restaurant Ltd. *Address*: Cambata Building, 42 Queen's Road, Bombay.



CAMBAY, H.H. IFTEKHARJUNG NAWAB MIRZA HUSSAIN YAWAR KHAN BAHADUR, Nawab of. *See Indian Princes Section*.

CAMPBELL, Lt.-Col. SIR WALTER DAVIDSON, K.C.I.E., 1940; C.I.E., 1917; Bart. (*cr.* Nova Scotia, 1700), of Ardkinglas, Argyllshire, 1923; b. 1st May 1878; 2nd s. of the late Brevet-Lt.-Col. D. Campbell, C.B., of Barbreck and Ardkinglas, and Nancy, M.B.E., d. of the late Major-Gen. W. Lang, C.B. Succeeded his brother, 22nd May 1936. *Educ.*: Harrow; Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Commissioned to Indian Army, 1898; served with 25th Punjabis, N.W. Frontier, 1916-19, Iraq, 1917-18; Jhansi Civil Administration, 1919-20; Asst. Relations Officer, Waziristan, 1920-21; Deputation to Tirah Political Force, 1921; served in Baluchistan & N.W. Frontier and was on Indian states Residency, Waziristan, 1933-40; commanded Advance to Quetta, N.W.F. Province, 1935-37; Resident for Central India, 1940-Nov. 1942; retired. *Recreations*: [illegible]

CASTLE, SIR KEITH, Kt., 1944; C.I.E., 1940; Member Public Service Commission, Assam, b. Feb. 6, 1896; m. May Compton Wade. *Educ.*: Robert Gordon's Coll.; Aberdeen and Oxford Universities. Joined I.C.S. in India, 1919; Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills Commissioner, Assam Valley, 1937, Surma Valley, 1938. *Publications*: Notes on Khasi Law, Notes on Revenue Sale Law. *Address*: Shillong, Assam.

CAROE, H. E. SIR OLAF KIRKPATRICK, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Jan. 1944; C.I.E. 1932; C.S.I. 1941; I.C.S. Governor of N.W.F. Province, since March 2, 1946. b Nov 17, 1892; s of late William Douglas Caroe; m 1920, Frances Marion, d of late Rt Rev A. G. Rawstorne, Bishop of Whalley; two s. *Educ*: Winchester; Magdalen College, Oxford. Captain 4th Bn The Queen's Regt (T.F.) 1914-1919; entered Indian Civil Service, 1919; served in Punjab till 1923, when posted to N.W. Frontier Province as Officer on Special Duty, Political Department; Secretary, Political Department, Government of India, 1931-34; Political Resident in Persian Gulf, 1934-39; Political Agent in Bahrain and Adviser to Ruler, 1934-36; Political Agent in Kalat and Adviser to Khan, 1936-39; Secretary, Political Department, Government of India, 1939-41; Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department, Government of India, 1941-45; Secretary, Foreign Department, Government of India, 1945-46. *Publications*: Wells of Power; The Persian Gulf; Soviet Empire; Russia and Britain in Persia; Afghanistan; Pathan; Kalat; Persian Gulf Pilot; Persian Gulf Directory; Last Revision Persian Gulf Directory. *Recreations*: Golf, Bridge. *Address*: Government House, Peshawar. *Clubs*: Bath, Travellers', Oriental.



NEHRU, Mrs. [illegible]



SINHA, [illegible]



HALAI, The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MAHOMED-ALLY [illegible] Barat Law, Poona; Judge, High Court, Bombay, since Aug. 4, 1941; [illegible] Member, Meherunnissa, d of [illegible] Ahmed Jiji, Esq, of Nasik; [illegible] Joseph, Esq, Bar.-at-Law, Lincoln's Inn; [illegible] at Oxford; [illegible] Master, History, 1922; [illegible] Asstt Secretary, 1921; [illegible] Asstt Secretary, Mysore, 1922; [illegible] Prof. of Law, Law Coll; [illegible] Bar Council [illegible] at Bombay; [illegible] Pres. Bombay [illegible] for Indian Comm. [illegible] Bombay.

CHAINANI, [illegible]



[illegible] Mahomed Ismail

[illegible] Mahomed Ismail

[illegible] Mahomed Ismail

Provincial Congress Committee for a number of terms. Presided over Assam Congress Opium Enquiry Committee which recommended total abolition of opium. Visited Europe in 1935. *Address*: Manishi Lodge, P.O. Jorhat, Assam.

CHAMAN LALL, DIWAN, M.L.A. (Cen). *b.* 1892. Joined the Middle Temple in 1910; finished his Bar Finals in 1914; took Honours Degree in Jurisprudence from Jesus College, Oxford, 1917; General Editor, "Coterie", London, 1919; quarterly devoted to Art and Literature. Asstt. Editor, *Bombay Chronicle*, 1920; founded the All-India Trade Union Congress in 1920. Member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1923-31; A.I.C.C. since 1938; Adviser, Labour Delegate, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1925; Delegate, British Labour Commonwealth Conference, London, 1925; Labour Delegate, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1928; Parliamentary Delegate, Indian Delegation to Canada, 1928; Delegate, British Labour Commonwealth Conference, London, 1928; Member, Royal Commission on Labour in India, 1929-1931; Member, First Round Table Conference, but did not attend; resigned from the Legis. Assembly, 1931, on Tariff issue; President, various Unions of railwaymen, postmen and telegraphmen, Labour Delegate, International Labour Conference Bureau, 1932; M.L.A., Punjab, 1937; returned unopposed to the Cen. Leg. Assem., 1946, elected M.L.A., Punjab, 1946, but resigned; Pres., Federation of Posts & Telegraph Unions, 1946. *Publications*: "Coolie" or the Story of Capital and Labour in India. *Address*: Villa Rahul, Lahore (Punjab).

CHAMBA, H. H. RAJA LAKSHMAN SINGH RULER OF. (*See Indian Princes Section*)

CHANDA RANA PERMJI DEVJI, B.COM. *b.* 1898. *Educ.* Bombay Univ. and stood first among the successful candidates in the B.Com. exam.; Secy., Sri Ganga Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Mirzapur, 1921-25; Assistant to Langley & Co., Bombay, 1926-28; Manager, Jalan & Sons, Patna, 1928-41. Joined the J. K. Industries of Cawnpore in 1932 and now Personal Asst. to Sir Padampat Singhania, Kt., M.L.A., Secy. of the Central Board of Directors, J. K. Group, and Director of J. K. Commercial Corporation Ltd., The Textile Engineers Ltd., and the Standard Chemical Co., Ltd., Secy. of all Gujerati Institutions in Cawnpore. *Address*: Kamla Tower, Cawnpore.

CHANDAVARKAR, SIR VITHAL NARAYAN, M.A. (Cantab.), Maths Trip. Pt. I (1909), Nat. Sc. Trip. Pt. I (1911), Hist. Trip. Pt. II (1912), Kt. (1941), Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn, 1913; eldest s. of the late Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar. Mg. Director, N. Sirur & Co., Ltd., Cotton Mill Agents. *b.* 26 Nov. 1887. *m.* Vatsalabai, 3rd *d.* of Rao Sahib M. V. Kalkini of Karwar (N. Kanara). *Educ.*: Aryan E. S. High School and Elphinstone High School, Elphinstone College, Bombay; and King's College, Cambridge. Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1913-20. Acting Professor of History, Elphinstone College, Bombay, July to October 1915; joined the firm of N. Sirur & Co., 1920; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1928-1939; Chairman, Law Committee, 1928-29; Chairman, Standing (Finance) Committee, 1929-30; Chairman, Revenue Committee, 1930-31; Mayor of Bombay, 1932-33; Deputy Chairman, Millowners' Association, Bombay, March 1935 & 1942; Chairman in 1936, 1940, 1941, 1943, 1944 and 1945. Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, 1933-39; Member, Textile Control Board; Chairman, Bombay City Branch, Indian Red Cross Society. Pres., National Indian Liberal Federation 1940-41 (Calcutta). Member, Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, since 1935; member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1933; M.L.A. (Central) 1941-45. President, Rotary Club of Bombay, 1942-43. *Address*: 41, Pedder Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

CHANDRA BHAL, B.Sc., M.L.C. (U.P.). *s.* of Dr. Bhagavan Das, M.A., D.Litt. and Chamali Devi. *b.* Sept. 20, 1894; *m.* Kripa Devi, *d.* of Shri Thakur Das of Haldaur (Bijnor, U.P.); 5 s. 1 *d.* *Educ.*: Central Hindu Coll. (Allahabad Univ.). Social Worker; connected with the Allahabad Seva Samiti and the Boy Scout Movement; elected member, Benares Municipal Board (1923-25), served on many of its committees; elected member of the U.P. Legislative Council for three years (1937); Parliamentary Secy., Local Self Govt. Dept. (1937-38); Member of various Cttees. of the Provincial Legislature and Govt.; re-elected to the U.P. Legislative Council for nine years (1940). Hon. Secy., Congress Legislative Party of U.P., 1946. Interested in problems of health and hygiene on which he has contributed many articles to the press. *Recreations*: Formerly riding and Indian exercises, now walking and hiking in the hills. *Club*: Kashi Club, Benares. *Address*: Shanti Sadan, Benares Cantt.

CHANDRA, H. B., M.L.A. *b.* at Patna 17th January 1902. *m.* Sudha Rani, 6th Feb. 1924. has two daughters and one son. *Educ.*: Had a brilliant school and college career. As student, he was associated with welfare work of Servants of India Society at Jamshedpur under Baba A. V. Thakkar; was for several years Hon. Secretary of Bihar Chamber of Commerce; was member of the Bihar Labour Enquiry Committee, 1938-40. Has been a pioneer and founder of many commercial and industrial enterprises in Bihar; is member of Bihar Legislative Assembly, returned unopposed in the 1946 elections. Is a well-known publicist and publicman of the province. *Address*: Manjula Palace, Kadamkuan, Patna.



CHANDRASEKHARAN, RAJYASEVAPRAVINA Dr. C. V., M.A. (Oxon.); Rajyasevapravina... Nov. 1942; Hon. D.Litt. 1943; Pro-Vice-Chancellor, University of Travancore.

Dec. 12, 1889. *Educ.* Madras and Oxford; Prof. and Principal, Maharaja's College, Trivandrum; Dy. Dir. and Dir. of Public Instruction, Travancore; Univ. Special Officer, Travancore; Member, Indian Historical Records Commission, Central Advisory Board of Education. *Publications:* Report on "Unemployment in Travancore"; Political parties with special reference to India. *Address:* Trivandrum.

CHANDULAL SHIVLAL SETH, a well-known Share Broker of Bombay, is a man of wide knowledge and sound judgement. b. 15th June 1884 in an aristocratic family, his father was a Dewan in Malkantha Agency. Educ. at the Gujerat College, Ahmeda bad. Started the Chandra Weaving Works, Ahmeda bad, 1920. Joined the Bombay Stock Exchange and brought his Card in 1932. Donated Rs. 13,000 for building a Pilgrims' Shelter at Satrunja Hills, Palitana, gave a substantial amount to the Ahmedabad Panjrapole, Lady Northcote Orphanage, Bombay, and deaf & mute School, Ahmedabad. He paid a large sum of money for erecting wells in villages and has spent over a lakh of rupees in charity. *Address:* Chandra Niwas, Peddar Road, Bombay.



CHARANJIT SINGH, THE HON. RAJA, Chief of the Punjab. Member Council of State. Fellow R. G. S.; member, Royal Society of Arts; member of Kapurthala royal family. Hon. Magistrate; b. 1883; s. of Kanwar Sochet Singh. Educ.: privately; Jullundur Cliefs College; Government College, Lahore. Attended Coronation of King George V by special invitation, Guest of Govt at the Coronation Durbars of 1903 and 1911. *Recreations:* Tennis, Polo. Marlborough, Royal Automobile Club. *Address:* Jullundur, Punjab; Cheimsford Reform, Annandale Golf, Simla; Charanjit Castle, Jullundur City, Punjab.

CHARKHARI, His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Sir Lal Mukh Maharaja Jayendra Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, G.B.E., present Ruler of Charkhari State, C.I. is the second son of Raja Mahipal Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, C.S.I. Ruler of Narila State & was b. 15th May 1899, was selected by the Government to succeed His late Highness Sir Amanlalan Singh Ju Deo Bahadur was installed on the field according to the customs of Charkhari State on the 7th Sept. 1922. He is a minor and is receiving education at the Daly College, Indore. *Annual Revenue* Rs. 9,00,000. *Address:* Charkhari.

HATTERJEE, SIR ATUL CHANDRA, O.C.I.E. (1933), K.C.S.I. (1930), K.C.I.E. (1925), Member of India Council, 1931-36; Adviser to the Secretary of State for India, 1932 &. b. 24 Nov. 1874. m. (1) Vina Mookerjee (deceased) (2) Gladys M. Broughton.

O.B.E., M.A., D.Sc., Barat-Law. *Educ.:* Hare School and Presidency College, Calcutta and King's College, Cambridge. First in the Calcutta B.A. & B.A. with Honours (Cambridge); Hon. LL.D. (Edinburgh). First in Ist I.C.S. Open Competition. Entered I.C.S., 1897. Revenue Sec. and Chief sec. to Govt. 1917-19; Govt. of India Delegate to International Labour Conference, Washington, 1919, and Geneva, 1921, 1924-1933. (President, International Labour Conference 1927); President, Governing Body, International Labour Office, 1933; has served on several League of Nations Committees. Member, Imperial Economic Committee, 1925-1933; Indian Government Delegate to London Naval Conference, 1930; Member, Munitions and Industries Boards, 1920. Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries, 1921; Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of Industries and Labour, 1925; High Commissioner for India in London, 1925-31. Leader of Indian Delegation to Imperial Conference, Ottawa, 1932. Chairman of Council of the Royal Society of Arts, London, 1940-1941. President, Permanent Central Opium Board, 1936-1946. Author of "Note on the Industries of the United Provinces (1906)"; Joint author of "Short History of India." *Address:* The Athenæum, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.1; C/o Allahabad Bank, Calcutta.

HATTERJI, NONI LAL, B.L., President, Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; All India Bankers' Assn., Calcutta; City Clearing House, Calcutta, Lake-side Civic Welfare Union, Ballygunge, Calcutta, Metropolitan Bankers' Assn., Calcutta, 1941-42. Associate Member, Indian Institute of Bankers, Bombay; Member, Court and Executive Council, Calcutta University, Law Lecturer, Calcutta University, 1917-19; Director, Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay; Director, Allahabad Bank, Ltd., Calcutta; Director, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; Director, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; Director, Bengal Nagpur Railway Co., Ltd., Calcutta; Director, Eastern Bank, Ltd.,

Promoted *swadeshi* movement; opposed Partition of Bengal; Member, Legislative Assembly, India, 1921, 1923; resigned in protest at the doubling of the Salt Tax by Government; for sometime Fellow of the Calcutta University; for sometime Chairman, National Insurance Co. Ltd.; Vice-President, National Council of Education, Bengal; President, Ripon College Council. *Publications*: Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bengalee, Nation in Making. *Address*: 8, Hastings Street and "Devadwar," 34, Baligunge, Circular Road, Calcutta.

CHEEMA, SARDAR GANDA SINGH, C.I.E. (Jan. 1946), B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc., D.Sc. Principal, Coll. of Agriculture, Poona, b. 25-1-1894. *Educ.*: Govt. Coll., Lahore. Joined Govt. service on 13-6-1921; continued in his appointment in I.A.S. from 31-7-1924 onwards as Director of Agriculture, B.P., Poona. *Publications*: The fig industry in Asia Minor (1925); Development of the Kagzi lime industry in Western India (1926); Notes on the Lemon industry in Italy (1927); The die-back disease of Citrus trees and its relation to the soils of Western India (1928); Papaya cultivation in the Bombay Presidency (1929); Report on the Experimental Station at Kurla in 1928 and 31 (1931); Investigations on storage of fruits and vegetables (1930); Investigation on the cold storage of Mangoes (1930); Improvement of Brinjals (Solanum Melongena L.) by selection in the Bombay Province (1942); A Fungus on the Bill storage of sapodilla fruit (Nephelium litchi) (1942); Fruit Research in India (an important chapter) (1944); Investigations on the effects of Cold Storage on Mangoes, Citrus Sinensis; The Fruit Industry in India. *Address*: Coll. of Agriculture, Poona.

CHENGAPPA, DIWAN BAHADUR K.T., B.A., B.L., Rao Sahib, Rao Bahadur (1924), Diwan Bahadur (1928), Advocate, Supreme Court & Madras High Court, b. 1878, Bangalore, s. of late Sri Kuppanna Karuvanna, Attorney, Madras High Court, Merchant and Planter, Coorg; m. Madras, 1st Legislative Council, Member, Executive Council, Madras, 1st Legislative Council, Member, Executive Council, Madras, 1st Legislative Council, Member, Executive Council,

Visited England in May 1924 as one of the members of the Deputation sent by the National Convention of India; visited Australia as Indian representative on the Delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association in September 1926; was re-elected uncontested to Legis. Assembly in the General Election of 1926; Chief Whip of the Congress Party in Legislative Assembly; Member, Central Banking Enquiry Committee. Re-elected to the Assembly in 1930 without contest; Dy. President, Legislative Assembly, January 1931. Attended International Labour Conference at Geneva in April 1932 as Chief Delegate of Indian employers; was nominated by Government of India as one of its representatives at Imperial Economic Conference held at Ottawa in July-August, 1932. Elected unanimously as President of the Legislative Assembly in March 1933. One of the Government of India delegates at the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva in Sept. 1934. Dewan of [illegible] 1935-41. Head of the Government of India Purchasing Mission in America, 1941-42. Agent, Chairman Imperial Agricultural Research [illegible] 1944. [illegible] to the Working Committee [illegible] Constituent Assembly [illegible] Member [illegible] Interim Government [illegible] (of India) [illegible]

CHELLAIAH, Diwan Bahadur Sir M. [illegible] Member [illegible] Madras Legislative Council [illegible] Minister [illegible] Madras [illegible] Minister [illegible] Madras [illegible] Minister [illegible] Madras

and Transport problems and took a prominent part in the Road Rail Conference, 1933; Member, Publicity Advisory Board, Government of India; Member, Policy Committee No. 3A—Transport, Reconstruction (Policy) Committee of Government of India; Member, Export Advisory Council, Govt. of India; Mem., Port Welfare Cttee for Indian Merchant Seamen. *Recreation*: Golf. *Address*: Meher Buildings, Chowpatty, Bombay.

CHINOY, SIR RAHIMTOOLA MEHERALLY, Kt. *cr.* 1936; Member, Council of State; President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry for 1937 1938; Chairman of F. M. Chinoy & Co., Ltd., Bombay; *b* Bombay, 11th February 1882. *Educ.*: Bharda New High School, Bombay. Served on several important Committees formed by Government War Purposes Board during European War, 1914-18 and 1939-45; Member, Municipal Corporation, 1915-1929; Chairman of its Standing Finance Committee, 1923-24 and Mayor, 1926-27; Elected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1931; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1936; Life Member, Indian Red Cross Society, 1921 Member of Committee, Bombay Branch, since 1921 and its President in 1931. Non Official Adviser to the Government of India in connection with the Indo-Japanese Trade Negotiations; Member, Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee, 1936-37; Director of several Joint Stock Companies, connected with several benevolent and philanthropic institutions in the City. *Address*: Meher Buildings, Chowpatty, Bombay 7.

CHINOY, SIR SULTAN MEHERALLY, Kt. (1939), J.P.; Managing Director, F. M. Chinoy & Co., Ltd. *b* 16th February 1885; *m*. Sherbanoo; one *s*., four *d*. *Educ*.: Bharda New High School and Elphinstone College, among the pioneers in India in the Motor Car and petroleum trade; responsible for the introduction of Wireless Telegraphy in India on a commercial scale and founded the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co., Ltd.; Mayor of Bombay, 1938-39. President Bombay Rotary Club 1940-41. District Governor, Rotary I. 89 3, District 3 raised large funds for the Bombay Hospitals as a member of Hospital Maintenance Committee and as Chairman of the Silver Jubilee Motor Parade Committee and the Motor Trade Sub-Committee of the King George V Memorial Fund, organised Pageant in 1937 in aid of funds for Red Cross and again in 1940 in Aid of the Amenities for Troops Fund, Bombay Presidency; Director, Reserve Bank of India Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co., Ltd., and other Companies. Chairman, The Manjri Stud Farm Limited. *Recreation*: Horse flesh. *Address*: Dilabhar, Carmichael Road, Bombay.

CHITNAVIS, SHRIMANT KRISHNARAO SHANKERRAO, Landlord and Banker, Nagpur, Central Provinces. *b*. 1n July 1915, the only son of the late Sir Shankerrao Chitnavis, President of the Legislative Assembly, C. P. and Berar. *m*. 1931 Shrimant Soubhagyavati Padmavati Baisaheb, daughter of Sir K. Nadkar, Dewan of Dhar State. One son and two daughters. Owns an extensive landed property consisting of several up-to-date Farms, Cattle-breeding centres and Rice-Mills. An all round sportsman, with a passion for big game shooting. A patron and lover of music. Has built up a private Library consisting of modern books on various subjects. Director of The Mechanical Transport Co., Nagpur Match Factory Co., and Sanhyadri Insurance Co., Vice-President, Hindu Cricket Association C. P. and Berar since 1934. *Hobbies*: Movie-Photography, Music, Shooting, Fishing, Cricket, Gardening, Tennis and Athletics. *Address*: Civil Lines, Nagpur.



CHITRAL H. H. NAWAB MUHAMMAD MUZAFFAR-UL-MULK, RULER OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

CHITRE, ATMARAM ANANT, Diwan Bahadur, Advocate (O.S.), J.P., Retired Chief Judge, Presidency Court of Small Causes, Bombay. *b* 17 May 1877. *Educ*.: Wilson College and Govt. Law School, Bombay. Practised as an Advocate on the Original Side of the High Court from 1907 to 1916, acted as Chief Judge, 1916-17, confirmed as Chief Judge, Dec. 1928. Ag. Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, 1935. Member of the Arbitration Board appointed by H. E. the Crown Representative at instance of H. H. The Maharajah of Morvi in Cutch Morvi boundary disputes 1940-41. Judge, High Court Dharampur State. *Address*: 22, Perry Cross Road, Bandra.

CHOONILAL GIRDHARIAL, Coal Merchant. *b* August 18, 1894, *s*. of Girdharial Mathuradas of Cambay *m*. Vidyagauri, *d*. of Girdharial Ishwarlal of Cambay in 1923. Two *s*. one *d*. *Educ*.: At Cambay High School. Began life as an assistant in Chunilal Harilal & Co. Coal Merchants Bombay, in 1908. Became partner in this Firm in 1915. Started in 1926 independent business under the name and style of Chunilal Girdharial & Co. Amalgamated the above two firms into Chunilal Manilal Ltd. in 1934, and later founded Shree Shakti Mills, Ltd., jointly with Seth Ramdev Poddar, Dhanji Devsey and N.V. Khandwalla. Started and is now the Chairman of the Kedhia Hirdagarh Co., Ltd., and Estrella Batteries Ltd. Managing Director and Chairman of



Chocolate Manufacturing Ltd., and Chairman : Cambay Education Society and President : Cambay Hindu Merchants' Co-operative Bank ; Director, Shree Shakti Mills, Ltd., and Member of the Committee of Dadar School for Blind, Adams Wylie Hospital, and Children's Aid Society. *Clubs* : C. of I., Hindu Gymkhana and P. M. Swimming Pools and Boat-Club. Is a recipient of King George V. Silver Jubilee Medal. *Address* : Shanti Sadan, Malad.

CHOPRA, Lt.-Col. Sir Ram Nath, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., M.D., Sc.D. (Cantab), F.R.C.P. (London), I.M.S. (Retd.), Kt., 1941; Director, Drug Research Laboratory, Jammu and Kashmir State. b. August 17, 1882. m. Miss Permeshwari. *Educ.* : Punjab Univ., Downing College, Cambridge, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. Joined the I.M.S. in 1905 and remained in military service till 1921 ; appointed Prof. of Pharmacology, School of Tropical Medicine and Medical College, Calcutta, in 1921 ; Director, School of Trop. Med. in 1935 ; Chairman, Drugs Enquiry Committee, Government of India, 1929-31 ; Director, Medical Services, Kashmir State ; Was Officer in charge of Indigenous Drugs Enquiry, Drug Addiction Inquiry, and the Medicinal Plants and Food Poisons Inquiry. Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal and Fellow, National Institute of Sciences of India. Hon. Member, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain ; served in the Great War, 1914-1919. Director, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, 1935-41. Hony. Physician to the King, 1935-39. *Publications* : *Antihelmintics and Their Uses in Medical and Veterinary Practice* ; *Indigenous Drugs of India* ; *A Hand book of Tropical Therapeutics*. (In press) *Medicinal and Poisonous Plants of India* 2 Vols. *Address* : Srinagar, Kashmir

CHOTA NAGPUR, Bishop of, since 1936 ; Rt. Rev. George Noel Lankester Hall, b. 25 Dec. 1891, *s* of George Hall, Baldock, Herts and married Edith Richard Reed. *Educ.* : St. John's College, Cambridge, Bishop's College, Cheshunt. 1st Class Tripos pt. I, 1913, pt. II, 1914 ; 1st Cl. Theol. Tripos pt. II, 1915 ; B.A. 1913 ; Lightfoot Scholar 1916 ; M.A. 1918 ; Deacon, 1917 ; Vice-Principal, Ely Theological College, 1919-25 ; S.P.G. Missionary, Chota Nagpur, 1925-30. *Publication* : The Seven Rod Sins, 1936. *Recreation* : Idle conversation. *Address* : Bishop's Lodge, Ranchi, B.N.R.

CHOWDHURY, Hamidul Huq, B.Sc., B.L., Advocate, Calcutta High Court ; Ex-Deputy President, Bengal Legislative Council and former Deputy Legal Remembrancer, High Court, Fellow, Calcutta University ; Member, Textile Control Board. *b.* April 1902. *m.* Mrs Halima Banu. *Educ.* : Presidency College, Dacca Collegiate School and Scottish Church Collegiate School, Calcutta. *Address* : 34 Baniapukur Road, Calcutta.

CHRISTIE, William, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.C., I.C.S., Chief Commissioner, Delhi since Sept. 1945. *b.* Feb. 29, 1896 ; *m.* Marjorie Haughton Stobbs. *Educ.* : The Bell-Baxter, Scotland, St. Andrews Univ. and Clare Coll., Cambridge. Commissioned Officer in The Royal Scots, 1914-19 ; active service in France 1916-18 ; Demobilised with the rank of Captain in Nov. 1919 ; joined Indian Civil Service in 1920 and posted to Cawnpore. Remained there till 1924 ; Dy. Commnr., Delhi, 1924 ; Secy., Board of Revenue, U.P., 1929-32 ; Dy. Secy. Govt. of India, 1932-36 ; Collector, Allahabad, 1937-38 and Fin. Secy. to Govt. of U.P. 1938 to Feb. 1944 ; Chief Secy., Govt. of U.P. 1944-1945. *Address* : Chief Commissioner's House, Delhi.

CLAYTON, Sir Hugh Byard, C.I.E. (1924), Kt., 1938, Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal (1944), I.C.S. (Retd.) ; Chairman, Bombay Hospitality Committee (1942). *b.* 24 Dec. 1877. *m.* Annie Blanch Nepean. *Educ.* : St. Paul's School, Wadham College, Oxford. 1st Class Hon Mods. 1st Class Lit. Hum. Came to India, 1901 ; served Bombay Presidency, employed in Military Intelligence Branch of War Office, 1914-19. Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, 1913-14 and 1919-1928. Chairman, Haj Enquiry Committee, 1929-30. Member, Council of State, 1929-30 ; Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, 1930-36 ; Member Commission, 1936-37. *Address* : Campbell House, Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay ; or c/o The National Bank of India Ltd., Bombay.

CLOW, His Excellency Sir Andrew Goodeve, M.A., J.P., P.S.A., K.C.S.I. (1941), Kt. (1939), C.S.I. (1935), C.I.E. (1928) ; Indian Civil Service ; Governor of Assam, b. 26th April 1890 ; *m.* Ariadne Mavis Prendergast, 1925. *Educ.* : Merchiston ; St. John's College, Cambridge. Served in U.P. as Asstt. Collector, Assistant Settlement Officer and Settlement Officer, 1914-20 ; Controller, Labour Bureau, Government of India, 1920-23 ; Adviser and delegate, International Labour Conferences, Geneva, 1921, 1923, 1929, 1931 and 1934 ; Dy. Secretary to Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, 1924-27 ; Joint Secretary (1930), 1931-35 ; Secretary (1935), 1936-38 ; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923, 1925-27, 1932-36 ; Member, Council of State, 1928-32, 1932-35 and 1936-37 ; Member Royal Commission on Labour in India, 1929-31 ; Communications Member, Government of India, 1939-42 ; Acting Governor of Bombay, August to 25th Dec. 1941. *Publications* : The Indian Workmen's Compensation Act, (1924) ; Indian Factory Legislation : a Historical Survey (1927), The State and Industry (1928), etc. *Address* : Government House, Shillong.



COATES, Sir Eric Thomas, Kt. (1945), C.B.E. (1942), C.I.E. (1935), I.C.S. b. Oct. 1, 1897. *m.* Edith Vanstyke. *Educ.* : Heath Grammar School and Queen's College, Oxford. Served in the Great War, 1916-1920 ; Joined I.C.S. 1921 ; Served in Bengal, 1921-1925 ; In various posts under Finance Dept., Govt. of India from 1925 to 1945. Member, Governor-

General's Executive Council (*Finance*), 3rd July to Aug. '46. *Address:* 4, York Road, New Delhi.

COCHIN: H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

COLVILLE, HIS EXCELLENCY COL. THE RT. HON. SIR (DAVID) JOHN, P.C. (1936), G.C.I.E., *Cr.* 1943, T.D. Knight of the Order of St. John (1945), J.P., D.L., Lanarkshire, Governor of Bombay since 1943. Proceeded on leave for three months, 20th August 1946, on return held the office of Viceroy & Acting Governor-General of India, 2nd Dec. to 25th Dec. '46 & 1st to 4th Jan. 1947; only son of late John Colville, M.P., of Cleland, Lanarkshire, m. 1915 Agnes Anne, Commander Sister of the Order of St. John, *yr. d.* of Sir William Ingram, Bart., LL.D., one of the Governors of the Charterhouse, Trinity College, Cambridge, M.A. Member of Royal Company of Archers (King's Bodyguard for Scotland); served European War with 6th Batt. The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), member of Lanark County Council, 1919-29 (Chairman); Director of David Colville & Sons, Ltd., and other steel and engineering companies, a.o. of Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, the West of Scotland Iron and Steel Institute and Hon. Vice President of Association of British Chamber of Commerce, co-operated Motherwell and Wishaw Division, 1922 and North Motherwell Div. 1924-29 (a North Midlothian, 1929-36). Secretary, Department of Overseas Trade 1931-35, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Scotland, 1936; Financial Secretary to the Treasury, 1936-38; Secretary of State for Scotland, 1938-40; Joint Chairman of the Staff, 1940-42; Held the office of Viceroy and Acting Governor-General of India, 21st March to 4th June 1945 and again from 19th August to 15th Sept. 1945, during the absence of Lord Wavell. *Recreations:* Shooting, fishing. *Address:* Carlton, New Edinburgh, Western Coast, Bombay. *Address:* Lindwood, Lanarkshire; Government House, Bombay.



CONRAN-SMITH, LT.-COL. SIR (ROGER) LESLIE, K.C.I.E., cr. 1942, C.I.E. (1941), O.B.E. (1919), M.C. (1917), D.L. (Surrey), J.P. (Surrey), Indian Army (retired); b. 1892, son of late Herbert Blundell Smith, M.D., m. 1922, Gladys, *d.* of H. R. Jones, one son, one *d.* *Educ.* Bedford Modern School, Keble College, Oxford. Entered I.A., 1914; served with 1/4 P. Batt. Devonshire Regt. in India and Palestine; Private Secretary to Governor of Madras, 1921; Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, 1928; Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, Madras, 1931; Additional Joint Secretary, Reforms Office, Government of India, 1934-35; Pte Secretary to Viceroy, June 1935; Jt. Secretary, Home Dept., Government of India, Mar. 1936; Jt. Secretary, Governor-General's Secretariat (Public), 1938; Secy., Home Department, Govt. of India, 1939 (Officer on special duty, Home Dept., April 1945; Secretary, Defence Dept., July 1945. Reforms Commissioner and Secretary to the Governor-General (Public), August-Sept. 1945. Secretary, War Transport Dept. 17th Sept. '45 to June '46; Member, Governor-General's Executive Council, (War Transport, Railways, Posts and Air), 3rd July to Aug. 1946. (*Tub.*: United University. *Address:* New Delhi.

COOCH BEHAR: HON. LIEUT.-COL. H. H. MAHARAJA JAGADDIPENDRA NARAYAN BHUP BAHADUR, RULER OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

COOPER, JAL MANEKJI, F.R.G.S., Associate, British Philatelic Association Ltd., Hon. Secy. The Empire of India Philatelic Society, Member Glasgow Philatelic Society, Philatelic Traders' Society, The Air Mail Society, Philatelic Society of India, etc. Editor and Publisher of the "India Stamp Journal" (a monthly Philatelic Magazine, Auctioneer and Philatelic Valuer, Dealer in Rare Stamps and Publisher of Philatelic Accessories etc. Proprietors "Indian Pocket Manual of Stamps of India" (1st March 1937 to 7th March 1940) m. Yasmin (d. of Hormazji Cawasji Wadia, daughter Cawasji Wadia, Bart., Bombay). *Address:* Hornby Road, Bombay.



CORFIELD, SIR (CHARLES) LEONARD, K.C.I.E. (1939), C.S.I. (1933), C.I.E. (1931), M.C. (1917), Bar-at-Law (Middle Temple, 1919), Hon. Bencher (1939); b. 1st August 1889, s. of late Charles Corfield, Indian Civil Service, Judge of Chancery, Calcutta High Court, and Caroline Corfield; m. 1st 1919, Ruth (d. 1941), d. of late Rev. Canon Bagot, 2nd 1942, Mrs. Ruth Pearson, d. of late Arthur Pearson, Bart., and widow of Lt.-Col. Pearson, D.S.O., M.C. *Educ.* Haileybury College; Trinity College, Cambridge. Served European War, 1914-19, Captain, 1st Cambridge Regt. and 1st Royal War Regiment; joined I.C.S. 1919; Asstt. Collector and Magistrate, Asstt. Private Secretary to Governor of Bombay, Collector, Political Department, 1929; Secretary to Bombay Executive Council, Member Bombay Legislative Council, Director of Civil Defence, Bombay, 1939-40; Joint Secretary, Home Department, Government of India, 1940; Political Agent, Kolhapur, 1941; Political Agent, Gwalior, 1942; Political Adviser to H.E. the Crown Representative, Aug. 1943. *Address:* Political Department, New Delhi.

COSSIMBAZAR: MAHARAJA JAGADISH NATH MAHTAB OF BURDWAN, the head of the Burdwan Maharaj family of Bengal; b. 1st Feb. 1905; s. of late Maharaja Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab of Burdwan, K.C.I.E., and Maharani Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab of Burdwan, G.B.E.; m. 1st 1924, Rani Kamal Kumari (d. 1939), d. of late Rai Bahadur Kedar Nath Mukherjee of Calcutta; 2nd 1940, Rani Uma Devi, d. of late Rai Bahadur Kedar Nath Mukherjee of Calcutta. *Educ.* Calcutta University, M.A. 1927; on second Rajkumar of Digapatia (Bengal), 1917; Ex Minister, Government of Bengal, Irrigation, Communications and Works during 1936-41; President over several All India Conferences e.g. Inauguration of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of All India Hindu Mahasabha (Amritsar, 1943), All-India Anti-Hindu Code Conference (Benares, 1944).



etc., etc. In politics he holds progressive views. He takes keen interest in literature, music and fine arts. Author of "Dasyu-Duhita", "Monopathy"—dramas in Bengali, "Which way lies peace" (in Bengali), "Rationale of Food Crisis", "Bengal's River Problems", "Flood and its Remedy", etc., etc. He is also an all-round sportsman taking particular interest in Tennis and Billiards. Patron, Mohan Bagan Club; President, K. N. College, Berhampore, Maharaja Manindra Chandra Coll., Calcutta, Bengal Table Tennis Association; M.C.C.S. Ayurvedic College, Calcutta. Life-member, Viswa-Bharati, Indian Science News Association, Ex-President, British Indian Association, Bengal Mahajan Sabha, Murshidabad Association, All-India Table Tennis Association, Trustee, Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, Vice-President, Bengal Lawn Tennis Association, Calcutta South Club, Second Boy Scouts Association, Member, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Bengal Sanskrit Association, Asiatic Society of Bengal, Rural Agricultural Society of India, Empire Parliamentary Association, Member, Bengal Legislative Council, Assembly since 1946. Address: Sreepur Palace, P.O. Berhampore, Dist. Murshidabad, and 3-2, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

COUSINS, James Henry, b. Belfast, Ireland, July 22, 1873. *Educ.*: Various schools in Ireland and partly in Trinity College, Dublin. Education: Private Sec. Lord Mayor of Belfast, Literary Editor, New India, Madras, Principal, The Madanapalle College, Madanapalle, 1916-17, and Director, Theosophical Educational Trust, Adyar, Madras, 1917-18; Professor of English, Andhra University, Waltair, 1918-20; Art Curator of the City of New York, 1931-32; Organiser of Indian Art collection, Mysore, 1934, and Travancore, 1935; Director of Improvement of Fine Art, Travancore, 1935-37; Art Adviser to the Government of Travancore, 1937-38; Lecturer on Indian art and literature in India, Japan, Europe and America; a co-founder of the Irish Literary and Dramatic Revival, 1902, etc. *Publications*: Twenty-two books of poetry and drama, collected in an American two-volume edition, and in an Indian edition, Kalakshetra, Madras, 1942. Twenty-five books of prose on art, civilization, culture, etc., summarized in "A Study in Synthesis", 1936. *Address*: "Fourdrinier", Royal Road, Travancore, and "Sevashrama", Adyar, Madras.

COWASJI JEHANGIR, Sir, *see Jehangir*

CROFTON, Sir Richard Mahon, Kt. (1941), C.I.E. (1941), B.A. (Senior Moderatorship, T.C.D., 1913), I.C.S. Son of late Capt. D. Crofton, R.N., D.L., b. 6th April 1891, m. of A. Stewart Cox. *Educ.*: Kelly College and Trinity College, Dublin. Entered I.C.S., 1914, served in Central Provinces on Military Duty, 1917-1919; Deputy Commissioner, 1922; Settlement Officer, 1925-27; Offg. Finance and Offg. Revenue Secy., 1927-28; Excise Commissioner, Central India, 1931-1934; D.O.R., Hyderabad from 1935-42, Officiating Revenue and Police Member, 1937 and again in 1938-39. Commissioner, C. P., 1941; Prime Minister, Bahawalpur State, 1942. *Address*: Bagdad al Jadid, Bahawalpur, Punjab.

CUFFE, Sir George Eustace, Kt. (1946), B.A. (Hons. in Engineering Tripos), General Manager, B. B. & C. I. Rly. since 1st Dec. 1945. *b.* 15th May 1892, *m.* Mabel Greenwood. *Educ.*: Marlborough and Jesus Coll., Cambridge; General Manager, G. I. P. Rly., 1941-43. General Manager, Bengal & Assam Rly. and for some time Director-General of Railways, Calcutta, 1944-Oct. 1945. *Address*: C/o M/s. Office B. B. & C. I. Rly., Churchgate, Bombay.

CURRIE, Brig.-Gen. Hon. Sir Arthur, G.C.V.O. (1943), [illegible] Military Secretary to H.E. the Viceroy since 3.2.44, b. 21.2.1892, m. Mary Nesta, d. of Colonel George Wemyss Unett, served Great War France, Belgium, Egypt, Palestine, Gallipoli, Greek Macedonia, [illegible] Afridi Expedition, 1919, Waziristan, 1920, 1st Lancers, Staff Lancers, Jat Lancers, served in Afghanistan and N.W. Frontier with Amar Lancers, May 1939-Dec. 1941, Assistant to Jacquetcheval, N.W. Frontier, Waziristan Valley, 1936, G.H.Q. India, 1941-42, Brigadier Director of Recruiting, 1942-44. *Address*: Viceroy's House, New Delhi.



DALAL, Rai Bahadur Ramanbhai Bhaichand, B.A., [illegible] Municipal Council of Baroda, [illegible] Public worker and Philanthropist, [illegible] Sept. 1885, [illegible] the Parsee [illegible] Hospital, [illegible] Hostels, [illegible] Charitable [illegible] Member Navsari Municipality, 1911-12, Member Navsari Education Board, 1911-12, Member Navsari Library Committee, 1911-12, Member Navsari Municipality, 1916-1919, Vice-President, 1919-1920, President 1920-21, and 1921-22, Member Navsari District Local Board, 1916-1919, Member, Executive Committee, 1916-1919, Vice-President, 1919-1920, President 1920-21, Director, Industrial Co-operative Bank, 1922-1942, Vice-President, 1925-1942, President, 1925-1942, Provincial Deputy Land Mortgage Co-operative Bank, Ltd., 1926-1942, Director, 1926-1942, and its President 1936-1942. Was member, Baroda Banking Inquiry Committee, Baroda Education Board, Agricultural Improvement Committee, Baroda Economic Board, Central Communications Board, and almost all other committees appointed by the Baroda Government to

advise the State in its administration. Was given a Civic address by Public of Navsari for selfless services to people in 1925. Was awarded Titles of Raj Bhushan in 1927, Raj Ratna in 1936 and Raj Priya in 1943. Was awarded Gold Medal on the occasion of H. H. the late Maharaja's Diamond Jubilee *Address* Loonakhul, Navsari (Baroda State) and Race Course Road, Baroda

DADABHOY, Sir MANECKJI BYRAMJEE C.I.E. (1911), Kt. (1921), K.C.I.E (1925); K.C.S.I (1936), LL.D (Nagpur University) 1940. Ex President Council of State, b Bombay, 30th July 1865, 2nd son of Khan Bahadur Byramji Dadabhoy, J.P., m. 1884, Bai Jerbanoo, O.B.E., has two daughters Joined Middle Temple, 1884, called to Bar, 1887, Advocate of Bombay High Court, 1887; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1889-90; Government Advocate, Central Provinces, 1891; President, All India Industrial Conference, Calcutta, 1911, Member of Viceroy's Legislative Council 1909-12 and 1914-17 a Governor of the Imperial Bank of India (1920-32) Elected to the Council of State 1921, Nominated by the Council of State, 1926, 1931 and 1937, Member, Fiscal Commission, appointed by Government of India, Sept 1921, Member of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, 1925-26, Member, Round Table Conference and Federal Structure Committee, 1931, Member, Municipal Board Nagpur for 16 years President, Council of State 1932-36 *Publications* Commentary on the land laws of the Central Provinces, and Commentary on the Central Provinces Tenancy Act *Clubs* Royal Societies Club, London; Royal Automobile Club, London; Calcutta Club, Calcutta; Willingdon Club, Bombay; Asian Club, Bombay; Chelmsford Club, Delhi; Imperial Delhi Gymkhana Club, Delhi; Rotary Club of Delhi, Central Provinces Club, Nagpur. *Address* Nagpur, C P



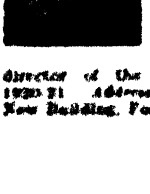
DAFTARDAR, Bhagwant Ambaji B.A., Journalist, teacher, social worker (Sangli) b 1903 m Miss Vimala Diwan, has two daughters *Educ* in Sangli High School, and Willingdon College, Sangli Won medals in Elocution Competitions in the College Was for some time a tutor in history to Sangli Princess Shri Rao Jaisingrao Raje (now Mrs Rajwade) was Head Master Model High School Sangli for some time First elected President of the Sangli City Municipality, 1940-1942, and elected Director representing the share holders of the Sangli State Central Co-operative Bank Ltd Deputed as a delegate of the Sangli State to attend the Publicity and Information Officers' Conference at New Delhi under the auspices of the Chamber of Princes in Sept. 1944 Genl. Secy Sangli Journalists' Assoc. *Address* New Colony, Sangli

DAHANUKAR, Mahadeo Laxman, Managing Director, M. L. Dahanukar & Co., Ltd.; Managing Agents, The Maharashtra Sugar Mills Ltd., and The Belvandi Sugar Farm Ltd., Director, Dahanukar Soma Ltd., The Amrut Oil Mills Ltd., The United Commercial Bank Limited, The Hindusthan General Insurance Society Ltd., The Great Social Life and General Assurance Ltd. and The New United Construction & Engineering Co., Ltd President, The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce Employers' Delegate to the International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1939 Member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry Regional Advisory Cttee (Bombay) Bombay Committee, Bombay Municipal Corporation (1931 to 1937) and Bandra Municipality (1936 to 1944). Takes active part in all commercial industrial and social activities Has three sons and one daughter *Address* Shree Sadan, Carmichael Road Cumballa Hill, Bombay Indomitable Assurance Bldg, Off Churchgate Station, Bombay



DALAL, Sir Ardeshir Framji, K.C.I.E. (1936), Director and partner Messrs Tata Sons Limited, Director, Messrs Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd, The Associated Cement Co. Ltd, The Andra Valley Power Supply Company Ltd etc b 24th April 1884 m to Manekbai Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia *Educ* Elphinstone College, Bombay, St John's College, Cambridge Assistant Collector, Dharwar, Ghulam Rasul, Superintendent, Land Records, Poona Collector, Ratnagiri and Panch Mahals, Deputy Secretary Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, Ag Secretary Government of Bombay, Finance Department, Ag Secretary Government of India Education, Health and Land Departments and Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, Member H E the Viceroy's Executive Council (Planning and Development), July 1941 Jan 1, 1946 *Address* Bombay House, Fort, Bombay

DALAL, Ardeshir Nowroji, Member, Bombay Stock Exchange b 29th July 1903 *Educ* at the Fort High School, Bombay m Aged 17 and, left Mass Matriculation Sangli Himkhandi [illegible] the Bombay Stock Exchange at the early age of 19 on 29th April 1922 became partner of Messrs Mody & Co. took a thorough interest in the share business on the retirement of Messrs Mody & Co. Messrs Dalal transacted business on their own account from 1928 Since then conducting his business on his own name Was Director of the Bombay Stock Exchange 1939-41 *Address* 16, 17, Stock Exchange New Building, Fort, Bombay



DALAL, KEKITRAKATH, M.A., B.L. b. on 6th December 1890, son of Nabakumar Dalal, comes of a family possessing business tradition since the time of the East India Company. *Educ*: Dacca College. Managing Director, Nath Bank, Ltd and National City Insurance Ltd., Managing Director, United Iron & Steel Corporation Ltd. Vice Pattern Chamber of Commerce. Took to law as profession at Nowkhali, founded Nath Bank, Ltd., in 1920 at Nowkhali, started National City Insurance Ltd. in August, 1940; a practical [illegible] prolific writer on banking finance and [illegible] trial problems. Author of "Banking Problems and Suggestions." *Address*: Dacca Southern Avenue, Calcutta.



DALAL, MERWANJEE HORMUSJEE [illegible] October 1891. Entered Indian Service of Economics and Political Science [illegible] son of the late Mr. Hormusjee Merwanjee Dalal and brother of the Dalal Merwanjee Dalal, I.F. High Commissioner for India in [illegible] After completing his education entered the firm of Messrs. Merwanjee & Sons and was one of the two active partners. He is now starting a similar business on his own name. *Address*: Allahabad Bldg., 4th Floor, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay.



DALAL, THE HONOURABLE MAHARAJ NATH, [illegible] M.L.C. [illegible] Jan. 1893. Chairman Council of State, Vice Pres. Empire Parliamentary Assoc., Member Central Advisory Council Railway Board, Hon. Adviser, Office, I.E.A.U., Civil Defence, Chief Civil Office, Industries & Civil Supplies Office, Supply and Munitions Production Office, Trade Office, Member, Commonwealth Relations Office and Industries and Supplies Office, Mem., Court Univ. of Delhi, Executive Office, All India Tuberculosis Assoc., Mem. Institute of International Affairs, Chairman Bombay Branch Indian Roads and Transport Development Assoc., Executive Vice Pres. Motors & Traffic Relief Assoc., Hon. Officers & Trustee Relief Assoc., Hon. Officer of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Board of Administration, Bombay, Bombay Port Trust, and Bombay Provincial Road Advisory Board, Member Bombay Traffic Advisory Committee, Bombay, Chartered Civil Engineer, Architect & Surveyor, Partner of Daughter of Hormusji Bhicajiwalla. Editor Royal Institute of Civil Engineers, London. Honourably mentioned Charles Hawksley Prize, 1931 of the Royal Institute of Civil Engineers (London). Member Inst. Civil Engineers (London), Fellow, Incorporated Association of Architects (London) and Incorporated Association of Surveyors (London). *Publications*: "Whither Minorities," "Value of Gold," "A Plea for Industrial Development," etc. *Address*: No. 3, Cuffe Parade, Bombay.

DALAL, DR. SIR RATANJI DINSHAW, Kt. (1942), C.I.E. (1930), M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., L.M.&S. *Educ*: Khan Bahadur K. S. Dalal High school, Broach, Gujarat; Fergusson School, Elphinstone High School and Grant Medical Coll., Bombay, St. Bartholomew's Hospital and Coll., and University College, London. King's Coronation Medal 1911, King's Silver Jubilee Medal 1935, Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal 1923. Resident Medical Officer, Finsbury Dispensary, London, 1907; Secretary of Plague Research Laboratory, Parel, Bombay, 1907-08; Secretary of Plague Research Laboratory in India, 1908-09; Sanitary Commr., Northern Registration Dn. Bombay, 14th June 1910; Asstt. Dir. of Public Health, Northern Registration Dn. Bombay October 1921; Dir. Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, 23rd Oct. to 1923; retired Oct. 1925. Member, Indian Central Jail Assem. from 1930 to 1946. Publications: Author of Manual of Vaccination, Public Duties in English Club, Indian Parsi Club and Mahalakshmi Club. Address: 14 The Knoll, Belgaum. M. & S. M. Railway, Bombay Presidency.

DALIP SINGH [illegible] Kt., B.A. [illegible] June 2, 1885, m. Miss R. Gupta, B.Sc. [illegible], Lahore, and [illegible] Cambridge. Barrister, 1911. [illegible] Law Member, Punjab Legislative Council, 1923-42. Address: [illegible] Punjab, Lahore.

DALMIA [illegible] Jain [illegible] Merchant [illegible]

DALMIA [illegible] Jain [illegible] Merchant [illegible]

DAPHTARY, [illegible] Bar-at-Law, Advocate-General [illegible] Agent, Ind. [illegible] Nabha & [illegible] Chatfield, West [illegible] Nawab Sahib [illegible] Magdalene College, Cambridge (passed the Bar January 1911). Advocate on Panel [illegible] the Government of the N.W.F.P. [illegible] Address: 56 E. Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

DARUKA, JEHANGIR [illegible] B.E. Mech. Eng. [illegible], A.M. Inst. C.E. [illegible], A.M.I. Mech. E. [illegible], A.M.E. (India), D.I.C. (Civil Mining), Chief Assistant Engineer, Maintenance Waterworks Bombay Municipality since Dec. 1941 [illegible] June 30, 1948; m. Miss Perin Cowji Jeejeebhoy, Parsi. Educ: St. Xavier's College, Bombay; Engineering Branch, Coll. of Engineering and Technology, London; Imperial Coll. of Science & Technology, London. Served apprenticeship at the Loco Workshops of the G.I.P. Railway and at the works of Mirrlees Bickerton & Day, Stockport, Manchester, carried out research in Motive Power at the Engineering Laboratory, Kensington, London, under Dr. C. H. Lander (C.B.E., D.Sc., Lond.), M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E.; applied Estimating Engineer in the Bombay Municipal Work-

shop, 1936; transferred to Waterworks Dept. in 1937 and between 1937 and 1943 worked as Asst. Engineer, Survey, Asst. Engineer, Distribution, and Asst. Engineer, A.R.P. *Address*: Hydraulic Engineer's Department, Improvement Trust Building, Fort, Bombay.

DAS, THE HON. MR. BASANTA KUMAR, B.A., B.L., Minister, Govt. of Assam (*Home, Judicial Legislature & Registration*); *b.* April 1880; took part in the Civil Disobedience Movement and was imprisoned for two years in 1932. He was a Swarajist member of the Assam Legislative Council from 1923 to 1930 but resigned in obedience to the Lahore Congress resolution. Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1935-37, when he was elected to the Assam Legislative Assembly. He is connected with various industries and banks. Chairman, Reception Cttee. of the Surmah Valley Political Conference held in 1928. He was elected several times President of the Sylhet District Congress Cttee. and was Vice-President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Cttee. in 1935. *Address*: Chalibundar, Sylhet, Assam.

DAS, MAJOR-GENERAL RAI BAHADUR DEWAN BISHAN, C.I.E., C.S.I. *b.* Jan. 1865. *Educ.* at Punjab Government College, Lahore; Private Secretary to Raja Sir Ramsingh, K.C.B., 1886-1898; Mily. Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu and Kashmir, 1898-1909; Mily. Secry. to H. H. the Maharaja, 1909-14; Home Minister to H. H. the Maharaja, 1914-18; Rev. Minister, 1918-1921 and Chief Minister, March 1921-April 1922. Retired from Service; appointed "Tazimi Sardar" by His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, 9th October 1936. *Address*: Jammu and Kashmir.

DAS, BISWANATH, B.A., B.L. [illegible] ... Orissa Assembly ... Opposition Party [illegible] ... in Jail ... Took a leading part in the Orissa agitation for a separate Oriya Province; started tenancy organisation since 1920; and set up the Ganjam Zamindari Ryots' Assn. since 1922, the Andhra Zamindari Ryots' Assn. from 1924 as also the Madras proprietors Ryots' Assn. and carried on the tenancy agitation in Madras till 1927 when Sri N. G. Ranga, M.L.A. (Central) joined the movement. *Address*: Berhampur, Dt. Ganjam, Orissa.

DAS, NABAGOPAL, Ph.D. (Econ.) (Lond.), I.C.S., Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment, Bengal and Assam. *b.* 20th Feb. 1910. *m.* Uma Gupta, 1934. *Educ.*: Calcutta University and London School of Economics, University of London; Lord Irwin Gold Medalist, Bireswar Mitter Gold Medalist and Griffith Memorial Prizeman (Arts). In the I.C.S. since 1932. Served in the districts in Bengal and also in the Bengal Secretariat as Special Officer, Finance Department, and Employment Adviser, Agriculture and Industries Department; Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Govt. of India, 1941-43; Secretary, Post-War Reconstruction Cttee., Govt. of Bengal, 1944-45. *Publications*: Banking and Industrial Finance in India; Industrial Enterprise in India; Industrial Planning Why and How; Agriculture in India Past, Present and Future; a number of novels and short stories in Bengali. *Address*: [illegible] & Co., Ltd. [illegible] Calcutta.

DAS, PANDIT NILKANTHA, M.A., M.L.A. (Central), 1924 [illegible] again from 1935 [illegible]. Author [illegible] for children [illegible] Critical Treatise, essays, etc., on Indian Culture, Anthropology, etc. Poet. [illegible] 6 August, 1884. *m.* Srimati Radha Ramani Devi [illegible]. Founded residential open air private High School at Satyabadi on a new line; worked in flood and famine; appointed by Calcutta University for Post-graduate Professorship in 1920. Joined Non-co-operation and started Congress organisation and a National High School at Sakhigopal. Imprisoned four times. Orissa Provincial Congress President [illegible] and President Utkal All Parties Conference. Elected Chairman, Reception Committee, I.N. Congress, Puri Session. Member, [illegible] for 6 years [illegible] Utkal University Committee [illegible] *Address*: [illegible]

DASH, ARTHUR JULES, B.A., C.I.E., [illegible] Indian Civil Service [illegible]. Public Service Commission, Bengal. *b.* 24th April 18[illegible] [illegible] Dashwood [illegible] Warden [illegible] Worcester Cathedral King's School [illegible] Christ Church, Oxford. Entered Indian Civil Service in 1913 [illegible] I.A.R.O. 1915-1919. Magistrate & Collector [illegible] 1919-1921, and of Tippera, 1924 [illegible] Secretary, Department of Education, Govt. of Bengal, 1924-31; Commissioner [illegible] 1932-35; Presidency Division, 1935-[illegible] Burdwan Division, 1937; Rajshahi Division, 1938-41 and 1942; Chief Secretary to Govt. of Bengal, 1941. *Address*: Kenmure [illegible], Darjeeling.

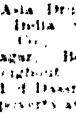
DASS, KARMAVEER ALAMOHAN, Millowner, Merchant and Banker. *b.* in 1895. Proprietor of Dass Brothers. Managing Agents of the Bharat Jute Mills, Ltd., The Indian Machinery Co., Ltd., Dass Sugar Corporation Ltd., Indian Produce Ltd., Chairman, Dass Bank, Ltd., The Howrah Insurance Co., Ltd., etc., Aratt Cotton Mills, Ltd., Asia Drug Co. Ltd. Great India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. etc. Dasanagar, Bengal. Known throughout India as the Wizard of Dasanagar. Born amidst poverty and deprived of school education, became Clerk at the age of fifteen and started life as a street hawker. After several changes in trade and occupation took up the manufacture of matches in India as his life's job and started with Weighbridge and Weights. Mr. Dass mastered the art and science of Jute in Dundee through the association of a friendly Mill owner and established the Bharat Jute Mills with most of the machinery manufactured in the own workshops at Dasanagar, Howrah, Bengal.



DASTUR, SIR HORMUZDIAR PHIROZE, Kt. (1926), LL.B. (Lond.), Barrister-at-Law, Chief Justice, Hyderabad, Deccan; Chief Presidency Magistrate, Hyderabad, 1918-1926; b. 1870; m. 1st, 1894, Bai Khorshedbai, daughter of Late Mr. Navroji Dhanjibhai Mehta, Bombay Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate; 2nd, 1919, Bai Shirinbai, daughter of Late Mr. Nowroji Dhanjibhai Mehta.

DATTA, Lt.-Col. H. H. Jai Mangal Sahay (see Jai Mangal Sahay).

DATTA, Amrit Lal, Barrister-at-Law, Advocate, Ex-President, All India and Assam Lawyers' Conference, Barrister-at-Law, Gauhati. Has been in practice as Barrister-at-Law since 1907. Elected Member, Assam Legislative Council in 1920. Elected President, Provincial Conference, Assam, 1921. Elected President, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee in 1924. Elected President, All India Congress Committee in 1924. Elected Member, Central Legislative Council in 1924. Joined in 1922 with wife and son in Civil Disobedience Movement. Elected President, Bengal Congress Nationalist Party. Returned to Central Legislative Assembly in 1934. Immediately became Deputy President of the Central Legislative Assembly which office he held till 1945. In 1937 visited Europe with all members of his family and delivered many lectures in London, Berlin, Paris and Vienna on the then political situation in India. Managing Director, Pioneer Bank Ltd. and Director of many other industrial and commercial concerns. *Address:* P. 349, Southern Avenue, Calcutta.



DATTA, HEMENDRANATH, *b.* 1874 in Kastul, Dist Mymensingh, Bengal. *Educ.* City and St. Xavier's College, Calcutta; joined Brahmo Samaj in 1896; took up Social career in 1897 m. Sarojbala Devi, d. of Ramakrishna Majumdar of Nowgong, Assam; three sons and one daughter. Founder H. Datta & Sons Ltd. in 1924, Ramkrishnapur Tea Co., Ltd., Dooti Oil Refineries Ltd., India Oil Plantations Ltd., "Matri Mandir" (a girls' magazine), "Mayukhmala" (a Printing Press), Jamalpur Pottery Works, India Colour and Chemical Works, Muralidhar Silk Works; Ex-Director of Cachoora, Dewarie, Assam Upper Tea Co., Ltd., Mahakanal Cotton Mills Ltd., Bengal Cement and Cotton Mills Ltd., Jamalpur Paints Ltd., "Bichitra" (a Newspaper), National Printing Co., Philanthropic Institutions, Dacca Widows' Home, Society for the Improvement of Backward Classes, Bengal, Brahmo Samaj, Mandalay, Burma. *Address:* 1, Ramkrishnapur Lane, Calcutta.



DATTA, N., B.A., (Cal.), A.C.A., Secretary, Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd. b. 14th July, 1902 in the family of Babu Umesh Chandra Datta, graduated from Dacca College in 1922 and Hindusthan in 1927 was appointed Branch Manager, Bombay in 1931 and left the post in June 1933 to [illegible] as Agency Manager, Calcutta in 1936, rose as General Manager in 1938, retired in 1945 and died in 1947. Member Executive Committee, Indian National Chamber of Commerce, [illegible]



DATTA, Nares Chandra, M.A., B.L., I.C.S. (retd.), Member, Executive Council, Bihar, 1937-39; b. 1886; s. of late Rai Bahadur Kalinath Datta, Barrister-at-Law, Patna; Member Indian Delegation to Monetary and Economic Conference, London, 1933; Chairman, Board of Directors, New Standard Bank Ltd., Chairman, Board of Directors, Standard Industrial Trust Ltd., Ex-Executive Council, Bihar; Ex-Secretary, Indian Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.; Ex-M.L.C., Bihar; Ex-Vice-Chancellor, Patna University; Ex-Chairman, Patna Municipality; Ex-Chairman, Patna Improvement Trust; Ex-Chairman, Patna Electric Supply Co., Ltd.; Ex-Director, Bihar State Co-operative Bank, Ltd.; Ex-Director, Bihar State Co-operative Marketing Union, Ltd.; Ex-Director, Bihar State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank, Ltd.; Ex-Director, Bihar State Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd.; Ex-Director, Bihar State Co-operative Union,

to trade and commerce, started life as a lawyer, left the bar for trade and commerce. Started The Comilla Banking Corporation Ltd., 1914; his eldest son is the Deputy Managing Director of The Comilla Banking Corporation Ltd. *Address*: Comilla.

DAVAR, PROF. SOHRAB R., Bar-at-Law, M.L.C., J.P., Principal and Founder of Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay. *b.* June 16, 1879; *m.* Shirin Davar, J.P. Called to the Bar in 1910 at the Hon'ble Society of Gray's Inn, London; Advocate (O.S.), H.M. High Court, Bombay. First Indian Finalist of Chartered Institute of Secretaries, London and Incorporated Society of Accountants & Auditors, London and also a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries; first President of the Bombay Legislative Council under the Act of 1935; Vice-President, Parsi Central Association & Political League, Member, Managing Committee, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation. Delegate to World's Municipal and Local Boards Congress, London, from Corporation of Bombay, 1932. Hon. Registrar for India of the Corporation of Certified Secretaries (London) and other British Professional Boards. Examiner to Universities; An Ex-Syndic and Fellow of the University of Bombay, author of standard text-books on legal and economic subjects. *Clubs*: Willingdon, Ripon and Cricket Club of India. *Address*: Residence—Ruby Mansion, Napean Sea Road, Bombay. Chamber and College—Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

DAVE, P. M., M.I.E.S., F.R.E.S., *b.* 16th August 1898 in Rajkot, Kathiawar, *m.* to Shrimati Prabhakunver daughter of Vithalji Naranji, a banker of Uganda. Two sons three daughters.



Joined service of Lakhtar State immediately after completing education. Then joined service of Nawanagar State. There he organised a new insurance department. After the death of the late Maharaja retired from the State, went to England and opened a business in London (closed on account of war). Is taking keen and active part in the post war industrialisation of India notably in the promotion of manufacture of air-conditioning and the refrigeration plants. Noted for his extensive and very valuable collection of rare historical and archæological specimens. Director, Associated Cottage Industries of Kathiawar Ltd. Indian National Pictures Ltd. Chairman, Federal Traders of Western India Ltd. He has travelled more than a dozen times to Europe and East and South Africa and America for his business purposes. He has covered more than 100,000 miles by air journey. Honorary Secretary of the Overseas League, Rajkot Branch and a Fellow of the Royal Empire Society, London. Presented several old manuscripts and coins found at Lourot to the Watson Museum, Rajkot. *Recreation*: Reading and Farming. *Clubs*: Rotary Club, Orient Club, Overseas League, Royal Empire Society, Indian Empire Society, A. A., London and W.I.A.A., Bombay. Sir Lakhaji Raj Club, Rajkot. *Address*: Prabha Kunj, Rajkot; 18, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.

DAWOOD, HAJEE NASSER, Merchant, Millowner and Philanthropist; *b.* 1880. *Educ.*: at the Bharda New High School, Bombay. *m.* Zainabbai, *d.* of the late Ghulamhussein Mahomed; 6 *s.* and 5 *d.* Senior Partner, Dawood Hajee Nasser & Co., The Alliance Silk Mills, Chairman, The Marine & General Insurance Co., Ltd. Director, The Exchange Bank of India and Africa Ltd., The Silk and Artella Mills Assen Ltd., The Kamani Metals & Alloys Ltd., and Kamani Engineering Corporation Ltd.; President, The Africa & Overseas Merchants' Chamber, the Khoja Shia Ithna-Asheri Boarding School, Mumtra Cutch and Jaffarbhoy Rahimtulla Charitable Hospital Trust, Vice-President the Khoja Shia Ithna Asheri Community, the Khoja Shia Ithna-Asheri Masjid Trust, the Khoja Educational and Welfare Society and the Khoja Shia Ithna-Asheri Volunteer Corps, Member Export Advisory Council, Bombay Port Committee, Cotton Piecegoods and Yarn Advisory Cttee. of the Government of India, Managing Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Woollen and Cotton Piecegoods Merchants Assn., Trustee of a number of Trusts including the Shia College, Lucknow and the Anjuman Faze Panjetan. Has travelled extensively in Iraq, Iran, Syria, Palestine, Arabia, Egypt, East and Central Africa, Malaya, China and Japan. *Recreation*: Reading. *Office Address*: "Manekia Chambers," 1st Marine Street, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. *Res. Address*: Dawood Manzil, off Cadell Road, Matunga, Bombay.



DEANE, MAJOR ISAIAH VICTOR, R.K., O.B.E. (1941); Master of H.M. Mint, Calcutta. *b.* 19-10-1902. *m.* Dorothy Doreen (Nee Cuerden). *Educ.*: Gresham's School, Holt, Norfolk, and R.M.A., Woolwich. Commissioned into the Royal Engineers on 31-8-1922, posted to India in Jan. 1925, transferred to H.M. Mints as Dy. Mint Master in Dec. 1937, appointed as Mint Master Calcutta in Feb. 1938. *Address*: The Mint House, Calcutta.

DEHLAVI, SIR ALI MAHOMED KHAN, J.P., Kt. (1931), Bar-at-Law (1896). *b.* 1875. *Educ.*: Bombay and London. Practised in Gujerat (1899-1900) and Sind (1900-1908). Editor, *Al Haq*, for three years. Organiser first Muslim Educational Conference in Hyderabad, Sind, in 1902, and Joint Secretary. All-India Muslim Educational Conference held at Karachi 1907, Chairman, Reception Committee, All-India Muslim League, 1907. President, The Provincial Muslim Educational Conference, held at Poona; President, First Educational Conference, Konkan, held

at Ratnagiri. Diwan of Mangrol State in Kathiawar (1908-12); Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay (1913) and Wazir of Palanpur State in Gujarat (1914-22). Minister for Agriculture, Bombay (1924-27). President, Bombay Legislative Council, 1927-36; Minister of Local Self-Government, Bombay, 1936. Leader of the Opposition during the period of Congress Government, 1937-1939. *Publications:* History and Origin of Polo (Article), Mendicancy in India (Brochure). "*Is India a Nation*" (Article), published in the January 1941 number of the "*Current Thought*" of Calcutta and noted as important in the "English Digest" of July 1941. *Address:* Surat.

DELHI AND SIMLA, ARCHBISHOP OF, MOST REV. SYLVESTER PATRICK MULLIGAN, Archbishop of Delhi and Simla, since 1937. *b.* 1875. *Educ.:* At the Capuchin College, Rochestown, Cork, and entered the Franciscan Capuchin Order in 1892. Ordained priest in Dublin in 1901, he studied in Louvain University from 1902 to 1906 where he took the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He taught theology in the Irish Province of his Order up to 1913 when he became President of the Father Mathew Hall, Dublin, and editor of the *Father Mathew Record*. He was elected Provincial of the Irish Capuchin Province in 1925 and at the General Chapter held in Rome in 1926 he became Assistant General of the Order, he was re-elected at the Chapter of 1932 and held the position until May 1937, when he was appointed to the Archdiocese of Delhi and Simla, he succeeded the late Most Rev Anselm Kenealy who recently retired. At the appointment of the present Archbishop, the boundaries of the Archdiocese were changed so as to embrace both Delhi and Simla, the two seats of the Government of India. *Address:* The Cathedral House New Delhi.

DENNEHY, SIR HAROLD GEORGE, Kt. (1946), M.A. (Cantab.), C.S.I. (1942), C.I.E. (1937), Chief Secretary, Government of Assam 5 December 18, 1941; *m.* Constance Isolda Alexander, *d.* of late Col. Harvey Alexander, D.S.O. and Mrs. Alexander Dorset. *Educ.:* Clifton and Emmanuel. Served in Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915-1919. Indian Civil Service, Assam. On special duty with the Government of India, September 1926 to March 1927. Secretary, Transferred Depts., Govt. of Assam, June 1929 to March 1937 and from Feb. to May 1938. *Address:* Lumpyngad Shillong, Assam.

DEO, SHANKAR DATTATRAYA, B.A., General Secretary, The Indian National Congress, since Nov. '46. *Educ.:* Poona and Baroda. passed B.A. 1918; worked with Mahatmaji in Champaranya (Bihar) for the relief of peasants; took active part in Non Co-operation movement (1920), one of the leaders of the Mulshi Petha Satyagraha against the acquisition of agricultural lands for Tatas' Dam at Mulshi, near Poona, imprisoned several times; Editor: "Swarajya", Poona, a Marathi paper of radical views awarded two years' R.I. for an article; also Editor, "Lokshakti," Poona; took leading part in Civil Disobedience Movement and suffered jail several times; under detention since Aug. 1942. Chairman, R.C., Faizpur Congress (1936). Powerful Marathi speaker. *Publications:* "Asahakarayoga" (Non-Co-operation), an exposition of Gandhian Philosophy in Indian Politics. *Address:* Poona.

DERREERE, RIGHT REV VINCENT V., O.C.D., Latin Bishop of Trivandrum, *b.* Ostend (Belgium) on 12th Feb. 1880. *Educ.:* In Ostend, Roulers (Philosophy), Bruges (Theology) ordained Priest at Bruges, 17th June 1905; Prof. of Maths. and Science at Coll. of Menin, entered Discalced Carmelite Order in 1924, came to India in 1926; subsequently appd. Prof., Spiritual Director and Rector, St. Teresa's Seminary for native Priest, Quilon; Vicar Provincial; Consecrated Bishop of Quilon, 17th May 1936. Nominated Bishop of Trivandrum on 1st July 1937 on erection of new Diocese. *Address:* Bishop's House, Vellayambalam, Trivandrum.

DESAI, CHANDULAL CHUNILAL, I.C.S., B.A. (Cantab.) 1922, C.I.E. (1945), Secretary, Indian Tariff Board *b.* April 27, 1900 *m.* Kamala Desai. *Educ.:* Elphinstone Coll., Bombay, 1917-1919 and Cambridge Univ. 1919-1923. Joined the I.C.S. in 1923 and was first posted as Assistant Commissioner in the C.P. and Berar. For sometime was Under Secretary to Government and then became Deputy Commissioner of a District in 1927. Was Town Settlement officer in Berar from 1929-1931 and Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Industries in Central Provinces from 1936 to 1939. In 1939 became Secretary to Government in the Department of Local Self Government, Medical and Public Health, and Commerce and Industries. Was also Chairman of the National Service Labour Tribunal in Central Provinces. His services were transferred in 1942 to the Government of India for employment as Deputy Director General of Supply in the Department of Supply and in that capacity organised contribution to war effort on the part of small scale industries in the country. Controller General of Civil Supplies in charge of the Administration of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, with office in Bombay 1944-1945. *Publications:* A compilation on Nagpur when he was Town Settlement Officer in Berar. *Address:* Bombay.

DESAI, DINKERRAO NARSHERAM, M.A., LL.B., Minister of Law and Civil Supplies, Govt. of Bombay, Advocate, *b.* 1st July 1890, *m.* Srimati Bhanumati. *Educ.:* Broach and Bombay. Passed LL.B. in 1913. Joined the Broach Bar in 1913, began to take part in social and political work from 1917, was Pres. of the Municipality for 5 years, Member of the Provincial Assembly in 1937; went to jail several times. *Address:* Secretariat, Bombay or Jowahar Bazar, Broach.

DESAI, GUNVANTRAI DHIRAJLAL, B.Sc., Manager, Exchange Bank of India & Africa Ltd., Calcutta; Vice-Pres., All India Bank Employees Assen. *b.* **17th September 1898,** *s.* of Dhirajlal Narbheram Desai, Zemindar and Watandar, Broach Dist., and Partner in the Agency of the New Broach Fine Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd. *m.* 1920, Miss Sushiladevi, youngest daughter of H. D. Chhatrapati, B.A., ex-Principal, Victoria Memorial School for Blind. 3 sons. *Educ.:* Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. Started life as clerk in the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay; chief cashier, The Indian Bank Ltd., Bombay Branch; Manager, Bombay main office, International Bank of India, Ltd.; one of the promoters and Managing Director of the Shroff's Bank of India, Ltd., 1942-43; Secretary, the Hindusthan Mercantile Bank Ltd., Calcutta, 10th Nov. 1944. *Address:* Marwari Bungalow No. 7, Tagore Road, Santa Cruz, Post Juhu, (Bombay 25).



DESAI, MORARJI RANCHHODJI, B.A., Minister (Home & Revenue), Govt. of Bombay. *b.* 29th February 1896; *m.* Gajraben, *d.* of Jogibhai Bhimbhai Desai. *Educ.:* Bai Avabai High School at Bulsar and Wilson College, Bombay. After graduation in 1917 was appointed Dakshina Fellow in the Wilson College and also received the Viceroy's Commission in the Indian Defence Force, in 1917-18; was appointed as a direct recruit in the Provincial Civil Service, Bombay; resigned in 1930 during the C. D. Movement; suffered imprisonment thrice between 1930-1934. (1) Three months, 1930; (2) Two years, 1932; (3) Two years, 1933-34; worked as Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, Guzarat, from 1931 to 1937; a member of the All-India Congress Committee since 1931; was elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly in 1937. Minister for Revenue and Forests, Government of Bombay, 1937-39; participated in the individual C. D. movement in 1940; was detained in Jail from Aug. 1942 to 1945. *Address:* C/o Dr. Nanubhai R. Desai, 8, Swastik Society, Ahmedabad.

DESAI, NARASINGA RAO SHRINIVASRAO, M.L.C (Bombay). *b.* July 1873. He is an Inamdar in Hangal Taluka and is an undergraduate of the Bombay University, was Vice-President of the Hangal Taluka Local Board for 15 years and President for three years, was also a member of the D.L.B. for several years, and is a member of Rural Development Board and War Efforts Committees and Vatandars' Association, Dharwar. He was an active Congress worker for several years. A portion of his Vatan was forfeited for taking part in the N. C. O. movement in 1922 but was restored in 1937 by the Congress Government. He fought very keenly against the Bombay Tenancy Bill introduced by Congress Government in 1939 in the Leg. Council. *Address:* Kallapur, Post Alur-Hangal, Dist. Dharwar.



DESAI, UMAKANT SHRIRANG, RAO BAHADUR (1942), Chairman, Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd., and a leading Stock and Share Broker. *b.* 2nd May 1886; *Educ.:* Wilson College, Bombay, B.A. (English Literature and Sanskrit), 1906; M.A. (Chemistry), 1908. *m.* Jerbanoo B. Engineer, M.A., B.Sc., 1917. Professor of Chemistry, Government College, Jubbulpore (1909-10); Manager, Bank of Morvi Ltd., 1924-25. Member, Bombay Stock Exchange. Chemist, Carew & Co., Calcutta and Asansol, 1917. Member, Committee of the Santa Cruz Residents' Association, Bombay Suburban District Defence Loans Committee. Sometime Director, Bank of Hindustan Ltd., Madras. President, Bombay Suburban Education Society, Khar; President, Wakola Welfare League, Wakola, Santa Cruz; President, Shikshana Prasarak Mandal, Rajapur Dist., Ratnagiri. *Clubs:* C. C. I. *Address:* Al-Kahira, Juhu Road Santa Cruz, Bombay.

DESHMUKH, SIR CHINTAMAN DWARKANATH B.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E. (1937), Kt. (1944) Governor, Reserve Bank of India, since 11th Aug. 1943. *b.* Jan 14, 1896. *m.* Rosina Silcox. *Educ.* Elphinstone Coll., Bombay, and Jesus Coll., Cambridge, B.A., Cambridge in 1917; Entered the I.C.S., Nov. 1919, served in the C.P. & Berar as Asstt. Commsnr., Under Secy. to Govt., Dy. Commsnr. and Settlement Officer from 1919 till 1930, one of the Secretaries to the 2nd Round Table Conference of 1931; Revenue & Financial Secy., Govt. of the C. P. & Berar, Feb. 1932 April 1939; Jt. Secy., Govt. of India, Dept. of Education, Health & Lands; Officer on Special Duty, Finance Dept., Govt. of India and Custodian of Enemy Property between April 1939 and Oct. 1939; Secy. to the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India, Nov. 1939 20th Dec. 1941; Dy. Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Dec. 1941-Aug. 1943; India's delegate to the World Monetary Conference, 1944. *Address:* Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.

DESHMUKH, GOPAL VINAYAK, L.M.&S (Bom.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.D. (Lond.), M.L.A. Consulting Surgeon and Physician. *b.* 4th Jan. 1884. *m.* Annapurnabai, *d.* of Deshmukh of Wun. *Educ.:* Morris Coll., Nagpur; Grant Medical College, Bombay; King's College and the London Hospital Medical College, London. House Surgeon to Jordan Lloyd, Professor of Surgery in Univ. of Birminghan at Queen's Hospital; Hon. Major at Lady Hardinge Hospital during war and Surgeon at J. J. Hospital and Professor of Operative Surgery at Grant Medical College (1920); Professor of Surgery at Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and Hon. Surgeon at King Edward Hospital; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1922 and President, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1928; Elected Member of the Central Legislative Assembly from Bombay City. Ex-Pres.,

Bombay Medical Union; All-India Medical Assn., Ex-member, Bombay Medical Council; All-India Medical Council; Indian Research Fund Assn., moved the Bill in the Central Assembly for "Hindu Women's Right to Property" which became act in 1938; Re-elected to the Central Assembly 1945-46; moved the Bill "Hindu Married Women's Right to separate Residence and Maintenance which became Act in May 1946." *Publications:* Some papers on Abdominal Surgery; publications on Social Reform, Improving the Position and Status of Hindu Women. *Address:* Pedder Road, Bombay.

DESHMUKH, RAOSAHEB GULABRAO BAPUSAHEB, Education Minister, Kolhapur State. *b.* 18th Sept. 1900. Comes from a renowned Maratha family in C.P. *m.* first in 1926 Kusumavatidevi, *s. d.* of Col. K. N. Savant of Baroda Army, and after her demise, Indumatibai, *d.* of Sardar Mohite of Tanjore. *Educ.:* Nagpur College and went to England for higher studies. Pres. and member, District Local Board and Council, Akola, 1926-33; Magistrate, C. P. Govt. 1933-38; served Sandur Govt. as Commissioner of Police, Addl. Dist. and Sessions Judge, Commandant, State Forces, Home Member and Member of the Executive Council, toured all over Europe, 1936; Home Minister, Akalkot State, 1938-39, and Dewan, Dist. Magistrate and Pres., State Royat Assembly, 1939-44; Presided over All-India Maratha Students' Conference, Nagpur, 1942; Director, Civil Supplies, Kolhapur State, 1944-45; Education Minister, Kolhapur State since 1945; is a linguist knowing Hindi, French and Urdu *Recreations:* Tennis and Riding. *Address:* Sykes Extension, Kolhapur.



DESHMUKH, DR. P. S., M.A. (Edin.), D. Phil. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, Advocate Federal Court; Political Member and Vice-President, State Council, Dewas (Junior) (1941-46). *b.* December 1898. *Educ.:* Fergusson College, Poona, M.A. (Hons.) Edinburgh, Dunlop Research Scholar, 1923-26. Called to Bar, 1925. President, Shivaji Education Society, since 1937; Chairman, District Council, Amraoti, 1928-30; increased taxation by 50 per cent. for compulsory education and threw open public wells to untouchables. Member, C.P. Legislative Council, 1930-37; Minister (Education, P.W.D. and Agriculture), 1930-33. Reduced School fees for agriculturists; introduced Hindu Religious Endowments Bill, Cattle Disease Prevention Bill, established Provincial Village Uplift Board, sponsored Debt Conciliation Act, 1931, etc., Chairman, Co-operative Central Bank, Amraoti, 1934-40. Member, Nagpur University Court, 1935-37, Executive Council since Feb. 1945. Elected to the Committee of Ministers of the Chamber of Princes, 1942; Re-elected 1944. Vice-President, Martial Races Union; Vice-Chairman, Sahyadri Insurance Co., Nasik, upto 1944, now Chairman, General Secy., Central India and other States Group, 1941-44. Presided over Kurma Kshatriya Maha Sabha, 1944; Member, P. W. R. Policy Cttee. (Transport and Electric Power) of the Govt. of India, as States' Representative. *Publications:* "Origin and Development of Religion in Vedic Literature." *Address:* Amraoti Camp (Berar).

DESHMUKH, RAMRAO MADHAVRAO, M.A. LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, High Commissioner for India in South Africa. 1916, Graduated at Cambridge and called to the Bar, 1917; President, Belgaum Maratha Conference, 1920 to 1930; M.L.C., Nagpur Council, except for 1926, 1926, M.L.A. First elected Chairman, Amraoti District Council 1925; Resigned his seat in Council consequent on resignation of Swarajist party; 1920 to 1925, member of A.I.C.C. 1925, President, Maharastra Conference, Satara, 1927-28, appointed Minister. 1st Maratha to achieve honour in C.P., also member, A.I.C.C. 1929. Formed Second Nationalist Ministry in C.P.; 1930, Resigned Ministry being ordered by Responsivist party to do so. 1933, President, Democratic Swaraj Party Meeting, Bombay; 1933, member, Hindu Sabha Deputation to England and Deputation for separation of Berar; 1935-36, Adviser to Raja of Sandur; 1937, M.L.A. (C.P.) and Minister, Dr. Khare's Ministry; 1938, Resigned with Dr. Khare; 1939-41, Political Minister, Dewas (J.B.) State and Secretary C. I and other States group. 1941, Elected to Chamber of Princes Ministers' Committee. Finance Minister, Gwalior Govt., 1941-44; Member, National Defence Council, 1940-44. *Address:* Morsi Road, Amraoti.



DESHPANDE, D. D., B.A., Managing Director, New Citizen Bank of India, Ltd. *b.* 23rd October 1898 at Raburi. Took his B.A. degree from Fergusson College, Poona, in 1919, and worked for some time as teacher. Appeared for the Accountancy Examination of the Corporation of Accounts Ltd., Glasgow. Passed and was later elected a Fellow of that body in 1929. Promoted the Commonwealth Assurance Co. Ltd., Poona. Was for 8 years its Managing Agent. Retired voluntarily from that Company in 1936; organized the promotion of the New Citizen Bank of India Ltd., Bombay, in 1937, of which he is the Managing Director. He is a student of economical and financial problems of India, and has read papers before different conferences. In addition to his business activities he is interested in literary pursuits as well and periodically contributes articles to a few English and Vernacular Journals. *Address:* The New Citizen Bank of India Ltd., Apollo Street, Bombay 1.



DEVARAO, SIVARAM, Rao Bahadur (1945), Dharmaprakash (1943); Selling Agent, Mysore Spinning & Mfg. Co. Ltd. & Minerva Mills Ltd., Bangalore.



b. 10th July 1890. *Educ.:* London Mission High School, Bangalore. *m.* Shanta Bai, Feb. 1909; four *s.* and three *d.* Dir., Mysore Airmee Ltd., Member, Mysore Leg. Council, Central Rural Reconstruction Cttee. and Finance and Co-ordination Cttee; Mysore Economic Conference; Pres., Bangalore Rotary Club 1942-43; Mysore Chamber of Commerce 1928 and 1938-39; and Deenaseva Sangha; takes special interest in providing free canteens to students, popularising "Suryanamaskar" exercises among the younger generation and rural uplift work; made liberal donations to the T.B. Hospital at Bangalore, the Ayurvedic Hospital attached to Sri Jayachamarajendra School of Indian Medicine and the Beggars' Home at Bangalore; started a number of Milk Centres and institutions educational, social and religious; for several years Pres., Deenaseva Sangha at Bangalore, where 1,000 children of the labour classes are educated and provided with all amenities; has contributed to the Red Cross and War Funds and also towards running Free Coffee Bars for the Military personnel, providing them with comforts and entertaining injured soldiers in various hospitals with free cinema shows through a special mobile cinema unit; benefactions amount to Rs. 6½ lakhs. *Hobbies:* Social Service, Rural Reconstruction and Religious study. *Address:* "Abshot," 4, Bellary Road, Bangalore.

DEWAN, KUSUMRAI JIVABHAI, B.A., LL.B. (Bom.), Dewan, Thanadevli State (Kathiawar). *b.* July 27, 1905; *m.* A. S. Nitilaxmi, *d* of M. D. K. Jhala, retired Accounts & Finance Officer, Junagadh State; *Educ.:* Junagadh; Law Coll., Karachi; Law Coll., Ahmedabad; joined Thanadevli State service as Huzur Secretary and subsequently promoted Sar-Nyayadhish; for some time tutor & companion to the Heir-Apparent of Thanadevli State; joined Vadia State as Dewan, Vadia (Kathiawar) in 1942: At present working as Dewan of Thanadevli State also since Nov. 1945, besides the Vadia job. *Address:* Thanadevli (Kathiawar).



DEWAS STATE (SENIOR BRANCH): Hon. MAJOR H. H. MAHARAJA SIR VIKRAMSINHA RAO PUAR, MAHARAJA OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

DEWAS STATE (JR.) CAPT. H. H. MAHARAJA SHRIMANT VESHWANTRAO BHAUSAHEB PAWAR OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

DHANUKA, MURLIDHAR GANPATRAI, M.Sc., Merchant, Akola, *b.* 15th April 1914; *s.* of Seth Ganpatrai Dhanuka of Fatehpur (Jaipur) and Akola; 2 *s. Educ.:* at Akola and Nagpur; passed M.Sc. (Physics) and awarded gold medal. Director, the Kisanlal Balinath Ltd., The Savatram Dairy Products Ltd., and the National Hosiery Mills Ltd., General Manager, the Savatram Ramprasad Mills Co. Ltd., the Savatram Sons Ltd., and the Savatram Krishi-Karya Ltd. *Recreations:* Tennis, Ping-pong and Bridge. *Clubs.* Mitra Samaj, Savatram Sports and Rotary Club, Akola. *Address:* "Kalpana" Civil Lines, Akola.



DHAR: HON. LT.-COL. HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA ANAND RAO PUAR, SAHEB BAHADUR OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

DHARAMPUR: H. H. MAHARANA SHRI VIJAYADEVJI MOHANDEVJI RANA, RAJA SAHEB OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

DHAVLE, SANKARA BABAJI, B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., Adviser to H. H. the Rajasaheb of Sangli, and President of the Sangli Executive Council; *b.* Oct. 3, 1882; *m.* Kashibai, *d.* of the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E.; *Educ.* Rajaram College, Kolhapur; Elphinstone College, Bombay; St. John's College, Cambridge; Trinity College, Dublin; served in the I.C.S. retiring at 60 after 11¼ years as Judge of the Patna High Court; then joined Sangli as Honorary Adviser and President of Council; worked as a member of the Commission of Enquiry into the Bombay Dock Explosions, 1944; President of the Special Tribunal, Calcutta 1945. *Address:* Amral Camp, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona 4.

DHAWAN, RAI BAHADUR PURSHOTTAM LAL, C.I.E., M.A., 1907, Maclagan Gold Medal for standing first in Science in M.A. (Punjab Univ.). Passed out first from Thomason Civil Engineering College, winning Council of India Prize, 1906. Rai Bahadur, 1929, C.I.E., Jan. 1939. Member, Pacific Locomotives Enquiry Committee. *b.* 1st October 1883. *Educ.:* at Government College, Lahore and Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee. *m* Shrimati Dayavati, *d.* of late Dewan Bahadur K. B. Thapar, O.B.E., of Lahore, S.D.O. Construction, E.B. Ry., Gauhati, 1906-1909; O. & R. Ry., 1909-1916; N. W. Ry., 1916-1922; C. E. Prof. Roorkee, 1922-23; N. W. Ry., 1923-24; Dy. C. E. N., N. W. Ry., 1924-1931; Divisional Supdt., N. W. Ry., 1931-1934; Senior Govt. Inspector, Bombay, 1934; Chief Engineer, N. W. Ry., 1935; Member, Federal Public Services Commission, 1935-40; Member, Pacific Locomotive Committee, 1938-39; Chairman, Central Interview Board, 1942; Member, N.W.R. Services Comm. 1943; Chairman, The Frontier Bank Ltd., Lahore 1943. *Club:* "Cosmopolitan", Lahore. *Address:* Danepur Road, Lahore

DHIRAJLAL MAGANLAL PURSHOTAMDAS, B.Com. *b.* 24th April, 1913, Grandson of the late Purshotamdas Pranvallabhdas, the founder of the firm Purshotamdas Pranvallabhdas & Co., Share Brokers, and son of the late Maganlal Purshotamdas. *Educ.* at Bharda New High School and Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay. *m.* Miss Ashrumati, *d.* of Chhotalal Shivlal Khandwalla of Surat. The firm of Purshotamdas Pranvallabhdas was one of the earliest Stock Exchange firms; it has been connected with the House of Tatas since its inception. Director, Native Share & Stock Brokers' Association. *Recreations:* Tennis, Badminton, and Billiards. *Clubs:* Willingdon, Radio, Hindu Merchants, and Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay. *Address:* Share Bazar, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.



DHOLAKIA, RAO SAHEB (1942) MARKAND RATANLAL, L.C.E., Rtd. Govt. Spl. Land Acqn. Officer. *b.* Dec. 22, 1887. *Educ.* at Poona Engineering Coll. *m.* Dinvantbehen; entered Govt. service in Consulting Surveyor's Dept. in 1921. Retired as Dy. Asstt. to Consulting Surveyor in 1942. Re-employed as Spl. Land Acqn. Officer, Hubli, 1942. Founder & President, Mother's Lodge, an institution of sisters and brothers for the propitiation of God as Universal Mother of all without caste, creed or colour through love, service, devotion and unconditional cheerful self-surrender. Explained Mother's creed at All Faiths Conference, Nasik, in 1933; delivered speech on Modern World and Motherhood of God at Indian Philosophical Congress, Poona, in 1934. Held several Mother's Lodge prayers for peace, plague subsidence, etc. *Publication: Mai-Poojan, Invitation to join Mother's Lodge, Mother and Mother's Thousand Names* (in 2 Vols.), *Mai Hindi Prarthna, Maiguruananyabhakti*, etc. *Address:* 34, Godhbunder Road, Malad, Bombay.



DHOLPUR: LT.-COL. HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJ RANA OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

DHRANGADHRA: HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA RAJA SAHEB OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

DHROL: H. H. THAKORE SAHEB SHRI CHANDRASINHJI SAHEB, RULER OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

DIAS, ANTONIO ROSARIO: Merchant & Landlord. *b.* 20th February, 1881, in Loutolim, Goa; naturalised British subject. *m.* Miss Petornilla Alves; 5 sons and 1 daughter. Founder of the firm of A. R. Dias & Bros., Bombay. President, Tailors' Association for 10 years; member of several communal and charitable Institutions. Creator of seamless suit which won Gold-Medal at Catholic Exhibition in 1932 for which he was complimented by Sir Fredrick Sykes, then Governor of Bombay. Toured Europe in 1934; Granted audience by Pope Pius XI & visited the Holy Land same year. During last war was R.I.N. contractor and helped Government in executing urgent contracts. *Residence:* A. R. Dias Estate, Grant Road, Bombay. Lourdes Villa, Hot Springs, Vajreshwari, Thana. *Office:* Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.



DINAJPUR, CAPTAIN MAHARAJA JAGADISH NATH RAY, F.R.S.A. (*See Nobles Section.*)

DINA NATH, WAZIR-UD-DOWLAH, RAI BAHADUR, COLONEL, C. I. E. *b.* 13th March 1885. *Educ.:* Government College, Lahore and Exeter College, Oxford, Bar-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn. Asst. Private Secretary and Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar (1914-20); Judge, High Court, Patiala State (1920-23); Foreign Minister, Patiala Govt. (1923-24); Superintendent, Mandi State (1924-25); Chief Secretary and Chief Minister, Mandi State (1925-30); His Highness Maharaja Holkar's First Representative at the Court of His Excellency the Viceroy (1930-33); Member of the Court of Arbitration appointed by His Excellency the Viceroy, as a Representative of Holkar Government, April (1933); Minister of Public Health and Education, Patiala Government, Sept. (1933-36); Fellow of the Punjab University (1934-35); Retired from Patiala State, 1st January 1937; Minister-in-Waiting, Holkar State, February 1937, Finance Minister and then Prime Minister, 1939; A member of the Court of the Benares Hindu University on behalf of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar 1941; C. I. E., 1942., Retired from the post of Prime Minister in April 1942. Regional Food Commissioner to the Government of India for United Provinces, Ajmer Merwara & Rewa, Rampur and Benares States. *Headquarter:* 11, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.



DIVATIA, SIR HARSIDHBHAI VAJUBHAI, M.A., LL.B., Kt.. Retired Judge, High Court of Judicature, Bombay and President, Industrial Court, Bombay; Chief Justice, Joint High Court for Kolhapur and the Deccan

States. *m.* Jolly Behn, J.P. and Hon Magistrate. *Educ.:* Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, Professor of Philosophy, Bareilly College, 1910-12; Practised on the Appellate Side of the High Court, 1912-1933; Professor, Government Law College, 1928-1931; Hon. Secretary, Bar Council, Bombay, 1932-33; Chairman, Bombay Textile Labour Enquiry Committee, 1938-40. Knighted in Jan. 1945. *Publication:* "Psychology" (in Gujarati language). *Address:* "*Sans Souci*," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay and Joint High Court, Kolhapur.

DOAK, SIR JAMES, Kt., C.A. (Glasgow), Managing Director, Madura Mills Co., Ltd., Madura, Tuticorin and Ambasamudram and Director, A. & F. Harvey Ltd. *b.* 1904; *m.* Miss Helen Gaylord in 1931; 2*s.* Joined Madura Mills, 1928; Member, Textile Control Board, All-India Handloom Board; Chairman of the Board of Directors, Pandyan Insurance Co., Ltd., The Comorin Investment & Trading Co., Ltd., Harveys, Ltd., The Indian Mills Supply Co., Ltd., Punalur Paper Mills Ltd., Virdupathi Gins Ltd., and India Cements Ltd. *Recreations:* Golf and Tennis. *Address:* Pasumalai Hills, Madura.

DOCTOR, BHICAJI EDULJI, F.R.I.B.A. (Lon.) F.I.I.A., M.R. San. I. (Lon.), Chartered Architect. *b.* December 1901. Son of the late Dr. Edulji Pestonji Damanwalla.

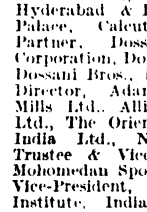


m. in 1933, Miss Juliette Degaillez of Lausanne, Switzerland. One daughter. *Educ.:* Bombay architectural course completed. Bombay Art Society's Medallist. 1929 to 1934 England and Continent for advance studies. Specialized in intricate schemes. Practising as Doctor and Vazifdar at Bombay and Ahmedabad. Hon. Architect, Parsi Uran Colony and Architects for the Town Planning of Khandheri, Navanagar State. Is a Freemason Lodge "Beaman," "Royal Arch," "Chapter Rising Star of W. I.". *Clubs:* Radio Club, Willingdon Sports Club, Ripon Club. *Address:* "Dhannur", Sir P. Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay and Char Rasta, Khadia, Ahmedabad.

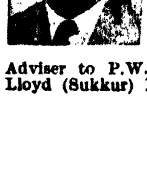
DOSANJH, S.N.S., B.Sc. (Lond.), A Fellow. P. W. Institute, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.B.E., Grad. I Struct. E. (Lond.). etc., Sub Engineer, E.N.C's Office, B. B. & C. I. Rly., Ajmer. *b.* 4th Feb. 1911, *s.* of Sardar Bahadur K. S. Dosanjh of Jullundur. *m.* Tejinder, *d.* of Sardar Bahadur Sunder Singh of the N. W. Rly. *Educ.:* Govt. High School, Jullundur, St. Joseph's Coll., Mussoorie & King's Coll., London. Apprenticed to Messrs. Dorman Long & Co. for two years in the capacity of an Asstt. site engineer on the construction of "Lever House" and "Shell Max" buildings in London; S.D.O., M.E.S., 1931-35; Lieut. in the Indian Land forces, 1938; built Ramgarh, Clement town (Dehradun) and Babina Camps together with other war emergency works; represented the Institution of High Way Engineers (London) at the International Road Conference, Washington (1930); travelled extensively in America, Canada and the Continent before returning to India. *Publications:* several articles in the Engineering Journals. *Address:* Bungalow No. 6. Civil Lines, Ajmer.



DOSSANI, KHAN BAHADUR GULAMHUSEIN ALLIDINA. Appointed Sheriff of Calcutta for 1947; *b.* in Bombay 1898, came to Calcutta 1916, *m.* in Bombay 1920. Has 2 *s.* and 2 *d.* Agent, H. E. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad & Berar, Sabe Palace, Calcutta. Senior Partner, Dossani Film Corporation, Dossani & Co., Dossani Bros., F. Dossani, Director, Adamjee Jute Mills Ltd., Alliance Press Ltd., The Orient Press of India Ltd., New Delhi. Trustee & Vice-President, Mohomedan Sporting Club. Vice-President, Muslim Institute, Indian Schools Sports Assoc. (Bengal); Director, Orient Movietone Corporation, Ltd., Calcutta Tanneries (India) Ltd., Peoples Cotton Mills Ltd.; Joint Honorary Secretary, Muslim Welfare Society. Executive Cttee. Member, Lake Club, Bengal Defence Loans, British War Savings Movements, Safety First Assocn., Bengal Tuberculosis Assocn., Society for the Protection of Children in India, English Speaking Union, Calcutta Art Society, Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Indian Chamber of Commerce; Chairman, Advisory Board in Calcutta, Habib Bank Ltd., Modern Mutual Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: Vice-Pres., Calcutta Rotary Club. Past Master, Freemasons' Lodge Courage with Humanity. Member, Calcutta Club, Wellingdon Sports Club, Royal Calcutta Turf Club (Stand), Royal Western India Turf Club (Stand), Cricket Club of India, Three Hundred Club, East Indian Railway Advisory Cttee. Treasurer, Calcutta Historical Society. *Address:* 60, Bentink Street, Calcutta.



DOW, H.E. SIR HUGH, K.C.S.I. (1940), C.S.I. (1937), C.I.E. (1932), Governor of Bihar, since May 1946. *b.* 8th May 1886, *m.* Anne, *d.* of J. Sheffield. One *s.* one *d.* *Educ.:* Aske's Hatcham School, University College, London. Entered Indian Civil Service, 1909 and served as Assistant Collector in Sind. Municipal Commissioner for Surat, 1916-18. Asst. Commr. in Sind for Civil Supplies and Recruiting, 1918-20 and Deputy Controller of Prices. Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, Bombay, 1921; Acting Secretary, Finance Dept., 1923; Financial Adviser to P.W.D., 1926; Revenue Officer Lloyd (Sukkur) Barrage; 1927-33. Chairman



Sind Administrative Committee, 1933-34; Jt. Secretary, Commercial Dept., Government of India, 1934-36; Secretary, Commerce Dept., 1936-39; Director-General of Supplies and Vice-President, War Supply Board, 1939-40, Governor of Sind, 1941—April 1946. *Address:* Governor's Camp, Bihar.

D'SOUZA, DR. JOS ALBAN, B.A., L.M.&S., J.P., Medical Practitioner and Ex-Mayor of Bombay. *b.* December 4, 1880. *m.* Maria Nicastra de Noronha. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's High School and Coll., Bombay. Was Professor of Physics and later Biophysics at the Grant Medical Coll. for about 25 years; member of the Municipal Corpn., Bombay, since April 1, 1926; elected Mayor of Bombay for the year, 1945-46; was member of the Standing Committee of the Corporation and its Chairman in 1935-36; was also a member of the Public Health Cttee., 1927-32; its Deputy Chairman, 1929-30 and Chairman in 1930-31; member of the Wells Cttee.; the Bombay Legislative Council, 1929-35; the Central Franchise Cttee. and the Silver Jubilee Celebrations Cttee.; as Mayor of Bombay he took keen interest in settlement of labour disputes; started the Pherozeshaw Mehta Centenary Commemoration Fund and the I.N.A. Relief Fund; is a keen sportsman; member of the Bombay Presidency Cricket Assocn. and was President of the Catholic Gymkhana and Chairman of the Sub-Cttee. of the Olympic Assocn.; is connected with the St. John Ambulance Assocn. and several other organisations and bodies and takes keen interest in medical relief, particularly Tuberculosis; Member, Constituent Assembly. *Address:* Pius X House, Dr. Viegas Street, Cavel, Bombay.

DUDHORIA, NABAKUMAR SING, *g. s.* OF RAI BUDH SING DUDHORIA BAHADUR OF AZIMGANJ. Zemindar and Banker. *b.* 1904. *m.* sister of Fatch Chand, present Jagat Sett of Murshidabad. *Educ.:* privately. Hon. Magistrate, Director, Sri Durga Cotton Mill Ltd., Calcutta. Member, Legislative Assembly—Central—1930-34; Member, British Indian Assocn., Bengal National Chamber of Commerce; Bengal Landholders' Assocn.; Marwari Assocn.; Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha; Indian Chamber of Commerce; Academy of Fine Arts; Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal; Calcutta Club; Royal Calcutta Turf Club; Bengal Flying Club, Muhammadan Sporting Club; Kalighat Sports Assocn. Patron—Bengal Music Association; Life Member, Automobile Association of Bengal and Mohan Bagan Club, Calcutta. Vice-President and Life Member, Calcutta North Club. *Address:* Azimganj, Murshidabad, Bengal.



DUGGAN, SIR JAMSHEDJI NUSSERWANJI, Kt., K.B.E. (1945), C.I.E., O.B.E., D.O. (Oxon), F.C.P.S., Colonel, I.A.M.C., L.M.&S., J.P., Ex-Sheriff of Bombay. Ex-Ophthalmic Surgeon in charge, Sir C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital and Professor of Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College, Bombay. *b.* 8 April 1884. *m.* Miss Parakh. *Educ.:* Bombay, Oxford, Vienna and London. Was Tutor in Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College, Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to War Hospitals and Ophthalmic Surgeon, Parel General Hospital, Bombay; is Private Ophthalmic Practitioner. Hon. Member, Ophthalmological Society of Egypt. Superintendent, Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay; Fellow of the Bombay University and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, O.C. Indian Military Hospital, Bombay; Pres., Jt. War Cttee.; Chairman, Bombay Branch, Indian Red Cross Society; was awarded Silver Jubilee & Coronation Medals. *Publications:* A number of papers embodying research and of great scientific value and contributions to various periodicals. *Address:* The Lawnside, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DUNGARPUR: H. H. SIR LAKSHMAN SINGHJI BAHADUR, THE RULER OF. *(See Indian Princes' Section).*

DUNNICLIFF, HORACE BARRATT, C.I.E., M.A. (Cantab.), M.A., Sc.D. (Dublin), F.R.I.C., F.N.I., Emeritus Professor, University of the Punjab. Chief Technical Adviser, War Transport Department, Government of India. Chief Chemist, Central Revenues Chemical Service, 1937-43. Principal, Government College, Lahore, 1936-39; Professor, Inorganic Chemistry, Punjab University 1924 to 1945; (also Dean of the Science Faculty and Syndic.). *b.* 23 Sept. 1885. *m.* Freda Gladys Burgoyne (Gold Kaiser-i-Hind, 1935), elder *d.* of F. W. Burgoyne-Wallace (1926). M.A.O. College, Aligarh, U.P., 1908-14; Khalsa College, Amritsar, 1914-17; Government College, Lahore, 1917-1939; Indian Munitions Board, 1917; Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu, 1918-21; Member, Imperial Educational Conference, London, 1927; Special Chemical Adviser, Central Board of Revenue, 1928-1937; Vice-President, Indian Chemical Society; President, Chemistry Section, Indian Science Congress, 1934; Chairman, Naturally Occurring Salts Committee; Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, 1940; Member, Drugs Act Advisory Board, 1940-43, and Drugs Supply Committee, 1939-45. *Publications:* papers in Chemical and other Journals. *Address:* War Transport Department, New Delhi.

DURGADAS MEHRA, SETH, Merchant and Director, the National Savings Bank Ltd., Bombay. *b.* October 1912; son of the late Seth Lala Jaigopal of Amritsar. *m.* Miss Parkashvati, *d.* of Seth Lala Tirathram of Amritsar. 2 daughters. *Educ.:* at Amritsar. Joined his father's firm Omprakash Durgadas in 1929. Became partner in the same firm in 1933; Dir., Pelico Electrical Industries, Amritsar; Prop., Durgadas Co., Bombay. Has travelled extensively in Japan, Malaya, the Straits Settlements, China, Ceylon and India. *Clubs:* The Cricket Club of India and the Bombay Presidency Radio Club. *Address:* Gopal Mansion, behind Metro, Bombay.



EASTLEY, CHARLES MORTIMER, J.P., Solicitor and Notary Public. Late Solicitor to the Government of Bombay and Public Prosecutor. *b.* 2 September 1890. *m.* Esme Beryl Chester Wintle, M.B.E., J.P., Served in the Great War from 1914-1919 as Lieut. R.F.A. (T.F.) as an Observer and Pilot in R.F.C. and Pilot in the R.A.F. *Address:* C/o Eastley Lam & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public, Jehangir Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

EBRAHIM, SIR CURRIMBHOY (3rd) Baronet, J.P.; *b.* 13th April 1903; succeeded his father Sir Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim (2nd) Baronet, 1928; Honorary Presidency Magistrate; President of the Board of Trustees of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Muslim Orphanage, Matunga, Bombay; Elected President of the Muslim Peace and Relief Committee during the Hindu-Muslim disturbances in Bombay in 1936 and 1941; presided over the Gujerat and Kathiawar Muslim Provincial Educational Conference held at Ahmedabad in 1934; Chairman, Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim League Sessions held in Bombay in March 1936 and Provincial Muslim League Conference in 1941; Resigned membership of the League in 1946. Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1928-29 and again from 1935; Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1937. *Address:* "Currimbhoy Manor," 41, Warden Road, Bombay.

EDGLEY, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE NORMAN GEORGE ARMSTRONG, M.A. (Oxford). Judge, Calcutta High Court. *b.* 19th June 1888. *m.* Kathleen, Blanche Bridget Daley 1914. *Educ.:* Switzerland and New Col., Oxford. Passed into I.C.S., 1910; Asstt. Magistrate, Bengal, 1911; Under-Secy. Political and Appt. Depts., 1916-1918; Registrar, Calcutta High Court appellate side, 1918-23; called to the Bar (Inner Temple), 1924; Dt. and Sessions Judge in Bengal and Assam, 1924-32; Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal 1930; Judicial Secy. and *Legal* Remembrancer to the Govt. of Bengal, 1933; Offg. Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1934; Addl. Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1937; President, Bengal Election Tribunal, 1937; Puisne Judge, Calcutta High Court, since 1939; Vice-President, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1944-45; President, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1946. *Address:* United Service Club, Calcutta.

EDMUNDS, SIR PERCY JAMES, M.A., B.Sc. (Oxon.), C.I.E. (1-1-1943). Chief Engineer, Indian P. & T. Dept., Kt. Bach. (22-1-1946). *b.* 1/2/1890. *m.* Susan Elizabeth Scott. *Educ.:* Christ Hospital and Queen's College, Oxford. Served in War 1914-19; Captain, Royal Engineers; joined Indian Posts and Telegraphs Dept. 1919 and became Chief Engineer in 1941; represented India at International Radio Telegraph Conference, Washington 1927 and Madrid 1932; International Telecommunications Conference, Cairo 1938; Commonwealth Communications Council, London, 1944. *Address:* C/o Lloyds Bank Ltd., 6 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

EDWARDS, LIEUT.-COL. COSMO GRANT NIVEN, C.I.E., Indian Political Service; Youngest son of the late Rev. James Edwards of Lossiemouth, Scotland, and Scottish Churches College, Calcutta; *b.* 1896; *m.* 1930 Emily Evelyn, *d.* of Dr. E. J. P. Olive of Leamington, Warwickshire. *Educ.:* at Fettes College and Edinburgh Univ. Served in Great War, 1914-19; Highland Light Infantry, 1914. France, 1915 (wounded); transferred to Indian Army 1917; Q.V.O. Corps of Guides N.-W. Frontier (Afghanistan), 1919; appointed to Indian Political Service, 1921; served in various capacities in N.-W.F.P. till 1929; Under-Secy. and Dy. Secy. to Govt. of India, Foreign and Political Dept., 1930-32; Secy. to Resident in Mysore, 1934-37; Political Agent in Kalat, 1938-1940; Political Agent in Bhopal, 1940-42, Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States, 1942-1944; Resident for the Madras States since 1944. *Clubs:* United Service, London. *Address:* C/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Ltd., London or Bombay. The Residency, Trivandrum.

EDWARDS, THE REV. JAMES FAIRBROTHER, English Editor of the *Dnyanodaya* (or *Rise of Knowledge*) for seven Missions. *b.* March 25th 1875. *m.* Miss Mary Louise Wheeler, Principal, Kindergarten Training School. *Educ.:* (British) Methodist Theological College, Handsworth, Birmingham, England. Eight years in charge of English Churches in England; arrived in India, Sept. 1908; until 1914 (British) Methodist Superintendent in Bombay; since 1914 loaned by (British) Methodist Church to American Marathi Mission and other Missions for Literary and Theological work; went to Poona, July 1930, to take charge of United Theological College. Editor of the "Poet Saints of Maharashtra" Series. *Address:* 1-A, Stavely Road, Poona.

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ELWIN, VERRIER, M.A., D.Sc.(Oxon.) *b.* Aug. 29, 1902, son of Bishop Elwin of Sierre Leone; *m.* Kosi 1940, has one son. *e.* Merton College, Oxford; (Fowler Exhibitioner, Charles Oldham University Scholar, Matthew Arnold Prizeman, Junior Denyer and Johnson Scholar, First Class Eng. Lit. Finals. First Class Theology Finals, Vice-Principal, Wycliffe Hall, 1926 and Lecturer at Merton, 1927. Came to India in 1927 as a member of the Christa Seva Sangh, Poona, but after four years retired into lay life and, in collaboration with Mr. Shamrao Hivale, founded the Bhumijan Seva Mandal, for the service of the aboriginals on a scientific and humanitarian basis; the Mandal now maintains schools, a leper home, dispensary and a research depart-



ment. Appointed Hon. Ethnographer, Bastar State, 1940; Anthoropologist, Govt. of Orissa, 1945; F.R.A.I., F.N.I., Editor, *Man in India*, from 1942; awarded the Wellcome Medal 1942, the Roy Medal, 1945. *Publications: The Dawn of Indian Freedom* (1930), *Mahatma Gandhi* (1931), *The Truth about India* (1932), *Songs of the Forest* (1935) *Leaves from the Jungle* (1936), *Phulmat of the Hills* (1937), *A Cloud that's Dragonish* (1938), *The Baiga* (1939), *Loss of Nerve* (1941), *The Agaria* (1942), *Maria Murder and Suicide* (1943), *The Aboriginals* (1943), *Folk-Tales of Mahakoshal* (1944), *Folk-Songs of the Maikal Hills* (1944), *Folk-Songs of Chhatisgarh* (1946), *The Muria and their Ghotul* (1946), and many contributions to learned journals. *Recreations:* Controversy, photography and museums. *Address:* Patangarh P.O., Dindori Tahsil, Mandla Dist., C.P.

EMERSON, Lt.-Col. Ralf Bitling, C.I.E (1946), O.B.E (1943), Lt.-Col. Royal Engineers and Chief Commissioner of Railways, *b.* 8 July 1897 *m.* Grace Everard Napier on Sept 18, 1926. *Educ.:* Bradfield Coll., Berkshire and R. M. A., Woolwich. Was 2nd Air Mechanic, Royal Flying Corps from Nov. 1915 to June 1917 and at R. M. A. June 1917-18. Served in France in May-June 1916. Commissioned 2nd Lt. R. E. on 6th June 1918, Lt.-Col. R. E. 30th June 1944 attached to Mov. & Tn. MEI from Jan. 1941 to July 1943 served with 8th Army and CMF July 1943 to Oct. 1943. Reverted to General Manager, G.I.P Rly Dec. 1943-April 1946. *Address:* Railway Board, New Delhi.

ENGINEER, Major (Dr.) Sorab Kaikhoshru, F.R.C.P.E., L.M. & S., F.C.P.S., L.R.C.S.E., L.R.F.P. & S.G., M.R.C.P., O.B.E. (Military), Associated Officer, 1940, Associated Serving Brother, 1930 and Long Service Medal of the Order of St. John (1929), with Bar, 1934, J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Consulting Physician, Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay, since 1936, Divisional Surgeon, Parsee Ambulance Brigade since 1919. *b.* 28th April 1882. *Educ.:* at Elphinstone High School; the Universities of Bombay and Edinburgh, Trinity College, Dublin; The Royal Colleges and Infirmary, Edinburgh. The first Indian Dr. to have an Hon. Commission in the I.M.S. and the first medical graduate of an Indian University to be elected to the fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. First Tutor and then Professor of Pharmacology in the Grant Medical College, 1910-36. Physician, Sir J. J. Hospital, for over 23 years. Hon. Major I.M.S. since 1919. Physician, the War Hospital for Indian troops, Bombay, 1914-21. President, Bombay Medical Union, the Grant Medical College Society, 1939-40 and the British Medical Association, Bombay Branch, 1934-40. Is associated with many Charitable Public Institutions. *Publications:* Some factors necessary for the Prophylaxis of Tuberculosis in Bombay; Treatment of Tetanus in Civil and Military Practice; treatment of Diarrhœas; Dysenteries and Pneumonias, etc. *Address:* 25, Marine Lines, Bombay.



ENGINEER, Sir Noshirwan Phirozsha, Kt. (1945), B.A., LL.B., Federal Advocate-General; *b.* Jan. 22, 1884; *m.* Jerbai Jamshedji Kanga. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College; Additional Judge, Bombay High Court from 1936 to 1938, Advocate-General, Bombay, Sept. 1942 to March 1945. *Address:* 1, Race Course Road, New Delhi.

ERULKAR, Lt.-Col. Abraham Solomon M.D.B.S. (Lond.), L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), F.C.P.S. Hon. Lt.-Col. I.A.M.C.; Consulting Physician. *b.* 23rd Feb. 1887. *m.* Kate Accles Scott, *d.* of Capt. J. D. Scott of South Shields, England. *Educ.:* Guys Hospital, London Univ. Pres., a Medical Council of India; Fellow and Syndic Univ. of Bombay; Formerly Pres., Coll of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay, Bombay Medical Union; Hon. Physician and Consultant Specialist M. H. Bombay, K. E. M. Hospital, Bombay. *Publications:* Contributions to various Medical journals. *Address:* Javeri Mansions B., Little Gibbs Rd., Malabar Hill, Bombay and Amar Building, Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay.

ESMAIL Abdulkarim Panju, Senior Partner of the firm E. A. Karim and also Husein Abdulkarim Panju, Bombay. Founded these firms in 1914, *b* at Zanzibar (British East Africa). 1 daughter. Vice-President and Trustee, Khoja Shia Isna Ashri Boarding Orphanage at Jamnager; Hon. Treasurer, the Anjuman-I-Faiz-I-Panjetani; Trustee, Khoja Shia Isna Ashri Jamat and Jam-e-Musjid, Bombay. Trustee of Seth Dawood Fazel Educational Trust and Chairman, Karim Corporation Ltd.; Director, The Habib Bank Ltd., The Marine & General Insurance Co., Ltd., The Kaiser-e-Hind Insurance Co., Ltd. *Address:* Panju House, 138-40, Samuel Street, Bombay.



FARGUE, Lt.-Col. D. G. H. de la, I.P.S., Chief Secy. to Govt., N.W.F.P. *b* Sept. 20, 1897. War of 1914-18, France and Palestine—Yeomanry and Indian Cavalry; entered Political Dept. in 1923 on appointment as Personal Assistant to Sir John Maffey; Chief Commr., North-West Frontier Province; Political Service thereafter with States, in Baluchistan and North-West Frontier Province. *Address:* Secretariat, Peshawar.

FARIDKOT, Hon. Col. H. H. Farzand-i-Saadat Nishan Hazrat-i Kaisar-i-Hind, Brarbans, Raja Sir Harindar Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I. of (*See Indian Princes' Section*).

FAZALBHOY, Yousufali Abdulla, *b.* 19th Nov. 1906. Third son of late Abdulla Fazalbhoy. *Educ.*: St Xavier's College, Bombay. *m.* 1936 Shirinbai. In 1927 joined his father's firm Messrs. Abdulla Fazalbhoy & Sons (now Fazalbhoy Limited). In 1933 floated Sound Studios (India) Ltd., which established "Film City" Studio. In 1936 undertook world tour for special study of film production and floated General Films Limited. Promoted National Studios Limited in 1939. Director: Fazalbhoy Limited, Mercantile Finance Co., Ltd., Fazalbhoy Investment Co., Ltd., Photophone Equipments Ltd. Promoter and Director: Near East Film Agency Ltd., Bombay Advertising Agency Ltd. Member: The British Film Institute, Society of Motion Picture Engineers, National Geographic Society. Member and India Representative: British Kinematograph Society. *Clubs*: Willingdon Sports Club, Calcutta Club, Rotary Club, Cricket Club of India, Royal Western India Turf Club, Royal Western India Golf Club, Nasik, Bombay Presidency Radio Club, Western India Automobile Association, The Club of Maharashtra Ltd., Poona, and the Overseas League. *Publications*: "The Indian Film"; "A Plea For Indian News-reels." *Address*: Grosvenor House, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill P.O., Bombay.



FERMIE, Otto William Patrick, B.Sc., B.E., C.I.E. (1946), Postmaster-General, U.P. *b.* July 16, 1891; *m.* Miss Ellen Florence Wright. *Educ.*: St. Aloysius' High Sch., Vizagapatam, St. Xavier's Coll., Calcutta and Civil Engineering Coll.,Sibpur,Calcutta. Asstt. Divl. Engr. Telegraphs, 1918-20; Divl. Engr., Telegraphs, 1920-32 and 1935-36; Supdt., Telegraphs, N. W. Rly., 1932-35; Dir. of Telegraphs, 1936-39; Dy. Dir.-Gen. of Telegraphs, 1939-1942. *Address*: 8, Cassels Road, Lucknow.

FEUGA, Right Rev. Dr. R., B.A., D.D.: Bishop of Mysore; *b.* 24th Sept. 1886; *Educ.*: in Paris; Rector St. Mary's Seminary, Bangalore; Vicar, St. Philomena's Church, Mysore. *Publications*: Ed., "*St Philomena's Messenger*," 1932-41. *Address*: Bishop's House, Mysore.

FIELD, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Donald Moyle, Kt., C.I.E. (1935); Chief Minister, Jodhpur State, Rajputana, since 1935. *b.* 19 November 1881. *m.* 1st 1910 Muriel Hay, *d.* of the late Surgeon-General G. W. R. Hay. 2ndly 1938 Muriel Wilhelmina (Carmen) de Parodi, *d.* of Lady Forster and the late Horace de Parodi, 1 *s.* *Educ.*: Tonbridge School, R.M.C., Sandhurst. Indian Army, 1900-1907; Political Department, Government of India, 1907-1935. *Address*: Jodhpur, Rajputana.

FIRODIA, The Hon. Mr. Kundanmal Sobhachand, B.A., LL.B., Speaker, Bombay Legislative Assembly. *b.* Nov. 12, 1885 at Ahmednagar. *Educ.*: graduated from the Fergusson Coll. in 1907; was a Fellow of the same Coll. for one year; 1910 he passed LL.B. and since then has been practising as a lawyer; from college days, he is a Tilakite; Secy., Nagar District Conference, 1926; Secy., the Bombay Provincial Conference held in Nagar in 1919 and one of the five who bore the brunt of the loss incurred by the conference; one of the promoters of the National School at Nagar in 1920; took a leading part in the collection of Tilak Swarajya Fund and toured in Nagar District with Mahatmaji in 1927; 1930 and 1932, he supported both the Movements, by organising financial aid; took prominent part in the famine relief of 1918 and 1920 and worked as the Secy. of the Cttee.; Member, Nagar Municipality and the D.L.B. of which he was elected Pres. in 1935; worked for twenty years as Secy. of the Pinjarapole; Pres., Ayurveda Maha Vidyalaya since 1917; is on the Managing Cttee. of the Nagar Educational Society and the Chairman of the Merchants' Assn.; he is on the editorial staff of the 'Sangha Shakthi' the organ of the Congress in Nagar; Chairman, Nagar Central Co-operative Bank, 1930. *Address*: Ahmednagar.

FITZE, Sir Kenneth, K.C.I.E. (1941), B.A. (Oxon.), C.I.E. (1932). Adviser to the Secretary of State for India since June 1944. *b.* Jan. 6, 1887; *m.* Helena, *d.* of F. J. Bair-to. *Educ.*: Marlborough and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1911; employed in Political Dept. since 1915; held the post of Resident for Central India, 1935-40 and of Political Secretary to H. E. the Crown Representative, 1941-1944. *Address*: India Office, London; and 18, Pearl Court, Eastbourne.

FITZMAURICE, Sir Desmond Fitzjohn, Lt.-Col., late Royal Engineers (retired, 1930); B.A. (Hons.), Cantab., Kt. (1946), C.I.E. (1941), J.P., Master, Security Printing, India and Controller of Stamps. *b.* 17 August 1893. *m.* 1926, Nancy, *d.* of Rev. John Sherlock and Mrs. Leake, of Grayswood, Surrey, 1 *s.* 3 *d.* *Educ.*: Bradfield College and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, 1912-14; Cambridge University, 1920-22. Served with Royal Engineers in France, Belgium and Italy during Great War, 1914-1918; Wounded, 1915; mentioned in Despatches, 1918; Instructor, R. M. A., Woolwich, 1918-1920; Instructor, Sch. of Military Engineering, Chatham, 1923-1925; Engineer, Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., 1927-29; Deputy Mint Master, Bombay and Calcutta, 1929-1931; Dy. Master, Security Printing, India, Nasik, 1932-33; Master, Security Printing, India, and Controller of Stamps, since 1934. *Publications*: Papers on Hydro-Electric Development in France; Work of Military Engineers in the Indian Mints. *Address*: Caxton House, Nasik Road, G. I. P. Railway.

FORRESTER, Charles, A.H.-W.C., F.R.I.C., Ph.D. (Edin.), F.R.S.E.; Kaisar-i-Hind Medal; Principal, Government of India School of Mines, Dhanbad, India, since 1939. *b.* 1895; one *s.* one *d.* *Educ.*: Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh; Assist. Lecturer, Department of Chemistry, Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, 1919-26; Prof. of Chemistry

and Assaying, Indian School of Mines, 1926; Fellow of the Inst. of Fuel; Assoc. Mem. Inst. of Chem. Eng.; specially interested in mineral chemistry and fuel technology. *Publications:* Contributions to Trans. of Mining and Geological Institute of India (Bronze, Silver and Gold medals, Govt. of India Prize twice) & Proc. of Nat. Inst. of Sciences of India, Ind. Sc. Congr. and to The Journal of the Inst. of Fuel. *Recreations:* Tennis, motoring, music. *Club:* Bengal United Service, Calcutta. *Address:* Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, E. I. Rly.

FOWLER, GILBERT JOHN, D.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.R. San.I., F.N.I. *b.* 1868, *m.* Amy Hindmarsh, *d.* of George S. and Eleanor Scott. *Educ:* Sidcot School, Somerset; Owens College, Victoria University, Manchester; Heidelberg University. For 20 years in service of Rivers Committee of Manchester Corporation. Responsible for treatment of the sewage and trade-effluents of Manchester. Pioneer of "*Activated Sludge*" process of sewage purification. Consulted by cities of New York, Cairo, Shanghai and Hankow. First visited India in 1906 on special duty for Government of Bengal. From 1916 to 1924 Professor of Applied Chemistry and later of Bio-chemistry at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Principal, Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore, 1927-29; has been President of the Indian Chemical Society, is Honorary Corresponding Secretary for India of the Royal Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland. Has published many scientific papers and discourses. *Address:* Central Hotel, Bangalore.

FRAMPTON, HENRY JAMES, M.A. (Oxon.); I.C.S.; C.I.E. (1943), M.C. (1918); Chief Secy. to Govt., U.P. *b.* August 14, 1897; *m.* Hilda Mary, *d.* of Rev. Alexander Brown. *Educ.:* Christ's Hospital and St. John's Coll., Oxford. Military service, 1916-1919, commissioned Duke of Wellington's Regiment, Jan. 1917; served in France and Flanders; demobilised with rank of Captain, 1919. Joined I.C.S. in Dec. 1921; Asst. Mgte., Agra, Muttra and Roorkee till 1926; Dist. Mgte., Muttra and Jhansi till 1928; Asstt. Settlement Officer and Settlement Officer, Agra and Bahraich, 1928-1932; Dist Mgte., Cawnpore and Jhansi till Oct 1932; Dy. Secy., U.P. Govt. till March 1937; Dy. Commsnr., Lucknow, 1937-38; Dy. and Jt. Secy. to Govt of India, 1938-43, Commissioner Lucknow Division, U.P., 1943-44, Chief Secy. to Govt., U.P., from 23rd March 1945. *Address:* Lucknow.

FRY, LT.-COL. AUGUSTINE SARGOOD, M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.); C.I.E. (1944); Professor of Clinical Surgery and Principal K.E.M. Coll., Lahore. *b.* Nov. 4, 1890; *m.* Ella Scott, *d.* of Rev. A. Scott of Oakbank, England. *Educ.:* George Watson's Coll., Edinburgh and Univ. of Edinburgh. Commissioned, R.A.M.C., Feb. 14, 1915, and I.M.S., Mar. 12, 1916; Employed as a Civilian in I.M.S., Feb. 3, 1931. *Publications:* *Emetine in the Treatment of Amœbic Abscess of the Liver*, (Ind. Med. Gaz., Oct. 1924); "*Bucket Handle*" *Fracture-Dislocation of the Medial Meniscus of the Knee Joint* (R.A.M.C. Journal, Vol. LII, 1929). *Address:* No. 8, Club Road, Lahore.

FURZE, GORDON, J. P., James Finlay & Co. Ltd., Bombay. *b.* January 26, 1888; *m.* Monica Renee Marshall. *Educ.:* at Aldenham School. Came out to India 1913; served in the Great War from 1915-1919 with the Coldstream Guards; awarded M.C. and mentioned in dispatches. *Address:* Byculla Club, Bombay.

FYZEE, ASAF ALI ASGHAR, B.A., LL.B. (Bom.), M.A. (Cantab.), First class honours, Oriental Languages, Tripos 1924 (PT.I), 1925 (PT.II); of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law; Principal, Govt. Law College, Bombay. *b.* April 10, 1899; *m.* Sultana, *d.* of Kazi Kabiruddin, Bar-at-Law. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Bombay, St. John's College, Cambridge, England; Hon. Secy., Islamic Research Assen., Pres., Anjuman Taraqq-E-Urdu; Fellow, Univ. of Bombay; Vice-Pres., Bombay Cricket Assen. *Publications:* *Introduction to Muhammadan Law* (Oxford 1931), *Ismaili Law of Wills* (Oxford 1933), *Islamic Culture* (1944); and about 35 papers of a technical character on Law and Islamic subjects. *Address:* Government Law College, Bombay.

FYZEE RAHAMIN, S., Artist, Poet, Dramatist and Novelist. *b.* 19 Dec. 1880. *m.* Atiya Begum H. Fyzee, sister of Her Highness Nazli Raliya Begum of Janjira. *Educ.:* School of the Royal Academy of Arts, London, and privately with John Sargent, R.A., and Sir Solomon J. Solomon, R.A., London. Exhibitor at the Royal Academy and Royal Institute Annual Exhibitions; Permanently represented at the Tate Gallery in London, the Luxembourg in Paris, City Art Gallery in Manchester, Palace of Fine Arts in San Francisco and others; Painted many portraits of the Princes and Nobles of India and also two domes in the Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi. Leader of the Indian School of painting and opposed to the methods both of the Bombay and the Bengal Schools. Has written several dramas two of which Daughter of Ind, and The Invented Gods—were produced in London. *Publications:* "*Gilded Dodo*," "*Invented Gods*," "*Daughter of Ind*." Man and other Mystic Poems and History of the Race-Isachites of India. *Address:* Little Gibbs Road, Bombay.

GAJAPATIRAJU, R. K. N., B.A., B.L. *b.* March 21, 1895. Landholder. *Educ.:* Madras University; practised as an advocate till 1939 and then took to industry. He represents the biggest industrial group in Andhra Desa. Managing Director, The Andhra Engineering Co., Ltd., and The Vizagapatam Electric Supply Corporation Ltd. of Vizagapatam; The Anakapalle Electric Supply Corporation Ltd. of Anakapalle; The East Coast Ceramic Industries Ltd., Rajahmundry and The Andhra Cement Co. Ltd., Bezwada. Founder & President of The



Andhra Manufacturers' Association, Bezwada. He is now promoting a group of industrial concerns in the Central India States. A keen sportsman and interested in big game shooting. He is keen on tennis and billiards and possesses proficiency in all games of Cards. Greatly interested in literature, English, Sanskrit and Telugu. Made extensive studies in Hindu Philosophy and comparative religions. His books both in English and Telugu are being published. *Address:* The Andhra Cement Co., Ltd., Bezwada.

GAJENDRAGADKAR, ASHVATTHAMA BALACHAKLA, M.A., M.B.E., E.D., Principal and Professor of Sanskrit, Sidharth College, Bombay. *b.* 1 Oct. 1892. *m.* Miss Kamalabai Shaligram of Satara. *Educ.:* Satara High School, Satara and the Deccan College, Poona. Brilliant Univ. career, which includes 1st class 1st in B.A. Appointed Assistant to Professor of Sanskrit at Elphinstone Coll., Sept. 1915; Lecturer, 1917; Prof. of Sanskrit, Elphinstone College, in 1920-46. Holds the rank of Lieut. Col. and is Commandant, 1st Bombay Bn. U.O.T.C. (I.T.F.). Is one of the founders of the Swastik League (1929) and the G.O.C. of its Volunteer Corps., Divisional Commander in Bombay City Civic Guard. *Publications:* Critical editions of many Sanskrit classics for the use of University students, which include Kalidasa's Ritusamhara; Kalidasa's Sakuntala; Bana's Harsacarita; Dandin's Dasakumara Carita; Bhatta Narayana's Venisamhara, Annambhatta's Tarka Samgraha, Bhasa's Svapnavasavadatta; Mammata's Kavyaprakasa, etc. *Address:* Elphinstone College, Bombay.

GAJENDRAGADKER, PRALHAD BALACHARYA, M.A., LL.B.; Judge, High Court, Bombay; *b.* March 16, 1901; *m.* Shalini Shaligram; *Educ.:* Satara High School (1911 to 1918); Karnatak Coll. (1918-1920); Deccan Coll. (1920 to 1924); Law Coll., Poona (1924 to 1926); Joined the Appellate Side Bar in 1926; Edited the Hindu Law quarterly; published the Sanskrit Text of Nanda Pandit's Dattaka Mimamsa and its English translation. *Address:* C-11, Mafatlal Park, Warden Road, Bombay 26.

GANAPATI IYER, E. V., B.Sc., M.C.S., Controller of Civil Supplies and Additional Textile Commissioner in Mysore; also Special Officer for Surplus Stores disposals. *b.* 26th Nov. 1899. *Educ.:* The Central Coll., Bangalore; took 1st rank in the Mysore Civil Service Competitive Examination, Jan. 1920; *m.* 1922 Jayalakshmi, *d.* of late Chief Justice Rajadharmapravina C. S. Doraiswami Iyer. Was Auditor, Mysore State Railway, Secretary, Stores Purchase Cttee., Deputy Registrar, Land Mortgage Banks and Co-operative Societies, Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur and Kadur Districts; Government Director and Chairman of the following Concerns (from June 1940 to June 1944) Porcelain Factory, Industrial and Testing Laboratory, Soap Factory, Bichromate Factory, Silk Weaving Factory, the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Ltd., the Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Ltd., the Mysore Lamp Works, Ltd., officiated as Director, the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, from Sept. 1944 to March 1945 and again from June-Aug. 1946; Member, Governing Council of the Indian Institute of Science. *Publication:* A handbook of Land Mortgage Credit in Mysore, Economic and Financial aspects of tanks, Development of cultivation in the Irwin Canal area, Trade, Industry, war-time Controls and Post-War planning. *Recreations:* Riding, Golf and Tennis. *Clubs:* The Century Club, Bangalore, Sports Club, Mysore. *Address:* 'Jaya Bhavan,' Sir Krishna Rao Road, Basavangudi, Bangalore.



GANDHI, BHANJU RAM, B.A., LL.B., Ex.-Finance Minister, N. W. F. Province. *b.* October 1888; *m.* Shrimati Baldevi, *d.* of L. Sukhu Ram Jawa of Dera Ismail Khan. *Educ.:* C. M. High School, Dera Ismail Khan. D. A. V. College, Lahore, Dayal Singh College, Lahore and Law College, Lahore. Edited for some time "Frontier Advocate", Dera Ismail Khan, "Punjab Advocate," Mianwali, and "Bharat Mata", Lahore. Started practice as a lawyer in Mianwali in 1917, non-co-operated in 1922, convicted in 1930, for taking part in the Civil Disobedience Movement; was President, Bar Association, Mianwali, for a long time; shifted to D. I. Khan in 1936; successfully fought assembly election on Congress ticket. Joined Cabinet in Sept. 1937. Resigned from the cabinet in Nov. 1939, in obedience to the orders of the Congress High Command. Remained in the wilderness till 16th March 1945, when he again joined cabinet, when the Congress decided to assume office in N.-W.F.P.; re-elected to the N.-W.F.P. Leg. Assem. in the general elections, 1946. *Address:* A. I. Khan.

GANDHI, DEVADAS, Mg. Editor, *The Hindustan Times*, *b.* May 22, 1900; *m.* Lakshmi, daughter of C. Rajagopalachari, June 16, 1933. *Educ.:* South Africa and India; Collaborated with his father Mahatma Gandhi in his activities since 1916 and went to prison several times for political reasons, assisted on his father's weekly journal *Young India* and *Independent*, an English daily of Allahabad. *Publications:* India Unreconciled. *Address:* Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

GANDHI, MANMOHAN PURUSHOTTAM, M.A., F.R. Econ.S., F.S.S. *Editor*, Indian Cotton Textile and Sugar Industry Annuals, Professor, Sydenham College of Commerce. *b.* 5th November, 1901. *Educ.:* Bombay and Benares; *m.* 1926, Rambhagauri, G. A. Secretary, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1926-36; Secretary, Indian Sugar Mills' Association; Secretary, Indian Colliery Owners' Association, (1932-36); Secretary, Indian National Committee & Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry 1929-30; Head, Credit Department, National City Bank of New York, Calcutta, 1936-37. Chief Commercial Manager, Dalmia Cement,

Ltd., and Rohtas Industries, Ltd.; Director, Indian Sugar Syndicate, 1937-40; Member, U. P. and Bihar Power Alcohol Committee, 1938 and Bihar Government Labour Enquiry Committee, 1940; and U.P. & Bihar Sugar Control Board, 1940; Member, East Indian Rly. Advisory Cttee. 1940-41; Controller of Supplies, Calcutta and Bombay, 1941-42. *Publications:* An *Annual* each year on Cotton and Sugar Industries, and handlooms. *Address:* Jan Mansion, Pherozshah Mehta Road, Bombay.

GANDHI, MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND, Bar-at-Law (Inner Temple). *b.* 2nd October 1869. *Educ.* at Rajkot, Bhavnagar, and London. Practised law in Bombay, Kathiawar, and South Africa. Was in charge of an Indian Ambulance Corps during the Boer War and the Zulu revolt in Natal. During the great war raised an ambulance corps and conducted a recruiting campaign in Kaira district. Started and led the Satyagraha movement, (1918-19) and the non-co-operation campaign (1920) in addition to associating himself with the Khilafat agitation (1919-21). Has championed the cause of Indians abroad, notably those in South and East Africa. Sentenced to six years' simple imprisonment in March, 1922; released, Feb. 4th, 1924. President of the Indian National Congress, 1924. Inaugurated campaign of Civil Disobedience, especially of the breach of the Salt Laws, April, 1930. Interned, 5th May, 1930 and released 25th January 1931. Delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1931. Signed the Truce with Lord Irwin as representative of British Government, 6th March 1931. Imprisoned, January 1932; released on May 8th, 1933. Undertook a "Fast unto death" at Rajkot in 1939 to induce the Thakore Saheb to implement his promise of reforms but broke it on the Viceroy's intervention, agreeing to adjudication by the Chief Justice of the Federal Court, whose judgment went in his favour. Inaugurated in Oct. 1940 a campaign of Individual Civil Disobedience. Arrested and imprisoned under the Defence of India Rules in Aug. 1942. Again embarked on a 21 days' fast in Feb., 1943, on Govt. turning down his claim for the right, as a free man, to repudiate the charges made by the Government of India against the Congress in respect of the 1942 disturbances or, in the alternative, to be put in touch with members of the Congress Working Committee with a view to a revision of Congress policy, and although it was generally feared that he would not survive his fast owing to his age, he successfully carried it through. Released May 6, 1944, on grounds of health. *Publications:* "Indian Home Rule," "Universal-Dawn," "Young India," "Nava Jivan" (Hindi and Gujarati), "Autobiography" 2 Vols., "Self-Indulgence *vs.* Self-control", "Guide to Health"; also "Harijan" in English, Gujarati and Hindi. *Address:* Sevagram (Wardha).

GANDHI, NAGARDAS PURUSHOTTAM, M.A., B.Sc., A.R.S.M., D.I.C., M.Inst.M.M., M. Inst.M., M.I.S.I., M.A.S.M.; Consulting Mining Engineer and Metallurgist. *b.* Dec. 22, 1886; *s.* of late Purshottam Kahanji Gandhi of Limbdi (Kathiawar); *m.* 1906, Shivkumvar, *d.* of Sheth Bhudar Lalchand, Ranpur. *Educ.:* Bahauddin College, Junagad, Wilson College, Bombay, Imperial Coll. of Science and Technology, London. General Manager, Tata Sons Ltd., in Tavoy, (Lower Burma) where wolfram and tin mining was carried on during the Great War (1916-19); University Professor and Head of the Dept. of Mining and Metallurgy, Benares Hindu University, 1919-42; President, Geology Section of the Indian Science Congress, 1933. President, Geological, Mining and Metallurgical Society of India, 1935-36. President, Bombay Metallurgical Society, 1944-46. *Address:* Kennaway House, Proctor Road, Girgaon, Bombay 4.

GANDHI, PRAVINCHANDRA VARJIVAN, J.P., Mg. Director, Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co., Ltd. *b.* Aug. 25, 1922, Maternal Grandson of Late Seth Devkaran Nanjee, J.P., second son of Varjivan K. Gandhi, J.P. *Educ.:* at Elphinstone Coll., Bombay; *m.* in 1942, Hansa, *d.* of late Kantilal Narottam Vallabhji of Bombay; Joined Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co., Ltd., at the age of 18 as an apprentice; Apptd. Manager in 1942 and Mg. Director of the Bank in 1943; Director, Devkaran Nanjee Investment Co., Ltd., Member, Indian Merchants' Chamber's Sub-Cttee. on Banking; Trustee, Shree Maha Gujarat Mandal, Nasik, Jt. Hon. Secy., Amateur Riders' Club; Jt. Hon. Treasurer, Devkaran Nanjee Fellowship Society and Dena Library. *Residential Address:* "Lalit Vilas," Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, and *Office Address:* Devkaran Nanjee Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.



GANGULEE, NAGENDRA NATH, B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., C.I.E. (1929), Author and Lecturer, and Broadcaster, Editor and Managing Director of the New India Publishing Co., Ltd., London. *b.* November 2, 1889; *m.* to *y.d.* of Rabindranath Tagore. *Educ.:* at University of Calcutta, Illinois (U.S.A.), and London, Professor of Agriculture and Rural Economics in the University of Calcutta (1921-1931); Member, Royal Commission on Agriculture in India (1926-1928); Imperial Advisory Council of Agricultural Research (1929-1931); Governing Body of the International Institute of Educational Cinematography, League of Nations (1934-1939). Member, International P.E.N. Club. *Publications: Problems of Indian Agriculture* (vernacular), 1917; *War and Agriculture* (1919); *Researches on Leguminous Plants* (1926); *Problems of Rural Life* (1928); *Notes on Constitutional Reform* (1930); *India: What Now?* (1933); *Christ Triumphant* (1934); *The Indian Peasant and his environment* (1935); *The making of Federal India* (1936); *Health and Nutrition in India* (1939); *Testament of Immortality* (1940); *The Mind and Face of Nasi Germany* (1941); *What to Eat and Why* (1940); *Constituent Assembly for India* (1943); *The Battle of the Land* (1943);

The Russian Horizon; *The Teaching of Sun Yat Sen* (1945); *Selected Writings of Mazzini* (1945); *Indians in the Empire Overseas* (1946). Several vernacular books for juvenile readers. *Address:* 17, Irving Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.2.

GANS, OSCAR, M.D. (Freiburg) M.D. (Rome), skin specialist. *b.* 6th February 1888, *m.* Bertha Schweers, 1914, 2 children: Bruno, Gertrude. *Educ.:* Universities Berlin Bonn, Freiburg. Grad. with honours, 1912. Research work in Pathology and Dermatology, 1912-14. During Great War Military Service, 1919 lecturer, 1924 associate professor of Dermatology, University of Heidelberg, 1926 invited to lecture in U.S.A., *i.a.*, Mayo Clinic, Rochester (Minn.). 1930, professor ord. in dermatology and syphilology. Principal, University Hospital for skin, ven. diseases, Frankfort-on-Main. Disposed 1934. Since, in India. *Publications:* 82 scientific papers on medicine, particularly dermatology. His book "Histologie der Hautkrankheiten", 2 vol., Berlin, 1925 and 1928, brought him international reputation. Honorary member of 12 European and American medical societies, *i. a.*, The American Dermatological Association. *Address:* 8, Wodehouse Road, Bombay.



GARBETT, SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, B.A., LL.B., F.R.G.S., K.C.I.E. (1941), C.S.I. (1935), C.M.G. (1922), C.I.E. (1917); Officer, St. John of Jerusalem (1938). *b.* 22 May 1881. *m.* Marjorie Josephine. *Educ.:* King Williams College, Isle of Man. Cricket and Football Colours (Captain). Victor Ludorum, Jesus College, Cambridge Senior Scholar. Football, Athletic and Rowing Colours Victor Ludorum, B.A. (1st Class Hons.); Classics, 1903; LL.B. (2nd Class), 1904; I.C.S., 1904; Asst. Censor, 1915; Revenue Commissioner, Mesopotamia, and also Administrator, Agricultural Development Scheme (Military), 1917 (despatches twice); Asst. Secy., India Office; Member, Secretariat Foreign Office Delegation, Turkish Peace Treaty, 1919-1920. Secretary, High Commissioner, Iraq, 1920-22; Senior Secretary, Revenue Board, 1922-25; Deputy Commissioner, Attock, 1925-29; Rawalpindi, 1929; Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, 1931; Commissioner, Multan, 1935. Chairman, Punjab Govt., Forest Commission, 1937; Financial Commissioner, Punjab, 1937. Chairman, Provincial Transport Authority (in addition to other duties), 1940. Retired, Dec. 1941; appointed Chairman, Central Interview Board (G.H.Q.), Jan. 1943. O.S.D., Defence Department (Post War Reconstruction); 1st Sept. 1943 Food Dept. (Regional Food Commsnr.). Revenue Minister, Bhopal State, 1944. *Address:* c/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Lahore.

JARRAULI, THE RAJA SAHEB OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section*).

JARROD, WILLIAM HENRY EDWARD, M.Ins. C.E., M.R.San.I., M.I.E. (Ind.), I.S.E.; Chief Engineer and Secretary to Govt. P.W.D., Bombay since 1920. *b.* May 10, 1892. *Educ.:* St. Pauls School, London. Training 1908-14; army 1914-19. *Address:* P.W.D. Secretariat, Bombay.

GARWARE, B. D., Governing Director of Garware Motors Ltd., and Garware Finance Corporation Ltd., Bombay. Is also Director of Garware Motors (London) Ltd., London, and the New Citizen Bank of India Ltd., Bombay. *b.* at Tasgaon, District Satara, on the 21st December 1905. After completing education at Sangli, started an automobile business styled Deccan Motor Agency in 1921, which was incorporated into Garware Motors, Ltd., in 1933; is also deeply interested in Plastics and with a view to establishing this industry in India, has founded the Vaska Plastic Corporation, which makes a variety of Plastics; One daughter and four sons. Keen Sportsman, plays all games and particularly cricket. *Clubs:* Royal Western India Turf Club, Ltd., Bombay, The Cricket Club of India Ltd., Bombay. *Address:* Chowpatty Chambers, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 7.



GASSON, SIR LIONEL BELL, Cr. Kt. Feb. 18, 1944; *b.* Aug. 9, 1889; *m.* Kathleen Grace Moberly, *d.* of Henry Moberly, I.C.S. Retd. *Educ.:* Dulwich College; Joined the Indian Police 1910, A. D. C. to H. E. Lord Pentland, 1914-1916, I.A.R.O. 1918-1919; Dt. Supdt., 1919; Asst. Inspr. General., 1930-1933, Dy. Inspr. Genl., 1936-1937, Central Intelligence Officer, Home Dept., Govt. of India, 1938, Commissioner, Madras City, 1939-1942. Inspt. General, Madras, 1942-1944. Retd. Aug. 1944. *Address:* Dulverton, Ootacamund, S. India.

GAUBA, KHALID LATIF, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), 1920, Barrister-at-Law, Advocate, Federal Court. Member, Punjab Leg. Assembly, 1937-41; *b.* 29th August 1899. *m.* Husnara Aziz Ahmed. *Educ.:* Downing Coll., Cambridge. Member, Committee, Cambridge Union Society (1920). Associated with many Joint Stock enterprises as Director (1923-35). President, Punjab Flying Club, 1932-33; President, Punjab Journalists' Association (1922); Member, N. W. R. and Railway Rates Advisory Committees, 1930-33; Member, Managing Committee of the Irwin Flying Fund (1931). Member of the Councils of the All-India Muslim League and All-India Muslim Conference, the Ex. Committee of the Ahrar Party, 1934; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1934-37; Member and Secretary of Indian Delegation to the Empire Parliamentary Conference, 1935; Secretary, Muslim Group of the Central Legislature, 1935. Fellow, Royal Society of Arts (1939). Member, Ex-Ctte., High Court Bar Assen., Chairman, All-India Khaksar Parliamentary Board (1945). *Publications:*



Leone (1921); *Uncle Sham*, first published in 1929 as a reply to Miss Mayo's *Mother India*; ran into 37 editions and had a world wide sale. *H. H. or the Pathology of Princes*, 4th Ed. (1930); *The Prophet of the Desert*, (1934). *This England* (1937); *Rebel Minister* (1938). *New Magna Carta* (1941); *The Rt. Hon. Sir Shadilal* (a biography), 1943; *Famous Trials* (1944); *Verdict on England* a reply to Beverley Nichol's *Verdict on India*, 3 editions (1945); *The Law of Partnership and Private Companies* (1946); *More Famous and Historic Trials* (1946); *Consequences of Pakistan* (1946). *Address:* High Court Chambers, Lahore.

GAWNE, EWAN MOORE, C.S.I., C.I.E. Board of Revenue, Madras. *b.* 26-3-1889. *Educ.*: Wellington Coll., Berks and Brasenose Coll., Oxford. Entered I.C.S., December 1913. *Address:* Adyar House, Madras.

GAZDER, MUHAMMAD HASHIM, B.E., M.L.A., J.P., lately Minister for Law and Order, Government of Sind. *b.* 1st February 1893. Belongs to Sisodia Rajput Family originally hailing from Chitor. *m* Alma Begum, 1914. Four sons and four daughters. B.E. (Civil) Engineer and landlord. Founder member of the Sind United Party in the Sind Legislative Assembly, 1937. President, Karachi City Muslim League, 1939-42 and Vice-President Sind Provincial Muslim League, 1941-43. Member, Council of the All-India Muslim League. Took part in urging the restoration of the Manzalgah Mosque, Sukkur, and in placing the Muslim case before the Tribunal. Member, Karachi Municipal Corporation and Mayor of Karachi, 1941-42. Chairman of Karachi Port Haji Committee since 1938. *Address:* Mowji Street, Ranchore Lines, Karachi.



GEDDIS, ANDREW, J.P., James Finlay & Co., Limited. *b.* 11th July 1886. *m.* Jean Balkie Gunn, *d.* of Dr. Gunn, George Square, Edinburgh. *Educ.*: George Watson's College, Edinburgh. Joined James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, 1907; served on the Committee, the Millowners' Association, 1919-1937, Deputy Chairman, 1924; Chairman, 1926; Director, The Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd., 1924-25; Chairman, 1926-1937; Director, East Indian Cotton Association, Limited, 1923-24, 1929-1931; served on the G.I.P. Railway Advisory Committee, 1924-1937; Trustee, Bombay Port Trust, 1927-1937; Chairman, Royal Western India Turf Club, Ltd., 1931-1939; Chairman, The Finlay Mills, Ltd., Swan Mills, Ltd., The Bombay Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd., and the Gold Mohur Mills, Ltd.; Chairman, Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society, 1935-45; Director, Bank of India, The Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co., Ltd., The Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Ptg. Co., Ltd., The Ahmedabad Jubilee Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., The Western India Match Co., Ltd. *Address:* Kamal Mahal, Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

GENTLE, HON. MR. JUSTICE FREDERICK WILLIAM, M.A. (Cantab.), Chief Justice, High Court, Madras, since July 1946. *b.* 12th July 1892, elder son of Sir William Gentle of Thetford, Norfolk. *Educ.*: at Queen's College, Cambridge, *m.* 1927, Ursula Willmer, *d.* of the late C. Percival White, M.V.O. and has one son. Called to the Bar in 1919; South Eastern Circuit, Recorder of Margate, 1935-36; Member of General Council of the Bar, 1921-26 and 1935-36. President, Rewa Commission, 1942. Served European War, 1914-19, in Sussex Yeomanry, Lt.; transferred to First Life Guard and served with that regiment in France and Flanders, and also attached to Guards Machine Gun Regiments. Retired in 1919, Captain; Judge, High Court, Madras, 1936-41; High Court, Calcutta, 1941—May 1946. Recreations: Shooting and Fishing. Clubs: Carlton; Madras Club, Madras and Bengal Club, Calcutta. *Address:* Eastwick Cottage, Great Bookham, Surrey; High Court, Madras.

GHANDY, SIR JEHANGIR JIVAJI, Mem. of the Instt. of Engineers (India); Fellow of the Instt. of Fuel (Great Britain); Mem. of the Iron & Steel Inst. (Great Britain); C.I.E. (1941); KT. (1945); Agents, M/s. Tata Sons, Ltd.; Mg. Agents, The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.; *b.* Nov. 18, 1896; *Educ.*: B.A. (Hons.), B.Sc. (Hons.) Bombay Univ., B.S., School of Business, Columbia Univ., U.S.A.; B. Met. (Eng.), Carnegie Technological Institute, U.S.A., Joined the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, as Metallurgical Engineer, 1921; Supdt., Bar Mill, 1923; Asst. General Supdt., 1925; Gen. Supdt., 1930; Dy. Genl. Magr., 1937; Genl. Manager, 1938; Agent, Tata Sons, Ltd., 1944; Chairman, Metals Cttee., Board of Scientific & Industrial Research; Mem., Iron and Steel (Major) Panel, Mem., Industrial Research Planning Cttee.; Pres. Jamshedpur-Golmuri War Cttee.; Chairman, St. John Ambulance Assen., Jamshedpur Centre, Asstt. Commr. of St. John Ambulance Brigade (Overseas) Singhbhum Sub-District; Associate Commander of the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem; Pres., Jamshedpur Rotary Club, 40-41. *Address:* The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur and 102A Clive Street, Calcutta.

GHEEWALA, ABDUL MAJID ABDUL KADAR, M.L.A. (Bom.), re-elected in 1946; Govt. and Military contractor and well-known citizen of Belgaum. *b.* 1908; Ex-President, Belgaum Municipal Borough; first Muslim and the youngest to occupy that position; founder Muslim League activities in Karnatak; first elected Deputy Whip of Muslim League Leg. Party in 1937, then acted for some time as Chief whip of the party; re-elected whip of the said party in 1946; Member, Governing Body, Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference since 1938; Regional



Transport Authority, Karnatak region, 1940-1943; Rural Development Board; Jail Committee Central Prison, Belgaum; Member, Governing Body, Islamia Anglo-Urdu High School, Belgaum; Chairman, Reception Committee, Bombay Provincial Educational Conference at Hubli, 1940; General Secy., All-India Muslim Educational Conference at Poona, 1940; Member, Provincial Muslim League Parliamentary Board, Bombay, representing the Bombay Muslim League Legislative Party, 1945; takes keen interest in several activities of Muslims in Bombay Province in general and in the Karnatak in particular. *Address:* Azim Manzil, Belgaum.

GHEEWALA, OOHCHHAVILAL HARKISSONDASS, B.A., LL.B., Manager, The United Commercial Bank Ltd. *b.* 9th May, 1903. *m.* Miss Sharda, *d.* of O. C. Mehta of Surat. 1 *d.*



Educ.: at St. Xavier's, Elphinstone and Government Law Colleges, Bombay. Joined Devkaran Nanjee in 1928 as an assistant and soon became a partner. In 1937 went to the Continent and England with a view to study operations on various Stock Exchanges. In 1938 left Devkaran Nanjee and joined the National City Bank of New York as an Officer and subsequently the Reserve Bank of India as 'A' class officer, but gave up this job in Feb. 1943, to take up charge of the Bombay Office of the United Commercial Bank Ltd. Was closely connected with Bombay Students Brotherhood during his scholastic career and was actively associated with Youth League movements. Have often given talks over the All-India Radio on different commercial topics. Member, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Associate Member of the Indian Institute of Bankers. *Clubs:* Cricket Club of India, Bombay Presidency Radio Club and Calcutta Club Ltd., Calcutta. *Address:* Shanti Sadan, French Bridge, Bombay.

GHOLAP, LAXMAN TRIAMBAK, B.A. (Hons.) (Lond.), I.C.S., C.I.E. (1946). Controller of Indian Shipping and Joint Secretary, Govt. of India, Commerce Department. *b.* 4th Oct. 1903. *m.* Manik Patwardhan, B.A., B.T. *Educ.:* Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges; London School of Economics and Political Science; Inner Temple. Joined I.C.S., 1927; Asst. Collector, Surat, Ahmedabad and Thana; Collector, Thana, East Khandesh and Hyderabad (Sind); Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Sind; Secy., Sind Govt., Home, General and Legal Deptts., Finance Secy., Sind Govt., Dy. and Joint Secy., Govt. of India, Finance Dept. *Address:* "Chateau Marine", Marine Drive, Bombay.

GHOSAL, SIR JOSNA, Kt. (1936), C.S.I. (1929), C.I.E. (1918), K.-i-H. Gold Medal (1912). *b.* June 13, 1871; *Educ.:* Metropolitan & St. Xavier's Colleges, Calcutta, University College, Oxford. Passed into the I.C.S., Bombay Presidency, 1895; Retired as Ag. Executive Member of Council, 1930; Since then Member, Council of State, and Government Whip. *Address:* 8, Sunny Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

GHOSE, SRI AUROBINDO, *b.* Bengal, 15 Aug. 1872. *Educ.:* Cambridge. *Publications:* *The Life Divine* 2 Vols., *Essays on the Gita*, 2nd edition; *Ideal of Human Unity: National Education; War and Self-Determination*, *Ideal and Progress. Superman, Evolution; Thoughts and Glimpses; Ishopanishad*, text, translation and commentary, 2nd edition; *Renaissance in India; The Ideal of the Karmayogin; Yoga and its Objects; Uttarpara Speech; Brain of India; Kalidasa; The Mother; The Riddle of this World, Lights on Yoga; Bases of Yoga; Heraclitus; Views and Reviews; Tilak—Bankim—Dayananda; Baji Prabhu* (Poem); *Love and Death* (Poem); *Songs to Myrtilla* (Poems); *The Century of Life* (a free translation in verse of Bhartrihari's Niti-Sataka); *Six Poems; Poems; Collected Poems & Plays* 2 Vols.; *Arabinder Patra, Dharma O. Jaltiyata, Gitar Bhumika; Kara Kahini Pondicherir Patra.* *Address:* Pondicherry.

GHOSE, HEMENDRA PRASAD, Author and Journalist. Editor, "Advance" and "Matribhumi", Calcutta; *s.* of Girindra Prasad Ghose; *b.* 24 Sept. 1876, *m.* Monorama. *Educ.:* Calcutta Presidency College; B.A., 1899. Member, Institute of Journalists, London; was a member of the Press Deputation to Mesopotamia, 1917; representative of the Indian Press of Bengal in the Press Delegation to the Western Front, 1918; Chairman, Reception Ctee. of the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference held at Calcutta. *Publications:* *Press and Press Laws in India, The Famine of* 1770, etc. *Address:* 12-10, Goa Bagan Street., Calcutta.

GHOSE, SIR SARAT KUMAR, I.C.S., M.A (Cantab.), Kt.; Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Calcutta. *b.* 3rd July 1879. *m.* Belle, *d.* of Mr. De, M.A., I.C.S. *Educ.:* Presidency College, Calcutta; Trinity College, Cambridge; Inner Temple, London. Magistrate, Bengal; District and Sessions Judge, Acting Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta, 1928; Confirmed, 1929, Knighted, 1938. Retd., 1939; Board of Judicial Advisers, State of Jammu and Kashmir, May 1943; Chief Justice of Jaipur State, July 1943-46. *Address* Jaipur, Rajputana.

GHOSH, RAI BAHADUR NIBARAN CHANDRA, B.A., M. INST. T. (London), O.B.E. (1942), Member, Air Transport Licensing Board since Nov. 1946; *b.* Dec. 20, 1890; *m.* Prativa Dutt. *Educ.:* Scottish Church Coll. and Calcutta Un. and later in England as an External Student, London School of Economics; joined East Indian Railway as a Probationary Officer in the Traffic Dept. in 1913; confirmed as Dist. Traffic Supdt. in Feb. 1925; Divisional Supdt., Indian State Railways, March 1934. Ran the biggest Kumoh Mela at Hardwar in 1938, while working as Divisional Supdt., Moradabad; appointed in 1939 as Transport Advisory Officer, Railway Board, Calcutta.

to help in the movement of coal traffic; Chief Operating Supdt., E. I. Rly. (1940); President, Greater Bengal Section of 1944 Bengalee Literary Conference at Cawnpore; Pres., Rotary Club of Calcutta, 1945-46; and Bengal Provl. Br. of Indian Red Cross Society, 1946-47; Member, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal and National Council of Edn., Bengal; Jadabpur Eng. College; Gen. Mgr., E. I. Rly., April 1944—Oct. 1946. *Address:* East Indian Railway House, 105, Clive Street, Calcutta.

GHOSH, SIR JNAN CHANDRA, Kt. (1943), B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc., D.Sc., Dir., Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, since 1939. *b.* Sept., 1894; *m.* Miss Nilima Palit; *Educ.:* Giridih High School, Calcutta Univ. and Univ. of London. Lecturer, Calcutta Univ., 1915; Prof., Dacca Univ., 1921-39; Pres., Indian Chemical Society, 1937 and Indian Science Congress, 1939; Pres., National Institute of Science; member, Imperial Council of Agri. Research; member of the Board and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research; Member, Indian Scientific Delegation which visited U.K. and U.S.A. during the war. *Publications:* numerous publications in scientific journals on problems of physical chemistry. *Address:* The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

GHOSH, SHUSIL CHANDRA, Managing Proprietor: Universal Trading Co., 33, Canning Street, Calcutta. Managing Director: South Jambad Coal Co., Ltd., New Gobindapur Coal Co., Ltd., Hiron & Co., Ltd., Ghosh's Estate Ltd., Owners of Coal & China Clay Mines. *b.* in Calcutta on 15th February, 1888. Director: Bangeswari Cotton Mills Ltd., Rishra. Twice elected as the Chairman of the Indian Mining Federation (1930 & 1940). Nominated by the Government of India as Employers' Delegate Adviser, 15th International Labour Conference, Geneva (1931). Served as a Joint Honorary Secretary of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta. Elected on the Calcutta Port Trust (1931-32). Elected on the Calcutta Improvement Trust (1927). Elected on the Indian Coal Grading Board (1926-29 and 1932-33). Elected on the Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee (1930-34). Elected on the Coal Wagon Supply Committee (Railway Board). Elected on the Railway Rates Advisory Committee (1930-33). Elected on the E. I. Railway Calcutta Advisory Committee (1928, 29, 30, 31). Elected on the Board of Income-Tax Referees, Bengal. Elected on the Board of Industrial Conciliation Panel (Bengal). Elected on the Asansol Mines Board of Health. *Address:* 33, Canning Street, Calcutta.



GHOSH, TUSHAR KANTI, B.A. (1919). Editor "Amrita Bazar Patrika", of Calcutta and Allahabad. *b.* Oct. 4, 1899, *m.* Bibharani Dutt. *Educ.:* Calcutta Univ., Bangabasi & Vidyasagar Colls. Started as sub-editor, 1920; founder of "Jugantar"; Pres., All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference (1946-47); represented India at the Empire Press Union Conference in London, June, 1946; President, Indian Journalists' Assocn.; Andhra Journalists' Conference at Guntur, 1937; All-India Printers' Conference at Poona in 1939; All Jammu & Kashmir Journalists' Conference; Bengal Film Journalists' Assocn. and All-India Film Journalists' Conference, Lahore, 1941; a founder, Indian & Eastern Newspaper Society and All-India Newspaper Editor Conference; Director, Kali Films, Ltd.; United Press; Bharat Insurance; Rabindra Nath Tagore's Personal nominee for three years in the Council of Santiniketan; Founder, Allahabad "Patrika"; Director-in-Charge "Patrika." *Address:* "Patrika House," 14 Ananda Chatterjee Lane, Calcutta & 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad.



GHUZNAVI, SIR ABDUL HALIM ABUL HUSSEIN KHAN, Kt. (1935), Landlord and Merchant, *b.* Nov. 11, 1876; *s.* of late Abdul Hakim Khan Ghuznavi *m.* in 1896 Mariam Khatoon (decd.); no children. Elected Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, (Dacca cum Mymensingh Muhammadan Rural Constituency) since 1926. Delegate to all the three Round Table Conferences in London; Member, consultative committee in India (1932); Delegate to the Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1933; Member, Advisory Board, Indian Delegation to the World Economic Conference, 1933; Member, Court, University of Aligarh; Fellow, Calcutta University; President, Central National Muhammadan Association, Calcutta; Member, Royal Asiatic Society; Chairman, Trustees of Indian Museum, Calcutta; Member, Governing Body, I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin"; President, Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta (1939-1940); Sheriff of Calcutta, 1934-35; Knighthood 1935; Member, Industrial Research Utilization Committee; Member, Governing Body, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research; President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta (1945-46); Member, Advisory Committee, Central Bank of India Ltd.; Director of Lionel Edwards Ltd., J. B. Norton & Sons Ltd., United Press of India Ltd., India Steamship Co., Calcutta and of many Collieries and Sugar Mills. Proprietor, Messrs. A. H. Ghuznavi & Co., Calcutta; Member, B. N. Rly. Local Advisory Cttee., Calcutta. *Clubs:* Calcutta Club; Royal Calcutta Turf Club; New Delhi Aero Club and Gymkhana Club. *Residence:*



18, Canal Street, Entally P.O., Calcutta; Country House, Santikunja, Tangail (Dist Mymensingh), Bengal.

GIBSON, SIR EDMUND CURREY, M.A (Oxon.), K.C.I.E. (1941), C.I.E. (1933) China Relations Officer, Calcutta since 1944. *b.* 6th July, 1886. *Educ.:* Merchant Taylor's School; St. John's College, Oxford; University College, London. Indian Civil Service (Central Provinces), 1910; Indian Political Service from 1917-44. *Address:* 8, Council House Street, Calcutta.

GILDER, DR. MANCHERSHA DHANJIBHAI DORABJI, B.A., L. M. & S. (Bombay), M.D. (London), F.R.C.S. (Eng.). Minister (*Public Health and Medicine & Public Works Department*), Govt. of Bombay. *b.* November, 1882. *m.* to Miss Hirabai Ardeshir Contractor, L. M. & S. *Educ.:* at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, Grant Medical College, Bombay, University College, London. Formerly Hon. Physician, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and Physician in Charge, Parsi Fever Hospital, Hony. Physician, King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Bombay, and Lecturer in Medicine, Seth G. S. Medical College. *Publications:* The Human Electrocardiogram (with Sir Thomas Lewis). The Pulse in Aortic Disease. *Address:* 67 F, Warden Road, Bombay.

GILL, LT.-COL. GURDIAL SINGH, C.I.E. (June 1946), O.B.E. (Jan. 1942), M.B., Ch.B., I.M.S. *b.* 21st March 1896. *m.* Rena Leighton Lister of Edinburgh, 3 *s.* serving in the military. *Educ.:* Edinburgh Univ., M.B.Ch.B., 1919. Volunteered in the last war and served from Nov. 1914 to Oct. 1915 in the Indian Volunteers Ambulance Corps; seconded to the Jail Department, U.P., 1930; transferred to Madras, 1931; appointed Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras, June 1941; in 1942 organised the Indian Hospitality Cttee. in Madras which has catered for over half a million troops in the last four years. *Address:* 14, Victoria Crescent Road, Egmore, Madras.

GINWALA, SIR PADAMJI PESTONJI, Kt. (1927), B.A. (Hist. Tripos, Cambridge), Barrister-at-Law; Adviser to Steel Corporation of Bengal, the Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.; Burn & Co., Indian Standard Wagon Co., Ltd. and Burn & Co., Ltd.; Director, Steel Corporation of Bengal; Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.; Indian Standard Wagon Co. Ltd.; British Burma Petroleum Co., Ltd. (London); Member, London Board, Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. *b.* Nov. 1875, *m.* Frenny Bezonji. *Educ.:* Govt. High School and Gujarat College, Ahmedabad; Trinity Hall, Cambridge; called to the Bar, 1899; Advocate, Chief Court of Lower Burma, 1905; Asstt., Govt. Advocate, 1915; Secretary, Legislative Council, Burma, 1916; resigned, 1920. President, Rangoon Municipal Corporation, 1922-23; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-23; Member, Indian Tariff Board, 1923; President, 1926-1930. Resigned July 1930; Delegate, Imperial Conference, 1930; Member, Round Table Conference, 1931; Ottawa Conference, 1932; World Economic Conference, 1933; President, Indian Air Force Pilots Selection Board, 1940 and 1941. Chairman, Iron and Steel (Major) Panel, 1941. *Address:* 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.

GNANADICKAM, THE RT. REV. MGR. A., Vicar General, Honorary Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Recipient of a gold medal from His Majesty's Government. Director of Religious Communities, Manager of St. Joseph's Girls' High School, Little Flower High School, and of Elementary Schools Member, Kumbakonam Municipality and Advisory Committee of the Excise Dept. *b.* 1883. *Educ.:* Petit Seminaire College, Pondicherry. Parish Priest of Mayavaram, Mandai, Michaelpatty, in succession. The Manager of St. Mary's Industrial School and Orphanage; Censor deputatus of Catholic Publications. As Honorary Registrar of Co-operative Societies, procured for Adi Dravidas house sites and cultivable lands in Tanjore Taluk; had a few of them trained as teachers and organised many Co-operative Societies among them. As a member of Tanjore Taluk Board, Tanjore District Board and Kumbakonam Municipality he rendered great service to the poor. An educationist, he built two high schools and several Elementary schools, and was member of the Selection Committee, Kumbakonam First Grade College. He built several churches and convents. On the death of Rt. Rev. Mgr. M. A. Xavier, the Bishop made him Vicar General. *Address:* Bishop's House, Kumbakonam, S.I.

GODBOLE, KESHAV VINAYAK, RAO BAHADUR (1943), B.A., LL.B., Dewan and President of the Council of Ministers, Phaltan State. *b.* 21st September 1889. *m.* 18th March 1910 to Miss Thakutai, *d.* of the late Rao Bahadur G. V. Joglekar. *Educ.:* at the New English School and Fergusson College, Poona. Entered Phaltan State Service on 27th Oct. 1921, as First Class Sub-Judge, then Settlement Officer, Huzur Chitnis, Registrar, Co-operative Societies and High Court Judge. Appointed Dewan, 6th Feb. 1929; Attended the 2nd and 3rd Round Table Conferences and, represented the States of Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, Jamkhandi, Jath, Kurundwad Senior, Miraj Senior and Junior, Phaltan and Ramdurg, before a committee presided over by Mr. R. A. Butler, the then Under-Secretary of State for India, and also gave evidence on their behalf before the Joint Parliamentary Committee in 1933; was awarded King George V Silver Jubilee Medal and King George VI Coronation Medal. Possesses intimate knowledge of matters concerning States in the Deccan. *Publication:* Maharashtra Shakuntal. *Address:* Phaltan (Dist. Satara).



GODBOLE, YESHWANT ANANT, B.A. (Bombay), B.A., LL. B. (Cantab), C.S.I. (1944), C. I. E. (1941); Secretary to the Governor-General, 1946; *b.* Jan. 4, 1880 at Bombay; *m.* Kamala

d. of G. P. Joshi of Nimboli, Dt. Amraoti; *Educ.:* Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya & Fergusson Coll., Poona and Cambridge; I.C.S. (1913); Magistrate and Collector 1928 and Divisional Commissioner, 1941; General Manager, Banaili Raj, 1925-31; Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 1934-37; Commissioner of Patna, 1938-39; Chief Secretary to Govt., 1939-43; Adviser to the Governor of Bihar, 1944 to March 1946. *Address:* New Delhi; Sudarshan Bungalow, Poona 4.

GOENKA, KESHAV PRASAD, Millowner, Merchant and Zamindar *b.* 1912. Son of Sir Badridas Goenka, Kt., C.I.E. Partner, Messrs. Ramdutt Ramkissendass. Educ. at the Presidency College, Calcutta. Vice-Pres., Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta. Member of the Committee of Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (1939-42), Indian Central Jute Committee (1939-42), Bengal Economic Enquiry Committee (1938-41). Chairman, The Hind Bank Ltd. Commissioner, Calcutta Port Trust; Director, The Amalgamated Coalfields Ltd., Auckland Jute Co. Ltd., Anglo-Indian Jute Mills Co., Ltd., Carew and Co., Ltd., Calcutta Investment Co. Ltd., Clive Mills Co. Ltd., Dalhousie Jute Co. Ltd., Indian Malleable Castings, Ltd., Indian Rubber Mfg. Co. Ltd., Jaipur Investment Co. Ltd., Khas, Kajora Coal Co. Ltd., Nazira Coal Co. Ltd., New India Investment Corpn. Ltd., Pench Valley Coal Co. Ltd., Raneegunge Coal Assen. Ltd., Standard General Assen. Co. Ltd., United Provinces Sugar Co. Ltd., Upper Ganges Sugar Co. Ltd. *Club:* Calcutta Club. *Address:* 4, Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta.



GOFRAN, THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL, Minister for Civil Supplies, Government of Bengal. *b.* 1887. Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, 1925-27 and 1943-45. Chairman, Noakhali District Board since 1938; District Commandant Civic Guards; Public Prosecutor, Noakhali since 1923. *Address:* Secretariat, Calcutta.

GOKAK, VINAYAK KRISHNA, M.A., B.A. (Oxon.), Principal, Visnagar Coll., Visnagar. *b.* 1909. *Educ.:* Majid High School, Savnur, Karnatak Coll., Dharwar, B.A. of Bombay Univ. with 1st Class Honours in English and Ellis Scholarship in 1929; M.A. with 1st Class in English (principal) and Kannada in 1931; B.A. with 1st Class in English in the Univr. of Oxford in 1938 (the first Indian to win this distinction on Literature side). Professor of English in Fergusson Coll., Poona, 1931-36; Prof. of English, Willingdon Coll., Sangli, 1938-40; Principal, Willingdon Coll., 1940-44; Professor of English, Osmania Univ., 1944-46; presided over the Conference of Kannada poets in Raichur in 1934; Wilson Philological Lecturer, Bombay Univ, 1943-44. *Publications: Kalopasaka, Samudra Geetagolu, Ijjodu*, etc., in Kannada; Collections of lyrics, a novel, and plays in Kannada; has contributed many poems and articles to various periodicals both in English and Kannada. *Address:* Visnagar Coll., Visnagar, Baroda State.

GOKHALE, BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, M.A. (Bombay), B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., C.S.I. (1st Jan. 1946); C.I.E. (1st Jan. 1942); Secy. to the Govt. of India, Department of Works, Mines and Power since July 1946. *b.* July 23, 1892; *m.* Chhabu Oka in June 1919; *Educ.:* Fergusson Coll., Poona, Wilson Coll., Bombay, Fitz-William Hall, Cambridge; Asst. Magistrate & Joint Magistrate, Cuttack; S.D.O., Khurda; Settlement Officer, Chota-Nagpur; District Officer, Manbhum, Gaya and Monghyr (Bihar); Secretary to the Govt. of Bihar, Education & Development Depts. & subsequently Finance Dept.; Commissioner of Bhagalpur & Patna Divisions; Adviser to H.E. the Governor of Orissa; Administrator, Damodar Project, Hazaribagh. *Publications:* Final report of the Survey & Settlement operations in Manbhum District, 1927; Final report of Revision Survey & Settlement operations in Kodarma, Government Estate. *Address:* 2, King George Avenue, New Delhi.

GOLWALLA, ERUCH RUSTOMJI, Principal and Proprietor, Golwalla's Fort Tuition Classes. *b.* October 1893. *Educ.:* Elphinstone and St. Xavier's Colleges. Fellow of the Indian Educational Society. *m.* Miss Goolcher Dhondy of Lahore, 2 daughters and 1 son. Started the Golwalla Classes in 1910. Has published several educational, historical and religious works and has been the recipient of many high encomiums. Mr. Golwalla is a prominent figure in the Parsi community as he has been doing very useful social work. As a public speaker and writer and a Gujarati poet also he is well known. He takes keen interest in social work pertaining to every community in general and the Parsi community in particular. His work entitled "The Perfect English Teacher" has been approved by various Government Educational Departments as also by some native States. *Other publications are:* "Zoroaster's Gathas in Gujarati Verse," "Typical Errors in English Corrected," "The Greatness of Ancient Iran," "The Excellence of Zoroastrianism". He is also the Joint Hon. Secretary, Vice-President, Treasurer, etc., of several Parsi Societies, and is a Member of the Central Committee of the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society. *Address:* Bombay Mutual Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.



GONDAL: H. H. SHRI BHOJRAJJI MAHARAJA THAKORE SAHEB OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

GOR, NANDVADAN JHAVERILAL, B.A., LL.B., Chairman and Managing Director, Presidency Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Graduated from Baroda College, Baroda; *m.* to Miss Sarladevi Trivedi; 1 son 2 daughters; Chairman, Presidency Provident and General Insurance Co., Ltd., and Provincial Investment Co., Ltd.; Director, Samsta Nagar Co-operative Bank, Ltd.; Ex-Director, Property and Loans, Ltd.; Proprietor, Gor & Co.; President, Provident Insurance Companies' Association; Chairman, Indian Industries Fair Ltd.; Chairman, Shree Jam Wire Products Co., Ltd., The Baroda Crystal Glass Works Ltd.; The Baroda Potteries Ltd.; Member, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Founder Member, Association of Indian Industries; Member, Passenger and Traffic Relief Association; Member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber; Member of the Central Committee of the All-India Manufacturers' Organization. Pioneer in establishing Bangles, Pins and Screws Industries in India. Committee, Member, Indian Life Offices' Association. *Address:* Mherwan Building, Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.



GORDON, SIR ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, Kt., Kings' Police Medal (1931), C.I.E. (1934), Officer (brother) St. John of Jerusalem (1939), Knight (1943), Director General of Enforcement, Civil Supplies, Bengal. *b.* April 14, 1888; *m.* Aileene, *d.* of late J. M. Oliver. *Educ.:* Bedford School. Apptd. to Indian Police, Eastern Bengal & Assam, 1907; Dy. Inspector-General of Police, 1931; Officiated as Commsnr. of Police, Calcutta, 1935; Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, 1938-1942; Civil Security Adviser to G.O.C.-in-C., Eastern Army, Nov. 1942. *Publications:* Several Professional Treatises. *Address:* Calcutta.

GOSALIA, SIR HARILAL NIMCHAND, Kt. (1938), Diwan Bahadur (1933), M.A., LL.B.; Retired Dewan, Dhrangadhra State. *b.* September 5, 1877; *m.* Jadavbehen. *Educ.:* Alfred High School, Rajkot, Elphinstone College and Law College, Bombay. Started life as a Vakil in Ahmedabad; was Honorary Asst. Public Prosecutor, Ahmedabad; Sub-Judge in Ratnagiri and Thana Districts and transferred to Political Service under the Bombay Government in 1907; served as Deputy Political Agent, Kathiawar; Accounts and Finance Officer, Kathiawar Political Agency; Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur; Civil Judge, and District and Sessions Judge, Kathiawar; President, Council of Administration, Barwani State, 1930-41; Prime Minister, Kotah State, 1941-42; social reformer and pioneer of female education in Kathiawar; was a member of the Board of Governors of the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore; Represented the States of Central India at the All-India Conference on Medical School Education in India held in Delhi in November, 1938; Dewan and Pres., Executive Council, Dhrangadhra, Jan. 1943-1945. *Address:* Dhrangadhra and Rajkot.

GOSAVI, DR. KRISHNAJI GOVIND, Chief Medical Officer, Miraj, Senior State since 1944. *b.* 1898. *Educ.:* Miraj State High School; B. J. Medical School, Poona. Practised at Bombay for a year; studied Homeopathy at Bombay after completing Alopathic Medical Course; attended the special "eye-course" at Parel Eye-hospital; Asst. Medical Officer, Miraj State, 1926; was Pres. of Miraj Students' Assen; and Indian Gymnastic Institution at Miraj for some years; Hon. Secy., Town-Library (Saraswati-Mandir); Member, Board of Directors of the Miraj State Bank Ltd. on behalf of Miraj Senior Durbar; takes keen interest and active part in public activities; was Chairman of the Reception Cttee. of First Daxin Maharashtra and Maharashtra Physical Culture Conference held at Miraj; has liberally donated to various public Institutions. *Address:* Miraj State Hospital, Miraj (S.M.C.).



GOSWAMI, TULSI CHANDRA, M.A. (Oxon.), Zemindar. Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923-30. Son of Raja Kisorilal Goswami of Serampore, First Indian Member of Bengal Executive Council. *b.* 1898. *Educ.:* Presidency College, Calcutta, Oxford and Paris. Delegate elected by the Indian Legislative Assembly to represent India at the August Session (1928) of the Empire Parliamentary Association, Canada, and was Chairman of the Indian Section. Member, Bengal Legislative Assembly 1937-1945 and Deputy Leader of the Congress Party till 1939. Finance Minister, Bengal Government, 1943. *Address:* The Raj Baree, Serampore; Rainey Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

GOULD, Sir BASIL JOHN, Kt., C.M.G. (1929), C.I.E. (1921), I.C.S., Political Officer in Sikkim. *b.* 1883. *m.* (late) Lorraine Macdonald (Kebbell). *Educ.:* Winchester; New College, Oxford. *Address:* Traveller Club, Pall Mall, London.

GOUR, SIR HARI SINGH, Kt. (1925), M.A., D. Litt., D.C.L., LL.D., Member of the Legislative Assembly, 1921-24: Barrister-at-Law. *b.* 26 Nov. 1872. *Educ.:* Govt. High School, Saugor; Hislop Coll., Nagpur; Downing Coll., Cambridge. Presdt., Municipal Committee, Nagpur, 1918-22; First Vice-Chancellor, and Hon. D. Litt., Delhi University; re-appointed, 1st May 1924-1926; Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University (1936-8); President of the High Court Bar Association; Member of Indian Central Committee; Delegate to the Joint Committee of Parliament, 1933; Chairman of the Quinquennial Conference of the Universities of the British Empire. Hon. Member of the Anthenæum Club, National Liberal Club and British Empire Society; Donated 20 lakhs for the foundation of a new Univ. at Saugor and organised its foundation, 1946.

Publications : Law of transfer in British India, 3 vols. (6th Edition); Penal Law of British India, 2 vols. (5th Edition); Hindu Code (4th Edition). The Spirit of Buddhism (4th reprint); His only Love; Lost Souls Story of the Indian Revolution; Random Rhymes and other poems. *Address :* Saugor.

GRACIAS, THE RIGHT REV. VALERIAN, D. D., M.Agg., Auxiliary Bishop of Bombay and Rector of the Pro-Cathedral. *b.* 23rd Oct. 1900. *Educ.:* St. Patrick's High School, Karachi; St. Joseph's Seminary, Mangalore; The Papal Seminary, Kandy, Ceylon and The Gregorian Univ., Rome. Secy. to the Archbishop (1929-1936); Chancellor of the Archdiocese since 1929; Editor of "The Messenger of the Sacred Heart" (1935); Co-Editor of "The Examiner" (1938); Chaplain to the Sacred Heart Convent, Warden Road (1939); Rector of the Pro-Cathedral since Dec. 1941; Appointed Titular Bishop of Tannis & Auxiliary to the Archbishop of Bombay, 16th May, 1946. *Publications :* "*Features of Christian Life*"; "*Heaven and Home*", "*The Vatican and International Policy*". *Address :* Cathedral House, Bombay 1.

GRANT, LIEUT.-COLONEL (Hony. Colonel), LEONARD BISHOPP, C.I.E. (1936), T.D. (1922), E.D (1943), Bt. Major (1919); Secretary, United Service Club, Simla; Commanding the Simla Rifles, (A.F.I.); *m.* to Eileen Staveley Shackle. *Educ.:* Felsted School, 1894-1900. Architect, 1900-14; Territorial Army, 1909-1922. Army Service, 1914-1922; Despatches twice; Auxiliary Force, India, since 1923; Secretary, United Service Club, Simla, since 1922. *Address :* United Service Club, Simla.

GRAVELY, FREDERIC HENRY, D.Sc., F.A.S.B., F.N.I. (Retd.) Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras. *b.* 7th Dec. 1885. *m.* Laura Balling. *Educ.:* Ackworth and Bootham Schools and Victoria Univ. of Manchester. Demonstrator in Zoology, Victoria Univ. of Manchester. Asstt. Superintendent, Indian Museum, Calcutta; Asstt. Superintendent, Zoological Survey of India; Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras. *Publications :* Various papers on Indian Biology and Archæology mostly in the Records and Memoirs of the Indian Museum and in the Bulletin of the Madras Government Museum. *Address :* 52, London Road, Reading, England.

GREAVES, SIR JOHN, Kt., C.B.E. (1941), M.L.A., J.P., Hon. Adviser, Raw Materials & Stores; Office of the Textile Commissioner, Govt. of India (Industries & Civil Supplies Dept.). *b.* July 20, 1900; *m.* Doris Io Clifton; *Educ.:* Harrow and Cambridge; Chairman, Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., Bombay. *Address :* 1, Forbes Street, Bombay.

GRIFFITHS, CHARLES, M.L.A. (Bengal), Hon. Mgte., Councillor, Calcutta Corpn. 1940-44, Dt. Com., Civic Guards, Member, Provincial Selection Board of Officers, Army, Navy & Air Force. *b.* Aug. 30, 1884. *Educ.:* St. Thomas' School (1893-1900); recipient of Silver Shield as the best boy; began life as an Apprentice Licensed Measurer, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, 1901, and rose to be a first-grade officer and officiated as Asstt. Supdt. Member, Anglo-Indian Deputation to England in 1925 to place the Community's Case before the British Govt. and contributed Rs.10,000 towards the deputation expenses; in 1932 edited the "Calcutta Philatelist". An all-round athlete and has won trophies for Boxing, Shooting, Running, Football, etc., has one of the rarest collections of Indian Stamps; gave a valuable lot of them at £30,000 to Sir Henry Gidney to raise funds for education, also a collection for presentation to His Majesty King George V on behalf of the community. *Hobby :* Philately. *Address :* 46, Police Hospital Road, Entally, Calcutta.

GRIFFITHS, PERCIVAL JOSEPH, C.I.E. (1943); B.A. (Cantab.), B.Sc. (Lond.), I.C.S. (Rtd.), M.L.A. (Central), Political Adviser to India Tea Association. Services lent to Govt. of India as Publicity Adviser, Govt. of India. *b.* Jan. 15, 1899; *m.* Kathleen Mary (nee Wilkes). *Educ.:* Central Foundation School, London and Peterhouse, Cambridge. Joined I.C.S., 1922; served in Bengal as Dist. Officer; Govt. Whip in Central Leg. Assembly, 1936-37; retired from I.C.S. and became Political Adviser to Indian Tea Association and M.L.A. (Central), April 1937; Chairman, Public Relations Committee, Bengal, 1940; Controller, Film Publicity, Govt. of India, 1941-42; Publicity Adviser to Govt. of India; Central Organiser, National War Front. Director-General of Enforcement & Public Relations, Dept. of Civil Supplies, Govt. of Bengal. *Address :* United Service Club, Calcutta.

GULAMJILANI, BIJLIKHAN, SARDAR, NAWAB OF WAI. First Class Sardar of the Deccan and a Treaty Chief. *b.* 28 July 1888. *m.* sister of H. H. the Nawab Saheb Bahadur of Jaora, who died in 1930. *Educ.:* Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for two years, 1906-08; was Additional Member, Bombay Legislative Council; and Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-1923; was elected Vice-President, Bombay Presidency Muslim League and is permanent President of Satara District Anjuman Islam; appointed Hon. A.D.C. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay in 1929; was President of the State Council, Jaora State. *Address :* The Palace, Wai, District Satara.

GULLILAND, MAJOR COLIN CAMPBELL, O.B.E. (1946); Secretary and Clerk of the Course, Royal Western India Turf Club., Ltd., and Hon. A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor of Bombay. *b.* 2nd December 1892. *m.* Margaret Patricia. Gulliland (*nee* Denehy). *Educ.:* Oundle School. Joined F. W. Heligers & Co., London, 1912; Calcutta, 1914-15; served with Indian Cavalry, 1915-1919; saw active service with 32nd Lancers, Iraq, 1916 and 1918-19; with Croft and Forbes, 1919-29; Partner, Croft and Forbes, Exchange Brokers, Bombay; served as member of Cttee., Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1929; joined W. I. T. C. as Asst. Secretary, Nov. 1929; Commandant, H.E. the Governor's Bodyguard, 1940-45. *Address :* 5, Burnett Road, Poona.

GUHA, DR. BIRES CHANDRA, M.Sc. (Cal.), Ph.D., D.Sc. (Lond.), F.N.I. Chief Technical Adviser to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Food. *b.* 7th June 1904. *m.* Miss Phulrenu Datta, M.A.

(Cal.),D.Litt.(Paris). *Educ.:* Calcutta, London and Cambridge. Specialised in Biochemistry with special reference to food and nutrition at Univ. Coll., London, and at Biochemical Laboratory, Cambridge; Professor of Applied Chemistry at Calcutta Univ. since 1936; on loan to the Govt. of India in the Food Dept. as Chief Technical Adviser since July 1944; President of the chemistry section of the Indian Science Congress (1945); serves on many scientific Cttees.; scientist of international reputation. *Publications:* numerous scientific publications on biochemical and nutritional subjects. *Address:* Dept. of Food, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

GUPTA, DESHBANDHU LALA, Ex-M.L.A., Punjab, is the Managing Director of "The Daily Tej," Delhi, the oldest and leading Urdu daily of Northern India and The Illustrated Tej Weekly, founded by Late Swami Shraddhananda *b.* June 1901. An old and prominent Congress leader of Delhi and a former member of the All-India Congress Committee. He has been taking active part in political and social activities since 1920. He has been to jail seven times during the last 25 years for his political convictions. He was released last in February 1945 after 2¼ years detention under D.I.R. 26. His record of work in the Punjab Assembly was very brilliant. He is a member of the Central Press Advisory Committee of the All-India Editors' Conference. He has also greatly contributed to the civic life of Delhi as the Deputy Leader of the Congress Municipal Party for many years. *Address:* Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.



GUPTA, THE HON. MR. GHANSHYAMSING, B.Sc., LL.B., Malguzar of Drug & of some other villages in Drug District. Speaker, the Central Provinces and Berar Leg. Assembly from 1937 to date. *b.* 1886; *m.* Mrs. Jai Devi Gupta in 1911 as a social reformer out of the narrow limits of his sub-caste. *Educ.:* Raipur, Jubbulpore, Allahabad; President, M. C., Drug, 1925-28; Chairman, Dt. Cl., Drug, 1931-34; Chairman, Co-operative Bank, Drug for some years; Member, C. P. and Berar Legislative Council (1923-29); Leader of the Congress Party and of Opposition in C. P. and Berar Legislative Council (1926-29); Member, A.I.C.C. (1921-36); M.L.A. (Central), 1934-37; President of the Arya Samajas of C. P. and Berar, 1920-40. President, International Aryan League and led successfully the famous Arya Samaj Satyagrah movement for religious liberty in Hyderabad State, 1937-41. *Publications: Bharat, Shikaha Adarsh (Ideal-of-national Education).* Author, Commentary on Arya Marriage Act XIX of 1937 which he pilotted through the Legislative Assembly. Pres., Satyartha Prakash Defence Cttee., set up to deal with situation created by the ban on Chapter 14 of Satyartha Prakash, the Sacred book of the Arya Samaj. *Address:* Drug, C.P.

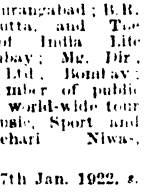
GUPTA, HANSRAJ M.A., LL.B. *b.* 1905. Son of the late Gulraj Gupta, Executive Engineer (B. B. & C. I.) *m.* 1924. Four sons and two daughters. Proprietor, The Delhi Iron Syndicate. Managing Partner: Hansraj Gupta & Co., Delhi, Raj Engineering Iron & Brass Works, Delhi and Sitapur Raj Enamel Works, Delhi. *Bharat Cable and Rubber* Co., Delhi, Indian Waterproof Products, Delhi and Leela Engineering Works, Cawnpore. Managing Director: Pratap Bank, Ltd., Raghu Engineering Works Ltd., The Central Distillery & Chemical Works Ltd., Meerut. Director: The Jay Engineering Works Ltd., Calcutta; The Scientific Apparatus & Chemical Works Ltd., Agra; India Porcelain Ltd., Delhi; The Hindustan Mutual Assurance Co., Ltd., Agra; Vithal Chemical Ltd., New Delhi; Chairman, The Tilak Insurance Co., Ltd., Delhi; President, All-India Manufacturers' Organization, Delhi Provincial Board; Provincial Commissioner, The Hindustan Scout Assen. *Address:* 20, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.



GUPTA, L. RAMGOPAL, *b.* 1919, adopted son of L. Ramcharan Gupta; Managing Director of Lakshmiratan Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Cawnpore, and Managing Partner of India Supplies, Northern India Trading Co. and Northern India Brush and Woodworks; Director, B. R. Industries, Cawnpore, Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, etc., The Aurangabad Cotton Mills Co Ltd, Aurangabad; B.R. Ltd Calcutta, and The Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ltd, Bombay; Mg. Dir., the Meyer Cotton Mills Ltd., Bombay; connected with a large number of public institutions, undertook a world-wide tour in 1939-40. *Recreation:* Music, Sport and Travelling. *Address:* Behari Niwas, Cawnpore.



GUPTA, L. RAM PRASAD, *b.* 27th Jan. 1922, *s.* of late L. Beharilal, philanthropist and founder of well-known firm of Beharilal Ramcharan. Ex-Gen. Manager, Aluminium Corpn of India, Assansol; Dir., Lakshmiratan Cotton Mills, Discount Bank of India Ltd., Bombay, Meyer Mills Co. Ltd., Indian Continuance Co Ltd., Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ltd., Bombay, Aurangabad Mills Co. Ltd., Aurangabad, B. R. Ltd., Calcutta, and several other allied concerns in the Beharilal Ramcharan group; takes keen interest in philanthropic and social work. *Recreation:* Music, sports, travelling, gardening. *Address:* Behari Niwas, Cawnpore.



GUPTA, SACHINDRA KUMAR DATTA, M.A. (Cantab.), LL.M. (Cantab.), LL.D. (Dub.), Bar-at-Law; Eshan Scholar 1923, Secy., Bengal Leg. Council; *b.* March 1, 1902; *m.* Nilima, *d.* of A. C. Sen, for some time President, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce. *Educ.*: Presy. Coll., Calcutta; Trinity Coll., Cambridge; Inner Temple, London. Practised at the Rangoon and Calcutta High Courts; Dean, Faculty of Law, Lucknow University, 1935-38; Member of Cttee. for the reform of Legal Education appointed by the U.P. Govt. in 1937; Prof., Univ. Law Coll., Calcutta; Secy., Bengal Leg. Council since 1940; Joint Secy., Empire Parliamentary Assocn., Bengal Branch. *Publications*: *Thesis on the Modern Law relating to Criminal Appeals to the King in Council.* *Address*: Legislative Building, Calcutta.

GUPTA, SATYENDRA NATH, I.C.S. (Retd. Oct 1943), B.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E. (1935), Magistrate and Collector, Bengal. *b.* 29th July 1895. *m.* to Frieda (*nee* Rogge). *Educ.*: St. Paul's School, London (foundation scholar) and Trinity Hall, Cambridge (classical scholar). Passed I.C.S. Examination, 1917; joined service, 1918; Asstt. Magistrate and Collector, Bengal; Magistrate and Collector, 1925; Deputy Trade Commissioner, London, 1928; Indian Trade Commissioner, Hamburg, 1931-37; Collector of Customs, 1937; Joint Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India, 1938; Collector of Customs, Bombay, 1939; Collector of Customs, Karachi, 1940; Commissioner of Excise, Bengal, 1942-43. *Publications*: *Annual Reports of the Indian Trade Commissioner, Hamburg, Annual Reports of the Collector of Customs, London.* *Address*: C/o Grindlay & Co., Karachi National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.1.

GUPTA, SHOILENDRA CHANDRA, M.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E. (1-1-1946). Director of Audit, War and Supply. *b.* February 20, 1892. *m.* Nityaleela Chatterjee. *Educ.*: India; Clifton and Trinity College, Cambridge. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India, Finance Dept., 1923; Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India, Foreign and Political Dept., 1930; Comptroller, Assam, 1936; Accountant General, C.P. & Berar, 1939; Accountant General, Central Revenues, 1942; Director of Audit, War and Supply, since 1943. *Address*: Director of Audit, War & Supply, New Delhi.

GURBAXANI, GOPE RAMKRISHNA, Ph.D., Historian, Secretary to H. H. Sri Sewai Maharaj Sir Tej Singhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Alwar. *b.* Feb. 13, 1913. *s.* of Dewan Ramkrishna Gurbaxani. Descended from the aristocratic Amil family of Hyderabad, Sind. *m.* Vimla Rani, M.A. (Econ.), *d.* of Capt. Sham Lall Narula, I. M. S., of Patiala. 1 *d.*



Educ.: N. H. Academy, Hyderabad, D. J. Sind Coll., Karachi, St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay; conducted postgraduate researches in Modern History under Sir Jadunath Sarkar, Kt., C.I.E., D.Litt. and Rev. Father H. Heras, M.A., S.J. Awarded Ph.D., for thesis "Oudh Under Wellesly—The First Native State. Gen. Secy., Bombay Univ. Hostel Union, 1936-37; deputed to visit Sind to examine ancient historical records, 1938; Co-opted as the youngest member of the Indian Historical Records Commission by the Govt. of India, 1938-42; Research Papers were at the Poona, Calcutta, Baroda and Mysore Sessions of the I.H.R. Commission and also at the sessions of All-India Oriental Conference, Indian History Congress; Regional Secy., Numismatic Society of India, 1940; Mg. Director, International Exchange, Calcutta, 1941; Secy. and Translator, Sind Govt. National War Front, 1942; Editor, N. W. Front, Bombay, 1943; Elected Pres., Youngmen's Asharama, Matunga, 1943-44; Secy. New Delhi Welfare Society, 1944; Hon. War Propaganda Officer; Member, Simla War Board, 1944-45; Organiser and Dir., Indian Princes Historical Secy., Simla, 1944; Consultations with H. H. the Chancellor, Chamber of Princes, Simla, 1944; stayed with Mahatma Gandhi and joined Sevagram Asharam to study Gandhian Philosophy; conducted social work and Welfare Centres at Simla with Rajkumari Amrit Kaur; conducted visit of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Valmiki Organisations during Simla Conference. elected Secy., Himalaya Brahmo Samaj, 1944-45 and member of the All India Council of National Liberal Federation and supported the Govt. Food Policy Resolution at its 24th Session; Editor, Investment and Finance, Delhi; Ag. Private Secy. to H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar, 1945; Director, Public Relations Publicity and Editor, Post-War Reconstruction schemes; organised the Board for the History of Rajputana. *Publications*: Seven Works with Mahatma; The First Native State-Oudh Under Wellesley, and historical sketches of personalities like Sir Homi Mehta, K.B.E., Maharaja of Alwar; articles in well-known Magazines on Economics, History, Politics and Antiquities. *Recreation*: Tennis, Riding and Aviation. *Address*: Pioneer Amil Colony, Hyderabad, Sind & Vijaymandir Palace, Alwar (Rajputana).

GURMANI, NAWAB MUSHTAQ AHMED, Director-General of Resettlement and Employment, Government of India, Dept. of Labour. *b.* 25th Oct. 1905. *m.* Hajra Sultan Begam *d.* of the late Col. Z. A. Ahmad, I.M.S. 3 *d.*



Educ.: M.A.O. College, Aligarh. Elected member, Punjab Legislative Council representing Muhammadan Landholders of the Punjab, 1930; nominated member of Legislative Council, 1932-37; elected M.L.A., Punjab, 1937; Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education, Punjab, 1937-42; served on various Committees appointed by the Central and Provincial Governments on Education, Medicine, Public Health, Land-Revenue, Agriculture, etc. Member, Board of Economic

Enquiry, Punjab and the Punjab Advisory Board on Books; Director of Publicity and Recruitment (Technical), Govt. of India, Dept. of Labour, 1942-45; Proprietor of Thatta Gurmani Estate. *Address:* Thatta Gurmani, District Muzaffargarh (Punjab) and Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi.

GUZDER, NUSSERWANJI SORABJI, J.P., Hon. Magistrate, Bombay. Parsee Zoroastrian. *b.* 6th May 1871. Senior Partner: Nusserwanji S. Guzder & Co. Has widely travelled several times to China, Japan, America and Europe. Freemason of 42 years standing, a Past Master, appointed Hon. Dep. Grand Master, A.S.F.I. in 1942; A Rotarian of 14 years standing. He was the only person from whole of India to fly by Graf Zappelin from Germany to Buenos Ayres *Via* Rio-de-Janeiro in South America and back distance of 16,000 miles in 13 days. First 5,000 miles non-stop in 66 hours. *Office Address:* Canada Building, also Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.



GWALIOR, HON. LT.-GEN. HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF (*See Indian Princes' Section*).

GWALIOR, HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI SCINDIA OF GWALIOR, the former Princess Lekha Divyeshwari Devi, is the grand-daughter of Prince Khadga Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana, late Commander-in-Chief of Nepal, and an elder brother of the Maharaja of Nepal who recently abdicated in favour of the Commander-in-Chief. Her Highness's mother, Princess Chuda Divyeshwari Devi, was a lady of refined taste and culture and was married to Thakur Mahendra Pal Singhji who belongs to the Yadava clan of Rajputs. Having lost her mother when she was only nine days old, she was brought up by her grand-mother at Sangor in Central Provinces. Educated upto B.A. Final; fond of painting and proficient in music; Deeply interested in girls' education and has played an important part in the all round rapid development of female education which has taken place in the State in recent years; An up-to-date Montessori School for children, the raising of the Kamala Raja Intermediate Girls' College to a degree college, the only one in Central India and Rajputana, and its equipment on modern lines of Education, further development of the Padma Vidyalaya into a centre imparting education to girls upto the High School standard, which covers an exhaustive curriculum about domestic science, and various other arts and crafts are some outstanding results of Her Highness's work. The needs of these and other institutions in the form of trained teachers and equipment are being met under the fostering care of Her Highness and the female education in the State, it is hoped, would come to be regarded as the most up-to-date in course of time under the guidance and administration of Her Highness who personally looks after all matters of female education. Founder, Vijaya Ladies' Club, Gwalior. Has 1 *s.*, Prince Madhav Rao Scindia (Heir-Apparent). *b.* on 10th March, 1945. 2 *ds.*, Princess Padmavati Raje Scindia. *b.* Feb. 23, 1942 and Princess Usha Raja Scindia. *b.* Oct. 31, 1943. *Address:* Jaivilas Palace, Gwalior.

GWYER, SIR MAURICE LINFORD, M.A., D.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Travancore and Patna) K.C.B. (1927), K.C.S.I. (1935), Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University, since 1938. *b.* 25th April 1878; *m.* Alsina Helen Marion Burdett, elder daughter of Sir Henry Burdett, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. *Educ.:* Westminster; Christ Church, Oxford (Hon. Student, 1937); Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, 1902-1916. Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple, 1902 (Hon. Bencher, 1937); K. C., 1930; Legal Adviser, Ministry of Shipping, 1916-19; Legal Adviser, Ministry of Health, 1919-26; H. M. Procurator-General and Solicitor to Treasury, 1926-33; First Parliamentary Counsel to Treasury, 1934-37; first Chief Justice of India, 1937-43. *Address:* Delhi University, Delhi.

GWYN, JOHN MERVYN, B.A. (Oxon.) 1931 Principal, Rajkumar Coll., Raipur. *b.* 18-3-09. *m.* Dorothy Stanger, A.R.C.A. *Educ.:* Cranleigh School, Exeter Coll., Oxford. Asstt. Master, Aitchison Coll., Lahore 1931-46. *Address:* Principal, Rajkumar Coll., Raipur and Lloyds Bank, Caterham on the Hill, Surrey.

GYAN NATH, MASHIR-UD-DOWLAH, RAJA (Hereditary) (1938), C.I.E. (1934); retired Officer of the Indian Political Service, Prime Minister, Holkar State, Indore, C. I. since May 1943; belongs to the old Punjab Aristocracy and is the direct descendant of Raja Dinanath of Kalanaur. Raja Gyan Nath having served in the Punjab Civil Service was selected for admission to the Foreign and Political Dept. of the Govt. of India and held the superior post in that Dept. as Secy. to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General for Punjab States, 1928-32. Having served previously as Administrator of Nabha, was on Foreign service in that State as President of the Council of Regency 1932-39. Prime Minister, Jaipur State, Rajputana 1939-42. In the last Great War, services recognised as 'Exceptional and Distinguished' by bestowal of a title, a Sword of honour, a land grant and three Sanads. *Address:* Holkar State, Indore, C. I.



HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB BAHADUR, KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD, KT. (1922), K.C.S.I. (1927), K.C.I.E. (1924), LL.D. *b.* Sept. 22, 1869 *m.* Sadathun Nisa Begum. *Educ.:* Zilla High School, Saidapet. Joined the Bar in 1888; in 1897 was presented Certificate of Honour on the occasion of Golden Jubilee of the late

Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria ; from 1901 devoted whole time to local self-government and held the position of Chairman of Municipal Council, Pres., Taluka Board and Pres., Dist. Board ; Khan Bahadur, 1905 ; Member, Legislative Council, 1909-12, appointed Temporary Member, Madras Executive Council, 1919 ; was Commissioner of Madras Corporation, 1920. Gave evidence before Royal Commn. on Decentralisation and also before Public Services Commn., served as a co-opted member on Reforms Committee, Member, Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services in India, Nov. 1923, March 1924, Member of Council of the Governor of Madras, 1920-24, Member of the Viceroy's Council, 1925-30, Leader of the Indian Delegation to South Africa, 1926-27, Leader of the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations, 1929, Dewan of Travancore, 1934-36. *Address :* Worli, Bombay.

HA'N, HENRY WILLIAM THEODORE, C.B.E., B.Sc. (Hons.), Civil Engineering, Company Director. *b.* Aug. 17, 1899. *m.* Dorothy Eiben Wysard. *Educ.:* Warwick School ; Army, 1918-19. Commissioned-Royal Garrison Artillery, Univ. of Birmingham ; joined Braithwaite & Co., Engineers Ltd., Westminster, Aug. 1923 ; served in various capacities in Bombay, 1923-26 ; Sao Paulo, Brazil, 1926-28 ; England, 1928-30 ; transferred to Braithwaite & Co. (India), Ltd., Bch. Mgr., Bombay, 1930-34 ; Mg. Dir., since 1935 ; Dir, Braithwaite, Burn & Jessop Construction Co., Ltd., Calcutta ; Chairman, Indian Engineering Association, 1939-43. *Address :* Braithwaite & Co. (India), Ltd., Post Box No. 427, G.P.O., Calcutta.

HAKSAR, COL. SIR KAILAS NARAIN, Kt., 1932 ; C.I.E., LL.D., Mashir-i-Khas Bahadur, *b.* 20th February 1878 ; *s.* of Pt. Har Narain Haksar ; *g.s.* of Rai Bahadur Dharam Narain Haksar, C.I.E., one *s.* three *d. Educ.:* Victoria College, Gwalior ; Allahabad University, B.A., Hon. Professor of History and Philosophy, 1899-1903 ; Private Secretary to the Maharaja Scindia, 1903-12 ; Under-Secretary, Political Department, on deputation, 1905-1907 ; Capt., 4th Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry 1903 ; Major, 1906, Lt.-Col., 1907 ; Col. 1924 ; Senior Member, Board of Revenue 1909-14 ; Delegate to both Round Table Conferences and served on the Federal Structure Committee and its Sub-Committees, the Federal Finance Committee, Secretary-General of the Indian States Delegation to the Round Table Conference ; Political Member, Gwalior Durbar, 1912-37 ; Prime Minister, Bikaner State, 1938-39. Personal Adviser to His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir and Guardian to the Heir-Apparent, 1939-43 ; Prime Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State, July 1943 to February 1944. *Publications :* (with H.M. Bull) Madho Rao Scindia, 1925 ; (with K. M. Panikkar) Federal India, 1930. *Address :* 18, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.

HALWASIA, NAWAL KISHORE, Merchant, Landlord. *b.* 1903, *s.* of L. Gyaniram of Bhiwani (Distt. Hissar) ; Rais and prominent businessman. Partner of Ganeshdas Ramgopal, Bajoria Halwasiya & Co., Radio & Refrigerator Corporation, Cooling Appliances Mfg. Co., and other concerns ; Chairman, Lucknow Municipal Board, Director, Star Paper Mills Ltd., The Pioneer Ltd., and The Modern Engineering Co., Ltd.; Prominent figure in realm of business and Commerce, having large business interests in Lucknow, Calcutta and various other places in U.P. & Bihar. Member, Chambers of Commerce, U.P., Commerce Faculty of Lucknow Univ., Provincial & District Price Control Boards, Board of Industries, U.P., U.P. Art and Craft Advisory Board, Provincial Grain Purchase C'ttee, U.P. Jails, Indian Red Cross Society, etc.; President, Agarwal Vidyalaya, Shri Durga Gita Vidyalaya, and other institutions. *Address :* Halwasia Court, Lucknow.



HAMID HUSAIN KHAN, SYED, KHAN BAHADUR, O.B.E., Rais, Wasikadar, Life Magistrate Lucknow. *b.* May, 1885. Received the title of Khan Bahadur in 1927, M.B.E. in 1934 and O.B.E., in 1942. Rani Saltanat Begum of Nanparaj *in* Oudh—has two sons. Serves as a Life Magistrate, Chairman, District Excise Licensing Board, Member, General Charity C'ttee., Provincial Red Cross Society, Anti-Tuberculosis League U.P. and Trustee, Shia Inter College, Lucknow. A public and social worker, has constructed the Hamid Park, Gwynne Clock Tower and a public well at Lucknow. Travelled in Iran, Iraq, Syria and Palestine. *Address :* Saltanat Manzil, Hamid Road Lucknow.



HAMIED, DR. A. KHWAJA, B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D. (Berlin), F.R.I.C., F.C.S. (London), M.L.C., Bombay. *b.* October 31st, 1898. Graduated in science from Allahabad University in 1920 and was on the staff of the National Muslim University, Aligarh, as Reader in Chemistry upto 1923. In 1924 left for Europe and joined the Berlin University where he worked under Professors Rosenheim, Nernst, Haber, Spranger and Freundlich. Obtained Doctorate from Berlin University in 1927 and stayed several years in Europe for study of pharmaceutical, chemical and allied industries. Settled down in Bombay in January, 1931, and soon established a business in chemical and pharmaceutical products and several other



lines. Is regarded as technical expert in Chemical Industries. Member of the Syndicate of the Aligarh Muslim University till October 1936, and at present member of the Court. Managing Director and Technical Expert of the Chemical, Industrial and Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Ltd., briefly known as "Cipla". Director of several firms in Bombay. President of Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association, Member of the Drugs Committee appointed by the Government of India. Leader of the Indian Chemical Delegation to U.K. and U.S.A. in 1945-46. Member, All-India Council for Higher Technical Education. *Address:* 289, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

HAMPTON, HENRY VERNER, M.A., Dip. Ed., J.P., Member, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission; Fellow, Univ. of Bombay. *b.* 1 May, 1890. *Educ.:* Trinity Coll., Dublin. *m.* Stella, only *d.* of the late Sir Townshend Fenwick, K.C.M.G., Appt. to I.E.S., 1913; Prof., Gujarat Coll., Ahmedabad, and Elphinstone Coll., Bombay, 1914-20; Vice-Principal, Karnatak Coll., Dharwar, 1920-23 and Principal, 1923-30; Principal, Secondary Training Coll., Bombay, 1930-39; Secy., Federal Public Service Commission, 1939-40; Principal, Secondary Training Coll., Bombay, 1940-42; Member, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission, 1942. *Address:* Malabar Court, Ridge Road, Bombay.

HANCE, SIR JAMES BENNETT, K.C.I.E. (1946) C.I.E. (1939); O.B.E. (1920); Knight of Grace Order of St. J.J., M.A., M.D., B.Ch. (Cantab.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.) Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State for India. *b.* April 21, 1887. *m.* 1st, 1916, Catherine Herriette Lawson, *e. d.* of late Charles Lester Leonard, A.M., M.D., of Philadelphia, U.S.A., 2 *d.*, 2nd, 1938, Frau Richildis Von Kaan, *yr. d.* of late Richard Von Warton of Vienna and Ehrenhausen, Styria. *Educ.:* Oundle Sch., Cambridge Univ., Guy's Hospital. House Surgeon, Royal Surrey Hospital, Guildford; entered I.M.S., 1912; seconded as House Surgeon and Clinical Asstt. in Gynaecology to late Prof. W. Blair Bell in Liverpool; some time Specialist in Midwifery and Gynaecology, 7th Meerut Dn., Field Service, France, 1914-16; South Persia, 1917-19 (despatches twice), Agency Surgeon, Foreign and Pol Deptt., Govt. of India from 1919; Services lent to Jodhpur State as P.M.O., 1925-28; Chief Medical Officer, States of Western India, Rajkot, 1928-33; Residency Surgeon in Mysore, Bangalore, 1933-40; Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Director of Public Health, C.P. & Berar, 1940-42; Dy. Director-General, I.M.S., 1942-43; Director-General, I.M.S., 1943-46. *Pubns.* Articles in Guy's Hosp. Gazette, 1920-28, Ind. Med. Gazette, 1929 and 1938. *Address:* C/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament St., London, S.W.1.

HANCOCK, LT.-COL. SIR CYRIL PERCY, K.C.I.E. (1946) C.I.E. (1941), O.B.E. (1930), M.C. (1919); Resident at Baroda and for the States of Western India and Gujarat; *b.* Sept. 18, 1896, *m.* Joyce Hemingway; *Educ.:* Wellington Coll. and Sandhurst; Indian Army, 1914-1920; Indian Political Service, 1920 to date. *Address:* Baroda.

HANUMANTHAPPA, DHARMAPRAVARTHA RAJANAHALLI, Cotton Merchant and Managing Agent, The Davangere Cotton Mills, Ltd. *b.* in 1881 in Mysore State. Started career as a jeweller in 1901 and later entered cotton business. In 1909, he opened ginning and pressing factories of his own in Davangere, Chitaldrug, Banavar and Nanjangood, jointly with his son R. Rama Setty, he founded the Davangere Cotton Mills Ltd. Among his other business activities, is the floatation of "the Davangere Vanaspati Vegetable Oil Co., Ltd." Constructed a Dharmasala at a cost of over Rs. 1,00,000 opposite the Railway station at Davangere which was opened by His Highness The Maharaja of Mysore in July 1942. His proposal to donate a decent sum for the construction of a Girls' High School has been readily accepted by the Government. *Address:* Davangere.



HANUT SINGH, RAO RAJA, RAO BAHADUR (1937); Colonel (Jodhpur State Forces) 1945, Lt.-Colonel (1941), Major (1931), Captain (18th K.L.O.) (1921). Personal Military Secretary to His Highness Jodhpur, *b.* 1900, *s.* of His late Highness General Maharaja Sir Pratap Singhji Sahib Bahadur *m.* 1921, *d.* of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Madhosinghji Bahadur of Jaipur. First wife died, 1931. *m.* again (1934) *d.* of His Late Highness Maharaja of Sirmoor Nahan. Has 3 sons. Holds Jagir. Served European War, 1914-18. Private Secretary to His Late Highness Maharaja Regent of Jodhpur 1917-22. Comptroller of Household to His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur, 1923-25. Nigrani Officer, Stables, 1925-33. Comptroller of Stables to H. H., 1933-41. Also worked as Military Secretary to His Highness. Is one of the two 9 handicap Polo Players in India; A player of international repute; considered as an authority on Polo. Played for Jodhpur, Jaipur and several other Indian and English teams and has won innumerable trophies in India and England. Medals—Coronation, 1911, 1914-18, Star, General Service, French War, Victory, 1918, Jubilee, 1935, Coronation, 1937. *Recreations:* Polo, shooting, pigsticking, rackets. *Address:* Sarkar's Bungalow, Ratanada, Jodhpur.



HAR BILAS SARDA, DIWAN BAHADUR, 1932, F.R.S.L., M.R.A.S., F.S.S.; *b.* 3 June 1867; Apptd. Guardian to H. H. the Maharaja of Jaisalmer in 1894; was Subordinate Judge First Class, at Ajmer till 1919 and was Sub-Judge and Judge, Small Causes Court, Beawar, till 1921; Judge, Small Causes Court, Ajmer, 1921-23; officiated as Addl. Dist. and Sessions Judge; retired, 1923; Senior Judge, Chief Court, Jodhpur, 1925; Member, Leg. Assembly, 1924, re-elected, 1927 and 1930; was Dy. Leader, Nationalist Party in Legislative Assembly. Was one of the Chairmen of the Leg. Assembly. Presided over Indian National Social Conference at Lahore, 1929 and All-India Vaish Conference at Bareilly in 1925; Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935 and Coronation Medal. Author of Child Marriage Restraint Act, popularly known as the "Sarda Act". *Publications:* Life of Dayanand Saraswati Hindu Superiority, Ajmer Historical and Descriptive; Maharana Sanga, Maharana Kumbha, etc. Editor of the Dayanand Commemoration Volume and Secretary of the Paropakarini Sabha of India. Commemoration volume was presented to him in Oct. 1937. *Address:* Harniwas, Civil Lines, Ajmer.

HARBANS SINGH BRAR MAJOR SIRDAR; BAR-AT-LAW, Deputy Assistant Welfare General ex-Chief Justice and Judicial Minister, Malerkotla State; *b.* landowner in Ferozepore and Hissar Districts (Punjab); *b.* September 1905, *Educ.* F.C. College, Lahore; Edinburgh University and Middle Temple, London, called to the Bar in 1927, M.R.A.S. (1926), F.R.G.S. (1926) and Govern'or, Royal Agricultural Society of England (1927), took training in Railway Traffic on L.M.S. (England), *m.* Jaswant Kaur, M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., daughter of Rai Bahadur S. Bishan Singh, I.S.E. of New Delhi, two *s.* five *d.*; has travelled extensively in almost all parts of India and has visited Europe twice. President, Khalsa Jatha (Association), British Isles (1926-27), Joint Secretary, Indian Majlis, London (1925-26); Vice-President, Bhupindra High School, Moga; Member, Central Gurdwara Board, Punjab (1930-36), Sirhind Canal Advisory Committee (1932-37), District Board, Ferozepore since 1930 and as Senior Vice-Chairman held charge of the Departments of P. W. D., Public Health, Medical, Fairs and Ferries; and was Chairman of the following Committees of Board:—Rural Reconstruction, Development, Mass Female Education (1934-37), elected Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1930-34, Member, Standing Finance Committee, Government of India (1931-34), Standing Finance Committee for Railways (1932-34), Central Advisory Council for Railways and Assembly House Committee (1932-34). In 1934 was elected by the Indian Legislative Assembly, a Member of the Court of Delhi University, practised as an Advocate in Ferozepore (1927-32); appointed Judge, High Court, Patiala State, in April 1932; Chief Justice and Judicial Minister, Malerkotla State, 1936-42. In-charge of the Departments of Law & Justice, Jail, Municipalities and P. W. D.; held charge of Education and Medical (1936-40). He was also President, Claims and Advances Committees, and State Scout Commissioner 1938-42. Resigned office in Malerkotla State for joining the Army for the duration of the war and is now serving as Deputy Assistant Welfare General in His Majesty's Indian Land Forces. *Recreations:* Riding, Gardening and Tennis. *Address:* Whitehall, Civil Lines, Ludhiana.



HARES, WALTER PULLIN, B.A. (Durham), M.B.E., 1st class Camb. Prelim., 1903. C.M.S. Missionary. *b.* 12th April, 1877. *m.* to Marion Pullin. *Educ.*: at King's Lynn, Durham University. Principal and Warden of St. John's Divinity College, Lahore, 1912-1913; Missionary in charge, Narowal, 1906-1911 and 1913-1916; Missionary in charge, Gojra, 1916-1939; Hon. Canon of Lahore, 1928; Examining Chaplain to Bishop of Lahore, 1916; Staff Major of Civil Liaison Organisation General Headquarters, 1940. *Publications:* An English-Panjabi Dictionary; A compilation of 9000 Panjabi Proverbs and 6,000 Idiomatic Sentences in Roman Panjabi; A History of the Christian Church of the First Six Centuries, in Persian Urdu (2nd Edition), *The Story of the Jhang Bar Mission; The Teaching & Practice of the Church of Rome in India* (3rd Edition), etc. *Address:* 32, Mozang Road, Lahore.

HARIDAS ADHRATIAL, President, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association (1939) and a leading Millowner. *b.* 1881. *Educ.* Gujarat College, Ahmedabad. Three *s.* and one *d.* Closely came to with the control and management of cotton Mills belonging to a long established family of Millowners; Agent, Maneklal Harilal Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd. for 38 years, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of the Mills in 1939, founded and started The Vijaya Mills in 1921; bought over the Whittle Mills, Broach and renamed it Gopal Mills Ltd. Benefactions include Dharmashalas in Dakore, and Ahmedabad, a maternity home at Kanij, educational scholarships and many others at different places; appointed by Govt., as member of the Otter, of Management of the Ahmedabad Municipality (1910-1915); Member, Advisory Board of the Central Bank of India Ltd., Ahmedabad since 1924; Chairman, The Deepak General Insurance Co. Ltd., Bombay; Director, Devkaran Nanjee Investment Co. Ltd., Bombay; The Harivallabhdas Mulchand Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad; The Baroda Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., Baroda; The Vamuna Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda; The Dinesh Mills Ltd., Baroda; The Chhotalal Mills Ltd., Kalol, The Gujarat Corporation Ltd., Baroda, The Motor House (Gujarat) Ltd., Bombay and The Climax Engineering Co. Ltd. (Broach). *Address:* "Vasant Bhuvan", Shahibag, Ahmedabad.



HARNAMSINGH, M.A., B.Sc., Agr., Ph.D. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law, F.R.E.S., Member, Royal Agricultural Society (England), F.E.S. (Class 1); Inspector of Schools, Ambala Division. *b.* 12th Dec. 1898. 2 *s.* 1 *d.* Head of the Economics Dept., Khalsa Coll., Amritsar, 1924-36; Added Member (Pb. Univ.), Member, Board of Studies Economics (Pb. Univ.); President Tennis Club and the Khalsa College Co-operative Society; Senior Lecturer in Economics, Govt. Coll., Lahore, 1936-41; Pres., Coll. Rifle Club and Round Table Club; Member, U.T.C., King's Commission, April 1939; Received training 10/8th and 14/8th Pb. Regt., Lahore; Offered unconditional services for war; Asst. Divisional Inspector of Schools at Rawalpindi and Lahore, 1941-45; O. C. "C" Company at Rawalpindi, 1941 and "A" Company at Lahore 1942 (6th Pb. Urban Infantry) in addition to own duties; Enrolled many recruits to the Urban Infantry and also technicians under the Technical Training Scheme (Govt. of India); contributed to several funds; Resigned King's Commission, 1943 on disbandment of the Unit; Asst. Provincial Scout Commr. since June 1945. *Publications:* Thesis on Agricultural Education in the Punjab; Intermediate Economics; English Grammar and Composition. *Address:* Inspector of Schools, Ambala.



HARVEY, CECIL WALTER LEWERY, M.C. 1919; Despatches 1921, O.B.E. 1938; C.I.E. 1945 Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States, since March '45. *b.* Oct. 27, 1897; *m.* Beryl Betty Hope Kealy, Sept. (1930); *Educ.:* Marlborough College, England; Enlisted in the British Army—3rd Aug. 1914; Date of Commission, 12th Nov. 1914; Transferred to Indian Army Feb. 1918; Appointed to Indian Political Service 1st May 1924; Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India, Foreign and Political Department, 1929-1930; Pol. Agent, Western Kathiawar 1934-36; Prime Minister, Alwar State, 1939-41, Malwa 1942-43, Bhopal 1944-45; Resident, Kolhapur & Deccan States 1945. *Address:* The Residency, Kolhapur (Deccan).

HARWOOD, COL. WILLIAM EDWARD, B.Sc. (Eng.), London Univ.; Director of Telegraphs, Indian Posts & Telegraphs Dept. *b.* May 5, 1907. *m.* Hilda Lewis. *Educ.:* Brighton Grammar Sch., 1919-23, Brighton Technical Coll. 1923-26, and London Univ., 1926. Joined Engineering Branch, Indian Posts & Telegraphs Dept. in March 1929; commissioned in Indian Signal Corps in March 1941; served overseas in Indian Signal Corps from 1941-42, (mentioned in despatches, 1942); posted to Reserve of Indian Army with rank of Col. in 1945. *Address:* C/o Postmaster General, Bengal & Assam Circle, Calcutta.

HASAN, DR. MAHMOOD, M.A., B.L. (Cal.), M.A. D. Phil (Oxon); Diploma in Phonetics, I.P.A. (Paris); Barrister-at-Law; Khan Bahadur (1936); Vice-Chancellor, Dacca Univ. *b.* March 1898. *m.* I. F. Khuda Bakhsh of Lahore. *Educ.:* Aligarh, Calcutta, Oxford, London and Paris. Was Professor and Head of the Dept. of English and Provost of Muslim Hall before appointment as Vice-Chancellor of the Univ. of Dacca and Chairman of the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Edn., Dacca. *Publications:* Book on Nathaniel Lee and Restoration Tragedy to be published by Clarendon Press, Oxford. *Address:* Vice-Chancellor's House, Ramna, Dacca.

HASAN, SAIYED NAJMUL. *b.* 24th Feb. 1911. *Educ.*; in Patna. Graduated in 1933. *m.* 1926, 7 *s.* and 1 *d.* Member, Bihar Legislative Assembly 1937-45; Nominated Municipal Commissioner, Patna City Municipality, 1938; member and Joint Secy., Bihar Provincial War Cttee., since 1940; member, Executive Cttee. Bihar Provincial War Cttee. since 1940; served on the Fishery Sub-Cttee. of the Policy Cttee. of the Govt. of India as member from Bihar 1944-45; Pres., Bihar Muslim Chamber of Commerce; Director, India Reconstruction Corporation, Cawnpore; Proprietor, N. Hasan & Son-Patna; Managing Director, N. Hasan & Son-Ltd. Patna; Partner, Alliance Traders, Cawnpore; Director, Dehri Oil Refinery, Calcutta; The Hindustan Cycle Manufacturing & Industrial Corporation Ltd. Patna; Managing Director, Patna Transport Co. Ltd., Patna; Partner, Bihar Mercantile Corporation, Muzaffarpur; S. Najmal Hasan & Co., Meerut. *Clubs:* Calcutta Club, Calcutta, Royal Calcutta Turf Club, Calcutta (Stand), Royal Western India Turf Club, Bombay (Stand), Cricket Club of India, Bombay and New Patna Club Patna. *Address:* Sultan Palace, Patna.



HAY, MAJ.-GEN. ROBERT, M.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. D.T.M.&H., C.I.E. (1942); Director General Indian Medical Service since 11th March 1941 and Hon. Physician to H.M. the King. *b.* March 8, 1889; *m.* Mary Carnegie Mc-Ausland. *Educ.:* George Watson's, Edinburgh, Edinburgh Univ., First Commission in October 1914; Served in the Great War 1914-18; Iraq, Kurdistan, 1918-21; N.-W. F. P. 1930; various medical appointments in the Political Dept., 1925-35; Chief Medical Officer of Rajputana, 1935-38; Dy. Dir. General, Indian Medical Service, 1939-42, Inspector Genl. of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, 1942-44; Surgeon General with the Govt. of Bombay from July 1944-Oct. 1945. *Address:* 3, King Edward Road, New Delhi.

HAY, LT.-COL. WILLIAM RUPERT, C.S.I., C.I.E., 1934; Indian Army; Indian Political Service; Agent to the Gov.-Gen. Resident and Chief Commsnr., Baluchistan, since 1943. *b.* 16 Dec. 1893, *s.* of William Alfred Edward Hay and

Louisa Tucker. *m.* 1925, Sybil Ethel, *d.* of late Sir Stewart and of Lady Abram Reading; three *s.*, two *d.* *Educ.*: Bradfield; University College, Oxford. Served European War in Mesopotamia; entered Political Dept., Government of India, 1920; Political Agent, South Waziristan, 1924-28; Assistant Commissioner or Joint Deputy Commissioner, Mardan, 1928-31; Political Agent, Malakand, 1931-33; Counsellor, British Legation, Kabul, 1933-36; Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India in the External Affairs Department, 1936-40. Resident in Waziristan, 1940-41. Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and H. M.'s Consul-General, Bushire, 1941-42. Revenue and Judicial Commsnr., Baluchistan, 1942-43. *Publications*: *Two Years in Kurdistan*, 1921; articles in the Royal Geographical and Royal Central Asian Society Journals. *Recreations*: Tennis and Shooting. *Address*: The Residency, Quetta.

HAYLES, ALFRED ARTHUR, Editor and Managing Director, *The Mail*. *b.* March 7, 1887. *m.* Sybil Anne Copeland, 1928. *Educ.*: London and Paris. Freelance journalism, London, till 1912; joined staff of *The Madras Times*, 1912; Asst. Editor, *The Mail*, 1921; becoming Editor, 1928; Chairman, Automobile Association of South India. *Publications*: "10,000 *Miles in Africa*." *Address*: Sunnyside, White's Road, Royapettah, Madras.

HAYLEY, THOMAS THEODORE STEIGER, M.A. (Cantab.), M.A. (Oxon.), F.R.A.I., I.C.S., Director of Publicity and Rural Development, Govt. of Assam. *b.* 4th Oct. 1913. *Educ.*: Clifton Coll., Bristol, Peterhouse, Cambridge, Exeter Coll., Oxford. Field work in social anthropology in Uganda, 1936-37; Asstt. Commissioner, Assam, 1938-40; Under Secretary to the Govt. of Assam 1940-43. *Publications*: 'The Anatomy of Lango Religion and Groups'. *Address*: C/o The Secretariat, Shillong, Assam.

HERAS, HENRY, S.J., M.A., Professor of Indian History, Director of the Indian Historical Research Institute, St. Xavier's College, Bombay University; Professor of History and Ancient Indian Culture, University of Bombay; Member of the Indian Historical Records Commission; Member of the International Committee of Historical Sciences, and of Academia Espanola de la Historia, Madrid. *b.* September 11, 1888. *Educ.*: Barcelona (Spain), Cleveland, Ohio (U.S.A.), Professor of History, Sacred Heart College, Barcelona; Principal, Our Saviour's College, Saragossa (Spain). *Publications*: *History of the Manchu Dynasty of China* (in Spanish) 3 Vols. *The Aravidu Dynasty of Vijayanagara*, Vol. 1; *Studies in Pallava History*; *Beginnings of Vijayanagara History*. *Light on the Mohenjo Daro Riddle*; *The Religion of the Mohenjo Daro People*; *Mohenjo Daro, and Sumer*; *More about Mohenjo Daro*, etc., etc. *Address*: St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

HERRING, EDGAR JOHN CRUICKSHANK, M.I.E.E., M.Amer. I.E.E., J.P., Managing Director, Jost's Engineering Co., Ltd. *b.* 12th March 1891. *Educ.*: Wallington Grammar School and South Western Polytechnic, Chelsea. *m.* Helen May Booker, 1*s.* 2*d.* Chairman: Engineering (Imports) Sub-Cttee., Bombay Chamber of Commerce. *Recreations*: Music, Golf. *Clubs*: Byculla Club, Willingdon Sports Club, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay Club, Bombay Gymkhana. *Address*: Carmichael House, off Peddar Road, Bombay.



HIDAYATALLAH, THE HON'BLE SIR GHULAM HUSSAIN, K.C.S.I., Premier, Govt. of Sind. *b.* January 1879. *Educ.*: Shikarpur High School, D. J. Sind College and Government Law School, Bombay. Graduate in Arts and Law of the Bombay University, and in legal practice for a considerable period. In public life since 1904 up to the present time, without any break. Vice-President of the Hyderabad, Sind, Municipality, and first non-official President of the Hyderabad, Sind, District Local Board. Entered the Bombay Legislative Council in 1912, and was a non-official member of that body till 1920. A Minister of the Government of Bombay, January 1921 to June 1928, three times in succession, was a Member of the Executive Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, 1928 to 1934. Was also Leader of the Bombay Legislative Council, and Vice-President of the Executive Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Deputed to the Round Table Conference by the Government of India on two occasions. Member of the Council of State for six months. Subsequently elected as a Member of Indian Legislative Assembly. President, Sind Advisory Council on the separation of Sind in April 1936. Member, Sind Legislative Assembly; attended the Simla Conference convened by the Viceroy and later took active part in the discussions in May 1946 preceding the British Cabinet Mission's proposals for India. *Address*: Seafield Road, Karachi.

HIMATSINGKA, PRABHU DAYAL, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., Assam, Senior Partner, P.D., Himasingka & Co., Calcutta. *b.* Aug. 16, 1889. Graduated from the Scottish Churches College, Calcutta, in 1911. Degree in Law 1914 and enrolled as Attorney of High Court, Calcutta in 1921. Arrested on suspicion in Aug. 1914 and later prosecuted in the Bowbazar Conspiracy case but was discharged by Court; externed from Bengal in March 1916 under the Defence of India Act, and home interned at Dumka, May 1916 to Jan. 1, 1920; connected with various public bodies;



Founder-member, Marwari Relief Society; returned uncontested to the Bengal Leg. Council for several terms from the Calcutta West Constituency; resigned from the Council in 1930 in obedience to Congress mandate; elected member, Calcutta Corpn., 1924-43; a Trustee of the Calcutta Improvement Trust representing the elected Councillors, June 1927-36; Vice-Pres. and Pres., Barabazar Congress Cttee., for some years; elected M.L.A, Bengal from Calcutta West Constituency 1937; resigned June 1938; started in Calcutta a branch of the Seva Samity Boys' Scout Assen. in 1927 and is now the Provincial Commr. of the same in Bengal (now called Hindustan Scout Assen.); Pres., Marwari Girls' High School, Matrce Seva Sadan, and of several other Physical, Cultural and Public Assocns.; Director of several public companies; returned to Assam Legislative Assembly 1946. *Address:* 51A & 51B Gariahat Road, Calcutta.

HOLLAND, SIR HENRY TRISTRAM, Kt. (1936), C.I.E. (1929); M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E.; Kaiser-i-Hind Medal 2nd class (1910); Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal (1925); Bar to the Kaiser-i-Hind (1932); In charge of C. M. S. Hospital, Quetta. *b.* Feb. 12, 1875; *m.* Florence Ethe Tunbridge. *Educ.:* Loretto School and Edin. Univ.; Came to C. M. S. Hospital, Quetta, May 1900; Civil Surgeon, Sibi, 1914; Hyderabad, 1915-17; C. M. O. Baluchistan and Civil Surgeon, Quetta, 1917-18. *Publications:* Joint Author of Text-book on Cataract; Articles in the Indian Medical Gazette, etc. *Address:* C. M. S Hospital, Quetta, Baluchistan.

HOOD, SIR HUGH MEGOISON, K.C.I.E. (1942), C.S.I. (1939), C.I.E. (1934). *b.* June 5, 1885; *s.* of Christopher Hood; *m.* 1916, Alice Fenton Millar; one *s. Educ.:* Middlesborough High School; Jesus College, Cambridge. Joined I.C.S., 1909; War Service, 1916-19; Collector, 1923; Registrar Co-operative Societies, 1923-24 and 1926-29; Chairman, Madras Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, 1929-30; Financial Secretary to Govt. of Madras, 1931; Collector, 1935; Home Secretary, 1936; Ag. Chief Secretary, 1938; Adviser to H. E. the Governor of Madras, 1939-44; Member, Bengal Administration Enquiry Cttee., retired from I. C. S., 1945., Adviser Co-operative Dept., Govt of Bengal 1945. *Address:* Madras, S. India.

HOOD, WILLIAM, A.R.T.C., A.M.I.C.E., Fellow P. W. Inst., O.B.E., awarded New Year's Honours, 1946. General Manager, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay, since May 1946. *b.* 5-9-1893. *m.* Agnes McAdam Thomson. *Educ.:* Royal Technical College, Glasgow. Civil Engineer, M.E.S., India, 1917-23; Bridge Engineer, G.I.P. Rly., 1924-32; Deputy Chief Engineer (Bridges), G.I.P. Rly., 1932-38; Deputy Chief Controller of Standardisation, Railway Board, 1938-40; Deputy Chief Engineer (Construction), G.I.P. Railway, 1940-45; Chief Engineer, G.I.P. Railway, 1945-46. *Address:* "Glenogle," Mt. Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

HORMASJI ARDESHIR, L.C.E., M.I.E. F.I.I.A., Architect and Chartered Engineer. *b.* 29th August 1875. *Educ.:* at the Elphinstone College, Bombay and the College of Engineering, Poona. After obtaining his degree in Engineering from the Bombay University in 1899, acted as Famine Engineer, Bhopawar Agency, C.I., and Irrigation Engineer, Nepal, till end of 1900. Established in Bombay as a Consulting Civil Engineer and Architect since 1901. One of the senior Architects in town. Elected Fellow of the Indian Institute of Architects in 1925, President Indian Institute of Architects, 1942-43. Member, Bandra Municipal Council, 1920-1930 *Address:* 7, Colaba Chambers, Colaba, Bombay.



HORNIMAN, BENJAMIN GUY. *b.* 1873. *Educ.:* Portsmouth Grammar School and Queen's Service House. 50 years of intensive activity in journalism following on early experiments in other walks of life. Connected at different times with various leading journals of Britain and India. President, Journalists' Association of India, Ex-Editor, *The Bombay Sentinel. Address:* "Marlow", New Wood, Bombay.

HORSLEY. THE RIGHT REVELEND CECIL DOUGLAS, M.A. (1931) (Cantab.), B.A. (1927), Bishop of Colombo. *b.* 26th July 1903. *Educ.:* Brighton College, Queens' College, Cambridge, Westcott House, Cambridge, Asst. Curate, Romsey Abbey, Hampshire, 1929-33; Asst. Curate, St. Saviour's, Ealing, London, 1933-34; Vicar of St. John the Evangelist, Upper Norwood, Diocese of Canterbury, 1934-38; Consecrated Bishop of Colombo in Westminster Abbey, 1st November 1938. Hon Senior Chaplain, Ceylon Defence Force. *Address:* Bishop's House, Steuart Place, Colombo, Ceylon.

HORTON, RALPH ALBERT, C.I.E. (1928), Dy. Prime Minister, Holkar State from May 1943. *b.* Oct. 5, 1885; *m.* Mabel St. Aubyn Wemyss Horton. *Educ.:* King Edward VI School, Birmingham. Joined Indian Police, United Provinces, November 1906 as Assistant Superintendent; special famine duty, 1908, special duty, Delhi Darbar, 1911; Supdt. of Police, Jhansi, 1913, Cawnpore, 1914; I.A.R.O., 1918; Capt., 1st/31st Infantry (Police Battalion). Assistant to D.I.G., C.I.D., 1923-25; special duty, Lucknow, Kakori Conspiracy Case, 1926-27; special duty, Intelligence Bureau, Government of India, Meerut Conspiracy Case, 1929-30; Deputy Inspector-General, C.I.D., 1933, Inspector-General of Police, United Provinces, 1935-1940; Inspector-General and Member-in-Charge of Police, Holkar State, 1941-42; Vice-President and Minister-in-Charge, Foreign, Police & Civil Defence Depts., Holkar State, 1942-43. *Address:* Indore, C.I.

HORWILL, THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE LIONEL CLIFFORD, A.R.C.Sc., B.Sc. (1st Hons. Maths.), Bar-at-Law; Judge, High Court, Madras, *b.* 19th September 1890. *m.* to Vera Merrick Walker, M.B. Ch. B. (Ed.). *Educ.*: Plymouth Technical School; Royal College of Science; University College, London; and Wadham College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S. in October 1915; served in the 21st and 22nd Cavalry in India and Mesopotamia, 1916-1919; Asstt. Commissioner, Vizagapatam Agencies, 1919-1924; appointed Acting District Judge, 1925, confirmed, 1929; Acting Judge, Madras High Court, 1936-40; Judge, Madras High Court, since February 18, 1940. *Address*: Madras Club, Madras.

HOSAIN, THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR SAIYID MUZZAMUDDIN, M.L.C., Delhi Durbar Medal, 1912, Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935, Coronation Medal, 1936, Khan Bahadur Medal, 1927, and Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, 1933, Minister for Education and Revenue, Govt. of Bengal; *b.* Oct. 1882; *m.* Begum Sherika Bano; *Educ.*: Dacca Coll. Entered Govt. service, 1904 and held important posts in the Executive, Revenue, Co-operative and Settlement Departments and rose to be District Settlement Officer, retired from Govt. service permanently, 1936, and entered politics, elected member, Bengal Council, 1927, and again in 1937; Member, Land Revenue Commission; leader, Bengal Council, 1943; Opposition leader, 1941; Minister for Agriculture, Rural Reconstruction, Veterinary and Fisheries, Govt. of Bengal, 1943-45; member, Bengal Economic Inquiry Cttee., and Working Cttee., Bengal Provincial Muslim League; Pres., All Bengal Madrasah Teachers' Assocn.; Founder, Osmania Madrasah and Ashtogram H. E. School; Pres., Islam Mission, Bengal. *Publications*: The Economic Problem of Rural Bengal (1937), Note of Dissent to Bengal Land Revenue Commission Report (1941). *Office Address*: Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta. *Permanent Address*: Village and P. O. Ashtogram, District Mymensingh (Bengal), India.

HOSSAIN, THE HON'BLE MR. AHMED, Minister for Agriculture, Forest and Fisheries, Government of Bengal, *b.* 1902. *Educ.*: Aligarh and Calcutta. Member, Bengal Legislative Assembly since 1937. Former member, Provincial Muslim League Working Committee and Parliamentary Board. *Address*: Secretariat, Calcutta.

HUBAN, MAJ.-GEN. JOHN PATRICK, M.B., Bch., B.A.O., (NUI), 1914, C.S.I. (1946), K.B.E. (1944), O.B.E. (1920), Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Madras, *b.* 13th February, 1891. *m.* Aimee, *d.* of Frank Willett. *Educ.*: University Coll., Dublin & London. Joined R.A.M.C. 1914; I.M.S. 1919; served in Great War, 1914-18; Afghanistan, Waziristan, Mahsud Campaigns, 1919-21, mentioned in despatches; Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals and Jails, N.-W.F.P. 1941-44; Honorary Surgeon to H.E. the Viceroy 1944; Officer, Order of St. John, 1944. *Address*: Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Madras, Madras 6.

HUBBACK, RIGHT REV. GEORGE CLAY (*See Calcutta, Bishop of*).

HUQ, ABUL KASEM FUZLUL, ex-Chief Minister, Bengal, *b.* October, 1873, in the famous Kazi family of Chakhar, District Barisal (Bengal). *Educ.* at home and Barisal Zilla School, graduated from Presidency College, Calcutta, with triple honours, 1894, M.A., 1895 in Mathematics, B.L., 1897. *m.* 1896, eldest daughter of late Nawab Syed Mohammad Khan Bahadur. 1 *s.* and several *ds.* of whom one survives. Enrolled Vakil, High Court, 1900; Professor, Rajchandra College, 1903-4. Editor, *Balak*, 1901-6; Jt. Editor, *Bharat-Suhrid*, 1900-03; Dy. Magt. Collector, 1906. Asstt. Registrar, Co-operative, Bengal, Bihar and Assam, 1908-12. Resigned Government Service due to difference with higher authorities, joined Bar, gave evidence before Royal Commission on Public Services in India, 1917; elected member (Jt. electorate) old Bengal Legislative Council, 1913-20; elected Member, Montford Reformed Council, 1920-35, Central Legislature, Delhi, 1935-37. Education Minister, 1924; Secretary, Provincial Muslim League, 1913-16; President, Muslim League, 1916-21; President, All India League Session, Delhi, 1918; General Secretary, Indian National Congress, 1918; President, Bengal Provincial Conference, Midnapore, 1920; Signatory to the famous League-Congress Pact, Lucknow, 1916; Member, Round Table Conference, 1930-31 and 1931-32. Founder, Leader and President, Krishak Proja Party since 1927. Mayor of Calcutta, 1935-36; elected member, Reformed Provincial Assembly. Chief Minister, Bengal from 1st April 1937 to 28th March 1943; Leader of opposition, 1943; Leader of Krishok Proja Party, 1946. *Address*: 88-2, Jhautola Road, Calcutta.

HUQUE, SIR MOHAMED AZIZUL, K.C.S.I. (1946), C.I.E., D.Litt., Commerce Member, Govt. of India, 1943 to June 1946; ex-High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom, *b.* 1892. *m.* Kenaz Khatun; *Educ.*: Presy. Coll., Calcutta and Univ. Law Coll., Calcutta. Minister of Education, Bengal, 1934-1937; Speaker, Bengal Leg. Assem., 1937-1942; Vice-Chancellor, Univ. of Calcutta, 1938-1942; Member, Indian Franchise Cttee., Bengal Banking Enquiry Cttee., Bengal Jute Enquiry Cttee., Public Accounts Cttee., Kamal Yar Jung Education Cttee. Renounced titles, Aug., 46. *Publications*: *Man Behind The Plough*, *A Plea for Separate Electorate in Bengal*, *History and Problems of Muslim Education*. *Address*: Calcutta.

HUSAIN, DR. IQBAL, M.A., B.L., Ph.D., Senior Professor of Persian, Patna College, *b.* 22 November 1905. *Educ.*: Patna and Law Colleges, Patna; University Prizeman, Gold Medalist and Research Scholar, first Ph.D. of Patna University. Entered Bihar and Orissa Educational Service, 1935; Appointed to Class I of the Bihar Educational Service, 1944; Lecturer in Persian, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, 1935-36; Asstt. Prof. of Persian, Patna Coll., 1938-44. Nominated by H.E. the Chancellor to be a Fellow of the Senate of

the Patna Univ., 1943; Fellow Member of the Faculty of Arts; elected Member of the Faculty of Law; Member, Boards of Studies in Persian and Urdu of Patna University. Member, Bihar and Orissa Madrasa Examination Board, 1938-44. Examiner in Persian upto the M.A. standard in various Universities of Northern India. Convener, M.A. Board of Examiners in Persian of Patna University. Representative of the Patna Univ. to the 12th All India Oriental Conference held in Benares; Member, Governing Body of the Madrasa-i-Islamia Shamsul Huda, Patna: Mem., Editorial Board of the Patna Univ. Journal. *Publications:* "The Early Persian Poets of India" and the "Tuhfa-i-Sami." *Address:* Patna College, Bankipore, Patna.

HUSAIN, ZAHID, M.A. (1917). Finance Member, H. E. H. The Nizam's Executive Council since September 1945. *b.* January 6, 1895. *Educ.:* M.A.O. College, Aligarh. Joined the Indian Audit and Accounts Service in March 1918; became Financial Adviser, Supply Department in 1940; was Financial Commr., Railways from 1943-45. *Address:* Dilkusha, Hyderabad (Dn.).

HUSSAIN, SIR AHMED: NAWAB AMIN JUNG BAHADUR, the Nizam's Own Colonist, C.S.I. (1911); Nawab (1917); K.C.I.E. (1922); Peshi Minister, *i.e.*, Minister in waiting upon H.E.H. the Nizam from 1915 to 1935. *b.* 11 Aug. 1863. *m.* Ayisha (1882) who died, next *m.* Fatima Lady Amin Jung, 1907. Has 4 *s.* 3 *d.* *Educ.:* Christian College and Presidency College, Madras, Miller's Prizeman 1882; Governor's Scholar, 1882-1885; B. A. (1886), B.L. (1889), M.A. (1890), LL.D. Osmania (1926), High Court Vakil (1890); Advocate (1928); Deputy Collector and Magistrate, 1890-92; Asstt. Secy. to the Nizam, 1893; Personal Secy. to Nizam, 1895; Chief Secretary to Nizam's Govt., 1905. Law Member, Nizam's Executive Council, 1922-28. *Publications:* "Notes on Islam," "Philosophy of Faqirs" articles in Periodicals. One of Hyderabad Delegates to the First Round Table Conference, James Palace, London, 1930-31; Member of the Hon'ble Sarfikhas Committee, 1904-1936. Retired, 1937. *Clubs:* Cosmopolitan (Madras) and Calcutta Club. *Address:* Amin Munzil, Hyderabad, Deccan.

HUSSAIN, MRS. IQBALUNNISA, B.A., Gold Medalist, Dip.-in-Education; Writer & Special worker. *b.* January 21, 1898. *m.* Syed Ahmed Hussain, Asstt. Engineer, Mysore Govt. *Educ.:* Univts. of Mysore & Leeds England. Started educational career after marriage; graduated in 1930; worked for the social uplift and educational progress of women; represented India at the World's Girl Guide Conference, Switzerland in 1934; led India Delegation in the International Women's Congress at Istambool, 1935; *Publications:* "Changing India," 1940; "Purdah & Polygamy"; "Harem House" a play has also been published; "A queer education" a novel is under publication; another novel "The biography of an Indian Muslim Woman" is being written. *Address:* 1.c., Palmgrove Road, Bangalore.

HUTTON, LT.-GEN. (retd.), SIR THOMAS, K.C.I.E. (1944), C.B. (1941), M.C., I.d.c.; p.s.c.; Col. Comdt. R.A. since 1942; Secretary, Planning and Development Dept., 1944. *b.* 27 March 1890; *e.s.* of W. H. Hutton, J.P., Clevedon, Somerset; *m.* 1921, Isabel, M.D., *d.* of James Emslie, Edinburgh. *Educ.:* Rossall; R.M.A., Woolwich. 2nd Lt. R.A., 1909; Capt., 1915; Bt. Major, 1918; Major, 1927; Bt. Lt.-Col., 1927; Col. 1930; Major-Gen., 1938; Lt.-Gen., 1941; served European War, 1914-18 (wounded thrice, despatches four times, Bt. Major, Legion of Honour, French and Italian War Crosses, M.C. and Bar); Palestine, 1936; G.S.O.3, 1918; Bde.-Major, 1918-19; Asst. Mil. Secy., 1919-20; D.A.A.G., War Office, 1923-24; G.S.O.2, E. Command, 1924-1926; Mil. Asst. to C.I.G.S., 1927-30; G.S.O.I., Mil. Operations, 1933-36; G.S.O.I., 1st Dn., 1936-38; G.O.C. Western Independent Dt., India, 1938-1940; Dy. Chief of General Staff, Army H. Q., India, 1940-41; Chief of the General Staff, India, 1941; G.O.C. Burma, 1942; Secretary War Resources and Reconstruction Committees of Council (India), 1942-43; Offg. Secy., Viceroy's Executive Council; *Recreations:* Riding, Shooting, Sailing. *Club:* Army and Navy. *Address:* 1, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.

HYDARI, SIR MUHAMMAD SALEEM AKBAR, (son of the late Rt. Hon'ble Nawab Sir Akbar Hydari), K.C.I.E. (*Cr.* June 1944), I.C.S., C.S.I. (1941), C.I.E. (1935). Ex-Chairman and India's Representative on the Eastern Group Supply Council, 1941-43. *b.* 12th October 1894. *m.* to Sigrid, daughter of W. Westling, Pitea, Sweden, 1*s.* and 2*d.* *Educ.:* at Bombay University; Balliol College, Oxford. District Officer, Madras Presidency, 1920-23; Under-Secretary, Development Department, Government of Madras, 1923; Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1924; Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon, 1927-29; Secretary to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, 1929-31; Joint Secretary to the Indian States Delegation to the Indian Round Table Conference, London, Second Session, 1931; Adviser to Delegation from Hyderabad (Deccan) to the Indian Round Table Conference, London, and Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms, Third Session, 1932-34; Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1934-38; Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Labour, 1938. Secretary, Industries and Civil Supplies Department, 1942 to Oct. '45. Leader of the Supplies Mission to U. K. February-March 1945. Member for Information and Arts, Viceroy's Executive Council, since Nov. 1945 and in addition for Labour, Works, Mines, Power and Health, 3rd July to Aug. 1946. *Address:* 8, King George's Avenue, New Delhi.

HYDERABAD: HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS NIZAM OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

HYE, KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL HASNAT MOHAMAD ABDUL, B.A. (First Class Hons.), *b.* **Sept. 25, 1884;** *m.* **Selime Nurjahan Begum;** *Educ.:* **Dacca College, Bengal. Joined Bengal Civil Service in Dec. 1905 after a short service in the Finance Dept. of the Govt. of East Bengal & Assam from Oct. to Dec. 1905; continued to hold special posts till 1930; one of the Commsnrs. of the Tribunal to try the famous Chittagong Armoury Raid Case, 1930-32; Addl. Dist. Mgte., Dacca, Tepprah & Buckergunj; deputed to Central Leg. Assembly (New Delhi) for 2 sessions in 1932-33; apptd. permanently in the listed post in 1934; and continued as Dist. Mgte. & Collector of Birbhum till 1939; Member, Public Service Commission, Bengal, 1939-1943.** *Address:* **Member, Public Service Commission, Bengal; 131, Siddiq Bazar Road, P.O. Ramna, Dacca.**

IDAR: H. H. MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SHREE HIMMAT SINGHJI SAHEB BAHADUR OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

IGNATIUS, W. P., Sole Proprietor, Jaya Bharatham Co., Bangalore City; *b.* Aug. 1899, British Cochin; *Educ.:* Cochin, Calicut, Trichy, Madras; graduated 1919; completed B.L. 1921, but left without taking degree to join the Non-co-operation movement; a prominent Congressman since 1921; elected to the All-India Congress Committee several times and attended many Congress sessions; a strict "no changer," formed a separate party in South India in 1923 to oppose compromise come to at the Delhi Congress; imprisoned twice; led the first batch of South Indians in Nagpur Flag Satyagraha in 1923; was for 5 years prominently connected with the A.I.S.A. and Khadi movement in South India; organised Tiruppur Khadi Vastralayam, biggest Khadi producing institution in India; Chief Organiser, All-India Khadi Exhibition, held at the Madras Congress, 1927; Organising Secretary of the Hindi movement in South India for two years (1928 and 1929), and made it an educational movement; influenced the Cochin Legislative Council in 1929 to pass a resolution introducing Hindi into schools and colleges; largely responsible for the present growth and popularity of the Hindi movement in the South; an outstanding organiser; has travelled widely in India; fluent speaker; contributes to well-known Dailies; keenly interested in literature and arts; elected Vice-Patron of International Contemporary Art Exhibition of Delhi in 1946; subscribes liberally to national causes; also interested in the development of Indian industry; founder and proprietor of the well-known Jaya Bharatham Co., Bangalore.** *Address:* **190, Margosa Avenue Road, Malleswaram P.O., Bangalore.**



INDORE: HON. MAJ.-GEN. H. H. THE MAHARAJADHIRAJ OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

INDORE: HER HIGHNESS SHRIMANT SAUBHAGYAWATI MAHARANI INDIRABAI HOLKAR, granddaughter of late Rao Bahadur Anandrao Ramkrishna, J.P., and late Rao Bahadur Mukundrao Ramachandra. *Educ.:* privately; *m.* H. H. Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar in 1913; has been thrice to Europe. Takes keen interest in charitable institutions and connected with the Ahilya Seva Sadan of Indore, Rajawade Historical Research Institute, Ramdas Research Institute of Dhulia, Maharastra Sahitya Parishad, Vedic Research Society of Poona, Dharmakosha Karyalaya of Wai, All India History of Indian Philosophy, village uplift and the Red Cross Society. Managed the Educational, Medical, Charitable and Household Depts. of the State during 1923-24. *Address:* Lalbagh Palace, Indore.



INNES, FERGUS MUNRO, B.A. (Oxon.), C.I.E. (1-1-46); I.C.S. *b.* May 12, 1903. *Educ.:* Charterhouse and Brasenon Coll., Oxford. Entered I.C.S. (Punjab) in 1926; Under-Secy., Punjab Govt., 1927-29; Dy. Commr., 1933-37; Collector of Customs, Calcutta, 1939-43; Chief Controller of Imports, Commerce Dept., 1944-46; *Address:* Commerce Dept., New Delhi.

IRANI, KHAN BAHADUR ARDESHIR MERWAN, Merchant and Managing Partner, Jyoti Studios (formerly Imperial Film Co.); partner, Majestic Cinema, Bombay; Partner, A. Shapoor & Co., Proprietor, Bombay Studio Properties; a pioneer in Indian cinema and film production. *b.* Dec. 1886; *m.* Banubai, *d.* of the late Mr. Beheram Sarosh; *Educ.:* Sir J. J. and the Bharda New High Schs., Bombay; Started life in the Asiatic Petroleum Co.; Later joined the Police Department for some time; First entered film business as an importer and exhibitor of foreign films; Apptd. India-Burma-Ceylon agent of Carl Laemmle's Universal Film Co.; Started producing Indian pictures as early as 1920 and was the first Indian producer to have a well equipped Studio; First produced talking picture in India with his pioneer Hindustani production "Alam Ara" and other successful productions in other Indian Languages including Persian and Burmese; In 1935 produced the first Indian All-process-colour pictures entitled "Kisan Kanya" and "Mother India" using the Cinecolor process of Hollywood; Founder-member and first Pres. of The Indian Motion Picture Producers' Assen; First Producer-member apptd. to the Board of Film Censors, Bombay. Conferred Khan Bahadur in 1932, the first to receive the honour among Indian film producers and the Irani community. *Address:* Jyoti Studios, Kennedy Bridge, Bombay 7.



IRWIN, Joseph Boyd, C.I.E., D.S.O., M.C., B.A. (T.C.D.), Additional Secretary to the Govt. of India in War Dept. *b.* 6th March 1895; *m.* Helen Clark who died 29th March 1945. *Educ.*: Trinity College, Dublin. Army service, 1915-1919; I.C.S. in Bombay Presidency, Revenue Department, 1920-1933; Revenue Minister, Jodhpur State, 1933-35; Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, 1936-38; Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, 1938-43. *Address*: War Dept., New Delhi and 31, St. Andrews Road, Bedford.

ISHWARDAS Lukhmidas, Sir, Kt. (1936), J.P. Merchant and Landlord. *b.* 1872. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's High School, Bombay. Comes of a distinguished family which settled down in Bombay nearly 300 years ago and which, since then, has been holding a high place in the community, Kapole Banias. Was President of the community for a time; second Sheriff of Bombay and fourth Knight in the family, member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, for many years.



Director, Port Canning & Land Improvement Co., Ltd., Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mfg. Co. Ltd., S. S. & W. Co., Ltd., New Union Mills Ltd., Khandala-Lonavla Electric Supplying Co., Ltd., Panvel Taluka Electric Supply & Development Co., Ltd., Nasik-Deolali Electrical Supply Co., Ltd., Oxy-Chloride Flooring Products, Ltd., National Studios, Ltd., Electric Undertakings, Ltd., etc. President, Managing Council Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas Hospital, Bombay; Trustee and Member of the Managing Committee of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, Member of th Board of G. T. Hospital Nursing Association, Bombay; Trustee, Pechey-Phipson Sanatorium for Women and Children, Nasik; served on the Committee of the Hon. Presidency Magistrates of Bombay for a number of years and was President in 1927-28; served on the Board of David Sassoon Industrial School; represented the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Municipal Corporation and Port Trust for several years; Sheriff of Bombay in 1924-25; Knighted, June 1936. Travelled widely in Europe, Australia, Japan, China and India; a keen Freemason under both Scottish and English Constitutions; holds progressive views in politics and has made a mark in public life by social work. *Clubs*: Willingdon Sports Club, Orient Club and Cricket Club of India. *Address*: Garden View, 19, Hughes Rd, Bombay.

ISMAIL, Haji Hasham Haji Moosa, *b.* **Amreli,** Aug. 20, 1906. 3 *s.* 3 *d.* *Educ.*: Muslim High School, Panchgani, Daver's College of Commerce, Bombay. Joined father's business, 1927; Pres., Memon Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1943-45; Muslim Social Circle, Bombay, 1943-44; Far East Indian Evacuee Merchants Assen., Bombay, 1944-46; Vice-Pres., Muslim Education Service League, Bombay, 1943-45; Hon. Secy., Memon Assen. and Chamber EM. Cttee., Bombay, 1943-46 Bombay Presidency Radio Club, Bombay, 1944-46; Hon. Treasurer, Federation of Piecegoods and Yarn merchants Assn. of India, 1945-46; Convenor, B.P.M.L. Bengal Bijapur Relief Cttee., Bombay, 1944-45, Member, Mg. Cttee., Memon Educational Welfare Society, Calcutta, 1944-46; Sheriff's Citizens Cttee., Re; Bombay Explosion, 1944, Anjuman Islam Commercial School Sub. Cttee., 1944-46; A.R.P. Group Warden, Mandvi, 1943-45, Member, Mg. Cttee., Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay, 1945, All-India Muslim Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 1943-44, Bombay Provincial Muslim League Working Cttee. 1943-44; All-India Muslim League Council, New Delhi, 1943-44; Muslim League Civil Defence Cttee., 1943-45. *Address*: Ismail Manzil, No. 1 Club Rd., Bombay 8; and Haji Moosa Ismail & Sons., Post Box 3032, Bombay 3.



Iswar Saran, Munshi, B.A. (Allahabad), Advocate, Allahabad High Court. *b.* 26 Aug. 1874, *m.* Srimati Mukhrani Devi *Educ.*: Church Mission High School and Jubilee High School, Gorakhpur, U.P. and Muir Central College, Allahabad; member, first and third Legislative Assembly; and also from January 1935 to March 1945, a member of the Court of Allahabad University, for some time of the Executive Council as well and of the Court and Council of the Benares Hindu University; President, Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad, 1925-26; was Joint Secretary of Crosthwaite Girls College, Allahabad; Hon. Secretary, MacDonnell Hindu Boarding House, Allahabad; was Hon. Secretary, U.P. Industrial Conference, Political and Social Conferences some time Member, All-India Congress Committee; was President, U.P. Political and Social Conferences; Hon. Secretary, Reception Committee, Indian National Congress, 1910; ex-President, Allahabad Swadeshi League; Founder Allahabad Harijan Ashram and President, Allahabad Harijan Sevak Sangh; went to Europe four times and delivered speeches and wrote in the press on India. *Address*: 6, Edmondstone Road, Allahabad, U.P.

Ivanios, His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Mar, O.I.C., M.A. (1907), D.D. (1930), Archbishop of Trivandrum. *b.* Sept. 8, 1882. *Educ.*: Syrian Seminary; The Madras

Christian Coll.; Principal, Mar Dionysius Seminary, High School, Kottayam (1908-1914); Prof of Economics and Syriac, Serampore College, Bengal (1914-1919); founded Bethany, the Monastery and Convent of Nuns (1919-1925); was consecrated Bishop of Bethany (1925); was installed Metropolitan of Bethany with Suffragen Bishop (1928); reunited with the Catholic Church along with the Suffragans, Monks, Nuns, and others (1930); visited H. H. the Pope and received Sacred Pallium from the hands of Pope Pius XI (1932); received in audience by their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary at Buckingham Palace, lectured at the Catholic International Universities' Conference, Switzerland; assisted at the International Eucharistic Conference, Dublin. Appointed by Pope head of the Malankara Rite and Metropolitan Archbishop of Trivandrum (1932). *Address:* Archbishop's House, Trivandrum.

JACOB, C. KORULA, B.A. (Mad.) 1911; Dip. in Theology (Oxon.) 1924; Bishop of Anglican Diocese of Trav. & Cochin *b.* April 27, 1888. *m.* Miss Mariam Chakko in 1919. *Educ:* Kottayam Coll. Madras Christian Coll. Cambridge Nicholson Institution, Wycliffe Hall, Oxford. Ordained as a Minister of the Anglican Church in 1914, in charge of District of Melkavu for 5 years, Principal Div. Theo. Institution for 20 years, Archdeacon of Mavelikara 1932, appointed Vice Principal of Bishop's Coll., Calcutta in 1930, elected Bishop of Travancore & Cochin in 1945. Consecrated St. George's Cath. Madras May 6, 1945. Enthroned in the Cathedral of Holy Trinity Kottayam, May 8, 1945. *Publications: Biblical History* (Malayalam), *Lenten Prayers, May Prayers, Mission Addresses*. Kottayam, Travancore.

JADHAV, BHASKARRAO VITHOJIRAO, M.A., LL.B. *b.* May 1867. *m.* Bhagirathibai. *Educ.:* Wilson College, Elphinstone College and Government Law School. Served in Kolhapur State and retired as Revenue Member. Started the Maratha Educational Conference in 1907 and revived the Satya Shodak movement in 1911, and has been in the Non-Brahmin movement in the Presidency from its inception. Represented the claims of the Maratha and allied Communities before the joint Parliamentary Committee in England in 1919; was nominated member of the Legislative Council in 1922 and 1923; Minister of Education, 1924-26 and Minister of Agriculture, 1928-1930. Leader of the Non-Brahmin Party in the Bombay Presidency; President of the Satyashodhak Samaj, 1920-30. Elected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1930-34; Delegate to Round Table Conf., 1930-31; Revenue Member of the Regency Council. *Address:* Shahupuri, Kolhapur and Bhalchandra Road, Dadar, Bombay 14.

JAGANNATH PRASAD, BABU, B.A., B.L., Zemindar, Banker and Pleader; *b.* 5th July 1904; son of Rai Bahadur Ramji Prasad; *m.* 1921. One son. *Educ:* Patna High School, Central Hindu College (Benares Hindu University), Scottish Churches College, Calcutta and Patna Law College. Joined Sitamarhi Bar in 1929. Was Hon. Treasurer, Sitamarhi Central Co-operative Bank for a number of years. Has been Secretary, Shree Sanatan Dharma Pustakalaya, Sub-Divisional Library Assn., Journalists' and Consumers' Assocns., Sitamarhi. Elected General Secretary of All India Bihar Mahasabha, 1944; Director, Bihar Cotton Limited, 1945; Chief Editor of the monthly magazine Bihar; Elected Municipal Commissioner in 1945 and President of the Sitamarhi Municipality in 1946. Member, Sub-Divisional Price Control, Cloth Advisory and Agricultural Advisory Committees. Interested in Photography and Bridge. *Address:* Sitamarhi, O.T. Rly.



JAGTAP DEWAN BAHADUR BALKRISHNARAO PRATAPRAO, Kt. (1944), C.I.E., M.R.San.I. (London), Irrigation Adviser to Holkar Govt., Indore. Passed Civil Engineer examination, Bombay University; specialised in Sanitary Engineering at London; returned to India in 1913; served in Kolhapur State on Radhanagari Irrigation Tank work till 1918; joined Bombay P.W.D. in 1918. Served as Executive Engineer at Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Nasik and Bombay. Served as Canal Irrigation and Special Irrigation Engineer, also as Sanitary and Roads and Buildings Engineer, was appointed Presidency Engineer, Bombay in 1937 where he was responsible for the construction of the Marine Bombay and several other works. He succeeded in floatising the D. D., Worli Chawls for labour. Was a nominated member of Bombay Corporation and also Bombay Port Trust. Presided over Ratnagiri District Agricultural Exhibition in 1936, and All-India Maratha Educational Conference at Poona in 1938; is largely responsible for the All-India Shivaji Memorial and establishment of the Preparatory Shivaji Military School, Poona. Retired in 1942 June. Presided over the All-India Maratha Political Convention first Session at Dharwar in December 1942. Prepared the Scheme for a Home for the 'War widows and wives of soldiers on war'. President, All-India Agriculturists' Association. *Address:* Jagtap Park, Tadiwala Rd., Poona.



JAIN, DR. LAKSHMI CHANDRA, M.A. (1st class 1st), LL.B., Ph.D., D.Sc. ECON. (London). Political Representative of India with the Supreme Command for Allied Powers, Tokyo, Japan since Oct. 1946. University Professor of Economics, Lahore. *b.* **15th March, 1901.** *Educ.* **Universities of Allahabad and London. Queen Empress Victoria Jubilee Medallist (highest academic distinction, Allahabad University). State Scholar in England 1926-28. Lecturer in Banking & Statistics, Allahabad University 1925-31. Head, Econ. Dept., Punjab University since 1931. Fellow, Benares Hindu Univ., Allahabad University (1922-31), 1940-46) and the Punjab Univ. Member, Resources and Retrenchment Cttee., Board of Finance and Punjab University Post-War Development Cttee. Visiting Prof., Benares University, 1936; Sir Kikabhai Premchand Reader, Delhi University, 1938-39; Banaili Reader in Economics, Patna Univ., 1942-43. Secretary, U.P. Banking Enquiry Committee 1929-30; Officer on Special Duty, U. P. Govt., 1934; Member, Indian Tariff Board, 1937-38. Commissioner on Textile Quotas and Preference Duties, Ceylon Govt., 1939-40. President, All-India Jain Conference, 1930; Board of Trustees of Univ. Jain Hostel, Allahabad; Member, Dalchand Education Trust, Ferozepur. General Secretary, Indian Economic Association, 1934-36. President, All-India Economic Conference (Allahabad), 1939; First Economics Teachers' Conference (Lahore), 1940; Vice-President, Indian Society of Agricultural Economics and Indian Statistical Society, 1940. Local Secy. Indian Economic Conference, Lahore, 1945-46. Member, Foodgrains Policy Committee, Central Food Advisory Council and Cttees. on Agricultural Prices and Marketing. Member, Post-War Reconstruction Committees, Government of India (Agricultural Policy, Consultative Committee of Economists, Committees on Finance, Trade, Tariffs and Labour). Member, Price Control, Food Advisory, Civil Supplies Provincial Statistics and Post-War Reconstruction Committees, Punjab Government. Secretary, Punjab Board of Economic Inquiry. Hony. Member, Indian Manufacturers' Assen and Indian Chamber of Commerce and Member, Institute of International Affairs. Vice-Patron, International Contemporary Art Exhibition.** *Publications:* **Indigenous Banking in India, Monetary Problems of India (Macmillans, London); Working of Protective Tariff in India (Delhi Univ.); Report on Effect on Ceylon of Textile Quotas and Preference Duties (Ceylon Govt. Publication, 1940); Indian Economy during the War, (1945); Economic Adviser to Allied Control Commission, Tokio, Japan, April-Oct. 1946.** *Hobby:* **Scouting.** *Address:* **86, Mozang Road, Lahore and C/o Allied Control Commission, Tokyo, Japan.**



JAIN: RAJENDRA KUMAR, Dy. Mg. Dir., Bharat Bank Ltd., Delhi. *b.* **1902; comes of a zamindar family of Bijnor (U.P.); Educ. Benares Hindu Univ. Took to business immediately on leaving College and has taken part in the establishment and direction of several undertakings; actively associated with the Co-operative Bank movement for a number of years; Was responsible for resuscitating the Bharat Insurance Co. Ltd., Lahore, the management of which he took over as Director-in-charge in 1936; Was President, Indian Chamber of Commerce and Insurance Society, Lahore; Director—Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore; Bharat Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd.; Govan Bros. Ltd.; Dalmia-Jain Airways, Ltd.; Govan Bros. (Rampur) Ltd.; Raza Sugar Co., Ltd.; Dhrangadhra Trading Co., Ltd.; Delhi Flour Mills Co., Ltd.; Buland Sugar Co., Ltd.; Indian National Airways Ltd.; Kohli Sohni Ltd.; Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd., Bombay. Mg. Dr., Allahabad Law Journal Co. Ltd.; Intimately associated with a number of public activities and has been helping the cause of social reforms, technical and vocational education; has been a prominent member of the Hindu Mahasabha and General Secretary of All-India Digambar Jain Parishad; Was Vice-chairman for 12 years of the Local Board at Bijnor, a prominent figure in the Jain Society of the country; helped to further the cause of Jain literature as an Editor and Publisher of the well known Jain Hindi paper *VIR* and Secretary of Jain Parishad Publishing House.** *Hobby* **Fruit and flower growing, agriculture with improved scientific and mechanical methods.** *Address:* **11, Keeling Road, New Delhi.**



JAIN, SAHU SHRIYANS PRASAD, Controlling Authority of the Dalmia-Jain Group of Industries and commercial institutions in the Bombay Presidency. *b.* **1908 in the Sahu family of Najibabad (Ganesh Sadan), renowned for its traditional liberalities and public service. He has rendered invaluable services to the people of his town and district. Has given large sums in charity and takes keen interest in social matters of social reform and public enlightenment. Has done pioneering work in the field of girls' education. Seva Samitas and public libraries for the welfare of his district in particular and the province in general. President, Education Committee of the District Board, Bijnor, and Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board, Najibabad, for many years. Has outstanding executive abilities and a knack for big business; Chairman, Sahu Rubbers Ltd., Bombay; Vice-Chairman, Bharat Insurance Co. Ltd., Lahore; Director, Bharat Bank Ltd., Delhi;**



Bharat Fire and General Insurance Ltd., Delhi; Cement Marketing Co. of India Ltd., Bombay; Allahabad Law Journal Co. Ltd.; Bennett, Coleman & Co. Ltd., the Bombay Chlorine Products Ltd., the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills Ltd., and the Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Co., Ltd. A leading figure in the Jain Community. Patronises a number of important institutions and reform schemes. Particularly interested in giving the community and the country its first full-length Documentary films of ancient Jain Art and Architecture. *President*: All India Digamber Jain Sangh, and Rishabh Brahmacharyashram, Muttra; Member, Working Committee, All-India Digamber Jain Parishad, Delhi. *Address*: 15-A, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

JAIN, SETH SHANTI PRASAD. (*See Indian Notles' Section*).

JAIPUR, HON. LT-GEN. H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section*).

JAIPURIA, SETH MUNGTURAM, M.L.C., Bengal, Millowner, Merchant, Financier, and Zemindar. *b.* 1900, son of Seth Anandram Jaipuria, deceased, two *s.* & one *d.*; belongs to the Jaipuria family of Nawalgarh (Jaipur); Director and or Managing Director of about 30 Joint-stock Companies; owns Cotton Mills, Sugar Mills, Silk and Art Silk Mills, Oil Mills, Dal Mills, Rice Mills, Vegetable Ghee Factory, Mica Mines, China Clay Mines, Collieries and Real properties; Director, Indian Sugar Syndicate; Member of the Cttees. of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Indian Sugar Mills Association, Bengal Textile Assen., Chairman, Hindusthan Mercantile Bank Ltd., Founder, Seth Anandram Jaipuria College, Calcutta and a free Eye Hospital at Nawalgarh in memory of his father; responsible for the founding and maintenance of a large number of Educational Institutions. Greatly interested in Social reforms. *Address*: Jaipuria House, 51, Vivekananda Road, Calcutta.



JAIRAMADAS DOULATRAM, Journalist and Political worker; *b.* 1892, at Hyderabad (Sind); Graduated in law, 1915, and practised as a lawyer at Karachi, 1915-1919; Joined the Home Rule Movement, 1916. Took part in Satyagraha Movement, 1919, Member, All-India Congress Committee, since 1917. Participated in the Non-Co-operation Movement, 1920-21; Editor: "The Hindu" Karachi, 1921. Sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment; Editor: "The Hindustan Times" Delhi, 1925-26; Member, Bombay Leg. Council 1926-29; resigned on assuming charge of Secretaryship of All-India Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee. Joined Satyagraha Movement in connection with the Salt Act; Wounded during police firing at Karachi on April 16, 1930 while pacifying mob; General Secy., Indian National Congress 1931-34; Member, Congress Working Cttee. 1928-41; Jailed 4 times during the political movement 1930-34; released June, 1934 and again arrested in Aug. 1942; released in April 1945. *Address*: Hyderabad (Sind).

JALAN, BAIJNATH, *b.* 1896 in Ratangarh, Bikaner, *s.* of late Seth Hardeodas Jalan, 1 *s.* 4 *d.* Entered business at the age of 14. Senior partner, Messrs. Soorajmull Nagarmull. Owners of Shree Hanuman Jute Mills, Hanuman Jute Press, New India Jute Press, Shree Hanuman Foundry Works. Managing Agents for Bengal Jute Mills Co., Ltd., North Bengal Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., Setabganj Sugar Mills Ltd., Setabganj Agricultural Farm Ltd., Gopalpur Agricultural Farm Ltd., Asiatic Oxygen & Acetylene Co., Ltd., Chairman, Board of Directors of General Assurance Society Ltd., Director, United Commercial Bank Ltd., Western Bengal Co., Ltd., Orient Jute Trading Co., Ltd., Atlas & Union Jute Press Co., Ltd., North Bengal Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., Star Paper Mills Ltd., Krishna Behari Tea Co., Ltd., The Hanuman States Ltd., Eastern Bengal Jute Trading Co., Ltd., Jute Baling & Trading Co., Ltd., Setabganj Sugar Mills Ltd., Gopalpur Agricultural Farm Ltd., Setabganj Agricultural Farm Ltd., Aricha Trading Co., Ltd., and International Shipping Co. Ltd. Recognised authority in Jute and Hemp business; Sound businessman, experienced in Banking and Insurance, shows keen interest in economic & financial prosperity of the country, and its industrial advancement. *Address*: 61, Harrison Road, Calcutta.



JAMES, SIR FREDERICK ERNEST, KT., M.A., O.B.E. (1918), Chevalier de l'ordre de Leopold (1920); *b.* 1891. *m.* Eleanor May Thackrah (1919). War service, 1914-20. General Secretary, Y.M.C.A., Calcutta 1920, Member, Bengal Leg. Council 1924-29; Political Adviser, United Planters' Assoc. of Southern India, 1929; Planting Member Madras Leg. Council, 1929-32; Member, Central Leg. Assembly 1932-45; Chief witness for European Assoc. before Joint Parliamentary Cttee. 1933; Director, Rotary International 1934-35; First Governor of Rotary Clubs in India, Burma & Ceylon 1935; Chairman, International Commission on Rotary Administration 1936-37; organised the Indian Institute of International Affairs 1938; Knighted 1941; Joined Tata Sons Ltd. 1941; Member, Defence Consultative Committee 1942-45; Hon. Coffee Controller 1942-43; Hon. Coffee and Rubber Adviser to the Govt. of India 1942-46; Director, Tata Ltd, London. *Address*: Tata Sons Ltd., New Delhi and Tata Ltd. 18, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.I.

JAMKHANDI: RAJA OF (*See Indian Princes' Section*).

JAMKHANDI, Shrimant Saubhagyavati Lilavatibaisaheb Patwardhan, the Ranisaheb of Jamkhandi. Consort of Shrimant Raja



Shankarrao Parashuramrao *alias* Appasaheb Patwardhan, the Rajasaheb of Jamkhandi and only daughter of Shrimant Madhavrao Moreshawar Pandit, Pant Amatya, the late Chiefsaheb of Bavada. *b.* in 1910. *m.* the Rajasaheb in 1924 and has a son and a daughter. *Educ.*: Privately. On more than one occasion she was in sole charge of the administration of the State and also acted as Regent during the Rajasaheb's absence in England and the Continent. She has been managing the Khasgi Department with much success, thus helping to lighten the burden of the Rajasaheb in the management of the affairs of the State. Awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal in the New Year's Honours of 1941. Took a leading part in collecting funds in aid of Her Excellency Lady Linlithgow's Silver Trinket Fund and Red Cross Work and helped actively the Rajasaheb in his attempts to aid the war effort in the State. *Address*: "Ramchandra Prasad," Ramtirth, Jamkhandi (Deccan).

JAMMU AND KASHMIR: Lt.-General H. H. **Shree Maharaja Harisinghji Bahadur, Indar Mahindar, Sipar-i-Saltanat-Inglishia, Maharaja of**, G.C.V.O. (1946), G.C.S.I. (1933), G.C.I.E. (1920), K.C.I.E. (1918), K.C.V.O. (1922); Hony. A.D.C. (extra) to H.I.M. the King Emperor (1936); Hon. LL.D., Punjab; Representative of the Govt. of India in Imperial War Cabinet and Peace War Conference, 1944. Salute 21 Guns. Son of late General Raja Amarsinghji. *b.* 1895; *s.* in 1925 his uncle, Lt.-Genl. H.H. Shree Maharaja Pratapsinghji Bahadur. *Educ.*: at Mayo College, Ajmer, and the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun. Heir-Apparent: Shree Yuvaraj Karansinghji, *b.* at Cannes (S. France), 9 Mar. 1931. *Address*: Jammu Tawi and Srinagar (Kashmir).

JAMSHED Nusserwanjee, Merchant. *b.* 7th January 1886. *Educ.* at Karachi. Member of Municipality, 1914-1934; President of Municipality, 1922-33; Mayor, Karachi, 1933-34; Provincial Commissioner of Scouts in Sind; Chairman, Bayer's and Shipper's Chamber; President, Karachi Health Association; President, Sind Tuberculosis Relief Association and Deepchand Tejbhandas Ojha Sanatorium; President, Poor Patients Society; President, Jiv Daya Mandal; Vice-President, Leper Asylum; Secretary, Ida Rieu Poor Welfare Association; Secretary, School for the Blind; Secretary, Karachi Rural Assen. for Women and Children. Pres. Poor Families Fund; Secy. Sind Relief Fund. *Publications*: *Karachi Municipality as at present and its future and reconstruction of Civic Life*. *Address*: Bonus Road, Karachi.

JANJIRA: H. H. Sidi Muhammad Khan, Nawab Saheb of (*See Indian Princes' Section*).

JANJIRA: H. H. **Lady Kulsum Begum** Dowager Begum Saheba of Janjira. *b.* 6th January 1897. *m.* in 1913. Has only one son, H. H. the present Nawab Saheb of Janjira. Knows Urdu, English and Marathi, which is the court language of the State, is a keen sportswoman and is well versed in many other accomplishments. During the Regency period of about 10 to 11 years after the sad demise of H. H. the late Nawab Saheb, she carried on the administration of the State most ably and creditably. *Address*: Janjira—Murud.

JANJIRA: H. H. Rabia Sultana Jehan Begum Saheba of Janjira. She is the daughter of H. H. the Nawab Saheb, Jaora. *m.* to H. H. the Nawab Saheb, Janjira in November 1933. Has four daughters. *Educ.*: Privately. Knows English, Persian and Urdu and is well versed in music and other fine arts. *Address*: Janjira—Murud.

JAORA, H. H. Mohammad Iftikar Ali Khan Bahadur, Nawab of. (*See Indian Princes' Section*).

JARIWALA, Lallubhai Chakubhai. Consulting Chemical and Engineering Director and Technical Adviser, Estrela Batteries Limited, Bombay. *b.* 31st December, 1900. *Educ.* at St. Xavier's and Sydenham Colleges, Bombay; University of Vienna (Austria), University of Frankfort on Main (Germany). Took Doctorate in Science (Chemistry) at the University of Frankfort. First Indian to establish successfully on a large scale Dry Cell and Battery Industry, and to start manufacture of several pharmaceutical articles and drugs in India. Has made several trips to Europe and has travelled extensively in many European countries and U.S.A. for the study of conditions in several industries and on business. *Address*: Ravichandra Lane, Malad, Bombay (B. B. & C. I. Ry.).



JASANI, C. V., M.L.A., *b.* 4th Feb. 1900 at Bombay. *Educ.*: Calcutta. Joined Congress in 1917 in the first time as volunteer in Calcutta, came to Gondia (C.P.) in 1920 as worker partner of Mesdjee Sons & Co., enrolled as Congress Volunteer in 1922 in Gondia (C.P.); looked after the arrangements of National Flag Satyagrahis, 1923; elected Secy., Tilak Vidyalaya Gondia, 1926; organised Gandhi Purse, 1926; Collected Rs. 5,551, earmarked by A.I.S.A. for starting Khadi Bhandar in Gondia; Secy. and Pres., Gondia Tehsil Congress Cttee., 1926-30; elected Vice-Chairman, Local Board, Gondia, 1928; elected Dictator, Bhandara District War Council, 1930. courted jail for organising first Satyagrah, 1930; released after 7 months during Gandhi.



Irwin Pact; again arrested in 1932 and sentenced for 6 months, released after full term; member, A.I.C.C. & P.C.C. since 1932; Pres., P.C. Cttee. since 1939 and in 1934 organised the Boycott of the reception of Sir Montague Butler at the time of his visit to Bhandara; in 1934 nominated by All-India Harijan Seva Sangh as the Pres. of Bhandara District Harijan Seva Sangh; elected M.L.A. on Congress Ticket from Bhandara Nagpur Constituency, 1937; Nominated member, C.P. Govt. Industrial Survey Cttee. during Congress Regime; Pres., Tumsar Rastriya Vidyalaya; Chairman, District Council, Bhandara, 1939-41, Pres., Municipal Cttee., Gondia, 1939-40; offered individual Satyagrah and sentenced for 6 months, 1940; in 1941 arrested for delivering Speeches; In 1942 organised Bhandara Zilla Sahayak Samiti; elected Pres., started about 100 Cheap Grain Shops; one Gram Udyogha Bhandara and Khadi Karyalaya; in 1942 arrested at Malkapur while returning from A.I.C.C. meeting; kept as Detenue for nearly 3 years; released on 21-7-45, elected as member, working Cttee. of Cutch Prajakiya Parisad in 1945; member Gond Seva Mandal Central Board, 1945. *Publications:* "Bharatme Angreji Rajya" Gujarati Edition for Jasani Publication Trust. *Address:* Gondia, C.P.

JASDAN, DARBAR SHREE ALA KHACHAR, **RULER OF** (*See Indian Princes' Section*).

JASDANVALA, A.A., *b.* 24th June 1910. *Educ.:* Bharda New High School and St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay. Partner, Adamji Lookmanji & Co.; Managing Director, Alco Insurance Co. Ltd.; Director of several other Joint Stock Concerns; President, Islam Gymkhana, Bombay; Chairman, Bombay Cricket Assocn.; Debenture Trustee of the Cricket Club of India, Bombay; Sheriff of Bombay for the year 1946. *Clubs:* Willingdon, Radio, Cricket Club of India, Orient Club. *Address:* Rahimtoola House, Homji St., Fort, Bombay.

JASDANWALLA, G. A *Educ.* Bharda New High School, Bombay. Partner, Adamji Lookmanji & Co., Director, Alco Insurance Company; Proprietor, Adamji & Company. *Clubs:* Cricket Club of India Ltd., Islam Gymkhana, Bombay. *Address:* Rahimtoola House, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay.

JASDANWALLA, Y.A. *Educ.* Bharda New High School, Bombay. Partner, Adamji Lookmanji & Co., Chairman, Alco Insurance Co., Ltd., Director, The Bombay Co-operative Marketing Society, Bombay Muslim Co-operative Bank Ltd. *Clubs:* Cricket Club of India Ltd., Islam Gymkhana, Bombay. *Address:* Rahimtoola House, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay.

JATAR, KASHINATH SHRIRAM, C.I.E. (1926), Government Pensioner. *b.* 6th August, 1871. *m.* Umabai Jatar; *Educ.:* Deccan College, Poona. Attache to the Resident at Hyderabad; Superintendent, Residency Bazaar, Hyderabad, Dn.; Dy. Commissioner, Berar; Inspector-General of Registration, C.P.; Income-Tax Commissioner, C. P. & Berar; Commissioner, Chattisgarh Division, C.P.; Official Member, Legislative Assembly, Delhi; retired in 1926. *Address:* 388, Narayan Peth, Poona 2.

JATAR, LT.-COLONEL SIR NILKANTH SHRIRAM, Kt. (1946), C.I.E. (1938), D.S.O., I.M.S. (Retd.), Inspector-General of Prisons, C. P. & Berar (Retd). *b.* 26th May, 1887. *m.* Durgabai (died 1922). 2nd Vimala, *d.* of B. S. Dixit of Saugor, C.P. (died 1941), 3rd Maina Bai, *d.* of Mr. Goti of Dewas, *Educ.:* Poona High School, Wilson College, Bombay and University College, London. Received Commission, Indian Medical Service, 1914; served in the Great War with the Indian Expeditionary Force, Mesopotamia, 1915-1918; awarded the Serbian Order of the White Eagle 5th Class with swords, a D.S.O., and mentioned in despatches; was a prisoner of war in Turkey after the seige of Kut; served with the Waziristan Field Force, 1919-1920, and was awarded bar to his D.S.O. joined Jail department C. P. & Berar, 1922; Inspector-General of Prisons since 1934. *Address:* Neel-Sadan, 411, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.

JATH, RAJA SHRIMANT VIJAYASINHARAO RAMRAO, RAJA OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

JAVLE, MORESHWAR CHINTAMAN, DR., J.P. and Hon. Presidency Magistrate since 1912. *b.* 28th Oct. 1880. *m.* Miss Mogre. *Educ.:* Elphinstone and Aryan Education Society's High Schools; studied in Aryan Medical School of Bombay and was a casual student of Grant Medical College, Bombay. Private medical practitioner for over 30 years. Elected Councillor, Bombay Municipal Corporation from G Ward in 1910; re-elected at subsequent general elections till 31st March 1939; Chairman Standing Committee of the Corporation, 1922-23; Schools Committee, 1922; Medical Relief and Public Health Committee, 1929-30; Improvements Committee, 1929-30; Mayor of Bombay, April 1933-1934. President, Hindu Gymkhana, Dadar. Member, Advisory Board Ruia Coll., Matunga. *Address:* Mayor Building, opposite B. B. & C. I. Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay 14.

JAWHAR LIEUT. RAJA SHRIMANT YESHWANTRAO, RULER OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

JAYAKAR, THE RT. HON'BLE DR. MUKUND RAMRAO, M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., P.C., *Educ.:* at Bombay University; practised as a Barrister in Bombay High Court; took to public life in 1916; elected to Bombay Legis. Council in 1923 and was leader of the Swaraj Party in Bombay Council and Leader of the opposition until his resignation after the meeting of the Congress in 1925. Entered Legislative Assembly as a representative of Bombay City in 1926, continued a member thereof till 1930. Dy. Leader of the Nationalist Party there from 1927 to 1930 March. Leader of the Opposition in 1930 Simla Session, was a delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference in London and member of Federal Structure Cttee. Member, Indian Delegation Co-operating with the Joint Parliamentary Cttee. on the White Paper, Appointed Judge of the Federal Court, India,

from October 1937. Appointed Member of the Judicial Cttee. of the Privy Council in January 1939, Resigned in March 1942. Member, Constituent Assembly. *Publications:* Edited a book on Vedanta Philosophy in 1924. *Address:* Winter Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

JAYARATNAM, THOMAS COOKE SAMUEL, I.C.S., C.S.I. (1944), C.I.E. (1941), B.A. (Cantab.), B.Sc. (Lond.). Chief Minister, Rewa C.I. *b.* 10-10-1893. *Educ.:* Royal Coll., Colombo, Clar Coll., Cambridge. Asstt. Commr., C.P.; Under Secy., C.P. Govt. and Home Dept., Government of India; Deputy Secy., Labour Dept., Govt. of India; Jt. Secy., Franchise Committee, 1932; Settlement Commr., C.P.; Commr., Jubbulpore; Chief Secy., C.P. Govt. (1941-45). *Address:* 'Raj Niwas' Rewa, C.I.

JEEJEEBHOY, SIR JAMSETJEE, 6th Bart., J.P. *b.* 10th May, 1909, *s.* of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, 5th Bart., K.C.S.I. Succeeded his father in 1931, assuming the present name in lieu of Cowasjee. *Educ.:* Cathedral and John Connon High School, Bombay, and at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, (B.A. 1933). Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1934; re-elected 1935, retaining the seat till 1939; J.P., 1934; Hon. Presidency Magistrate, December, 1935; Appointed Dist. Scout Commr., Bombay City, Sept., 1934, and Provincial Scout Commr., Bombay Presidency, Jan., 1937, which he resigned as a sequel to the Baden-Powell dispute; Commander, Bombay Civic Guards, Northern Dn., 1940. *Public Activities:* Chairman: Board of Trustees, Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution, Sir J. J. Charity Funds, N. M. Wadia Charities, The Bombay Pinjrapole (an asylum for old and disabled animals, founded by the first Baronet), the District Benevolent Society, etc. *Trustee:* The Parsee Panchayat Funds and Properties, Sir J. J. School of Art, Deccan College, Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital, Bai Jerbai Wadia and Motlibai Wadia Hospital, etc. Director of a number of Joint Stock Companies. *Clubs:* Willingdon, Rotary, Cricket Club of India, etc. *Address:* Mazagon Castle, Bombay; Fountain Hall, Poona.

JEHANGIR, COWASJI, SIR (Bart.), M.A. (Cantab), G.B.E. (1944), K.C.I.E. (1927), C.I.E. (1920), O.B.E. (1918), M.L.A. *b.* February 1879; *m.* Hirabai, Kaisar-i-Hind (Gold Medal), M.B.E. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Bombay, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, Member of the Bombay Corporation from 1904-1921; Chairman of the Standing Committee, 1914-1915; President, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1919-1920; Honorary Secy., War Loan Cttee., 1917-1918; Member of the Legislative Council; Member of the Executive Council, Government of Bombay, 1921-1922 and 1923-1928. Elected Member, Legislative Assembly for the City of Bombay, 1930; Delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1930, 1931, 1932; Delegate, London Monetary and Economic Conference, 1933; Delegate, Empire Parliamentary Conference, London, 1935, representing the Central Legislature; President, National Liberal Federation of India, 1936; one of India's representatives of the Coronation, London, 1937. Succeeded his father in Baronetcy on July 26, 1934. *Clubs:* Marlborough and St. James', London. Asian, Ripon, Orient, Willingdon, Bombay. *Address:* Ready-money House, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

JEHU, IVOR STEWART, B.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E, (1944). Deputy Editor, 'The Times of India', *b.* Oct. 21, 1908; *m.* Joan Mary (nee Weir), January 1944: *Educ.*: Edinburgh Academy, Edinburgh and Cambridge Universities. Sub-Editor, 'The Glasgow Herald', 1931-32; joined 'The Times of India' as Asstt. Editor, September, 1932; War Correspondent on North-West Frontier, Mohamand Operations (1935), Waziristan (1938; Special Representative, 'The Times of India', with Govt. of India, 1938-40; appointed Director of Public Relations, Defence Department, with rank of Lt.-Colonel, June 1940. Promoted Brigadier in charge of Inter-Services Public Relations Directorate, India Command, April 1942. Released to return to 'The Times of India,' July 1945. *Address:* C/o 'The Times of India', Bombay.

JENKINS, H.E. SIR EVAN MEREDITH, K.C.S.I. (1946), K.C.I.E. (1944), C.S.I. (1941), C.I.E. (1936), I.C.S., Governor of the Punjab since 8th April 1946. *b.* February 2, 1896; *s.* of late Sir John Lewis Jenkins, K.C.S.I. *Educ.:* Rugby; Balliol College, Oxford. Joined Indian Civil Service, 1920 and held various appointments in Punjab and in Central Secretariat until 1937. Chief Commissioner, Delhi, 1937; Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Supply, July 1940; Private Secretary to H.E. the Viceroy and Secretary to the Governor General (Personal) 1943. *Address:* Punjab Governor's Camp, Lahore.



JENKINS, WALTER ALLEN, D.Sc., C.I.E. Director of Organizations and Methods and Ex-Officio Secretary, Govt. of Bengal. *b.* April 1, 1891; *m.* Kate Camburn Hobkinson. *Educ.:* Rotherham Grammar School; Univ. of Sheffield; Emmanuel Coll., Univ. of Cambridge; Science Master, Mill Hill, 1914-1915; Joined Indian Education Service, 1916; Prof. of Physics, Dacca Univ., 1921-1926; has held various other educational posts in Bengal including the post of Director of Public Instruction, Bengal. *Publications:* Several Research Publications in Physics. *Clubs:* United Service Club, Calcutta, East India Club, London, Overseas Club, London. *Address:* Calcutta.

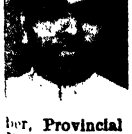
JENKINS, SIR WILLIAM JOHN, (Knighted in 1945); C.I.E. (1939), M.A., B.Sc. (Agric. Edin.), Agricultural Commissioner, Bombay Presidency since 1946. *b.* 27th October 1892. *m.* Lilian Kathleen Margaret Wilson. *Educ.:* George Watson's College, Edinburgh, Edinburgh University. Appointed Deputy Director of Agriculture, Indian Agricultural Service on Central Cotton Committee, 27th May 1926; Officiated as Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, in 1926, and as Director, Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, 1927,

Appointed Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind, 1930; Director of Agriculture, Bombay Province, 1936-1946. *Publication:* Numerous articles on agriculture and allied subjects. *Address:* Agricultural Commissioner, B. P., Poona.

JHA, THE HON. MR. BINODANAND, Minister, Local Self-Government, Govt. of Bihar. *b.* 1902. *m.* Sow. Pramila Devi. *Educ.:* Barnagore Victoria H. E. School & Central Coll., Calcutta. Read upto I.A. when left Coll. (1920) to join non-co-operation movement. Joined Congress in 1920; member, A.I.C.C. for several years; member, Executive Cttee. of B.P.C.C. till May 1946; Responsible for conducting and guiding Congress Movement in Santal Pargs., till he became Minister; M.L.A. & Parly. Secy., (L.S.G. Dept.) 1937-39. *Publications:* Series of articles on Aborigines and Administrative problems of Santal Pargs. *Address:* P.O. Baidyanath, Deoghar (Santal Parganas).

JHA, PROF. AMARANATH, M.A., D.Litt. (Hon.), F.R.S.L., Chairman, Public Service Commission, U.P. since Jan. 1947, Ex-Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad Univ. *b.* Feb. 25, 1897; *m.* Satyabhama Devi (*d.* 1936). *Educ.:* Govt. High School and Muir College, Allahabad. Prof. of English, Muir Coll., 1917; Univ. Prof. of English, 1930, Senior Vice-Chairman, Allahabad Municipality, 1922. Chairman, Inter-University Board, 1936 and 1945; President, All-India Educational Conference, 1941; addressed Convocations at Patna, Allahabad, Agra, Mysore and Bombay; President, First All-India Conference of English Teachers, 1940; member of League of Nations Cttee. on the Training of Youth, 1934; President, U. P. Lawn Tennis Association; All-India Lawn Tennis Association; Allahabad Gymkhana; All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan and the All-India Adult Education Association; Member, Indian Delegation to United Nations Educational and Cultural Conference, 1945. *Publications: Selections from Lord Morley* (Macmillans, 1920); *Selected Essays of Frederic Harrison* (Macmillans 1923); *Hamlet* (1926); *Merchant of Venice* (1930); *Literary Studies* (1930); *Shakespearean Comedy* (1931); *Realms of Gold* (Oxford, 1935); *Occasional Essays and addresses* (1940) *Literary Studies, second series* (in the press). *Address:* "Maya", George Town, Allahabad.

JHALANI, RAI BAHADUR SURAJ BHAN, prominent businessman and banker of Delhi and Meerut. *b.* 1915, only *s.* of Hon. the late Rai Bahadur Lala Nanak Chand, Member of the Council of State. *m.*; has two *ds.* Fellow of the Benares Hindu Univ.; well known in Delhi and U.P. for his war efforts; in recognition of his services in the cause of recruitment, a special and personal sanad was awarded by Lord Linlithgow, the ex-Viceroy of India; Govt. of India awarded 'Recruitment Medal'; Member, Provincial War Board, U.P. *Address:* Ram Luxman Sugar Mills, Muhiuddinpur, Meerut (U.P.).



JHALAWAR: H. H. MAHARAJ RANA HARISH CHANDRA OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section*).

JHAVERI, KRISHNALAL MOHANLAL, DIWAN BAHADUR (1929), M.A., LL.B., J.P. For some time Officiating Judge, High Court, (Retired) Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay (1928 Dec.); Judicial Adviser, Palanpur State (1929). *b.* December 1868. *m.* 1886. *Educ.:* Surat, Broach, Bhavnagar, Bombay. B.A. (First Class Honours: English and Persian) (1888). Gavri Shankar Gold Medallist; Perry Prizeman of Jurisprudence, Dakshina Fellow, Elphinstone College, Bombay. Lectured on Persian. Advocate, Appellate Side, Bombay High Court (1893-1905). Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay (1905). Syndic and Member of Academic Council; Dean, Faculty of Law; Chairman, Board of Studies in Gujarati and Library Committee, University of Bombay. Knows Gujarati, Marathi, Hindi, Bengali, Urdu, English and Persian Languages. Has travelled extensively. Connected with about fifty-five Public, Social and Educational Institutions and Charitable Trusts in Bombay and outside. *Address:* Pitale Mansion, Kandewadi, Girgaum Post, Bombay 4.



JHUNJHUNWALA, MADANLALL, Merchant, Banker and Commission Agent. *b.* 1915, *s.* of Seth Baijnath Jhunjhunwala. *Educ.:* privately at Dinapore Cantt. Proprietor of Messrs. Maniram Baijnath, Dinapore and Baijnath Madanlall, Patna. Partner of Messrs. Ganzadhar Madanlall, Bombay, Jalan & Co, Patna; Swastika Mills Co. Dinapore. Director, Bihar Investment Trust, Ltd., Patna; Member, Managing Cttee., Bihar Chamber of Commerce and of a number of local institutions. Takes active part in Commercial, industrial and social activities. *Is.* *Id.* *Clubs:* The Bihar Flying Club, Patna & The Rotary Club, Patna. *Address:* Dinapore Cantt.



JIND: H.H. FARZAND-I-DILBAND RASIKH-UL-ITIKAD DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA, RAJA-I-RAJGAN MAHARAJA SIR RANBIR SINGH RAJENDRA BAHADUR, BRIGADIER, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. *b.* 1879: *s.* 1887. *Address:* Sangrur, Jind State, Punjab.

JINNAH, MAHOMED ALI, President, All-India Muslim League, *b.* Dec. 25, 1876. *Educ.:* at Karachi and England; Called to the Bar in 1896; Enrolled Advocate, Bombay High Court 1897. Member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1910; Elected President, All-India Muslim League, 1916. Re-elected President. Special Session of the Muslim League, 1920, Since 1934, has been elected President of the Muslim League every year. Attended the Round Table Conference, 1929-30; Member, present Central Legislative Assembly and

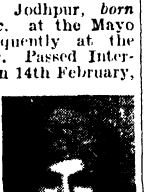
Leader of the Muslim League Party in the House. Author of *Pakistan*, which advocates the establishment of separate independent Muslim States where Muslims are in a majority in their homelands, by dividing India into Hindu India and Muslim India. *Address:* Malabar Hill, Bombay.

JIVATLAL PURTAPSHI DALAL, Member, The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay. *b.* 1886. First ventured as a Bullion broker. In 1915 he commenced business in the share bazar. He is a citizen of Radhanpur and to some extent acted as an adviser to His late Highness the Nawab Saheb, on whose recommendation the Silver Jubilee Medal was awarded to him. Director of the Bullion Exchange Ltd. for 20 years; Member of the East India Cotton Association; Vice-Chairman, Messrs. Amco Ltd., Pangalore; Chairman, The Broach Electric and Dev. Corp. Ltd., Bombay; Chairman, The Chhotani Electric Co. Ltd., Bombay; Director, The South Behar Sugar Mills Ltd., Bihta; Director, The Jagdishpore Zamindari Co. Ltd., Arrah; Director, The Marsland Price & Co. Ltd., Bombay; Director, The Aluminium Corp. of India Ltd., Calcutta; Director, The Hindustan Bicycle Manufacturing & Industrial Corp. Ltd., Patna; The Aurungabad Mills Ltd., Bombay; The Bombay Bullion Exchange Refining & Assaying Co. Ltd.; Director, Digvijaya Tiles & Potteries Ltd., Jamnagar. *Address:* Bullion Exchange Buildings, Bombay 2.



JODHPUR: AIR VICE-MARSHAL H. H. THE RULER OF (*See Indian Princes' Section*).

JODHPUR, BADA MAHARAJ-KUMAR HANWANT SINGH, Heir-Apparent of Jodhpur, *born* on 16th June 1923. *Educ.* at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and subsequently at the Government College, Ajmer. Passed Intermediate science in 1942. *m.* on 14th February, 1943 to Shri Krishna Kuarba Sahiba, sister of His Highness of Dhrangadhara. *d.* born in Jan. 1944, second *d.* born in May 1945. Recently appointed to His Highness of Jodhpur's Council to receive administrative training. Holds important portfolios. Visited Europe on three occasions, 1925, 1928, 1932 and Egypt in 1939. Qualified as a civilian pilot, Certificate, 'A'. *Games and Hobbies*: Tennis, Shooting, Fishing, Flying, Motoring, Photography and Mechanics. *Address:* Jodhpur, Rajputana.



JOLLY, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR GORDON GRAY, M.B., Ch. B. (Edin.), D. P. H. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), C.I.E. (1919), V.H.S. (1935), K. H. P. (1939), K.C.I.E. (1941). K. St. J. (1944), Chief Commsnr., Red Cross & St. John War Organisation, Dec. 1943. *b.* 6th April, 1886, *m.* Doreen Marion Stamper, *Educ.*: Watson's College, Edinburgh, Edinburgh University. First Commission, I.M.S., 1st August 1908, Great War, 1914-18, East Africa; mentioned in despatches and awarded C.I.E.; M.O.H., New Delhi, 1921; Asstt. Dir. of Public Health, Burma, 1922; Director, Harcourt Butler Institute of Public Health, Rangoon, 1927; Director of Public Health, Burma, 1928-1933; Dy. Director-General, I.M.S., 1933-35; Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, 1935-36; Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, 1937-1939; Appointed Director-General, I.M.S.1939-43. *Publications*: Numerous contributions to the medical press. *Address*: Kelvin Grove, Simla.

JONES, SIR CYRIL EDGAR, M.A. (Cantab.), K.C.I.E. (June 1944), C.S.I. (1941), C.I.E. (1937), Secretary to Government of India, Finance Department. *b.* 29th Dec. 1891; *m.* Irene Lilian Hill (1925). *Educ.*: Jesus College, Cambridge. Entered I.C.S., 1914, Madras Presidency; Military Duty in India, 1917-1919; Secretary to the Government of Madras, Finance Department, 1934-1939; Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, April 1939. *Address*: 1, York Place, New Delhi.

JONES, SIR TRACY FRENCH GAVIN, Kt., *cr.* 1936; M.L.C., Upper House, United Provinces Legislature since 1937; Managing Director, Cawnpore Chemical Works; Director, Muir Mills Co., Ltd.; *b.* India, 1872; *s.* of Gavin S. Jones and Margaret French, Kent; *d.* one. *Educ.*: Clifton. Trained as Mechanical and Mining Engineer; served as Mining Engineer in Rhodesia, 1895-1896; founded Empire Engineering Co., Cawnpore, 1898; British India Corporation, 1919-1924; founded Cawnpore Chemical Works, 1926; served Matabele War, Rhodesia Horse, 1896; United Provinces Horse, Officer Commanding, 1912-18; President, Upper India Chamber of Commerce, 1921-23, 1934, 1935, 1942-43 and Member, United Provinces Council, 1923-26, Member, Legislative Assembly, 1926-29; Round Table Conference, London, 1930 and 1931; Deputy President, Associated Chambers, 1929-30; Vice-President, European Association, 1930-31 and 1932; President, United Provinces Branch, European Association, 1930-31, 1932, 1933 and 1934. Chairman, Employees' Association of Upper India, 1937-38. *Clubs*: Constitutional, Bengal, Calcutta; Cawnpore, Cawnpore. *Address*: Cawnpore Club, Cawnpore, India. *Present Address*: Pages Farm, Mayfield, Sussex, England.



JOSHI, SIR MOROPANT VISHVANATH, Kt., K.C.I.E., B.A., LL.B., Hon. LL.D. (Nagpur Univ. 1940). *b.* 1861. *Educ.*: Deccan Coll., Poona, and Elphinstone Coll., Bombay. Practised as Advocate in Judicial Commr.'s Court in Berar from 1884-1920; Home Member, C. P., Govt., 1920-25; President, All-India Liberal Federation, 1925; Chairman, Age of Consent Committee, 1928-29; Advocate, Nagpur High Court; Provl. Leader,

National War Front. C. P. & Berar. *Address :* Camp, Amraoti.

JOSHI, NARAYAN MALHAR, B.A., M.L.A., J.P., *b.* June 1879. *Educ.:* Poona New English School and Deccan Coll. Taught in private schools and Govt. High Schools for 8 years. Joined Servants of India Soc., 1909 and retired on pension in 1940 ; Sec., Bombay Social Service League since 1911. and Sec., Bombay Presy. Social Reform Assoc., 1917-1929 ; Sec., W. India Nat. Liberal Assoc., 1919-1929. Genl. Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress, 1925-29, and again since 1940. Deputy Member of the Governing body of the I.L.O., 1922-1933 ; Member of the Governing Body of the I. L. O. from 1934-44 ; Kaisar-I-Hind Silver Medal (1919). Member, Bombay Municipal Corpn., 1919-1923. Member, Legislative Assembly, nominated to represent labour interests, 1921 to 1945, Member, Royal Commission on Indian Labour as Labour representative. Attended Round Table Confce., 1930, 1931 and 1932. Attended the meetings of the Joint Parliamentary Committee as Indian delegate. Member, National Planning Committee and Chairman of its Labour Sub-Committee., Pres., Bombay Civil Liberties Union since 1938. *Address :* Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

JOSHI, SITARAM CHINTAMAN, B.A. (1914) ; M.A. (1916) ; LL.B. (1916), Advocate (O.S.) (1921). Chief Labour Commissioner to the Govt. of India since Feb. 1945 ; *b.* April 10, 1894. *m.* Janakibai. *d.* of V. Bhave ; *Educ.* S. A. High School at Janjira (Murud), Wilson Coll and Govt. Law Coll., Bombay. Practised as an Advocate (O.S.) in the High Court at Bombay. Professor in the Poona Law Coll. and the Govt. Law Coll. at Bombay. Member, Bombay Leg. Council (1926-30), Bombay Leg. Council (1937-45). Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation (1932-45). Attended I.L.O. Conference at Geneva in 1930 as the Indian workers' delegate. Organised and worked in Trade Union organisations of workers in Railways, Post & Telegraphs, Port Trust and Municipal Bodies, etc. President, All-India Railwaymen's Federation ; *Publications :* Law publications (Recent Cases). *Address :* Secretariat, New Delhi.

JUNAGADH, HON. COL. H. H. SIR MAHABATKHANJI RASULKHANJI III, NAWAB SAHEB OF (*See Indian Princes' Section*).

KABALEE. PURSHOTTAM MEGHJI VALLABHADASS, Technical Adviser, Air Services of India Ltd.; Principal, Aeronautical Technical Institute. Chairman, Indian Gliding Association Ltd., *b.* 8th, April 1906. *m.* Shrimati Narayanee, *d.* of Deoji Shivdas Javeri. 3 *s.* and 1 *d.* Aviator, Aeronautical Engineer, Merchant & Landlord. *Educ.* : Trained for Aeronautical Engineering & Aerial Survey at Junkers Fluzeugwerk A. G. & at Junkers Luftbild G.M.B.H. of Dessau, Germany. Obtained Flying licences, public transport in England. Took experience in Aerial Transport Systems at Imperial Airways Ltd. of England & Luft Hansa A. G of Germany and at Society Aeronautica Transporta of Italy. Visited & critically observed the workings of important aeroplane and automobile factories, all over Europe. Obtained Gliding (engineless aeroplane) flying licences, in India. Thereby had the honour to become first Indian to get public transport flying & glider flying licences. Founded Indian Gliding Association. The Air Services of India Ltd. & The Aeronautical Technical Institute, & served as Instructor, Managing Director & Principal respectively. Associate & Fellow of several allied Royal Societies. Member, Merchants Chambers—Cricket Clubs & Flying Clubs in India & Europe. Correspondent to Aviation Journals of Europe & America, and Contributor to News Papers and magazines on matters concerning aviation. Political detenue from 25th June 1945 to 14th Sept. 1945. *Address :* Valabhbag, Ghatkopar (Bombay Sub-Dist.).



KADRI, SIR MAHBUBMIAN IMAMBUX, B.A., LL.B., Khan Saheb (1916), Khan Bahadur (1918), O.B.E. (1924), Kt. (1934), Retired Dist. & Sessions Judge and Landholder. *b.* 4th November 1873 ; *m.* to Kamrunnisabegum Bukhari. *Educ.* : Gujerat College, Ahmedabad ; St. Xavier's, Bombay ; Government Law School, Bombay. Assistant Master, Bombay Educational Department, 1893-96 ; Principal, Mahabat Madresa, Junagadh, 1897-1901 ; Tutor to Heir-Apparent, Junagadh, 1901-1903 ; Sub-Judge, Bombay Presidency, 1903-18 ; Assistant Judge, 1918-19 ; Member, Special Tribunal for Riot Cases, 1919 ; Assistant Judge, 1919-24 ; District Judge, 1924-27 ; Chief Justice, Junagadh, 1927-31 ; Member, Age of Consent Committee, 1929-30 ; Hon. Secretary, War & Relief Fund, Ahmedabad, 1914-18 ; President, Anjumane Islam Sunni Muslim Wakf Committee ; Child Protection Society, Ahmedabad, Sabarmati Central Jail Moral Instruction Committee ; Gujerat Muslim Education Society ; Chairman, Amenities for Troops Committees since 1940. *Publications :* "Rise and Fall of Musalmans in India," "Life of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan," "The Conciliators Guide." *Address :* "Mahbab Manzil," Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad.

KAJI, DEWAN BAHADUR HIRALAL LALLUBHAI, M.A., B.Sc., Advocate (A.S.), F.R.G.S., F.S.S. F.R.S.A., J.P., I.E.S. (Retd.), Kaisar-i-Hind Medalist; II Class (1930); Founder-Chairman, Vasant Insurance Co., Ltd. Vice Chancellor, Indian Women's University; Vice-President, All-India Manufacturers' Organisation, Bombay. President, All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association; Indian Provincial Co-operative Banks' Assen. and Bombay Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Director, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd. Formerly Principal and Professor of Economics, Gujerat College, Ahmedabad ;



Professor of Geography and Statistics, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay. *b.* 10 April 1886. *m.* Miss Vasantgavri B. Sheth of Surat. Fellow, Bombay University, Chairman, Board of Studies in Commerce, Andhra University; President, Mahilavidyalaya Mandal, Surat. A Co-operative leader and writer. Member, Cttee. of Co-operative Development, Govt. of India, (1945). Founder, Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society and its President (1930-35); Bombay Geographical Society and its President (1929-32). Presided over Provincial Co-operative Conferences of Mysore (1934) and Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior (1937); Bombay Geographical Conference (1935); Bombay Insurance Policyholders' Conference (1942); Andhra Desa Insurance Policyholders' Conference (1942). Honorary Fellow, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute. Member, Sub-Committees on Insurance and Commercial Examination, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay. Member, Government Prohibition Research Advisory Committee, Ahmedabad (1939-41); Member of the Board of Government Diploma in Co-operative Accountancy, Bombay; Member Ex-Cttee. Gujarat Research Society, Duyan Prasarak Mandali, Consumptive Homes' Society, and Bombay Presidency Social Reforms Assen. *Publications:* Exercises in Geometry (1911); Outline Atlas of Indian Empire (1928); Primer on Co-operation (1928); Co-operation in India (1932); Co-operation in Bombay (1930); Co-operation in India (1932); Life and Speeches of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey (1934); Principles of General Geography (1938); Great Mystery of Life beyond Death (1938); Lands beyond the Border (1938). *Residence:* Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

KAJI, ASHOK HIRALAL, M.Sc., Managing Director, Vasant Insurance Company, Ltd., Bombay since Oct. 1941. *b.* Sept. 23, 1918 *m.* Jayavati, daughter of Mr. Ranchhoddas T. Popawala of Surat.



Educ.: Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. Graduated with First Class Honours with Distinction; Scholar and Fellow (1938-41); Pres., Dasha Lad Mitra Mandal, Bombay; Member, Executive Cttee. of Lad Bania Community and of Lad Vrak Mandal, Bombay; Member, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay and Indian Life Offices' Assen., Bombay. Life Member, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat; Member, Assen. of Indian Industries, Bombay, Managing Cttee., Bombay Life Insurance Policyholders' Assen., Bombay, Sanskriti Kendra, Bombay; Interested in educational and cultural movements. *Address:* Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

KAJROLKER, NARAYAN SADOBA, M.L.A., Bombay; Proprietor of the Star of India Dairy Co. *b.* 9th July 1896, *s.* of late Subedar S. S. Kajrolker of 108th Maratha Light Infantry. *Educ.:* at the S. P. G. Mission Society, Dapoli, Ratnagiri Dist. Is keenly interested in the uplift of the Depressed Classes; General Secretary and Trustee, the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India; Member, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Central Board, Delhi; and Provincial Board of Bombay; Member, Govt. of Bombay Backward Class Board. General Secretary, Independent Nationalist Harijan Party, Bombay, took a prominent part in signing the Poona Pact; Trustee, Rohidas (Chambhars) Samaj and Vithal Rukmai Temple; President, Rohidas Education Society. Harijan leader and public worker; Municipal Corporator; Chairman, School's Cttee., Member, Municipal Improvement Trust and Public Health Committees. *Address:* 112, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.



KALAHANDI: MAHARAJA SAHEB OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section*).

KALAT, H. H. MIR HAJI SIR AHMAD YAR KHAN, KHAN OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section*).

KALIDAS, SETH AMRATLAL, RAI BAHADUR, Vice-President, Native Share & Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay. *b.* 1887. Became a registered broker of the Bombay Stock Exchange in 1909. Member, Managing Committee, 1918. Ex-Trustee, Seth Anandjee Kalyanjee Trust Fund service to the Jain community by taking part in settling the Shetrunjava affair, he being one of the members of the deputation that waited upon the Viceroy; contributed largely to the settlement of the "Samet Sikhar" dispute. Trustee, Dharamchand Umedchand Higher Education Trust Fund; Vice-President, Yasovijayji Jain Gurukul; Managing Trustee, Motishaw's Laibaug Jain Charities; Trustee, the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya since 1928 and of the Mohanlalji Jain Central Library. *Address:* Indra Bhuvan, 101, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay.



KAMALADEVI, SRIMATHI, Member, Working Cttee. of the Indian National Congress. *b.* 3rd April, 1903; *Educ.:* Cambridge; Course in Sociology, Bedford College; London Univ. Originally devoted herself to purifying the stage by acting herself; first made her entry into Congress political life in 1922; the first woman to contest an election to the Legislative Council in India, 1926; actively interested in educational and social problems, particularly the Cause of women; Organising Secretary, All-India Women's Conference, from the beginning to 1930; took a leading part in C. D. Movement; "Pioneer law-breaker" in Bombay according to the Police Prosecutor;

imprisoned several times, 1930-34; one of the initiators of the Movement against Child Marriage and the propaganda in favour of Sarda Act; staunch Socialist. Founder-Organiser, All-India Congress Socialist Party; member, All-India Executive Party; keenly interested in rural work; member, All-India Cong. Comm.; in charge of the Women's section of the Volunteer Dept. of the Congress; one of the leaders of the Youth Movement; presided over several conferences; carried on propaganda to change the Congress creed to Independence; President, All-India Women's Conference; *Recreation and Hobbies:* Acting, Collection of original pictures and curios. *Add.:* Santa Cruz, Bombay Suburban Dist.

KAMARAJ, K., President, Tamiland Provincial Congress Cttee. and Member, Madras Legislative Assembly; *b.* 1904. *Educ.:* Virudhunagar. Joined the Congress early in life; since then continued public work full time; comes of the famous mercantile Community of Nadars, a community which is classed with Harijans for purposes of temple-entry; is one of the most influential among the rank and file of Congressmen in Tamilnad; imprisoned four times; he was the only person in India other than Sardar Patel to be detained even in individual satyagraha campaign. *Address:* Virudhunagar.

KAMBLI, SIR SIDDAPPA TOTAPPA, Kt. (Feb. 1937), B.A., LL.B. *b.* Sept. 1882. *Educ.:* The Dharwar Govt. High School and the Deccan & Fergusson Colleges, Poona and at the Govt. Law School, Bombay. Practised as a pleader in the Hubli and Dharwar Courts; Pres. of Hubli My. 1922 to 1930; Pres., the Dharwar D.L.B. in 1929 & 1930; elected member of the old Leg. Council from 1921-1937 and of the new Leg. Assembly since 1937; Dy. Pres., Leg. Council, 1926-29; Pres., All-India Lingayat Mahasabha, twice at Bangalore 1926 and at Raichur in 1935; First Karnatak Unification Conference held at Belgaum, 1924; Min. for Education to Bombay Govt. 1930 to July 1937. Member, Provl. Food & Commodity Advisory Committee. *Address:* Hubli.

KANDATHIL, MOST REV. MAR AUGUSTINE, D.D., Archbishop, Metropolitan of Ernakulam, Was Titular Bishop of Arad and Co-adjutor with right of succession to the first Vicar-Apostolic of Ernakulam, since 1911; *b.* Chemp, Vaikam, Travancore, 25 Aug. 1874. *Educ.:* Papal Seminary, Kandy, Ceylon; Priest, 1901. Parish Priest for some time. Rector of Prep. Sem., Ernakulam, and Private Sec. to the first Vicar-Apostolic of Ernakulam to end of 1911. Consecrated Bishop, December 3, 1911. Succeeded Rt. Rev. Dr. A. Pareparambil as Second Vicar-Apostolic, 9 Dec. 1919; Installed on 18 Dec. 1919; was made Archbishop, Metropolitan, 21st Dec. 1923; (Suffragan sees being Changanacherry, Trichur and Kottayam); Installation 16 Nov. 1924. Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, 3 Dec. 1936 (Jubilee of the Episcopal Consecration). *Address:* Archbishop's House, Ernakulam, Cochin State.

KANGA, SIR JAMSHEDJI BYRAMJI, Kt. (1928), M.A., LL.B. *b.* 27th Feb. 1875, *s.* of Byramji Bhikaji Kanga, Share and Stock Broker. *Educ.:* Elphinstone High School, Wilson College, and Government Law School, Bombay. Advocate, High Court, Bombay, 1903; Additional Judge, Bombay High Court, 1921; Advocate-General, 1922-1935. *Address:* Walkeshwar Road, Bombay.

KANIA, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HARILAL JEKISONDAS, Kt. (June 1943), B.A., LL.B., Judge, Federal Court of India since June 1946, *b.* 3rd Nov. 1890, *m.* eldest *d.* of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I. About eighteen years' practice at the Bombay Bar as an Advocate on the Original Side of the High Court; Judge, High Court, Bombay till June 1946; acted sometime as Chief Justice in 1944 and 1945. *Address:* 50, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

KANIKA, RAJA BAHADUR SIR RAJENDRA NARAYAN BHANJA DEO, Kt. (1933); O.B.E. (1918); RAJA OF; *b.* 24 March 1881, *m. d.* of late Raja Ladukishore Mandhata, Ruling Chief of Nayagarh State, Orissa, in 1899. *Educ.:* Ravenshaw Collegiate School and Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. Assumed management of Kanika Raj from Court of Wards, 1902; Conferred with the personal title of Raja, 1910; Member, Legislative Assembly, Bihar and Orissa and Legislative Council at various times; Fellow of Patna University, 1917 to 1919; Title of Raja as hereditary distinction conferred in 1919; Member of the Committee elected by Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council to co-op. with the Simon Commission, 1928. Appointed Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bihar and Orissa, January 1929 and Vice-President of the Executive Council, December 1931 to January 1934. Conferred with the title of Raja Bahadur as personal distinction, 1934. Member of the Advisory Council of the Government of Orissa, 1936. *Address:* Rajkanika, Cuttack, Orissa.

KANITKAR, KESHAV RAMCHANDRA, M.A., B.Sc., *b.* 22 Aug. 1876. *Educ.:* New English School at Wai and Poona and Fergusson College, Poona. Worked as Life Member and Professor of Physics in the D. E. Society's Institutions, 1903-32; was in charge of the Boarding House, New English School in 1905; in charge of Fergusson Coll. Hostels, 1906-14; in charge of Navin Marathi Shala, 1914-21; had been on the Bombay University Senate from 1916-44; was on the Syndicate, 1921-29, and on the School Leaving Examination Board for 6 years and Chairman, Poona District School Board, for six years; represented western part of Poona on the Poona City Municipality for nearly 7 years and worked on the Visweshwaraya Technical Education Committee, 1920. Secretary, Physical Training Committee, appointed by the Government, 1928; Principal, Fergusson College, Poona, 1921-1929, with a short break in 1924; was given King's Commission in 1928 as a Senior Grade Officer in the Bombay University Training Corps. Retired as a Life Member of the Modern Education Society and Prof. of Physics in the Nowrosji Wadia College, Poona, in February 1943. Elected Dean of the Faculty of Science, Univ. of Bombay, for 1933-34. Elected Dean of the faculty of Technology, Univ. of Bombay for

1938-39; Principal, Pratap College of Science & Arts at Amalner, East Khandesh from June 1945. *Address:* 12, Ganesh Wadi, Poona 4.

KANTIT RAJ—BIJAIPUR: Raja Veni Madhava Prasad Singh of Kantit Raj. *b.* October 20, 1883. Succeeded March 16, 1927. Married a daughter of Rewa house, has one son and heir Shrinivas Prasad Singh.



Educated privately, knows English & Hindi, is a scholar of Sanskrit, and has translated many Sanskrit books in Hindi poetry. Is the head of Gaharwar clan of Rajputs and was the guardian of the present Rewa Darbar. Has travelled extensively in India. The Estate is the biggest in the Mirzapur District comprising 413 Mahals and shares in seventy-three others, paying revenue about Rs. 1,05,000. *Address:* P. O. Bijaipur, Dist. Mirzapur.

KANUNGO ROOPANARAIN SUKHNANDAN, Rajyabhusan (1938), M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law. Private Secretary to H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar, Baroda. *b.* 1902. Entered Baroda Civil Service (1931), worked in the Revenue Department; deputed as a delegate of the Baroda State to the International Conference of Municipalities at Lyon (France) 1934; Studied Municipal Administration in various countries of Europe (1934); Municipal Commissioner, Baroda City, 1936-39; "Rajyabhushan" Mandal Medal for good service and Gaekwar's Diamond Jubilee Medal (1936); Chief secretary to Govt., 1942-45. *Publications: Occupied and unoccupied time of Cultivators; Life in Rushulabad* (A Socio-Economic Village Survey). *Hundred Days in Europe* (Report on the International Municipal Conference and other subjects of Social and Cultural Interests). *Address:* Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar, Baroda.



KANWAR SAIN, RAI BAHADUR, M.A., Bar-at-Law, Chief Justice, High Court, Panna State (C.I.) *Educ.:* Scotch Mission High School, Sialkot, Government College, Lahore, Wren's Powis Square and Lincoln's Inn, London. Scholarship holder throughout School and College career. First Class First Punjab University B.A. (1895); Fuller Exhibitioner and Prizeman; Arnold Silver Medalist M.A. (Physics), 1896; First in the University; Maclagan Gold Medalist; M.A. (English), 1897; Asst. Prof., Government College, Lahore. Called to the Bar, 1900; Practised as Advocate, High Court, Lahore, 1901-1911; Principal, Law College, Lahore, 1911-1921; Nominated Fellow, Punjab Univ.; Elected Syndic and Secretary, Oriental Faculty Punjab Univ.; Private Secretary to H. H. The Maharaja of Bikaner (1918); Chief Justice, High Court, Jammu and Kashmir (1921-1931); Member, Delhi Conspiracy Commission, 1931-1933; Elected Trustee, Tribune Trust (1932); Elected Fellow, Punjab Univ. (1935); President, Special Tribunal Mithri Notes Forging Case, Jodhpur (1935-36); Judicial Minister, Jodhpur State (1936-1940); Member, Committees of Ministers, Chamber of Princes (1938-40); Judicial Minister and Chief Justice, Alwar State, 1940-1942; Chief Justice, High Courts, Eastern Bundelkhand Group of States (C.I.) (1942-44); Chief Justice, High Court, Panna State since 1945. *Publications:* Papers on Art, Architecture and Jurisprudence; The Qutab Minar of Delhi; Essays in Urdu *Muraja-i-Khijal:* Urdu Drama—Brahmand Natak. *Address:* 10, Lakshmi Road, Dalanwala, Dehra Dun (U.P.).

KAPADIA, PESTONJI PHIROZESHAH, F.R.I.B.A. (Lon.), F.I.I.A., B.A., B.E., O.B.E., J.P., Chartered Architect and Civil Engineer; *Educ.:* Wilson College, Bombay, and Engineering College, Poona; Partner, Kapadia & Baria; Hon. Presy. Magistrate; Ex. Pres. of The Society of Hon. Presidency Magistrates, Indian Institute of Architects (for 3 successive years), and Western India Automobile Association. *Address:* Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

KAPUR, KALIDAS, M.A., L.T., Head Master, Kali Charan High School, Lucknow. *b.* 11 Aug. 1892. *Educ.:* Govt. Jubilee High School and Canning College, Lucknow. B.A. (1915), L.T. (1916) and M.A. (1921). Head Master since 1921. Representative of U.P. Head Masters on the Board of H. S. and Inter. Education (1925-37); President, U.P. Secondary Education Association (1925-26); Secretary, Montessori and Kindergarten Section of the All-Asia Conference (1930); Convener of the Hindi Committee of the Board of H. S. and Inter. Education (1931-37); Chairman, Teachers' Co-operative Provident Society, Ltd. (1933-39) and of U.P. S.E.A. Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd. (1940-43); General Secretary, U.P. S. E. Association, (1934-35); Visited Japan on Educational Mission (1936). Hon. Editor, "Education." *Publications: Introductory History of India* in Hindi and Urdu; *Hindi Sar Sangrah* in 4 volumes; *Sahitya Samiksha; Towards a Better Order; Shiksha Samiksha; Evolution of Indian Culture* in Hindi and Urdu; *Kashmir. Address:* Kali Charan High School, Lucknow.

KAPURTHALA: H. H. MAHARAJA SIR JAGATJIT SINGH BAHADUR, MAHARAJA OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section*).

KARANJIA, SIR BEHRAM NAROSJI, Kt. (1946), M.L.C., J.P., F.C.I.S., is a leading businessman and Director of many Joint Stock Companies in Bombay, a prominent member of the Municipal Corporation and an Hony. Presidency Magistrate. Elected Mayor, 1939. Mr. Karanjia has worked for 28 years either as Chairman, Secretary or Treasurer of various relief funds. Secretary, War Loan & Food Control Committees, 1914-19; Our Day Fund & Peoples' Fair, 1921, when H. R. H. the Prince of Wales visited Bombay; Governor's Sind Relief Fund, 1930-31; King George V Silver



Jubilee & Memorial Funds; Quetta & Bihar Earthquake Relief Funds; Treasurer, Hospital Maintenance Committee; Vice-President, St. John Ambulance Association. He is a great public worker. Chairman (nominated), Versova Beach Committee, 1924-34; Trustee, Bombay Port Trust; Member, Standing Committee, etc., and Chairman, Works & Improvements Committees of Bombay Municipal Corporation, on whose behalf he was also on the Advisory Committee of the Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children. During the communal riots he did his best to restore good relations between various communities. Was Member, Bombay Board of Film Censors; Advisory Committee of the G. I. P. Ry. and also B. B. & C. I. Ry.; Vice-President, W.I.A.A., 1945-46; Excise Advisory Committee; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1932; Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, 1932 & Railway Passengers & Traffic Relief Association; Silk Merchants' Association, Chairman of the Public Holiday Enquiry Committee (1939) was an Hon. visitor to Jail. He deals on a large scale in silk and general merchandise, and as a result of his first-hand knowledge, has exposed smuggling in silk and other heavy dutiable goods going on through land-frontiers such as Siam-Burma, Baluchistan-Sind, etc., and thus helped Government to secure additional revenue. In regard to goods entering India through Kathiawar Ports he insisted on a cordon being formed at Viramgam as a result of his conference in 1927 with Sir Basil Blackett, the then Finance Member of the Government of India. He gave evidence before the Tariff Board's enquiries into the Cotton Textile, Gold Thread & Silk Industries, the Indian Railway Enquiry (Wedgwood Committee) and the Central & Provincial Banking Enquiry Committees. Assessor, Rent Control Committee, 1944-19. President of the Managing Committee of Bai Yamunabai Nair Hospital; was Joint Hon. Treasurer of "Children's Aid Society and David Sassoon Industrial School." Elected member on the Executive Cttee. of the Children aid Society. Recipient of the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, the Governor-General's Certificate of Merit, King George V Silver Jubilee Medal and King's Coronation Medal. Secretary, Bombay War Gifts Fund from its inception, Chairman, Victory Thanksgiving Fund inaugurated by H.E. the Governor and an active member of several other War Committees. Member of the Managing Committee "Times of India Storm and Pension Scheme Fund". At present a Trustee of the Bombay Port Trust on behalf of the Indian Merchants' Chamber representing "Piecegoods Section." Member, Indian Refugees Committee, Director, National War Front—Kalbadevi and Ghatkopar Sections. President, Rotary Club, Bombay 1944-45. Member of the Executive Committee of "Bombay Red Cross Week." *Address*: "Shangre La", 4, Carmichael Road, Bombay 26.

KARANTH, THE HON. MR. KOTA RAMAKRISHNA, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Minister for Revenue, Govt. of Madras since April 30, 1946. *b.* 1st May 1894, South Kanara Dist., Madras Province. *m.* 5 *s.* and 5 *ds. Educ.*: B.A. (Madras Univ.) and LL.B. (Bom. Univ.). Leading Civil Lawyer in the District Bar of South Kanara, 1919-46; Member, Madras Leg. Council; Madras Provincial Leg. Assembly since 1937; Municipal Council, Mangalore, 1925-37; twice jailed for taking part in the political activities of the Indian National Congress, 1940-41 and Aug. 1942—Dec. 1944; Parliamentary Secy. to the Minister for Public Works, Madras Govt., 1937-38. *Recreations*: Tennis and walking. *Address*: Fort St. George, Madras.

KARAULI, H.H. MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SIR BHOM PAL DEO BAHADUR YADUKUL CHANDRA BHAL, K.C.S.I. *b.* 18 June 1866. *s.* 21 August 1927. 1 *s.*, Maharajkumar Shree Ganesh Pal, who has recently been entrusted by H. H. with full powers of administration and 2 *gd. s. Address*: Karauli, Rajputana.

KARLEKAR, RAMKRISHNA VASUDEO, B.A., LL.B., Asst. Dewan, Miraj (Sr.) State. *b.* 1896 at Dabhole. *Educ.*: at Devgad, Malkapur; higher education at Rajaram College, Kolhapur & Bombay. Served in Secretariat, High Court, Land Acquisition Office Income-tax Office, Improvement Trust and Seva-sadan in Bombay; was a teacher at Vengurla for some time; takes keen interest in public activities; appointed Subjudge and Educational Inspector of Vishalgad Jahagir; later on served the Bavada Jahagir as Karbhari and District & Sessions Judge; served as Extra Asstt. Tech. Recruiting Officer, Kolhapur Office under Western area; appointed Asst. Dewan, Miraj (Sr.) State in view of the rich and varied administrative experience and ability; acted as Dewan and Finance Member of the Miraj Senior State. Is awarded a Recruiting Badge. *Address*: Miraj Fort, Miraj (S.M.C.).



KASTURBHAI LALBHAI, Millowner. *b.* 22 Dec. 1894. *Educ.*: at Gujarat College, Ahmedabad. Hon. Secy., Ahmedabad Famine Relief Committee, 1918-19; Vice-President, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, 1923-26; Member, Central Legislative Assembly as a representative of the Millowners' Association (1923-26); Nominated as a delegate to the 12th and 18th International Labour Conference at Geneva, 1929 & 1934 respectively; President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1934-35; President, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, 1935 and 1936; Consultative Member, British Indian Trade Delegation to England, 1937. Dir., Reserve Bank of India; Adviser to the Govt. of India in the Indo-Burma Trade Negotiations, 1940; Patron of the Ahmedabad Education Society; Member, Scientific and Industrial Research Board; President, Sheth Anandji Kalyanji; Member, Textile Control Board and of the Indian Delegation to the Cotton Conference held at Cairo in 1944; Representative of the Govt. of India on the Textile Cttee. of the

Combined Production and Resources Board, Washington, 1945. *Address:* Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad.

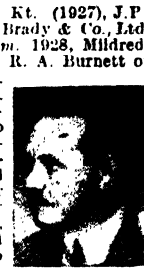
KATJU, THE HON'BLE DR. KAILAS NATH, M.A., LL.D., M.L.A., Minister for *Excise, Industries and Agriculture*, Govt. of U.P. since 1946. *b.* 17th June, 1887; *m.* Rup Kishori, *d.* of Pandit Niranjan Nath Kaul of Jodhpur. She died two years ago. *Educ.:* Barr High School, Jaora (C.I.); Forman Christian College, Lahore, Muir Central College, Allahabad. Commenced practice at Cawnpore (1908-14) and joined the High Court Bar at Allahabad in 1914; degree of Doctor of Laws from the Allahabad University (1919); enrolled as Advocate of the Allahabad High Court (1921); member, Council of U.P. Provincial Congress Committee for several years; elected Chairman, Allahabad Municipal Board (1935-37); Chancellor, Prayag Mahila Vidyapith; President, Allahabad Dist. Agri. Association; Editor, Allahabad Law Journal (1918-43). Member, Executive Council, Benares Hindu University. Became Minister for Justice, Industries and Development, Government of the United Provinces in 1937 and resigned in 1939; Member, All-India Congress Committee since 16th February 1940. Sentenced in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement to 18 months S.I. on Nov. 28, 1940 and released on Nov. 19, 1941. Detained under D. I. R. Aug. 1942 to April 1943. *Publications:* A thesis on the Law relating to Criminal and Actionable Conspiracies, and a commentary (with Mr. S. C. Das) on the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure. *Address:* 19, Edmonstone Road, Allahabad.

KAUL, MAHENDRA KISHAN, B.A. (Punjab), M.I.S.I. (London). *b.* May 1905. Son of late Raja Hari Kishan Kaul, C.S.I., C.I.E. *m.* Brij Kumari, *d.* of T. N. Tankha, Mussoorie. *Educ.:* Govt. College, Lahore. Took training in the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, and Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Bombay. Joined the B. B. & C. I. Railway in the Stores Dept. as Asstt. Supdt. of Stores, 1927. Worked as a Member of the Ajmer-Merwara Educational Exhibition, 1927. Officiated as Supdt. of Stores at Ajmer and Bombay, 1928 and 1935. Transferred to Ajmer as officiating Supdt. of Stores, 1938, confirmed 1939. Nominated Member of the Nominated Municipal Committee, Ajmer, on behalf of the Railway, 1938. Organised the Ajmer Red Cross Fete in aid of H.E. The Marchioness of Linlithgow's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, 1938-39. Elected Chairman of the reconstituted elected Municipal Committee, Ajmer, 1939. Vice-President of the B. B. & C. I. Rly., Metre-Gauge Athletic Association, 1940. Member, Ajmer-Merwara War Purposes Association, Publicity Sub-Committee and also Member-in-Charge of Broadcasting and talks, 1940-43. Re-elected Chairman, Ajmer Municipal Committee, 1941. Organised the Ajmer Railway Grainshops and worked as Special Officer in addition to the duties of the Supdt. of Stores, B. B. & C. I. Railway, August to November 1942. Appointed on special duty as Special Officer, Grain Purchase, B. B. & C. I. Railway, December 1942 to February 1943. Superintendent of Stores and Special Officer, March to May 1943. Controller of Railway Grain Shops, Northern Zone, June to October 1943. Supdt. of Stores, Ajmer, November 1943 to March 1944. Appointed Officiating Deputy Controller of Stores, B. B. & C. I. Ry. March 1944. Confirmed as Deputy Controller of Stores 8-3-46. Officiating Controller of Stores, B. B. & C. I. Railway 15-5-1946. *Address:* Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay.

KAULA, SIR GANGA, B.A., C.I.E. (June 1930), Kt.(June 1944); I.A. & A.S., Retired; *b.* 9 May, 1877. *m.* Bhagyabharee Wanchoo. *Educ.:* Government College, Lahore. Assistant Examiner of Public Works Accounts, 1896; rose to Accountant-General, Central Revenues, 1925-1928; Director, Railway Audit, 1929-30; Controller, Civil Accounts, 1930-32; appointed acting Auditor-General, September 1930 to January 1931; Member, Posts and Telegraphs Accounts Enquiry Committee, 1931; Member, Bombay Reorganisation Committee, 1932; Member, Sind Administrative Committee, 1933-34; Acting Honorary Treasurer, Indian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association, (1930, 1933, 1935 and 1936); Hon. Treasurer, Indian Public Schools Society upto 1936; Hon. Treasurer, All-India Women's Education Fund Association; Hon. Treasurer, Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund (India), 1934-35; Chief Minister, Jind State (Punjab), 1936-43; Apptd. Musheer-i-Khas, Hon. Dewan, Jind Govt. and Vice-Pres., Executive Council, 1944. Fellow, Punjab University. *Address:* New Delhi, Solan, Sangrur (Jind State).

KAWARDHA: THAKUR SAHEB OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section*).

KAY, SIR JOSEPH ASPDEN, Kt. (1927), J.P., Managing Director, W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd. *b.* 20th January, 1884. *m.* 1928, Mildred, second *d.* of late J. S. and R. A. Burnett of Rowsley, Derbyshire. *Cd.* born 17th October, 1934).



Educ.: at Bolton, Lancashire. Came to India to present firm, 1908. Managing Director and Chairman of Board of several Companies under their control; Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1921, 1922, 1935, and Employers' Delegate to International Labour Conference, 1923; Officer in Bombay Light Horse Vice-President, Chamber of Commerce, 1925. President, 1926; Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1925-26-31-32. Chairman, Back Bay Enquiry Committee, 1926; Chairman, Prohibition (Finance) Committee (Bombay), 1926; Member, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. *Residences:* Benarth Hall, Conway, North Wales, and Wilderness Cottage, Nepean Sea Road Bombay. *Office:* Churchgate Street, Bombay, India.

KEDARI RAO, N. R., M.A., L.T. *b.* Dec. 1893 *m.* Sow. Saraswati (Oct. 1915). *Educ.:* Kumbakonam and Presy. Colleges, English

Lecturer in several Arts Colleges of the Madras Presy. (1915-42); Lecturer, Teachers' Coll., Saidapet (1942-45) and Lecturer on Current Problems in Indian Education for M.ED. course (1944-45); Member, Board of Studies, Madras Univ. Patron and Life Director, M.E.F., Madras. Won Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao's First Prize (1912); Lord Elphinstone Prize (1914); Vivekananda Gold Medal (1916); and Powell and Morehead Prize (1939). *Publications:* Tamil translation of Carpenter's Comparative Religion. The Substitution method of teaching English; and Papers of Literary and Educational interest (read at various Conferences). Editor, Our Home and Schools Magazine (from 1928) Teacher's College Magazine 1942-45; Editor, Kumbakonam College Magazine since 1945 Gave evidence before the Unemployment Cttee. and the Tamil Univ. Cttee. of the Govt. of Madras. *Address:* Senior Lecturer and Head of the Eng. Deptt., Govt. College, Kumbakonam.

KELKAR, NARSINHA CHINTAMAN, B.A., LL.B. (1894); ex-M.L.A., and formerly Editor, *Kesari*, Poona. *b.* 24 Aug. 1872. *m.* Durgabai, *d.* of Moropant Pendse. *Educ.:* Miraj, Poona, Bombay. Dist. Court Pleader till 1896; editor, *Mahratta* Poona from 1897 to 1910; editor, *Kesari*, from 1897 to 1899 and again from 1910 to 1931; Municipal Councillor from 1898 to 1924; President, Poona City Municipality in 1918 and again from 1922 to 1924; President, Bombay Provincial Conference, 1920; Delegate and member of Congress, Home Rule League deputation to England in 1919; elected member of the Legislative Assembly in 1923 and 1926. *Publications:* Books in Marathi: 6 dramas, 1 historical treatise, 1 treatise on Wit and Humour, Biographies of Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Garibaldi, History of Ireland, A treatise on Science of Politics, in English: Case for Indian Home Rule, Landmarks of Lokmanya's life: "A Passing Phase of Politics," "Pleasures and Privileges of the Pen." Retired from public life (1937). *Address:* Tilak Road, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.

KENNEDY, SIR THOMAS SINCLAIR, KT., M.I.E. (Ind.), F.R.S.A., J.P., Director and Gen. Manager, Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., Bombay, & Sheriff of Bombay (1941). *b.* 1884 at Kilmarnock, Scotland. *Educ.:* Fettes Coll., Edinburgh; received early training at Glenfield & Kennedy Ltd., Kilmarnock; Asst. Engineer, Robinson Deep Gold Mines in South Africa for 2 years; joined Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., Bombay, in 1911; served European War, 1914-19; has been on the Advisory Cttee. of the Coll. of Engineering, Poona, for the last 15 years; President, Bombay Engineering Congress, 1937; Member of Institution of Engineers (India), Hony. Presidency Magistrate since 1929; Chairman, Bombay Branch of the European Association for 2 years; ex-member, Bombay Legislative Council and Leader of the European Group; member, Advisory Committee, and later Managing Committee, of the St. George's Hospital, Bombay, till 1938; member of committee of various organisations including the S.P.C.A., the Bombay Scottish Orphanage and the Caledonian Society, and an ex-President of the last mentioned; member, European Advisory Committee for the Bombay War Gifts Fund; Chairman, Bombay Evacuees Reception Committee, since Nov. 1940. *Address:* Wallace Building, 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

KEONJHAR: RAJA SHREE BALABHADRA NARAYAN BHANJ DEO, RULER OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section*).

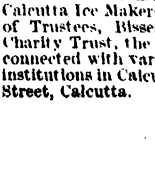
KEONJHAR STATE, RAJKUMAR LAXMI NARAYAN BHANJA DEO, F.R.E.S., M.R.A.S. (Lond.) of. *b.* 25th July, 1912. Appointed Revenue Minister of his State on 30th August 1945. *Educ.:* Rajkumar College, Raipur (C.P.). Graduated with distinction from the Scottish Church College, Calcutta University in 1935. Proceeded to England for higher studies and joined the Middle Temple for a course in Law and the London School of Economics for training in public Administration. After returning from England he underwent a course of administrative training for sixteen months in Mysore State under Sir Mirza Ismail. Was helping his brother in the administration of the State since 10th January, 1940 as Development Commissioner which post he relinquished from 1st March, 1944. Defence Officer from February, 1942 till December, 1942 in addition to his work of Development Commissioner. Has been nominated fellow of the first Senate of Utkal University by His Excellency the Chancellor. *Address:* Keonjhargarh, Keonjhar State, E.S.A., India.



KHAIRAGARH: RAJA BIRENDRA BAHADUR SINGH, RULER OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section*).

KHAIRPUR: H. H. MIR FAIZ MOHAMMAD KHAN TALPUR, RULER OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section*).

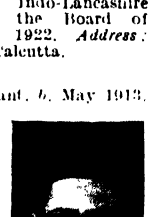
KHAITAN, BHAGWATI PRASAD, B.A., B.L., (Cal. Univ.). *b.* 9th July 1904, son of Rai Bahadur Seth Naurang Rai Khaitan deceased. Attorney-at-Law (enrolled 3-4-30), Advocate (enrolled 14-9-36), Notary Public (appointed 30-8-1934), partner of Messrs. Khaitan & Co., Solicitors, Director of Bhartia Electric Steel Co., Ltd., Bharat Sugar Mills Ltd. Upper Ganges Sugar Mills Ltd., Steel Products Ltd., Calcutta Tanneries Ltd., Birla Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. and others; Vice-Chairman, Indian Steel Makers' Association; Chairman, Calcutta Ice Makers' Assn.; Member of Board of Trustees, Bisseswarlal Motilal Halwasiya Charity Trust, the Raghumull Charity Trust; connected with various educational & sporting institutions in Calcutta. *Address:* 43, Zakaira Street, Calcutta.



KHAITAN, D. P., M.L.A., Bengal. *b.* Aug. 14, 1888. General Manager of Birla Brothers, Ltd., Member, Bengal Legislative Assembly, Fellow of Calcutta University, Director of several Cotton Mills, Sugar Mills etc., Member, Central and Regional Cttees. for Disposal; Ports (Technical) Cttee.; Central Food Advisory Council, Rice purchasing Board (Bengal), Bengal Central Relief Fund Committee of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, Indian Chamber of Commerce, etc., etc. Patron of Bengal Flying Club, Chairman of Sugar Enquiry Committee, Chairman of House Insurance (War) Committee, Member, Sugar Control Board, Committees of the Indian Jute Mills Association, Indian Sugar Mills Association, Indian Sugar Syndicate, Indian Chamber of Commerce, etc. President of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, The Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, Indian Chamber of Commerce, (Calcutta), Bengal Flying Club, The Bengal Millowners' Association, etc., etc. He was a Commissioner of the Calcutta Corporation from 1921-24 and 1936 to 1938 and M.L.C., Bengal, 1922-26; President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, 1928 and 1930. Member, Indian Delegation to the International Labour Conference in Geneva in 1928, Governing Body of the International Labour Conference 1929, Central Banking Commission in India, 1929-32, Member of Provincial War Supply Committee, and of General Advisory Cttee. (Munitions), Sugar Committee of Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Public Relations Committee of Bengal, Central A. R. P. Committee, Foodgrains Policy Committee, The Jute Enquiry Committee, 1933, Bengal Board of Economic Enquiry, 1934 and Commissioner of the Calcutta Port Trust, 1934-36. Represented Indian Industries at the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement and the Indo-Lancashire Agreement. Member of the Board of Industries, Bengal, since 1922. *Address*: 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.



KHAITAN, MATADIN, Merchant. *b.* May 1913. *s.* of late Seth Bhagwandas Khaitan. Is connected with various public bodies; Member, Calcutta Stock Exchange Assc. Ltd., Marwari Association, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Marwari Chamber of Commerce and All-India Marwari Federation; Secretary, Marwari Relief Society (1943); President, Bengal Sugar Merchants' Assen.; Director, Sugar Distributing Syndicate Ltd.; Member, Local Advisory Cttee., E. I. Rly.; Managing Director, Matadin Khaitan & Co., Ltd. *Address*: P. 12, Kalakar Street, Calcutta.



KHALIL AHMED KHAN, M.A., LL.B. (Alig.) Adib Kamil (Urdu); Sahibzada; Zamindar of Aligarh, U.P. and Sardar in Tonk and Jaipur States. *b.* 5th Feb. 1922, *s.* of Sahibzada Wali Ahmed Khan, M.A., M.F., Dewan, Dujana State, and Amatul Bari Begum; fifth in descent from the famous Nawab Amir Khan the founder of the Tonk State and possesses the highest academic qualifications among the Tonk State Ruling Family. *m.* Mujibun Nisa Begum, *d.* of Sahibzada Abdul Mujib Khan. Assisted the Ruler of Dujana State as Hony. Private Secy., member, All India Muslim Educational Conference; takes keen interest in the Industrial and Commercial happenings of the country and Social welfare of the masses. *Recreation*: Reading, Economics, Philately, Travelling Photography, Binnot and classical Music. *Publications*: "Hindustan ki Islami Reyastain and "Ratain aur Batain". *Address*: Bagh Chonriwala, Jaipur (Rajputana).



KHAN, THE HON. MR. LIAQUAT ALI, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Zamindar. *b.* Oct. 1, 1895; *m.* Rana Begum. *Educ.*: M.A.O. College, Aligarh Exeter College, Oxford, and Inner Temple, London. Elected Member of U.P. Leg. Council in 1926 and again in 1930. Dy. President, U.P. Leg. Council, 1931-36, elected member of the U.P. Leg. Assembly in 1937; elected member of the Central Leg. Assembly in 1941; Dy. Leader, Muslim League Party in the Central Legislative Assembly, March, 1943; Hon. Secy., All India Muslim League, since April, 1936. Member, Interim Govt. of India in charge of Finance, since Oct. 1946. *Address*: "Kahkashan", Muzaffarnagar, U.P. and "Gul-i-Raana", New Delhi.

KHAN, MAJOR SIR NAWAB MUHAMMED JAMSHID ALI, Kt. (1946); M.B.E. (1925); Nawab (hereditary) 1941; landlord and life magistrate 1st Class. *b.* August 1894. *m. d.* of Nawab Liaqat Husain Khan of Mendu (Aligarh). *Educ.*: Privately. Member of Provincial Legislature since advent of Montford Reforms. President, Zamindar Assocn., Muzaffernagar. Member, Court of Muslim Univ., Aligarh. Executive Council, Agra Univ.; served on different selection Boards of the Emergency Commission; served as a Recruiting Officer for the Meerut District. *Address*: Baghpat Dt. Meerut, U.P.

KHAN SAHIB, THE HON. DR., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), Premier, N.W.F.P. *b.* 1882. *m.* May Khan Sahib. *Educ.*: Peshawar Govt. High School and Mission Coll., St. Thomas' Hospital and Medical School, London. Was in the I.M.S. (Capt.), resigned 1921 thereafter in private practice till 1930 in political life since 1930. *Address*: 7 Commissioner Road, Peshawar. *Permanent Address*: Utmazai, Chasdad, Peshawar.

KHAN, DR. SHAFAAT AHMAD, B.A., First Class Hons., and Gold Medallist and Prizeman in History, 1914; Litt. D., 1918. Member for Education, Health and Arts, Interim Govt., Sept.-Oct. 1946. High Commissioner for India in the Union of South Africa, 1941-45. *b.* Feb. 1893; *m.* Fahmida Khanum. *Educ.:* Govt. High School, Moradabad, Univ. of Dublin; B.A., First Class Hons. in History, 1914; Litt. D. (Dublin), 1918. Member, United Prov. Leg. Council for Moradabad, 1924-30; gave evidence before the Reforms Enquiry C'ttee. in 1925, and other C'ttees. in U.P.; Muslim Delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1930-32; Delegate to Jt. Select C'ttee. on Constitutional Reforms, 1933; President, All-India Muslim Conference, 1933; Hon. Secy. to Muslim Delegation to Round Table Conference, 1930-31; Member of Federal Structure Sub-C'ttee. and numerous other Sub-C'ttees. of the three Round Table Conferences and Jt. Select C'ttee.; Member, Viceroy's Consultative C'ttee, Round Table Conference, 1932. Prof., Modern Indian History, Allahabad Univ., 1921; apptd. Offg. Member, Federal Public Service Commission, New Delhi, from May 6th 1940 to July 31st, 1940; apptd. High Commissioner for India in the Union of South Africa, 1941. *Publications:* Founder and Editor till 1925 of the Journal of Indian History. Published Anglo-Portuguese Negotiations relating to Bombay, 1667-1763, etc. Renounced Knighthood in Dec. 1946. *Address:* Moradabad.

KHAN, ZAFAR HOSAIN, Khan Bahadur (1937), B.A., LL.B., A.M. (Int. T.). Member, Establishment and Staff, Railway Board, since July 1946. *b.* Jan. 2, 1894. *Educ.:* M.A.O. Coll., Aligarh. Associate Member, Institute of Transport, 1924; Asst. Traffic Supdt., N. W. Rly., Feb. 1917; promoted to District rank in 1926 and appointed first Publicity Officer, N. W. Rly.; transferred to the Railway Board as Supervisor of Railway Labour in 1933 and later as Deputy Director, Traffic and Establishment Directorates respectively; reverted to N. W. Rly. as Divl. Commercial Officer, Delhi Dn., April 1939, and soon after, was placed on special duty with the Railway Board till June 1940; Divl. Commercial Officer, Divl. Transport Officer, Divl. Supdt., Dy. Chief Commercial Mgr. and Dy. Chief Operating Supdt. respectively of N. W. Rly., June 1940—Nov. 1943; Senior Dy. Director, Traffic, Railway Board, Nov. 1943—June 1944; promoted Director, Traffic, June 1944; Director, Establishments, Jan. 1945—July 1946; officiated as Member (Staff), May-Aug. 1945. *Address:* 36, Canning Lane, New Delhi.

KHANDELWAL, H. P., Chartered Accountant practising as Auditor at Calcutta & Delhi. *b.* 21st Jan. 1906. *s.* of R. P. Khandelwal, Member, Calcutta Stock Exchange Assen., Ltd. *m.* in 1925 Srimati Kusum Lata of Agra, *Educ.:* Theosophical School, Cawnpore, Vidyasagar Coll., Calcutta, and London Sch. of Economics, London. Obtained B.Com. Honours Degree of Calcutta University standing first, and B.Com. Degree of London University. Member, Institute of Chartered Accountants, England & Wales. Registered Accountant in British India, Gwalior, Jaipur & Cooch Bihar State. Edited Jute Mills Review in 1935. *Recreations:* Swimming & Rowing. *Clubs:* Life Member, Calcutta Club Ltd., Marwari Rowing Club. Life member, Automobile Assen. of Bengal. *Calcutta Address:* Residence 114, Russa Road, Office—6, Old Post Office Street; *Delhi Address:* Raghuganj, Chawri Bazar.



KHANNA, MEHR CHAND, M.L.A. *b.* 1897. *Educ.:* Edwardes Coll., Peshawar, 1919; Member, Municipal C'ttee. and Cantonment Board, 1922-37; Hon. Magistrate, 1930-37; submitted Memorandum, Bray Enquiry C'ttee. (1922); Chairman, Reception C'ttee., Frontier Postal & R.M.S. Conference, Peshawar (1925); gave evidence before the Age of Consent C'ttee., the Banking Enquiry C'ttee. and the Royal Statutory Commission (1929); Chairman, Reception C'ttee., All-India Postal & R.M.S. Conference, Peshawar (1929); submitted Memorandum, First R.T.C. (1930); President, Punjab Sanatan Dharam Education Conference, Lahore (1930); Member, Frontier Regulations Enquiry C'ttee. set up by the Govt. of India (1931); and Frontier Leg. Council (1932-37); gave evidence before the Joint Parliamentary C'ttee., London (1933); President, Punjab Sanatan Dharam Mahavir Dal Conference, Rawalpindi (1934); Chairman, Reception C'ttee. Frontier-Punjab-Sindh Hindus' Conference, Peshawar (1934); Member, Frontier Corruption Enquiry C'ttee., and the Provincial Franchise C'ttee.; co-opted member of the Lothian and Hammond C'ttees.; Finance Minister, Frontier Govt. (1937); Member, Frontier Leg. Assembly; Detained in Central Jail, Bhagalpur, for defying the ban placed by the Govt. of Bihar on the Session of the Hindu Mahasabha (1941); India's delegate to the Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations (Canada) (1942); Secy., Frontier Congress Parliamentary Party, 1943-45; renounced the titles of R.S., R.B. and C.I.E. on 2-12-'45; also resigned the Presidentship of Frontier Provincial Hindu Sabha and joined the Indian National Congress. *Publications:* "*Pakistan—A Hindu View*". *Address:* 28, Sadder Road, Peshawar.

KHARE, DR. NARAYAN BHASKAR, B.A., M.D., *b.* 1884. C.P. Medical Service, 1907-16. Resigned from Government service in 1916. Member of the Legislative Council of C.P. and Berar from

1923 to 1929, elected on the Swaraj Party ticket. Imprisoned in 1930 Civil Disobedience Movement. Member, Central Legislative Assembly from 1935 to 1937 where he placed on the Statute a bill called the "Ariya Marriage Validation Bill". First Prime Min. of the C.P. and Berar, 1937-38; resigned on account of differences with Mr. Gandhi and the Congress Working Committee on the issue of democracy in the Congress; Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, Department of Commonwealth Relations, May 1943 to June 1946; helped to resolve the deadlock between Indian Press and Govt. of India over Bhansali Fast affair, which resulted in a compromise satisfactory to Prof. Bhansali who was fasting to death as a protest against Govt.'s attitude in declining an enquiry into alleged police excesses in connection with the Chimur disturbances; has been responsible to put on the Statute Book the Reciprocity Act which provides for the same treatment in India to the South African Europeans as is given to Indians in South Africa by the Union Govt. and also for its enforcement. He has terminated the trade agreement with South Africa with a view to apply economic sanctions against that country and has been responsible for the decision taken by the Govt. of India to refer the Indo-South African dispute to the U.N.O. *Address:* Indira Mahal, Dhantoli, Nagpur, C.P.

KHAREGAT, SIR PHEROZE MERWAN, KT. (1943), C. I. E. (1935), B.A., I.C.S., Secretary, Dept. of Agriculture since 1st Sept. 1945. *b.* 29th May 1890. *m.* Miss M. Dadabhoy (29th December 1930). *Educ.*: Bombay and Clare College, Cambridge, apptd. after exam. of 1913; arrived in India, 9th Dec. 1914, and served in the United Provs. as Asst Magte. and Colln.; Jt Magte., June 1922; Offg. Under-Secy. to Govt. of India, June to November 1922; Offg Magte. and Collr., April 1923; confd., Apl. 1931; Offg. Registrar, Co-op. Societies, Dec. 1926; Secty. to Govt. U. P. Dept. of Industries and Educn., Mar. 1932; and again, Sept. 1935; Labour Commr., July 1938; Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agric. Research, April 1939; Deputation to U.S.A., April-July 1943; Vice-Chairman, I.C.A.R., July 1943, Addl. Secy., Dept. of Education, Health and Lands, May 1944; Secretary, E.H. & L., April 1945; *Address:* 12, Queensway, New Delhi.

KHEMKA, MADANLAL, Pres., Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; Councillor, Calcutta Corporation; Member, Calcutta Port Cttee. of the Export Advisory Council; Chamber of Commerce Food Supply Organisation; had been member of several wartime Cttees. and other important Cttees. and institutions of Calcutta; Vice-President, Baba Kalikamliwala Panchayet Kshetra, Rikhikesh; Solicitors' Employees' Association; Director of Board, Cotton, Coal, Flour and Oil Mills, Investment, Land Development, Chemical & Drug, Newspaper Companies. Solicitor, Calcutta High Court; Agent, Federal Court of India; Partner Khaitan & Co., Solicitors; son of Bab Jamnadas Khemka, who owns various industrial and business concerns. *Address* 1, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.



KHER, BAL GANGADHAR, B.A., LL.B Prime Minister (*Political & Services an Education*), Government of Bombay. 1888. *Educ.*: at Wilson College, Vurjeewanda Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholar, Bhawoo Da Prizeman, Dakshina Fellow. Enrolled a Vakil 1912, Solicitor 1918. Partner, Messrs Manilal Kher Ambalal & Co., Solicitors Ex-Director, Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd. Taking active part in politic since 1922. Secretary of the Swaraj party Secretary of the Bardoli Satyagraha Inquir Committee; Member, All-India Congress Com mittee, in 1930; sentenced to eight month rigorous imprisonment and fine. Again arre ted 1932; sentenced to two years' rigorou imprisonment and fine. Ex-President, Har Jan Sevak Sangh, Maharashtra; Founde Bombay Legal Aid Society; Chairma Shradhanand Anath Mahilashiram; Leade Bombay Legislature Congress Party, Prim Minister, 1937-39. Arrested and imprison under Defence of India Act, 1940, and again August 1942; released July 14, 1944; Preside and Founder Member, "Adivasi Seva Mandal a society for rendering service to the aborigin tribes. Joint Secy., Bombay Suburban Soci Service League; Pres., Balkanji-Bari—Th All-India Children's Assen; elected M.L.A Bombay, from the University Constituen and Leader, Bombay Legislature Congr Party, March 1946. *Address:* "Alaka," 14 Road, Khar, Bombay.

KHETAN, RAI BAHADUR KEDARNATH, M.B.E M.L.C. (U.P.). Merchant, Banker, Millow and landlord. *b.* 1898. Member, Dist Board, Gorakhpur; Educational Commit Deoria Board, Finance Cttee., Dist. Board (Gorakhpur); U.P Chamber of Commerce (Cawnpore); Advisory Cttee., O. & T. Rly. (R. & K. Section); U.P. Tuberculosis Assen., Lucknow; Agricultural School, Gorakhpur; Dir. of several limited joint stock companies; Partner of big firms of Managing Agents; Proprietor of several large scale agricultural farms in U. P. and Behar. *Address:* Khetan House, Pad rauna, Dist. Deoria, U.P.



KHIRASRA : THAKORE SAHEB SHRI SURSINHJI BALSINHJI. The Ruling Chief of Khirasra State in Western Kathiawar Agency. *b.* 26th September, 1890. *Succeeded :* 24th February, 1920. He received his education in England where he stayed for about three and a half years and has travelled in Europe. He had the privilege of attending the Coronation in England in 1911; received Military Training at the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra-Dun Education and Medical Relief are given free in the State. *Married*, has six sons. *Address :* sur Niwas Khirasra (Ranmalji), Kathiawar.



KHORANA, N. C., B.Com., and Associate of the Indian Institute of Bankers. Managing Director, National Savings Bank Ltd., Bombay. Graduated in Commerce from Allahabad University in 1927. Joined Lloyds Bank, Ltd., and worked until 1933. Manager, The Punjab National Bank Ltd., Amritsar and Bombay, 1933-1941. Resigned in April 1941 and founded the National Savings Bank Ltd. Takes active part in social work. Member, Cricket Club of India Ltd. *Address :* 43-45, Apollo Street, Bombay and 14, Bilkha House, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.



KHOSLA, KANSHI RAM, Proprietor, The Imperial Publishing Co., Lahore; Governing Director, Kaye Motors Ltd., Lahore. *b.* April 1882. *Educ.* : F. C. College, Lahore. Joined Commercial Bank of India, Ltd., 1902; Manager, Peoples Bank, 1904; Punjab Co-operative Bank, 1906; Railway Vending Contractor, 1907; Proprietor, K. R. Khosla & Co., 1901; started Imperial Publishing Company, 1911; Industrial and Exchange Bank at Bombay 1920. "Hindu Herald" 1928; Member, Executive Cttee., Indian Chamber of Commerce, Lahore; Ex-Member, N.W.R. Local Advisory Committee, Lahore. Aerated Water and Ice Contractor, N. W. R., 1945. *Publications :* "*Khosla Directory*," "*Imperial Coronation Durbar*," "*India and the War*," "*H.I.M. King George V and the Princes of India and the Indian Empire*," "*Leading Men and Women in India*," "*Indian Banking Year Book*," "*States Estate, Who's Who in India and Burma*," "*India and World War 2*". Editor : "Daily Herald," 1932-34. *Address :* Post Box, 250, Lahore.

KHUNDKAR, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE NURAL AZEEM, Kt. (1946), B.A. (Cal.), B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.). Called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn, January 1918; Judge, High Court, Calcutta. *b.* 17th March 1890; *m.* Rose Marcar. *Educ.* : St. Xavier's College, Calcutta; and Peterhouse, Cambridge. Lecturer, L.C.C. Senior Commercial Institutes, 1918-19; Lecturer in Mercantile Law, Calcutta University, 1921-24; Presidency Magistrate, 1920; Judge, Small Causes Court, 1923; Deputy Legal Remembrancer, Bengal, 1924; Vice-President, All-India Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 1939; President, Calcutta Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 1942; Member, Governing Body, Presy. Coll., Calcutta; Advisory Cttee. H. E. the Governor's War Purposes Fund, Bengal; St. Dunstan's; Muslim Welfare Society; Indian Seamen's Welfare; Indian Troops' Amenities Shop and Canteen. *Publications :* Miscellaneous articles. *Address :* High Court, Calcutta.

KIBE, MRS. KAMALABAI, *b.* 1887 at Kolhapur; *d.* of Balwant Rao Vishnu Sardesai, *m.* Sardar M. V. Kibe of Indore, 1898. *Educ.* : privately. Was a member of the All-India Ladies' Deputation which waited upon Mr. Montague and Lord Chelmsford at Madras; visited Great Britain and the continent of Europe in 1931; is a well known writer of essays and books in Marathi and Hindi and an orator; has been president of Hindi Literary conferences and annual meetings of Institutions all over India; is an elected member of the Indore Legislative Council; has been a member of the Indian Historical Records Commission appointed by the Govt. of India. *Address :* Saraswati Niketan, Indore, C.I.



KIBE, MADHAVRAO VINAYAK, Sardar (hereditary), Rao Bahadur (1912), Diwan-i-Khas Bahadur (1920), M.A. (1901), Altmod-ud Dowla (1930), Vazir-ud-dowla, 1933. Retired Deputy Prime Minister, Holkar State, Indore. *b.* 1877. *m.* Kamalabai Kibe. *Educ.* : Daly College, Indore; Muir Central College, Allahabad. Hon. Attache to Agent to the Governor-General in Central India; Minister, Dewas State (J.B.) 1912-14. *Publications :* articles in well-known magazines in Hindi, Marathi and English on Economics, History and Antiquities. *Address :* Saraswati Niketan, Indore, Central India.

KIDWAI, MOHAMMED EHSANUR RAHMAN, B.A. (All.) 1915 and B.A. (Cantab) 1919; Barrister-at-Law; Zamindar of Baragaon, Dist. Barabanki; *b.* 1887. *m. d.* of the Raja of Gandara (Bahraich Dist.) and after her death the *d.* of a Zamindar in Jaunpur Dist. *Educ* Queens and Jubilee High Schools, Lucknow; Canning Coll., Lucknow; and St. Catherine's Coll., Cambridge, England; after return from England in 1920 enrolled as an advocate in the Allahabad High Court and Judicial Commissioner's Court (Oudh) and have been practising since then; Secy., U. P. Provincial Muslim League, 1923-40. Member of the U. P. Muslim League Working Cttee.; elected member of the Lucknow Municipal Board, 1928-44; elected as member of the U. P. Leg. Council in 1940 on Muslim League ticket. Actively interested in social, educational and political uplift of Indians, specially of Muslim community. *Address :* 3, Quinton Road, Lucknow.

KIDWAI, THE HON'BLE MR. RAFI AHMAD, Home Minister, U. P. Govt. *b.* 1894. *Educ.*: M. A. O. College, Aligarh; Zamindar, gave up attending law lectures as non-co-operator, 1921; Secretary and President, U. P. Congress Committee, 1922-26; sentenced to one year's imprisonment under Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1922; Member and whip of Swaraj Party, Leg. Assembly, 1926-29; Minister, U. P. Govt., 1937-39. Member, Congress Working Cttee. since July 1946; imprisoned, 1942-45. *Address*: Masuli, Barabanki Dist.

KIMATRAI ASOOMAL, RAO BAHADUR, J.P. *b.* October 1884. A leading member of Sindhi Punjabi Community. Elected by joint electorate from various wards to Karachi Municipal Corporation and served there on Managing Committee, Garden Committee, and other Committees. Special First Class Magistrate, 1913-38; Life Member of Ida Rieu Poor Welfare Association and Member of Standing Committee; Life Member and Hony Treasurer of S.P.C.A.; Hony. Secretary and Treasurer of Karachi Branch of Overseas League; Hony Treasurer and Trustee of H.M. King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund (Sind Branch); Hony Treasurer, Sind Provincial Tuberculosis Association; Hon. Secretary, Sind War Fund for city of Karachi (Hindu Section); Member of The Tuberculosis Association of India; Member of Organising Committee of Sind War Week & Karachi (War Week Fete); nominated Member of Managing Committee of Poor Patients Relief Society and Member of Shri Nathdwara Managing Committee. Recipient of Coronation Medal, Afrikama and Gold Watch. *Address*: 65, Britto Road, Jamshed Quarter, Karachi.



KIRCHNER, BERNARD JOSEPH, C.B.E. *b.* Nov. 23, 1894; *m.* Vivienne Mary, *y. d.* of the late Lt.-Col. T. Ffrench, I.A.; *2 ds. Educ.*: Clapham Coll. and Imperial Coll. of Science, London. Served in European War, 1914-19; Artists Rifles, South Staffordshire Regt. and R.A.F.; B.E.F. France, 1914-15; Joined *The Statesman*, 1922; Mgr., *The Englishman*, 1928-30; Mg. Editor, *The Statesman*, Delhi; Dir., The Statesman, Ltd.; Hon. Treasurer, Indian Eastern Newspaper Society, 1939-41; Member, Delhi National Service Advisory Committee, 1939-41; Chief Press Adviser, Govt. of India, 1941-44. *Clubs*: Royal Thames Yacht Club; I.D.G., Tollygunge. *Address*: C/o The "Statesman" Ltd., New Delhi.

KIRLOSKAR, L. K., founder of Kirloskar Bros. Ltd. *b.* 1869 at Gurlhosur in Belgaum District. Started career as drawing teacher at Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay where he served for 14 years, acquiring mechanical and engineering knowledge during his spare time. After leaving service attempted to manufacture buttons and pill boxes. Started Cycle business at Belgaum, 1898. Brought out a hand chaff cutter, 1900; started manufacture of improved iron ploughs, 1904. Established at Kirloskarwadi, Aundh State, 1910 and incorporated the business into a limited liability concern, 1920. Founder of the Mysore Kirloskar Ltd. *m.* Radhabai Kirloskar, died 1933, has four sons and one daughter. Three of his sons are Managing Kirloskar Bros. Ltd. and the fourth is conducting a farm near Bangalore. Spends a retired life in his farm. *Hobby*: Agriculture *Address*: Kirloskarwadi Aundh State.



KIRPALANI, HIRANAND KHUSHIRAM, C.I.E. I.C.S., M.A. (Bom.), B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn). Industrial Adviser to the Govt. of India since 1945. *b.* 28 January 1888. *m.* to Guli H. Ghivani. *Educ.*: N. H Academy, Hyderabad (Sind), D. J. Sind College, Karachi and Merton Coll., Oxford. Asstt. Collr. and Magte., Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat, 1912-1918; Municipal Commissr., Surat, 1918 to 1920. Collr. and Dist. Magte., Kaira, 1923-24; Dy. Secretary to Government, Rev. Deptt., 1924-26; Collector of Kolaba, 1928; Deputy Secretary, Indian Central Committee, 1929; Collector of Panch Mahals and Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, 1930-31. Municipal Commissioner, City of Bombay, 1931-34; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1935; Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, April 1935. Chief Secretary to the Government of Sind 1936-38. Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, 1938-41. Chief Secretary to the Govt of Bombay, 1942. Adviser to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, 1943; Prime Minister Bikaner State, 1943-44. *Address*: New Delhi.

KIRPALANI, MOTIRAM KHUSHIRAM, B.A (Oxon.), C.I.E., 1945; Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Dept. of Commerce, Labour and Industries. *b.* Aug. 15, 1901. *Educ.*: The Academy, Hyderabad, Sind; and New College Oxford. Joined the Indian Civil Service in 1926. Was Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, 1931; District Judge, Khulna, 1937; Excise Commissioner, Bengal, 1938; Deputy Secretary, Finance Dept., 1940; Secretary Commerce Department since 1941. *Address*: C/o Grindlay Bank, Calcutta.

KIRPALANI, SANTDAS KHUSHIRAM, B.A (Hons.), Bombay, 1919; B.A. (Oxon.), 1922; C.I.E., Jan. 1943; Trade Commissioner for India in the U.S.A., since May 1944. *b.*

April 7, 1899; *m.* Mithi Kundanmal. *Educ.*: N. A. Academy, Hyderabad, Sind; D. J Sind College, Karachi; St. Xavier's College, Bombay; New College Oxford Terms, for Bar at Gray's Inn. Asstt. Collector, Punjab, 1922-26; Dy. Commissioner, Hissar, Karnal Dist., 1926-29; Secy. to Financial Commissioner, 1929-31; Revenue Secy. to Govt. of Punjab, 1932; Dy. Commsnr., Jhelum, 1932-33; Settlement Officer, Lyallpur, 1933-37; Secy. to Govt. of Punjab, Electricity and Industries Depts., 1937-1941; May 1941 to May 1942; Jt. Secy., Govt. of India, Supply Dept., Calcutta and Delhi, 1941-43. *Publications*: Final Settlement Report, Lyallpur Dist., Punjab. *Clubs*: Gymkhana and Cosmopolitan, Lahore; Calcutta and Three Hundred, Calcutta; Imperial Delhi Gymkhana, New Delhi. *Address*: New York.

KLEIN, FRANCIS, Managing Director, The Indian Smelting & Refining Co Ltd., Bombay Director, late promotor of The Indian Tool Manufacturers Ltd., Bombay. Senior Partner of Francis Klein & Co., Bombay. *b.* on March 3rd 1896. *Educ.*: Prague Academy of Commerce & Prague Technical High School. *m.* Miss Arnheim August 14th 1927. Two daughters — Evelyn and Harriet. After finishing the Academy of Commerce training in Prague, and one year's course at the Technical High School of Prague, entered business in a Prague Bank; thereafter in a big Forwarding Agents' business. Manager of a big metal firm at Hamburg from 1919 to 1921. Came to Bombay and started his own business under the style of Francis Klein in 1921. Floated in 1930 The Indian Smelting & Refining Co., Ltd. Promoter and Director of the Indian Tool Manufacturers Ltd. in 1937, the only factory for Twist Drills in India and in the East. Keen sportsman. *Recreations and Hobbies*: Wild game shooting, fishing and tennis. *Address*: "Shangri-La," Carmichael Road, Bombay.



KORE, BALWANT SHIVLING, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B. Chief Minister, Sangli State, under the new Constitution. *b.* 1904. *m.*; has three *s.* and one *d.* Practised as the leading pleader in the State for about ten years; takes prominent part in the political activities of the Sangli State Praja Parishad (Subjects' Conference); elected to the Sangli Rayat Assembly in 1936; returned unopposed to the State Leg. Assem., 1940; appointed Minister for Education, Medical, Public Health, P.W.D. and L.S. Government, Co-operative, Agriculture, Rural Uplift and Veterinary Departments, March 1941; during the period as Minister, started a Training Coll. for Primary Teachers, provided more school-teachers and encouraged spread of literacy by opening night-schools; made available medical aid to villagers by opening Ayurvedic centre and started experimental centre for eradication of Malaria; in 1944, again returned to the State Legislative Assembly and for the second time elected Popular Minister for Law & Justice, Education, P.W.D., Labour, Co-operation, State Press, etc. *Address*: Education Minister, Sangli, (S.M.C.).

KOREA, RAJA RAMANUJ PRATAP SINGH DEO, C.S.I., RULER OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

KOTAH, HON. COL. H. H. MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHARAJ MAHIMEHENDRA MAHARAOKAJAJI SHRI BHIM SINGHJI SAHIB BAHADUR, MAHARAO OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

KOTAK, RAO BAHADUR H. B., B.A., LL.B, Adviser to Idar Govt., since 6th April '46; Naib Dewan and Chief Judge, Wankaner State, 1900-07, and was granted an annuity for life for meritorious work; Dewan, Rajkot State (1907-21); raised the revenue of the State to a high level and was rewarded with a gift of Rs. 50,000; awarded certificate of merit by the Govt. of India (1917); Rao Bahadur (1920); Gen. Manager, E.I. Cotton Assen.; J.P. and Hon. Presy. Magistrate (1921-26); Dewan, Idar State (1926-28); His late Highness Maharaja Sir Dowlat Singhji made him a double Tazimi Sardar in 1926 and awarded him Rs. 300 for wearing gold; Dewan, Janjira State, 1932-42, granted annuity of Rs. 2,500 on retirement; member, financial and constitutional committee of the Chamber of Princes and elected member of the first standing committee of Ministers. *Address*: Himatnagar.



KOTHARY, CHHOTALAL MORARJI, RAO SAHEB, Supervising Director, The Saurashtra Bank Ltd. *b.* July, 1893. *m.* 1910, Miss Prabhakunvar. 3 *s.* and 1 *d.* *Educ.*: Sagramji High School, Gondal and Bahauddin College, Junagadh. Worked with Tricumji Damji & Co., 1916-1922. Opened the firm of Sharatchandra Chhotalal Kothari, 1922. Purchasing agent in Kathiawar for Volkart Bros., and Lalji Naranji & Co., 1927-29. President, Kathiawar Chamber of Commerce, 1929-40. Partner, C. P. Doshi & Co., 1922-32. Agent, Union Bank of India, Rajkot, 1932-40. Gave evidence before the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, 1929. Hon. First Class Magis-



trate, W. I. S. Agency, 1930. Rao Saheb, 1936. Recipient of Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals. Secretary, Bharat Insurance Co. Ltd., August 1941-Nov. 1942. Floated The Shroff's Bank of India Ltd., Nov. 1942. Floated The Rajkot Bank Limited, 1943 and the Saurashtra Bank Ltd., Aug. 1944. Director, The Saurashtra Bank Limited. *Address:* Purshotam Nivas, 2nd floor, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4.

KOTHAWALA, MAJOR JAMSHED DORABSHA, R.I.A.S.C., A.I.R.O., J.P., Controlling Director, Polson Limited. *b.* 4th Sept. 1893. *m.* 1928, Jer Polson. Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Div. Supdt., St. John Ambulance Brigade. Freemason, Past Master, S.C. and E.C., Past President, Assen. of Indian Industries; Vice-President, Bombay Presidency Kennel Club. Member representing Trade Interests, nominated by Governor-General in Council, on Ind. Coffee Cess Cttee., 1935-40. Delegate from Rotary Club of Bombay to Rotary International Convention, Nice, France, 1937. Represented Bombay District at the Golden Jubilee, St. John Ambulance Brigade, in London, 1937. Presented at His Majesty's Levee 28 May 37. Mrs. Kothawala presented at Court 5 May 37. Called to Army Service 1940 to 1943. Honours and Awards: Officer of the Order of St. John, Jubilee Medal, 1935, Coronation Medal 1937, St. John Long Service Medal and three bars, Africa Star, 1939-45 Star, Defence Medal, War Medal and Mentioned in Despatches for Gallant & Distinguished services with Middle East Forces, Gold Medal presented by Govt. of Bombay (inscribed "For Courage, Resource & Humanity"). *Clubs:* Willingdon, Ripon, C.C.I., Radio. *Address:* 3, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.



KOTHAVALA, PHEROZE DHANJISHAH, Khan Bahadur (1941), B.A., LL.B., Dewan, Rajpipla State. *b.* 19th April, 1886. *m.* Tehmi, daughter of late Mr. K. R. Kama of Ootacamund. One son, one daughter. *Educ.:* Rajpipla High School, Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Government Law College, Bombay. Practised on the appellate side, Bombay High Court from 1912 to 1915. Appointed Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, 1916; Naib Dewan, Rajpipla, 1927; Dewan, Rajpipla, November 1930. Has taken keen interest in the welfare of the cultivators of the State and has been instrumental in introducing measures for alleviating agricultural indebtedness. Elected member of the Ministers Committee of the Chamber of Princes as Representative of the Gujarat States Group in 1939; re-elected, 1942, 1944 and 1946. *Address:* Rajpipla (Gujarat States Agency).



KRIPALANI, J. B., ACHARYA, M.A., (History and Economics), Director of the Shri Gandhi Ashram, Village and Khadi Organisation in the provinces of U.P. and Delhi; General Secretary of Indian National Congress, 1934 to June 1946; Elected Pres., Indian National Congress, Oct. 1946. *Educ.:* M.A., 1912; Professor in Behar under the Calcutta University, 1912-17; joined Mahatma Gandhi in Champaran Satyagraha, 1917; was with him in Kaira (Gujrat); worked as Private Secretary to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, 1918; Professor of Politics in the Benares Hindu University, 1919; Left the University and started Khadi and Village work, 1920 through the Gandhi Ashram, Benares; In charge of the Gujarat Vidyapith as Acharya (Principal), 1922-27; for the ninth time arrested and imprisoned under Defence of India Rules in Aug. 1942. Released on 15th June 1945. *Add.:* Shri Gandhi Ashram, Meerut, or Swaraj Bhavan, Allahabad.

KRISHNA MENON, RAO SAHIB E., F.C.C.S., Devaswom Commissioner, Cochin State, S. India. *b.* in 1896. Private Secretary to His Highness the late Maharaja, while he was heir-apparent, and Manager of his Estates from 17th August 1915. Travelled all over India. Palace Controller of His Highness the late Maharaja, May 1932 to 10th February 1936. Accompanied His Highness in all tours to Upper India. Commissioner of Devaswoms (all charitable institutions and temples) from 10th February 1936. Fellow of the Corporation of Certified Secretaries, London (1935). Extensive tour in England and Continent where he was on deputation as Secretary to Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, one of the Indian Delegates to the League of Nations, 1938. Special interview with His Holiness the Pope at Rome. Additional Special Officer in connection with His Excellency the previous Viceroy's visit to Cochin. Rao Sahib in 1939. *Address:* Trichur, Cochin State.



KRISHNA RAU, SIR MYSORE NANJUNDIAH Kt., Cr. 1934; Diwan Bahadur, 1924; Rajakaryaprasakta, 1922; retired member of Council, Government of Mysore. *b.* 27th Jan. 1877; *Educ.:* Maharaja's College Mysore. Held appointments under the Government of Mysore as Comptroller, Financial Secretary, President, Mysore Stat Life Insurance Committee, Member of Council Chairman of the Board of Management of the Mysore Iron Works, and Dewan. *Addre s:* Basavangudi, Bangalore City, S. India.

KRISHNAMACHARI, TIRUVALLUR THATTAI B.A., Merchant, Senior Partner, T. T. Krishnamachari & Co.; *b.* Nov. 26, 1899; *m.* Sri Rajammal (dead 1931); *Educ.:* Madras Christian College, Madras; entered business in 1921; was elected representative of the Indian Commerce Constituency to the Madras Leg. Assembly in 1937 and played a prominent

part in legislative and other work in the Madras Assembly during the time of the Congress Ministry; has been taking keen interest in the Indian mercantile organisations in the Madras Presidency and the economic life of the Province in general; elected to the Central Assembly in October 1942 in bye-election for Tanjore-Trichinopoly non-Mohammadan Rural Constituency and was a prominent member in the last Central Assembly; elected Pres. of the Madras Mahajana Sabha for the year 1946-47. *Address:* No. 2, Cathedral Road, Madras.

KRISHNAMACHARI, Rao Bahadur Sir Vaugal Thiruvenkata Chari, K.C.S.I. (1946) K.C.I.E. (1936), Kt. (1933), C.I.E. (1926), B.A., B.L., Prime Minister, Jaipur State, since Aug. 1946. *b.* Feb. 8, 1881; *m.* Sri Rangammal, 1896; 3 *s.*; 2 *d. Educ.:* Presidency Coll., Madras and Law Coll., Madras. Entered Madras Civil Service as Dy. Collector, 1903; Chief Revenue Officer, Cochin State, 1908-11; Under-Secy. to Govt., 1916-19; Secy. to Govt. of Madras, 1924-27. Delegate to the three Round Table Conferences and Joint Parliamentary Select Cttee., and Member of the Provincial Constitution, the Services, the Federal Structure, the Federal Finance-Sub-Cttees. and Reserve Bank Cttee., 1930-34. Delegate on behalf of India to the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1934 and 1936; Attended H.M.'s Coronation, 1937; Adviser to Indian Delegation to Imperial Conference, 1937; Member, Central Advisory Board of Education, Govt. of India since 1940; Chairman, Ministers'Cttee., Chamber of Princes since 1941; Dewan of Baroda, 1927-44. Indian Delegate to San Francisco Conference, April 1945. Indian delegate on the Preparatory Commission to the United Nations Organisation, Nov. 1945. *Address:* Lloyd Road, Madras and Jaipur.

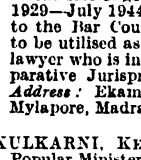
KRISHNAN, Sir Kariamanikkam Srinivasa, Kt. (1946), D.Sc., F.R.S. (1940); Professor and Head of the Dept. of Physics, Allahabad Univ. since 1942. *b.* Dec. 4, 1898. *m.* Lakshmi Ammal. *Educ.:* Hindu High Schools, Watrap and Srivilliputtur; American Coll., Madura; Madras Christian Coll. and Univ. Coll. of Science, Calcutta. Demonstrator in Chemistry, Madras Christian Coll. for nearly two years; Research Associate of Sir C. V. Raman at the Indian Assen. for the Cultivation of science, 1923-28; reader in physics, Dacca Univ. 1928-33; Mahendralal Sircar Research Professor of Theoretical and Experimental Physics at the Indian Ass. for the cultivation of science 1933-42; Pres., National Academy of Sciences, India; Physics section of the Indian Science Congress 1940; Founder Pres., Bharati Tamil Sangham; Vice-Pres., Indian Assen. for the cultivation of science; Indian Academy of Sciences 1939-44; Member, Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, Govt. of India; fellow of several scientific societies and academies, Liege Univ. Medal 1937; Krishnarajendra Jubilee Gold Medal 1941;, Ahdarchandra Mukherji lectures, Calcutta Univ. 1940; Sukhraj Ray Readership lectures, Patna Univ. 1941; Ripon Professorship lectures, Indian Assen. for the cultivation of Science 1943; special lectures at Travancore, Mysore, Osmania and Punjab Universities., Govt. of India delegate to Royal Society Empire Scientific conference 1946; scientific deputation by the Govt. of India to Europe and America, 1946; delegate to several international scientific conferences. *Publications:* Several papers in the transactions and the proceedings of the Royal Society and other scientific journals on Optics, Magnetism, Physics and Chemistry of solids, particularly of metals. *Address:* The University, Allahabad.

KRISHNASWAMI Aiyangar, Sakkottai, M.A. (Madras, 1899); M.R.A.S. (1903); F.R. Hist. S. (1904-36); Hon. Ph.D., Calcutta University (1921); F.R.A.S.B. (1931); LL.D. (Hony) Mysore Univ., Durbar Title "Rajasevasakta" (1932); Dewan Bahadur, June 1936; *b.* 15 April 1871. *m.* 1893 and 1915. *Educ.:* St. Joseph's College, and Central Coll., Bangalore. Fellow, Madras and Mysore Universities; University Professor of Indian History and Archæology, Madras, November 1914-20. Founder and Hony. Vice-President, Mythic Society, Bangalore; Joint Editor, Indian Antiquary, 1923-33; Reader, Calcutta University, 1919; Hony. Correspondent, Archæological Survey of India, 1921; General Secy. Indian Oriental Conference, 1926-33. Member, Indian Historical Record Commission, 1930-42. President, South Indian Assen., 1908, Indian Oriental Conference, Mysore, 1935, Indian History Congress, Lahore, 1940. Recipient of the Great Silver Medal of the Institute Historique et du Heraldique De France; and the Campbell Gold Medal of The Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay. *Publications: Manimekhalai in its Historical Setting; Evolution of Hindu Administrative Institutions in South India; The Paramasamhita of the Pancharatra; A History of Tirupati; Seran Vanji; Ancient India and South Indian History and Culture; Some Contributions of South India to Indian Culture; South India and Her Muhammadan Invaders. Address:* "Sripadam," 143, Brodies Road, Mylapore, Madras (8).

KRISHNASWAMI Aiyar, Sir Alladi, Kt., (1932); Advocate-Gen., Madras (Retd.). *b.* May 1883. *m.* Venkalakshamma. *Educ.:* Madras Christian College, Law College, Madras. Apprentice-at-law under the late Justice P. R. Sundaram Iyer; appointed Advocate-General in 1929; Member of the Legislative Council; awarded Kaisar-i-Hind Silver Medal in recognition of his philanthropic work, 1926; Dewan Bahadur in 1930; Knighted 1932; was member of the Syndicate of the Madras University for several years; Member of the Senate of the Madras University; takes interest in public, social and religious movements such as Ramakrishna Students' Home, Mylapore; has subscribed large amounts to charitable institutions; has endowed in the Madras, Andhra and Annamalai Universities; helped several poor students; member of the Cosmopolitan Club, Madras; delivered the Convocation address

of the Andhra University in 1930; member of the Expert Committees appointed by the Government of India to amend the Law relating to Partnership and the law relating to the sale of goods. Advocate-Gen., Madras, 1929—July 1944. Has endowed Rs. 2,000 to the Bar Council, the interest from which to be utilised as honorarium biennially to any lawyer who is invited to read a paper on Comparative Jurisprudence or international law. *Address:* Ekamra Nivas, Luz Church Road, Mylapore, Madras.

KULKARNI, KESHAV GOVIND, B.A., LL.B. Popular Minister for Local Self-Govt., Medical, Public Health, Agriculture, Veterinary, Registration, etc., Sangli State (S.M.C.).



b. of a Vatandar Kulkarni family at Hangandi, 1898, *m.* Miss Akubai Kulkarni in 1920; one *s.* and three *ds.* *Educ.:* Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya and New Poona Coll., Poona; Leading practitioner in Sangli State Courts; Leader of the Opposition in the Sangli State Leg. Assembly, 1941-44; re-elected in 1944 from Terdal rural Constituency as a representative of the Sangli State Subjects' Conference and elected as Popular Minister in Jan. 1945; Joint Director of Civil Supplies; worker in Praja Parishad Body (State Subjects' Conference); was Chairman, Reception Cttee. of the Praja Parishad Session held at his native place, Hangandi; member, Working Cttee. of the Praja Parishad for long; was Chairman, Terdal Bar Assen.; Pres., Terdal Local Board for a number of years; takes keen interest in public activities, both rural and urban. *Address:* Minister, Sangli State, Sangli, (S.M.C.).

KULKARNI, UDDHAV HANMANT, G.D.A., Public Accountant and Auditor; *b.* Nov. 28, 1906 in Satara Dist. *Educ.:* in Aundh State and Bombay; Passed Matriculation (1925) with distinction in Sanskrit and Mathematics; G.D.A. 1931 (Diploma in 1936); *m.* Kamaladevi Herlekar in 1934; 1 *d.*; Joined Singer Sewing Machine Co. as Salesman, then later Articled Clerk with Messrs. C. H. Sopariwala & Co. for some time; After completing his Diploma in 1936, started his own Company as Public Accountants & Auditors, under name of "U. H. Kulkarni & Co." at Bombay and has earned great experience and reputation as Income-tax expert and Accountant. Takes keen interest in games. *Address:* Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.



KUMARAPPA, JOSEPH C., M.A. (Columbia), B.Sc., Business Administration (Syracuse N.Y.), F.S.A.A. (Lond.); *b.* Jan. 4, 1892. Was in practice as an Incorporated Accountant in partnership in London, and then at Bombay; in charge of "Young India", May 1930—Feb. 1931; was Convener of the Congress Select Committee on the Financial Obligations between Great Britain and India; Managing Committee, Bihar Central Relief Committee, and also its Internal Auditor, 1934; Organiser and Secy. the All-India Village Industries Assen.; Chairman, C.P. Govt.; Industrial Survey Cttee. 1939-41. *Publications:* Public Finance and our Poverty; A survey of Matar Taluka; "Why the Village Movement?" "Practice and Precepts of Jesus"; Christianity—Its Economy and way of Life, etc., *The Nation's Voice* (as Joint Editor); Congress Select Committee's Report on the Financial Obligations between Great Britain and India. *Address:* Magan Vadi, Wardha, C.P.

KUMARAPPA, JAGADISAN MOHANDAS, M.A. (Harvard), S.T.B. (Boston), M.A., Ph.D. (Columbia), J.P., Director and Professor of Social Economy in the Tata Institute of Social Sciences; Editor, *The Indian Journal of Social Work.* *b.* April 16, 1886. *m.* Ratnam Appasamy, B.A. (Madras), M.A. (Punjab). First Indian to be invited to the U.S.A. as a State Guest by the American Govt. on a Mission to establish better relations between the two countries and also to arrange for exchange of Professors, Students and Scholarships. *Educ.:* Doveton College (Madras), Harvard, Boston and Columbia Universities. Specialized in Philosophy, Sociology and Education. Appointed Professor of Philosophy, Lucknow Christian College, 1915; Reader in Philosophy, Lucknow University, 1921. Delegate to the General Conference of the M. E. Church, U.S.A., 1924; and to the 19th World Conference of the Y.M.C.A., Helsingfors, Finland, 1926. Member of the Institute of International Politics, League of Nations, Geneva, 1926. Travelled extensively in Europe and America; Invited to lecture at Cornell, Syracuse, Columbia and other American Universities. Appointed Professor of Philosophy and Sociology, Mysore University, 1931, and Professor of Social Economy in the Tata Institute in 1936 and its Director in 1941. Has contributed numerous articles to journals on Philosophy, Education and Social Work. *Address:* Tata Institute of Social Science, Bombay 8.

KUNZRU, HON. PANDIT HIRDAY NATH, LL.D. (Hon.), B.A., B.Sc. Member, Council of State. President, Servants of India Society since Jan., 1936. *b.* 1887. *Educ.:* Allahabad University, 1905; Studied at London School of Economics, 1911-12. Member, Liberal Party's Delegation to London in connection with Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, 1919; Member, United Prov. Leg. Council, 1921-23. Presided over the East African National Congress, April 1929. Member, Central Leg. Assembly, 1927-30; Delegate of the East African National Congress in London, 1929 and 1930; presided over the National Liberal Federation, 1934; National Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Assn; General Secretary, All-India Seva Samiti; Chairman

of the Indian Delegation to the Second British Commonwealth Relations Conference held at Sydney, 1938; Delegate to the Pacific Relations Conference, Hotsprings, Virginia, 1945; Member, Govt. deputation to Malaya to enquire into conditions of Indians, Jan. 1946. *Address:* Servants of India Society, Allahabad.

KURMAYYA, THE HON'BLE SRI VEMULA, B.A., LL.B. (Benares Univ.), Minister for Public Information and Harijan Uplift, Govt. of Madras since 1946. *m.* V. Syamala Devi. *Educ.:* Benares Hindu Univ. was elected M.L.A. Madras, 1937; served as a Member on the Committee on co-operation appointed by the Madras Govt. in 1938; offered individual Satyagraha at Gudivada in the Kistna Dt. on 9th Dec. 1940 and was arrested and imprisoned for 6 months; was elected as a Member of the Andhra Provincial Civic Board to recommend candidates for the Madras Leg. Assembly to the All India Congress Parliamentary Board. *Address:* Fort St. George, Madras.

KUTCH, HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAO OF (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

KYNNERSLEY, THOMAS RALPH SNEYD, O.B.E., M.C., A.C.G.I., M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Struct.E., M.I.E. (Ind.), Chief Engineer, Concrete Association of India. *b.* 23rd Dec. 1886. *Educ.:* Rugby School and City and Guilds Engineering College, London. *m.* Alice, *d.* of the Revd. Canon Barker, 2 daughters. Pupil of Sir William Matthews, K.C.M.G., of Coode Son and Matthews, 1909-11. Assistant Engineer, Tanjong Pagar, Dock Works, Singapore, till 1914. Royal Engineers, 1914 to 1919. Executive Engineer, Bombay Improvement Trust, 1920 to 1927, Chief Engineer, 1927-29. 1921-29, R.E. Field Co. A.F. (I); Major Commanding this unit, 1925-29. Joined Concrete Association of India 1929; Chief Engineer, 1936 to date. President, Bombay Engineering Congress, 1930; Rotary Club of Bombay, 1937-38, Bombay Branch of the Institution of Engineers (India), 1938-39. President, Institution of Engineers (India), 1944. President of the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association Ltd., from 1944. *Address:* A.C.C. Building, Queen's Road, Bombay.



LACEY, WALTER GRAHAM, C.I.E. (1939), I.C.S., Bihar. *b.* July 17, 1894; *m.* Helen Frances Joan, *d.* of D. Pell-Smith. Two *s.* *Educ.:* Bedford School and Balliol Coll, Oxford. Served in the Great War, 1914-19. Entered Indian Civil Service (Bihar and Orissa) in 1919; Commissioner, Tirhut Divn., 1944. *Address:* C/o Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.

LAHORE, THE RIGHT REVEREND GEORGE DUNSFORD BARNE, D.D., M.A., C.I.E., O.B.E., V.D., Bishop of Lahore. *b.* May 6, 1879; *m.* Dorothy Kate Akerman. *Educ.:* Clifton Coll. and Oriel Coll., Oxford; Assistant Master, Summer Fields, Oxford; Chaplain, Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment; Principal, Lawrence Royal Military School, Sanawar. *Address:* The Close, Lahore.

LAHOTI, PURANMALL SURAJMAL, Industrialist and Banker; owns textile and oil mills and cotton factories at various places; social reformer, philanthropist and educationist; Pres., Latur Merchants' and Bankers' Assen.; Patron, Latur Gorkshan; Founder, Pres. and Donor, Latur Rajastan Marwari Vidyalaya and Mahila Vidya Mandir; Donor, Aryan Rajastan Coll., Basin and Shri Jogeswari Vidyalaya, Mominabad. *Is.* *Address:* Latur.



LAHRI SINGH, THE HON'BLE CHAUDHRI, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Local Self-Govt., Punjab Govt. *b.* 1900. *Educ.:* Delhi and Punjab Universities. Started practice as a lawyer at Sonepat; joined the Indian National Congress in 1937; elected to the Punjab Leg Assembly 1946. *Address:* Secretariat, Lahore.

LAKHTAR, THE THAKORE SAHEB OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

LAKSHMIPATHI, THE HON. DR. MRS. RUKMINI, M.A., M.L.A., Minister, Madras Govt. *b.* 1891; *Educ.:* W.C.C., Madras. Secy., Bharat Stri Mandal. Delegate to 10th International Women's Suffrage Alliance Congress, Paris, June, 1926. Member, Chingleput Dt. Bd., and Madras Univ. Senate; first woman to be imprisoned in Sathyagraha Movement for breaking Salt Law, 1930; Ex-Member, Madras University Senate; President, Youth League, Madras, and ex-Deputy Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly; Elected to the Madras Municipal Corporation 1936; *Address:* 43, Harris Road, Madras.

LALA SHIV RAJ, Managing Director, The Traders' Bank Ltd. *s.* of Lala Mulk Raj; comes from a well-known family in the Punjab. *b.* 11th March, 1889. Married; 2 *s.* 1 *d.* *Educ.:* Sch. of Mines and Metallurgy of the Univ. of Missouri, Rolla Mo., U.S.A., Worked for a time as a Geologist in the States of Tehri, Garhwal and Chittral. Joined Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., in 1915 as a Prospector and then worked as Manager of their Iron Ore Mines in Gurumahisani, Mayurbhunj State; Joined the Co-operative Assurance Co. Ltd. and Punjab Co-operative Bank, Ltd. in 1923; Organised the Traders' Bank, Ltd.; The Electrical Fan and Motor Mfg. Co. Ltd.; The Punjab Safe Deposit Co. Ltd; The Preu Electricals Ltd; The Agricultural Machinery Co. Ltd.; The Sitara Films, Ltd.; The Indian Sewing Machine Mfg. Co. Ltd.; and The Pindi Kashmir Transport Ltd.; the



National Finance of India Ltd., 1933-44. *Clubs*: Cosmopolitan Club, Lahore; Association Club, Lahore; Chelmsford Club, Delhi. *Address*: No. 2, Winnington Park, Race Course Road, Lahore.

LALKAKA, JEHANGIR ARDESHIR, *b.* 3 March 1884. Grandson of Khan Bahadur Sir Nowrojee Pestonji Vakil, C.I.E. *m.* Miss Tehmi Jamsetji Kharas of Bandra. *Educ.*: Ahmedabad High School; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay; Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay and St. John's Wood and Westminster Schools of Art, London. Painted life size memorial portrait of Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta for Municipal Corpn., Bombay, and H. H. the Nawab of Rampur's life size portrait for Durbar Hall, Rampur. H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson's portrait as District Grand Master for the Masonic Hall, Bombay; portrait of H.E. Sir James Sifton for Council Hall, Patna; portrait of Lord Brabourne for Bombay Secretariat. Member of the Government of Bombay Board of Examiners for Art Examinations, 1917-1938. Chosen by the Govt. of India to copy royal portraits in England, 1930, for the Viceroy's house and the C.-in-C's house, New Delhi; Dy. Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, 1931-35. Awarded the King-Emperor George V Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. *Address*: Studio, 20, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

LAL BADSHAH, SAYED MOHI-UD-DIN SAJJADA NASHIN, Darbar Ghaucia, Pir of Makhad, M.L.A. (Punjab). *b.* in December 1908. Is a direct descendant of Hazrat Mohi-ud-Din Abdul Qadir Gilani, Ghaus-ul-Azam of Baghdad (one of the greatest saints of the Muslim world) A Sajjada Nashin of one of the most famous and revered Shrines of the Punjab. He has numerous followers in the Northern Punjab, and a large number of Muslims in the N.W.F.P. and trans-border tribes claim him as their Pir. He is a Saddar-i-Azam and founder of the "Ansar" Movement, which has for its aim uplift of rural masses and amelioration of their condition. He always takes keen interest in the welfare of his country and in his disciples in particular. *Address*: Makhad, District Attock.



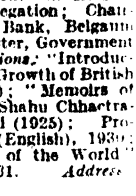
LAMOND, SIR WILLIAM, KT. (1936), Managing Director, Imperial Bank of India. *b.* 21 July 1887. *m.* Ethel Speechly (1939). *Educ.*: Harris Academy, Dundee. Four years with Royal Bank of Scotland; joined Bank of Bombay in December 1907. *Address*: 6, Theatre Road, Calcutta.

LATHI, THAKORE SAHEB OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

LATIFI, ALMA, C.I.E. (1932), O.B.E. (1919), M.A., LL.M. (Cantab.), LL.D. (Dublin), Barr., I.C.S. (retd. Jan. 1939). *b.* 12 Nov., 1879. *m.* Nasima, *d.* of the late Justice Badrudin Tyabji of Bombay. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's, Bombay, also London, Paris, Heidelberg, Cairo; joined 1898, St. John's Coll., Cambridge; Macmahon Whewell and Barstow Law Scholarships; 1st Class in both parts of Law Tripos; Govt. of India Degree of Honour in Arabic; joined I.C.S. in Punjab, Jan. 1903; Dist. Judge, Delhi, 1911-12. Dir. of Public Instruction, Hyderabad State, 1913-16; Recruiting badge and mention in Gaz. of India for valuable war services, 1919; Commr. and Pol. Agent, Ambala; also Member, Council of State, Nov. 1927; Delegate, International Law Conference, The Hague, March 1930; Del. and Adviser, International Labour Conference, Geneva, Del., Inter-Parliamentary Conference, London, July 1930. Duty with 1st, 2nd and 3rd Indian Round Table Conferences, London, 1930, 31 and 32; Financial Commissioner, Revenue, Punjab, Feb. 1934 to Dec. 1937; Adjudicator in various trade disputes, Bombay, 1942-44. *Publications*: Effects of War on Property, being studies in International Law and Policy, 1908; Industrial, Punjab, 1911; various addresses, articles, reports. *Address*: 4, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay. Athenaeum, Pall Mall, London.

LATTHE, ANNA BABAJI, M.A., LL.B. (Bombay), *b.* 1878. *m.* to Jyotsnabai Kadre of Kolhapur. *Educ.*: Deccan College, Poona; Prof. of English, Rajaram College, Kolhapur, 1907-1911. Educational Inspector, Kolhapur, till 1914. President, Southern Mahratta Jain Association and Karnatak Non-Brahman League. Edited *Deccan Ryot* (1918-20); Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1921-23; Member of the University Reform Committee, 1924; Diwan of Kolhapur, 1926-30; Diwan Bahadurship conferred in 1930, which he resigned in 1936; Attended Indian Round Table Conference in London as Adviser to the States' Delegation; Chairman, Central Co-operative Bank, Belgaum District, 1932; Finance Minister, Government of Bombay, 1937-39. *Publications*: "Introduction to Jainism" (English); "Growth of British Empire in India" (Marathi); "Memoirs of Shahu Chhatrapati", "Shri Shahu Chhatrapatiche Charitra" in Marathi (1925); Problems of Indian States (English), 1939; "The Federal Constitutions of the World" (Marathi and Hindi), 1931. *Address*: Belgaum.

LAW, DR. BIMALA CHURN, Landholder, Calcutta and Zemindar, Bengal *b.* Oct. 26 1891. *Educ.*: Presidency Coll., Calcutta University Law Coll., Calcutta, M.A. (1st Class 1916), Ph.D. (1924), Bachelor of Law (1918), D.Litt. (1941). Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee Gold Medalist, Griffith Memorial Prizeman (Calcutta Univ.), Bonerjee Research prizeman (Lucknow Univ.), Awarded Campbell Memorial Medal, 1944 (B.D.R.A.S.); Fellow, Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Royal Asiatic Society of Bombay, Royal Geographical Society of London, Hony.



Correspondent to the Archaeological Survey of India; President, Calcutta Geographical Society; Pres., Calcutta Trace Society; Hony. Member, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute of Poona, and Ganganath Jha Research Institute of Allahabad; Advocate, High Court, Calcutta; recipient of the Silver Jubilee Medal (1935) and Coronation Medal (1937); Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta; Vice-President and member, Executive C'ttee. of the British Indian Assocn., Vice-President, National Defence & Savings Week C'ttee. Calcutta; Member, Calcutta War C'ttee; Member, General C'ttee of the Indian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance, Silver Jubilee C'ttee of King George V; Founder of Free Studentships in several Government institutions; Donor of many beds in Calcutta Hospitals, Author of more than forty important works on Ancient Indian History, Geography, Archaeology, Buddhism and Jainism; Editor, Indian Culture *Address*: 43, Kailas Bose Street, Calcutta.

LAW, NARENDRA NATH, M.A., B.L. (Premchand Roychand Scholar), Ph.D., Merchant and Zemindar, *s.* of late Raja Re-bee Case Law C.I.E. *Educ.*: Presy. Coll., Calcutta; Director, Reserve Bank of India; Partner, Prawn Kissen Law & Co.; Managing Director, Rangeswari Cotton Mills Ltd., Calcutta Oriental Press Ltd., and Cold Storage & Creameries Ltd.; Proprietor, N. N. Law & Co.; Director, Indian Financial Corporation Ltd., Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., Hindusthan General Insurance Society Ltd., Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Sara-Sirajgunge Railway Co., Ltd., Hostapur Doab Railway Co., Ltd., Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway Co., Ltd.; Star Paper Mills Ltd., Bengal Telephone Corporation Ltd. (1936-1942), etc.; Member, 1st & 2nd Round Table Conference, Bengal Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee (1929-30); Councillor, Calcutta Municipal Corporation (1924-29); Commissioner for the Port of Calcutta (1927-31); President, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce (1939-42) Editor, *Indian Historical* Quarterly. *Publications*: Author of learned books on ancient Indian Polity and other historical and economic subjects. *Address*: 96, Amherst Street, Calcutta.



LIAKAT ALI, SIR SYED, M.A., LL.B., Kt. (1934). Member of Cabinet, Bhopal State, 1939-45; Member, Aligarh Muslim Univ. Court and Delhi Univ. Court. *b.* 1st July, 1878. *m.* to Akbari Begum (now decd.). *Educ.*: Bareilly Coll., Bareilly, U.P., and Muir Central Coll. Allahabad. Entered service of Bhopal State in 1903, held many different posts and received the titles of 'Nasirulmulk' and 'Motamadus-Sultan' from the State in recognition of distinguished services. *Address*: Bhopal, C.I.

LIAQAT HAYAT KHAN, NAWAB, SIR, Kt., K.B.E. (*See Nobles' Section.*)

LLOYD, ALAN HUBERT, SIR, B.A. (Cantab.), C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Retd.), Establishment Officer and Examiner of Capital Issues, Govt. of India. *b.* Aug. 30, 1883. *m.* Violet Mary, *d.* of the late J. C. Orrock. *Educ.*: King William's Coll., Isle of Man, Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge. Appointed to Indian Civil Service, Burma, 1907. Member, Central Board of Revenue, from 1923 to 1938; Commerce Secretary, Government of India, 1939-42. *Address*: Delhi.

LOBO, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CHARLES MANUEL, B.A., LL.B., Judge, Chief Court of Sind (Retired). *b.* 11th Aug., 1884. *m.* Helena D'Abreo. *Educ.*: St. Patrick's High School, Karachi, D. J. Sind Coll., and Govt. Law School, Bombay. Practised at the Karachi Bar, 1907-1937; Public Prosecutor for Sind and Govt. Pleader in the Court of the Jud. Com. of Sind from 1st April, 1929 to 21st Feb., 1937; during above period and between 1924 and 1937 acted 9 times as Add. Judicial Com. on 16th April, 1940, when permanent Add. Judicial Com., appointed Judge, Chief Court of Sind on conversion of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind into Chief Court. Officiating Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Sind from 26-2-44 to 10-8-44 date of retirement. *Address*: "The Myrtles," Cincinnatus Town, Karachi.

LODGE, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE RONALD FRANCIS, B.A. (Cantab.) 1911; Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta. *b.* April, 8, 1889. *m.* Elsie Helene King. *Educ.*: Liverpool Institute and Kings Coll., Cambridge. Passed into I.C.S. in 1912; arrived in India, 1913; thereafter in I.C.S. in Bengal and Judge, High Court, Calcutta. *Address*: High Court, Calcutta.

LOHARU, CAPTAIN NAWAB MIRZA AMINUDDIN AHMED KHAN BAHADUR, FAKHRUD-DAULA, RULER OF LOHARU STATE (Punjab States Residency). *b.* 23rd Mar. 1911; *Educ.*: Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. Invested with full ruling powers on 21st November 1931, after a course of Military, Judicial and Revenue Training in British India. Military Rank of Lieutenant conferred by His Majesty the King Emperor on 21st February 1934; is a Moghal by race and enjoys a permanent hereditary salute of 9 guns; is a Patron of the Delhi Flying Club, a keen aviator and holds the Pilot's "A" License. *Address*: Loharu.

LOHIA, DR. RAMMANOHAR, Ph.D. (Berlin), prominent Congress socialist. *b.* 1910. Ex-Founder-editor, "Congress Socialist" and Ex-Secy., All-India Congress Socialist Party; was Secretary, Foreign All-India Congress Committee. Served 2 years R.I. for anti-war activities. *Publications*. Congress and War; India in Figures; Constituent Assembly; and other Congress Committee publications. *Address*: Nomad.

LOKANATHAN, PALAMADAI S., M.A. (Madras), D.Sc. (Econ.), London, Gokhale Prize in Economics—1921; *b.* Oct. 10, 1894; St. Joseph's Coll., Univ. of Madras, London School of Economics, Univ. of London, Reader in Economics and later Ag. Prof. of

Economics in the Univ. of Madras; Member, Labour Adv. Board, Govt. of Madras, 1925-1929; Member, Consultative Cttee. of Economists; Delegate to the World Business Conference, Rye, New York, 1944, and of the Pacific Relations Conference, Hot Springs America, January 1945; Secy. Indian Industrialists Mission to U.K. and U.S.A. 1945; Pres., Triplicane Urban Co-op. Society, 1942-43: for some time member of the Senate Academic Council, Madras Univ. and of Boards of Studies in Economics in the Universities of Madras, Travancore, Annamalali and Andhra. *Publications: Industrial Welfare in India; Industrial Organisation in India and India & Post-War Reconstruction. Address:* Editor, The Eastern Economist, New Delhi.

LOKUR, THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE NARAYAN SWAMIRAO, B.A., LL.B. (Winner of Kinlock Forbes Prize and Gold Medal in 1906), Puisne Judge, High Court, Bombay. *b.* April 21, 1887; *m.* Damayantibai (now Laxmibai) Jalihal. *Educ.:* Deccan Coll., Poona, and Govt. Law Sch., Bombay. Practised as pleader at Belgaum for some time; member, Belgaum Municipal Council; Chairman, Belgaum Pioneer Urban Co-op. Credit Society Ltd., for many years; started the Belgaum Dt. Central Co-op. Bank Ltd., and was its Chairman for several years. was Govt. Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Belgaum; Asstt. Judge, 1918-21; District and Session Judge from 1925; acted as High Court Judge, 1939-40 and continued in Nov. 1942; was Dt. Scout Commsnr., Dharwar, and for some time Provl. Scout Commsnr., Bombay. *Recreations:* Keen on Scouting, Tennis and Badminton. *Publications:* Annotated editions of "*Janakiharanam*," "*Buddha-Charita*" and *Selections from Mahabharata, with Sanskrit commentaries. Address:* Beaulieu, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

LONDHEY, DAMODAR GANESH, M.A. (Bom.), Ph. D. (Leipzig), Principal and Professor of Philosophy of the National College, Nagpur, Philosopher, Educationist and Psychologist. *b.* 1st Jan. 1897 (Poona). *m.* Ambu Joshi. Three sons. *Educ.:* Fergusson College, Munich, Jena and Leipzig Universities. Sometime Professor, Rajaram College, Kolhapur, and Senior Research Fellow at the Indian Institute of Philosophy, Amalner. "Doctor of Philosophy" of Leipzig University, 1933. Author of "The Absolute: An Outline of A Metaphysic of Self" (in German); An Article on Psychology and Samkhya in Marathi Encyclopædia; and several articles and monographs on philosophical subjects in philosophical Journals. Member of the Academic Council and of the Court and Chairman of the Subject Examination Cttee. of Philosophy and Modern European Languages of the Nagpur Univ. President, Psychology section, Indian Philosophical Congress (XIXth Session) at Lucknow, 1944. *Special interests:* Village Uplift and Social Work. *Address:* National College, Nagpur.

LOW, SIR FRANCIS, KT. (1943), J.P., Editor, *The Times of India*. *b.* 19 November 1893. *m.* Margaret Helen Adams. Two *s.* one *d.* *Educ.:* Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen. Joined staff, *Aberdeen Free Press*, 1911. Served in War with Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force. Special Service Officer, Intelligence, G. H. Q., 1919. Gazetted out with rank of Captain, 1920. Chief Reporter, *Aberdeen Free Press*, 1920. Sub-Editor, *The Times of India*, 1922; Asstt. Editor, 1927-1932; Chairman, St. Dunstan's Appeal Committee, Bombay; Chairman, Bombay Y.M.C.A.; Vice-Pres., Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society. *Address:* Lyndewode House, Bomanji Petit Road, Bombay.

LOYALKA: CHIRANJILAL RAMCHANDRA, Merchant and Landlord. *b.* in 1901. Only son of Ramchandra Bhagwandas Loyalka. Director, Regent Estates, Ltd., Bank of Bikaner Ltd. (Bombay Branch); Govind Industries Ltd., Alwar and proprietor of the firms of Messrs. Bhagwandas Ramchandra and C. R. Loyalka. For sometime Hon. Secretary of the Rajputana Shikshamandal, Bombay. Hon. Treasurer of the Bombay Presidency Boy Scouts' Association till 1939 and at present Hon. Treasurer, Bombay Presidency Hindustan Scouts' Association. Member of Committee of Indian Merchants' Chamber; Director of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd. in 1936. Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1935-39. President of the All-India Cow Protection Conference at Muttra in 1939 and at Nagpur in 1940. Vice-President of the All-India Varnashram Swaraj Sangh. Member of the Jaipur State Constitutional Reforms Committee. *Address:* Stock Exchange New Building, Fort, Bombay.



LUCKNOW, THE RT. REV. SYDNEY ALFRED BILL, M.A., Bishop of Lucknow. *b.* Feb. 21, 1884; *m.* Margaret *d.* of the late Canon G. E. Ford. *Educ.:* Trinity Coll., Cambridge, Curate of St. George's, Birmingham, 1907-9; St. Leonard's Bilston, 1909-11; Chaplain on Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment in U.P., 1911-38; Canon of All Saints' Cathedral, Allahabad, 1922-26. Archdeacon of Lucknow, 1926-37; Vicar of St. Matthias, Plymouth, 1936-38. *Address:* Bishop's Lodge, Allahabad.

LUNAWADA, LIEUT. HIS HIGHNESS MAHARANA SHRI VIRBHADRA SINHJI, RAJAJI SAHEB of Lunawada State. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

MAC DOUGALL, THE HON. SIR RAIBEART MACINTYRE, M.A., Ewing Fellowship; Glasgow University. Counsellor to H. E. the Governor of Burma. *b.* 30th April 1892; *m.* Agnes, *d.* of E. McGuire, Glasgow. *Educ.:* Greenock Academy; Ecole Centrale Technique, Brussels and Glasgow University. Passed I.C.S. in 1914; Territorial Force, 1912-1919; awarded C.I.E. (1935); K.C.M.G. (1945). *Address:* Secretariat, Rangoon.

MACKAY, SIR IVEN GIFFARD, B.A. (Sydney), D.S.O. & Bar (1917), C.M.G. (1918), Croix de Guerre (1918), K.B.E. (1941), Greek Military Cross (1941); High Commissioner

for Australia in India; *b.* April 7, 1882; *m.* Marjorie Eveline, *d.* of Brig. Gen. J. B. Meredith and Mrs. Meredith, Raymond Terrace, N.S.W. *Educ.:* Newington Coll., Sydney and St. Andrews Coll., Univ. of Sydney; Resident master, Shore School, North Sydney, 1905-10; Lecturer and Demonstrator in Physics, Univ. of Sydney, 1910; served in Gallipoli and France during World War I, 1914-19; Commanded 4th Australian Inf. Bn., 1916. 1st Australian M. G. Bn., 1918; Brig.-Genl. commanding 1st Australian Inf. Bde., 1918; Student Adviser, Univ. of Sydney, 1922. Headmaster, Cranbrook School, Sydney, 1933; Maj.-Gen. Commanding 2nd Australian Division, A.M.F., and 6th Australian Division, Australian Imperial Force in Egypt, Libya, Greece, 1940; Lt.-Gen C.-in-C. Home Forces in Australia, 1941; G.O.C.-in-C. Second Australian Army and also New Guinea Force, 1942-43. *Address:* 24, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.

MACKENZIE, Lt.-Col. Sir Clutha, Knight, 1935; Representative in India of St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blinded Soldiers and Officer on Special Duty (Blindness) with the Govt. of India. *b.* 1895, *s.* of late Hon. Sir Thomas Mackenzie, G.C.M.G., Dunedin, New Zealand. *m.* Doris Sawyer, *d.* of Harcourt Sawyer, Windsor Forest, Berks. *Educ.:* Waitaki, New Zealand. Blinded on war service, Gallipoli, 1915; M.P. New Zealand, 1921-22; has been associated with the welfare of both civil and war blind throughout the Empire for the past thirty years and at present working for the advancement of blind welfare throughout India. *Publications:* 'Chronicles of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force', 1916-19; 'Tale of a Trooper,' 1920; 'Report on Blindness in India', 1945. *Address:* St. Dunstan's, Dehra Dun, U.P.

MACKLIN, The Hon. Mr. Justice Albert Sortain Romer, Kt. (1946), B.A., Judge, Bombay High Court. *b.* 4 March, 1890. *m.* Marjorie Vivian, *d.* of the late G. H. Kent, April 14, 1920; one *d.* *Educ.:* Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford. Arrived in India, 1913; served in Bombay as Asst. Collector and Magistrate; Asst. Judge and Asst. Sessions Judge, 1922; Asst. Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, 1923; Offg. Judge and Sessions Judge, 1924; Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, 1926; Judge and Sessions Judge, 1929; Judicial Asst. and Additional Sessions Judge, Aden, 1929; Offg. Secretary to Govt., Legal Department, 1931; Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India, 1932; Offg. Judge, High Court, Bombay, 1934; Judge, High Court, 1935. *Address:* High Court, Bombay.

MADAN, Sir Janardan Atmaram, Kt., B.A., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Retd.), Chairman, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission since April, 1942. *b.* 12 Feb. 1885. *m.* Champubai, *d* of late H. P. Pitale, J.P. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College, Bombay, Oxford (B.A.), and Cambridge. Assistant Collector in Bombay, 1909; served as Assistant Settlement Officer; Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 1919; Collector and Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 1920; Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, 1925; Joint Secretary of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, 1926-28; Collector and District Magistrate, Bombay Presidency, 1928-29; Chairman, Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee, Bombay, 1929; Director of Labour Intelligence and Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation, Bombay, 1930; Secretary to Government, Revenue Dept., 1934; Commissioner, Southern Division, Bombay Province, 1936; Adviser to H. E. The Governor of Bombay, Nov. 1939—April 1942. *Address:* P.W.D. Secretariat, Bombay.

MADGAVKAR, Sir Govind Dinanath, Kt., B.A., I.C.S. *b.* 21 May 1871. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's High School, St. Xavier's College, Elphinstone College, and Balliol. Passed the I.C.S. in 1892; served in Burma for 8 years: became Dist. and Sessions Judge in 1905; Additional Judicial Commissioner (Karachi), 1920; Judge, High Court, 1925-31; Adviser, Holkar State; President, Huzur Nyaya Sabha, Baroda, 1938-39; President, Bombay Revenue Tribunal 1939-44. Judge, Supreme Court, Kolhapur. *Address:* 118, Koregaon Park, Poona.

MADHAVA, Krishna Bindu, M.A., F.N.I., A.I.A., (Lond.), Prof. of Statistics, Mysore Univ. *b.* Mar. 1895. Widower. *Educ.:* mainly at Madras; Elected member of the International Institute of Statistics at the Hague and Econometric Society of U.S.A.; has extensive practice as Consulting Actuary of over 60 Insurance Companies. Member, Population Data Cttee. (Govt. of India). *Publications:* Several publications on Pure Mathematics, Mathematical Economics, Statistics, Pure Theory and Applied Work in Medical Sciences, etc. *Permanent Address:* Mysore Univ., Mysore. Now on deputation as Special Statistical Officer, War Transport Dept., Govt. of India, Simla.

MADHAVA Rau N. Pradhanasiromani, B.A., B.L., C.I.E. *b.* 8th June 1887, married; has 3 sons and 2 daughters. *Educ.:* The Noble College, Masulipatam and Pachayapp's College and Govt. Law College, Madras. Entered the Mysore Civil Service in 1907; was Efficiency Audit Officer; Private Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore; Government Director and Secretary to the Board of Management, The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati; President, Mysore City Municipal Council; Chief Secretary to Government; Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London; was on special duty with Sir Mirza Ismail during the Round Table Conference in London: Revenue Commissioner in Mysore; became member of the Executive Council in 1935; Member, Indian Food Delegation to the Combined Food Board, Washington, in Feb. 1946. Dewan of Mysore, June 1941-July 1946. *Recreation:* Golf and Tennis. *Clubs:* Century Club, Bangalore; R.U.S. Club, Bangalore; Rotary Club, Bangalore; National Liberal Club, London. *Address:* "Himalaya", Basavangudi, Bangalore City.



MAHAJANI, GANESH SAKHARAM, M.L.C., M.A., (Cantab.), Ph.D. (Cantab.), B.A. (Bom.), Smith's Prizeman (1926); Principal and Professor of Mathematics, Fergusson College, Poona; M.L.C., Bombay. *b.* 27 Nov. 1898. *m.* Indumati Paranjpye, *d.* of Mr. H. P. Paranjpye and niece of Sir R. P. Paranjpye. *Educ.:* High School, Satara, Fergusson College, Poona, St. John's College, Cambridge. First in Intermediate (Second Sanskrit Scholar) and the B.A. Examination, Duke of Edinburgh Fellow. Went to England as Government of India Scholar; returned to India in 1927; appointed Principal, Fergusson College, 1929; Foundation Fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, and also of the National Institute of Sciences, Calcutta; obtained King's Commission, U.T.C.; promoted "Captain," 1937; elected Dean of the Faculty of Science, Bombay University, 1936, 1937, 1938; non-official Civilian member of No. 4 G.H.Q. Selection Board, Jubbulpore (Sept. 1943–June 1944). *Publications:* "Lessons in Elementary Analysis" for Honours Courses of Indian Universities, "The Application of Moving Axes Methods to the Geometry of Curves and Surfaces", "An Introduction to Pure Solid Geometry," and some mathematical publications especially 'contribution to Theory of Ferromagnetic Crystals' (published in the Transactions of the Royal Society, London). Some political pamphlets, *e.g.*, "The Liberal Outlook," 'Liberals and the Congress,' 'The Problem of the Minorities and Constitutional Democracy as its Solution' and 'Education and Democracy'. *Address:* Fergusson College, Poona 4.

MAHMOOD, MIR MAQBOOL, B.A., LL.B., B.Litt. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law. Dir., Secretariat of the Chamber of Princes. He represented Oxford at Intervarsity International Debates in U.S.A. in 1922; travelled extensively in Europe and America and embodied his researches in a Thesis on "Rural Co-operation in India and Abroad" for which he received the Degree of B. Litt. from the Oxford Univ. in 1922; elected Member, Punjab Legislative Council in 1923-30; introduced the Punjab Money Lenders' Bill finally passed as "Punjab Regulation of Account Act"; held responsible offices in the Indian States from 1926, namely the Chief Justice, Patiala High Court, Joint Secy., Chamber of Princes Secretariat, Judicial and Foreign Minister (Patiala), Political and Devp. Min. (Rampur), Political and Education Min. (Alwar) and Prime Minister (Jhalavar); was associated with the Indian States Delegations to the R.T.C. as Sec. to the Chamber of Princes' Delegation and one of its three witnesses at the Joint Parliamentary Cttee., was the Indian States Delegate at British Commonwealth Relations Conference in Canada in 1932; one of the two Delegates to that Conference in 1945; a leading member of the Amritsar District Board; received the Punjab Govt.'s Sanad for distinguished War Services (1914); Elected M.L.A., Punjab (1937-1945); Parliamentary Secy. General to the Premier of Punjab (1938-1944); Deputy Leader, Indian States Industrial Delegation to U.K., Canada and U.S.A., 1945-1946. *Address:* 4, Council House, New Delhi.

MAHMOOD, VAJID, *b.* December 1904. **Managing Director of Adarts Ltd., Bombay, Adarts (Calcutta) Ltd. and Adarts (Delhi) Ltd.; Hon. Secretary, Association of Indian Industries and Member, Managing Committee, All-India Manufacturers' Organisation**; Chairman, Publicity Panel, Indian Institute of Art in Industry. Graduated from the National Muslim University, Aligarh, standing first in the University. Joined King's College, London, and passed qualifying examination for Ph.D. degree in Literature. Was



President of the Indian Students' Central Association, London, for three years and Hon. Secretary of the Indian Social Club and the Indian Gymkhana, London. Takes keen interest in sports and in political and social questions. *Address:* "Shalimar", Marine Drive, Bombay.

MAHMUD, DR. SYED, Ph.D. (Germany), Barrister-at-Law; *b.* 1889; *m.* niece of the late Mr. Mazharul Haque in 1915. *Educ.:* Aligarh, Cambridge and Germany. General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee in 1923 and from 1930 to 1936. Ex-member of the Congress Working Committee; took leading part in non-co-operation movement of 1920-21; was General Secy. of the Central Khilafat Cttee., Bombay, 1921-26; went to Jail four times; Education and Development Minister in Bihar, 1937-39; again Education & Development Minister, Bihar, 1946; started & successfully worked mass Literacy Campaign in Bihar. *Publications:* "Khilafat and England," and "A plan of Provincial Reconstruction." *Address:* Patna (Bihar).

MAHON, COLONEL ALFRED ERNEST, D.S.O. (1918); Indian Army (retired), on staff of Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute since 1930. *b.* 1878; *s.* of R. H. Downes Mahon of Cavetown, Co. Roscommon. *m.* Frances Amelia, *d.* of Rev. Robert Harloe Fleming. *Educ.:* Privately. Lieut., 5th Bn., Connaught Rangers, 1899; Lieut., 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, 1900; Lieut., 4th Punjab Infantry, 1903; transferred to 55th (Coke's) Rifles, 1904; Second-in-command, 59th Royal Scind Rifles, 1922; Commandant, 1st Bn. the Frontier Force Regiment (P.W.O. Sikhs), 1923-27; served South African War. Operations in the Transvaal East of Pretoria; Operations in the Orange River Colony. (Queen's Medal with four clasps), European War; Operations in France and Belgium, 1914-15; Battles of Givenchy, Neuve Chapelle and St. Julien (1914-15 Star, General Service Medal, Victory Medal and Palm); wounded at 2nd Battle of Ypres (despatches); Mohmand Blockade and Waziristan Expedition, 1917. Attack on Nanu, action near Shrawani Pass, German East Africa, 1917-18 (despatches, D.S.O.); Waziristan Field Force, 1919-20. Operations near Mandana Hill, Action near Kotkai, Capture of Ahnai Tangi, Operations at Asa Khan, Capture of Barari Tangu. (Commanded 109th Infantry, despatches, India General Service Medal with three clasps,

Brevet of Lt.-Colonel); Razmak Field Force, 1923; Colonel, 1924; retired, 1928; Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. *Publications:* Numerous articles and short stories in various papers and magazines in England and India, including *The Field, Morning Post, Truth* and *Yachtsman*, under nom-de-plume "Mea." *Address*: Manali, Kulu, Punjab.

MAHTHA, THE HON. RAI BAHADUR SRI NARAYAN, B.A. (Hons.), Zamindar and Banker. *b.* June 12, 1901; *m.* Srimati P. M. Burman. *Educ.:* Muzaffarpur. Member, Leg. Council, Bihar, 1930-36; Member, Patna Univ. Senate and Syndicate; Member, Executive Cttee., Indian Institute of International Affairs and Indian Council of World Affairs; Mem., Empire Parliamentary Assen.; Vice-Chairman, Muzaffarpur Dist. Board, 1927-38; Secy., The Central Co-operative Bank; member, Standing Cttee., Post-War planning and development, Information and Broadcasting and Central Advisory Board of Archeology of the Govt. of India; Member of the Progressive Party in the Council of State since 1937; Treasurer and Guarantee-Broker, The Central Bank of India Ltd. for Bihar. *Address:* Muzaffarpur (Bihar).

MAJITHIA, SARDAR SIR SURENDRA SINGH, 'Knight-Bachelor' (1916); Landlord & Industrialist. *b.* March 4, 1895. *s.* of late Hon. S. B. Dr. Sir Sunder Singh Majithia, Kt., C.I.E., D.O.L. *m.* Lady Balbir Kaur Surendra Singh Majithia, *d.* of General Hazura Singh of Patiala State. *Educ.:* Khalsa Collegiate High School and Khalsa Coll., Amritsar. Managing Partner, Saraya Sugar Factory, Saraya Oil Mill & Saraya Dairy Farm, Sardarnagar; Life Member, Khalsa College (Amritsar) Managing Cttee. and Member Khalsa Coll. Governing Council, Amritsar; Patron & Life Member, Managing Cttee. and Vice-Chairman of Managing Council, Maharana Pratap High School, Gorakhpur; formerly Member, Cttee. of Indian Sugar Mills Assen., Member, Sugar Technologists Assen. of India; Director, Indian Sugar Syndicate Ltd., Member, District Re-Settlement Cttee. and District Court of Wards Cttee., Gorakhpur and Provincial Hindu Mahasabha; Life Member, Sikh Edn. Cttee., Patron, U.P. Olympic Cttee.; Ex-Member, National War Front, Gorakhpur. *Address:* Saraya Estate, P.O. Sardarnagar, Dt. Gorakhpur, U.P.

MALANI, SETH KANCHANLAL VARAJDAS. *b.* in 1893 at Surat. *m.* Shrimati Vasantgauri. *Educ.:* at Bombay in the Esplanade High School. Joined Insurance business of his father Seth Varajdas Bhaidas. He took part in starting the Industrial, the Vulcan and the Universal Insurance companies. Also one of the founders of the Indian Insurance Companies Association in Bombay in 1927. Is a Director and General Manager of the Universal Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd. He was partner in the firm of Messrs. M. Kanji & Co. who were the Managing Agents of the Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd. He takes a great deal of interest in social and religious matters. He is a staunch Vaishnavite. *Address*: Jogeshwari (B.B. & C.I.)



MALIK, SIR TEJA SINGH, B.Sc. (Eng.) (London). Sardar Bahadur (1928), C.I.E. (1930), Kt. (1942), Chief Engineer, P.W.D., Jaipur State, since Sept. 1, 1942. *b.* 1st September, 1887. *m.* Sardarni Raj. *Educ.:* at Lahore. Employed originally on the construction of the Capital of Eastern Bengal and Assam (Ranina), since 1912 employed on the construction of the New Capital at Delhi, and Chief Engineer, Central P.W.D. till September 1942. *Address*: Patiala.

MALLAM, LT.-COL. GEORGE LESLIE, C.I.E., Bar-at-Law, Commissioner, Post-war Planning, N.-W.F.P. & Tribal areas from 1st Nov. 1944, *b.* 13th Dec., 1895; *m.* Constance Marie. *Educ.:* Malvern Coll., England. 2nd Lt., 13th Manchester Regt.; 2nd Lt., 27th Punjabis; 2nd Lancers, 1914-18; Indian Political Service, 1922; Counsellor, British Legation, Kabul, Afghanistan, 1932-33; Dy. Commissnr., Kohat, N.-W.F.P., 1934-38; Political Agent, Dir, Swat, and Chitral, Malakand, N.-W.F.P., 1939-41; Chief Secy. to Govt., N.-W.F.P., 1941-Nov. 1944. *Publications:* Census (N.-W. F.P.), 1930-31. *Address:* 9, Jheel Road, Peshawar, N.-W.F.P.

MALLIK, SATYENDRA CHANDRA, M.A. (Cal.), B.A. (Cantab.), Mathematical Tripos, Government Pensioner. *b.* 25th February, 1874; *m.* Kshanaprabha Gupta. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College and Presidency College, Calcutta and St. John's College, Cambridge. Obtained Gilchrist Scholarship and with that scholarship proceeded to England and joined St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1894; passed the I.C.S. Examination—open competition—in 1896; Mathematical Tripos and B.A. Degree in Cambridge in 1897; joined I.C.S. in 1897; after holding appointments as Asstt. Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, and District Magistrate; was confirmed as District & Sessions Judge in 1911; became Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1928; Retired from service in March 1934. *Address:* 5, Alipore Avenue, Alipore; "Gibraltar," Hazaribagh, Bihar.

MANAVADAR: KHAN SAHEB GULAM MOINUDIN KHAN, RULER OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section*).

MANAVEDAN, RAJA T., Raja of Nilambur. *b.* 2nd August 1880. *m.* twice, has 6 sons and 10 daughters. *Educ.:* Zamorin's College, Calicut. Assumed Sthana, 1922. The Estate covers about 500 sq. miles in Nilgiris and Malabar Districts including about 400 sq. miles of forests, on the Malabar slope of the Nilgiris. Astrologer, Ayurvedic Physician and Toxicologist. Founder, Nilambur Vydiasala for treatment of all poisons especially snake-bites where poor people are treated free. Educationist. Founder of Manavedan High School, Nilambur.



and various other institutions. Patron, Kerala Kala Mandalam; President, Aryavydia Patasala. Social reformer, much interested in the welfare of tenants. Was President, Ernad Taluk Board; Member, Malabar District Board and President, Malabar Chamber of Commerce. Member, Advisory Committee, I.T.F. Malabar Battalions. Represented Madras Landholders in the Central Legislative Assembly till 1946 election. Chairman, Board of Directors of the Kerala Electric Supply Corporation Ltd.; Director, Calicut Hosieries Ltd., United Ice Factory Ltd., and Nilambur Mines Ltd.; was Member, Post-War Reconstruction General Cttee. and of the Sub-Cttee. on Forestry; Director, Neelimalai Tea Estates; Director and Chairman, Malayalam Oil Mills Ltd., Calicut. *Address:* Post and Telegraph Office, Nilampbur, Malabar District, South India and Kalliana Soudham, P. O. Wandoor, S. Malabar.

MANDAL, THE HON. MR. JOGENDRA NATH, B.L. in 1933; Law Member, Interim Govt. of India since Oct. 1946. *b.* 1906. *m.* Mrs. Kamala Mandal. *Educ.:* Brojomohan College, Barisal and Calcutta University Law Coll. Joined Barisal Dist. Bar, 1936; Member, Local Board Assembly, 1937; Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, 1940; formed Independent Scheduled Caste Assembly Party; became Minister of Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness Depts. in April 1943. elected Pres., 1st Provincial Conference of the Scheduled Castes' Federation in April 1945; elected 2nd time M.L.A., Bengal and became Minister, Judicial and Legislative and Works and Buildings Depts. in April 1946; Member, Working Cttee., A.I.S.C. Federation and Pres., Bengal Provincial Federation; Ex-Minister, Bengal. *Address:* 3, Cooper St., Calcutta and New Delhi.

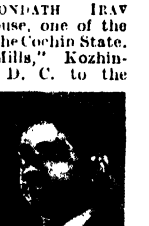
MANDI, HON. LT.-COL. H. H. THE RAJA SAHEB OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

MANDLIK, SIR NARAYAN VISHVANATH, B.A., LL.B., J.P. (adopted son of the late Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I.); Knighted 1937; Coronation Medal, 1911; Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935; Coronation Medal, 1937; Cobden Club Medal (for Political Economy, 1893); Advocate, High Court; Inamdar and Khot. *m.* late Indirabai, (daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Y. Jog, Dist. Satara). *Educ.:* Elphinstone High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1904-1920. Chairman, Municipal Standing Committee, 1915, and Chairman, Municipal Schools Committee, 1920; Chairman, David Sassoon Industrial & Reformatory Institute and of the Shepherd After-care Association, 1918-21; Sheriff of Bombay, 1928; Member for several years of the Bombay Board of Film Censors Member of several other public bodies, *e.g.*, Governor's Hospital Fund, G. T. Hospital Nursing Association, Peechey-Phipson Sanatorium, Nasik; B. D. Petit N. G. Library, (Mahableshwar), Bombay Natural History Society, Society for Protection of Children in W. India, Bombay Sanitary Association, Released Prisoners' Aid Association; Children's Aid Society; Bombay Vigilance Association; East India Association (London). Hony. Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, 1904; Fellow of the Bombay University, 1982. Is a Freemason. Was specially thanked by Government for valuable services rendered as a J.P. Volunteer in the early days of Plague in Bombay, 1898-1899. Served on the Reception Committee at the time of the Royal visit to India of H.I.M. the late King George V and of H.I.M. Queen Mary in 1911. Served on the Bombay Presidency War Relief Administrative Committee during the Great War, 1914-1918, and on several other Committees in connection therewith. Has presented a valuable Library (in the name of his late father) to the Fergusson College, Poona. *Clubs:* Willingdon Sports Club (Bombay), Orient Club (Bombay), Royal Western India Turf Club (Bombay), Ladies' Club (Poona). *Address:* "Hermitage," Pedder Road, Bombay.



MANIPUR, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA BODH CHANDRA SINGH, *b.* 1908; *m.* Sreemati Iswari of Rammagar; ascended gadi, 1942. *Educ.:* Raipur College, Raipur and at an English private school in Bournemouth; placed entire resources of the State at the disposal of the British Govt.; leader, National War Front, Manipur State; kept administration intact by his continued presence in the capital even when the enemy was only 6 miles from capital during world war No. 2. *Publications: Singel Nachom* (Manipuri Poems); Salute 11 guns; area of State: 8,638 sq. miles; population: 5,12,127. *Address:* Imphal, Manipur State, Assam.

MANNADIAR, MAJOR CHONDATH IRAV RAMANUNNI, of Chondath House, one of the oldest families of Chieftains in the Cochin State. Proprietor, "Ram Raj Mills," Kozhinjampara, Cochin State. A. D. C. to the present Ruler of Cochin. Was appointed Commasnr. of the Cochin Special Guards during war; first apptd. A.D.C. in 1929 to Sir Sri Rama Varma, G.C.I.E., the then Maharaja of Cochin; was Pres., Taluk Recruiting Cttee. Attached to His Majesty's I.T.F. for a long time and was apptd. member of the Unit Advisory Cttee. of the 13th Malabar Battalion in 1941; during war, rendered voluntary service for a short time and served as a company Commander in the 13th Malabar Battalion and had an attachment in the 3rd Madras Regiment; Apptd. as first Vice-Patron of the Boy Scouts' Assocn., Cochin State in 1944; recently appointed as Hon. Major in the Cochin State Forces. *Address:* P.O. Nallepilly, *via* Palghat, S. Malabar.



MANNAN, ABDUL, *b.* July 1, 1894 at Arrah. *Educ.:* Zila Sch., Arrah, Patna Coll. Sch. and at Patna Coll., Patna; Passed M.A. from the Calcutta Univ. in 1919; King George and Queen Mary Gold Medalist; Joined New College, Patna, as a lecturer in Persian and Arabic in 1919; Joined Patna Coll. as an Assistant Professor of Persian and Urdu in 1927; Confirmed as Prof. of Persian in 1940; Head of the Department of Persian, Arabic and Urdu at Patna Coll.; Chief Editor of the '*ROSHNI*' since 1938, Member Literature Committee Basic Education Board, Bihar, Ex-Member, Madrasa Examination Board, Bihar, Faculty of Arts and Board Studies in Hindi, Urdu and Persian; Head Examiner of various examinations of Patna Univ., member of the Senate, Syndicate and Examination Delegacy of the Patna University; examiner, Dacca, Nagpur and Aligarh Univ.; Awarded Abul Kalam Azad Silver Medal and Gold Medal by the Govt of Bihar in 1939 and 1940 respectively. *Publications: As Graduates Translations; Essentials of Persian Grammar, Nasim-i-Sahal*, Part I and II. *Matriculation Graduated Translation, Ashaar-e-Mazi, Ashaar-e-Haz, Ashaar-e-Rawan, Hatz and Khayam in Persian; Irani Zuban Ka Ganjada.* Writes verses in Persian and Urdu. Contributes articles and poems to standard Urdu magazines of India. Village home: Dianwan (Patna). *Address:* Ranma, P. O. Bankipore (Patna).



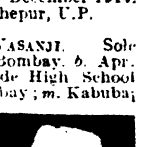
MANNOOCH, GEOFFREY HERBERT, C.I.E., (1943), J.P. (1915); Inspector-General of Police, Bengal (on leave preparatory to retirement). *b.* Aug. 23, 1890; *m.* Dorothy Beatrice *d.* of J. Francis Cousins of Hove, Sussex. *Educ.:* Brighton Coll., Private Schoolmaster and Tutor; Joined Indian Police, 1910; Capt. I.A.R.O. India and Salonika, 1917-19; Asstt. Commr., Calcutta Police; Supdt. of Police, Midnapore, Chittagong, Dacca; Asst. Inspr.-General, Principal Police Training Coll.; Deputy Inspector-Genl., Dacca, Bakarganj, Rajshahi Ranges; Inspector-Genl., 1942; (King's Police, Jubilee, Coronation, GS. and Victory Medals). *Address:* E. I. & Sports Club, St. James SQSW1 and W.S. Club, Calcutta.

MANOHAR LAL, SIR, M.A. (Punjab), D.Litt. (Honoris Causa), 1942 (Punjab University), B.A. (Double First Class Honours), Cambridge, Philosophy and Economics, Barat-Law. Finance Minister, Punjab from 1937. *b.* 31 Dec. 1879. *Educ.:* Punjab University and St. John's College, Cambridge. Foundation Scholar and McMohan Law student, St. John's Cambridge, Brotherton Sanskrit scholar, Cambridge, Cobden Prize, Cambridge, Whewell scholar in International Law, 1904-1905; Principal, Randhir College, Kapurthala, 1906-1909; Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University, 1909-1912; Advocate, High Court, Lahore; Fellow and Syndic, Punjab University since 1915; Member, Punjab Council and Assembly for the Punjab University, 1921-1923 and from 1927; Minister of Education, Punjab Govt., 1927-30; President, All-India Economic Conference (Dacca), 1935. *Publications:* Articles on economic subjects. *Address:* 49, Lawrence Road, Lahore.

MANSA: RAOLJI SHREE SAJJANSINHJI, RULER OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section*).

MAN SINGH, B.A., RAI BAHADUR (1917), C.B.E. (1932), *b.* 3rd July 1883, *m.* Lakhrani. *Educ.:* Muir Central College, Allahabad. Joined U. P. Police as Deputy Superintendent of Police, 1906, promoted to Indian Police in 1917; awarded King's Police Medal for bravery in 1920; Deputy Inspector-General of Police, 1935; retired from the Indian Police Service in 1937; Member, Public Service Commission, U.P., 1937-1942. Chairman, Cawnpore Improvement Trust, May 1942—December 1944. *Address:* Man Bhawan, Fathepur, U.P.

MARIWALA, VALLABHDAS VASANJI. Sole Proprietor, Kanji Moorarji, Bombay. *b.* Apr. 17, 1896; *Educ.:* Esplanade High School and St. Xavier's College, Bombay; *m.* Kabuba Khaben. Entered business at a young age, and expanded his activities by opening export and import departments, and starting oil mills at Malabar. President, Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Assocn., Bombay Kariana Merchants' Assocn. and Malabar Kariana Merchants' Assocn., Chairman, Vallabhdas Kanji Ltd. *Address:* Sudha Kunj, near Willingdon Club, Mahaluxmi, Bombay.



MARRIOTT, SIR ROBERT ECKLIN, KT., B.Sc., M. INST. C.E., V.D., Director-General, Rlys., Calcutta area, since April 1944. *b.* October 15, 1887; *m.* Valerie Maria (nee Hoch Fischer) of Basle, Switzerland. *Educ.:* Bracondale School, Norwich, Glasgow University; Pupilage Mid. & Gn. & Mid. Rlys. Asstt. Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhund State Railway, Oct. 1910; War Service with Sappers and Miners in India and East Africa, 1915-1920; Reconstruction of Lucknow and Cawnpore Railway Stations, Yards and Workshops, 1928-29; Divisional Superintendent, E. I. Railway, 1929-37; Chief Engineer, E. I. Railway, 1937-39; General Manager, E. I. Rly., 1939-44. *Clubs:* Bengal Club, Calcutta; Oriental Club. *Address:* 105, Clive Street, Calcutta.

MARSH, SIR PEROY WILLIAM, B.A. (Oxon.), Kt. (1946), C.I.E. (1929), C.S.I. (1939). Chairman, Public Service Commission, Punjab and N. W. F. Province since 1942. *b.* 14th October, 1881; *m.* Joan Mary Beecroft. *Is. Id. Educ.:* Wellington Col. and Wadham College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1905; served as Collector, Commissioner and Member, Board of Revenue and Adviser to His Excellency the Governor, U.P., retd., 1942. *Address:* Lahore, Punjab.

MARTIN, OLAUS MACLEOD, M.A., C.I.E. (1937), I.C.S.. Development Commissioner, Bengal. *b.* 1-2-1890. *m.* Helen Frances Steele. *Educ.:* Edinburgh and Oxford Universities. *Address:* 5/2, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

MARWOOD, SIDNEY LIONEL, B.A., C.I.E. (1943), I.C.S., Revenue Commissioner, Orissa. *b.* April 8, 1891. *m.* 1924, Agnes, *e.d.* of Adam Rolland Rainy, M.P., London. *Educ.:* St. Paul's School; Hertford College, Oxford, B.A., Commissioned in West Lancs. Divisional Engineers, R.E. (T.F.), in 1914; service in India and Mesopotamia, 1914-19; reverted to Indian Civil Service, 1920; posted to Bihar Province; Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal (class I) in 1934 after Bihar earthquake. *Address:* C/o Secretariat, Cuttack.

MASANI, DR. KAIKHUSHROO MUNCHERJI, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.B.B.S. (Bom.). Consulting Gynæcologist and Obstetrician. *b.* 15th Feb. 1903; *m.* Homai, *d.* of Mr. Sorabji S. Engineer; *Educ.:* Sirdar Dastur Hoshung Boys' High School, Poona; Grant Medical College, Bombay; St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London; Hon. Asst. Obstetrician, Bai Motlibai Petit Hospital, Bombay, 1935-37; joined staff of K. E. M. Hospital and G. S. M. College, Bombay, as Hon. Asst. Gynæcologist in 1937 and Hon. Gynæcologist in 1941. Apptd Hon. Consulting Obstetrician to Nowrosji Wadia Hospital, Bombay, in 1941; joined staff of the Bomanji D. Petit Parsee General Hospital, Bombay, as Hon. Gynæcologist and Obstetrician in 1941. *Address:* "La Citadelle," Queen's Road, Bombay.

MASANI, MINOCHEHER RUSTOM, B.A (Bom.) LL.B. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law, M.L.A (Central) an official of Tata Sons, Ltd. *b.* Nov. 20, 1905; *Educ.:* New High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay London School of Economics and Lincoln's Inn, London. Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1929; was convicted for Civil Disobedience to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment in 1933 and again to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment in 1943. Member, at one time, of the B.P.C.C. and A.I.C.C. One time Secy. and one of the founders of the All-India Congress Socialist Party; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1935 and Mayor 1943-44. Chairman People's Provincial Food Council, 1944-46. *Publications: India's Constitution at Work* (Jointly with the late Sir C. Y. Chintamani); *Our India; Why This Starvation? Socialism Reconsidered, Your Food; Picture of a Plan. Address.* Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.

MASANI, SIR RUSTOM PESTONJI KT (1943), M.A., J.P. *b.* 23rd Sept. 1876. Chairman, Travancore Bank. Member, National Defence Council, Bombay Food Council; Fellow, Elphinstone Coll. Fellow of the Institute of Bankers. Vice-Chancellor, Bombay Univ., 1939-42; Provincial Leader, National War Front; Trustee, Prince of Wales Museum, N. M. Wadia Charities; President, Anthropological Sety., Bombay; Governing Body of the K. R. Kama Oriental Institute; Bombay Vigilance Assen.; and Bombay Presy. Adult Education Assen.; Jt. Hon. Secy. and Trustee, Society for the Protection of Children in W. India and the Parsi Girls' Schools Assen.; Secy., Bombay Food Prices committee; Municipal Secretary, Dy. Municipal Commissioner and Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay; Mgr., Central Bank of India Ltd., Secy., Bombay Provl. and Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee., Vice-President, Local Board of the Reserve Bank of India; Dir., Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Oriental Industrial Investment Corporation Editor, *Kaiser-i-Hind* and *Indian Spectator. Publications: Child Protection; Folklore of Wells; The Law and Procedure of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay; The Conference of the Birds; a Sufi Allegory; Evolution of Local Self-Govt. in Bombay; The Religion of the Good Life; Zoroastrianism; Court Poets of Iran and India; Dadabhai Naoroji: The Grand Old Man of India.* Also several works in Gujarati. *Address:* 68F, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay

MASTER, NAGINDAS TRIBHOWANDAS, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor. *b.* Oct. 1875. Took part in the Home Rule League, 1916, Fellow of the Senate, Bombay University, 1929-34; Member, Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber; Member, First Bar Council, Bombay Presidency; began to take part in Congress movement since 1930. Chairman of the Boycott Committee; Director 10th War Council, 1930, went to Jail four times, 1930 and in 1932 in the Civil Disobedience Movement, again in 1940 and Aug. 1942, released in April 1944. Member, Bombay Legis. Assembly, 1946; Member, Municipal Corporation, Bombay; Mayor of Bombay, 1944-45; Pres., B.P.C.C., 1942-46. *Recreations and Hobbies:* Literature and agriculture. *Address* 20, Walkeshwar Road Bombay.

MATHUR, MOHAN PRAKASH, Hon'ble Minister for Commerce & Industries; Member, State Executive Council, Banswara State; Member, Rajya Parishad (Legislative Assembly) Banswara. *b* July 19, 1908; *Educ.:* at the University of Edinburgh, Fellow Royal Economic Society, London, formerly, Asstt. Controller of Purchase, Supply Dept., Govt. of India; Director of Industries & Commerce, Registrar Joint Stock Companies, head of the Mining Dept., and Controller of Iron, Steel & Aluminium, Jaipur State, Spanish Govt. Trade Commissioner, at Barcelona International Exposition 1929. Honoured by His Majesty Alfonso XIII., Sales Agent to the Govt. of French Republic at Paris, 1937. Honoured by the Govt. of France by the award of the 'Diplomme Commemorative' and nominated for the title of the 'Chevalier de Legion de Honneur', 1938. Managing Director of Public Limited Companies, 1937-41. Has travelled very widely since 1926 and has been twice round the world; speaks French, German and Spanish. Sponsor of "Cultural, Industrial and Art Exhibits of India" at the International Exhibitions of Barcelona '29.



Antwerp '30, Paris '31, Chicago '33-34, Toronto, London, Bruxelles '35, Paris '37, and San Francisco '39-40. *m.* Srimati Mohan Devi Mathur of Udaipur, who has also travelled very extensively. *Address:* Banswara, Rajputana.

MATTHAI, THE HON. DR. JOHN, B.A., B.L. (Madras), B. Litt. (Oxon.), D.Sc. (London), C.I.E.; Member for Transport and Railways, Interim Govt. of India. *b.* 10 Jan. 1886, *m.* Achamma John, 1921. *Educ.:* Madras Christian College; London School of Economics; Balliol College, Oxford. High Court Vakil, Madras, 1910-14; Officer on special duty, Co-operative Department, Madras, 1918-20; Professor of Economics, Presidency College, Madras, 1920-25; Professor of Indian Economics, University of Madras, 1922-25; Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1922-25; Member, Indian Tariff Board, 1925-31; President, Tariff Board, 1931-34. Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1935-40. Retired from Government Service and joined Tata Sons Ltd., 1940, of which appointed Director, 1944. *Publications:* *Village Government in British India; Agricultural Co-operation in India; Excise and Liquor Control.* *Address:* Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay and New Delhi.

MATTHEWS, B., *s.* of E. F. Matthews, Southsea, England. Hon. Consul-General for Greece. *Educ.:* King's Coll. London, and London Univ. Came to India, 1914; served European War, 1914-18; Major, Royal Engineers; Consulting Architect, Army Headquarters, India, 1919-25; Architect to Bengal-Nagpur Rly., 1925-30; Fellow, Royal Institute of British Architects; Fellow of Surveyor's Institution; Member, Town Planning Institution; partner, Ballardie Thompson and Matthews, Chartered Architects, Calcutta. Hony. Consul General for Bolivia. *Address:* Wellesley House, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

MAVALANKAR, THE HON. MR. GANESH VASUDEO, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Ahmedabad; Pres., Central Assembly since 24-1-46. *b.* 27th November 1888. *Educ.:* Rajapur and Govt. High Schools, Rajapur and Ahmedabad respectively; Gujarat Coll., Ahmedabad, and Govt. Law School, Bombay. Started practice in 1913; Secy., Gujarat Sabha, 1916; took part in Kaira No-rent Campaign, 1917; Influenza Relief 1918; Famine Relief, 1919; Entered Ahmedabad Municipality, 1919; Suspended practice in 1921-22; Secy., Gujarat P.C.C. 1921 to 1923; General Secy. 36th Indian National Congress, Ahmedabad, 1921; Secy., Flood Relief Operation, Ahmedabad District, 1927; Visited England and Europe, 1928; President, Ahmedabad Municipality, 1930 to 1933 and 1935-36; President, Rajpur Inquiry Ctte., 1930; Imprisoned, 1930 and 1933, Interned at Ratnagiri, 1933-34; Trustee, Harijan Ashram, Sabarmati (Gandhiji's Ashram), Gujarat Law Society; Member, Governing Body, Ahmedabad, Education Society, etc. Pres., Gujarat Vernacular Society. Arrested at Ahmedabad for offering individual civil disobedience, 27th Nov. 1940 and Imprisoned in Sabarmati and Yervada Jails; released 18th November 1941. Again arrested on 9th Aug. 1942 under the D. I. R. released on 10th March 1944; Trustee and member, Ex-Com. Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund; formerly speaker, Bombay Leg. Assembly. *Address:* Bhadra, Ahmedabad and New Delhi.

MAXWELL, REGINALD MAITLAND, SIR, G.C.I.E. (1944), K.C.S.I. (1939), C.S.I. (1933), C.I.E. (1923), M.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., Adviser to the Secretary of State for India, since June 1944. *b.* 24 Aug. 1882. *m* Mary Lyle, *d.* of the Rev. Henry Haigh, D.D. *Educ.:* Marlborough and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Entered the I.C.S., 1906; Collector of Salt Revenue, 1916; Dy. Commissioner of Salt and Excise, 1917-1919; acted as Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, 1920-21; Secretary, Retrenchment Committee, 1921-23; Collector and District Magistrate from 1924; acted as Secretary to Government of Bombay, General Department, 1928; Special duty as Revenue Officer, Bardoli Revision Settlement Inquiry, 1928-1929; Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, 1929; Secretary to Government of Bombay, Home Department, 1931-1935; Commissioner of Excise, Bombay, 1935. Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, 1936; Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, 1938; Home Member, Govt. of India till April 1944. *Address:* India Office, London.

MAYNARD, RICHARD DE KIRKLEVINGTON, General Manager, M. & S. M. Rly. since 1944. *b.* Feb. 26, 1892. *m.* Susan Boag Miller. *Educ.:* Aysgarth School, Yorks and Malvern College. Did 5 years training on North Eastern Rly., England; joined the M. & S. M. Railway as an Asst. Transportation Supdt. (Traffic) in Nov. 1913; promoted District Transportation Supdt. 1918; Dy. Traffic Manager 1920; Chief Operating Superintendent 1935. Trustee, Madras Port Trust. *Address:* General Manager, M. & S. M. Railway, Madras.

MAYURBHANJ MAHARAJA OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

McELHINNY, GEOFFREY WILLIAM, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S.; Chief Secretary, Govt of Sind since April '45. *b.* Dec. 1900; *m* Doris Gwendoline Burrows. *Educ.:* Rugby School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford; Asstt. Collector, 1924; Ag. Collector of Sukkur, 1927. Ag. Dy. Commsnr., Upper Sind Frontier, 1928; Under-Secy. to Govt. of Bombay, Home Department, 1929; Coll. of Larkana, 1933; Dy. Secy. to Govt. of India, Home Department, 1934; Coll. of Karachi, 1938; Coll. of Bombay 1939-1943; Actg. Commsnr., Central Division, 1943. Secy. to Govt. of Bombay, General and Educational Depts., 1944—March '45. *Address:* Secretariat, Karachi.

MEASURES, SIR PHILIP HERBERT, Kt. (1946), Indian Police, Commander of British Empire, 1931, Inspector-General of Police, United Provinces since June 1945. *b.* 2nd Jan. 1893. *m.* Muriel Steventon. *Educ.:*

Stonyhurst Coll., Lancashire. After leaving Coll., commissioned in the 3rd Batn., East Surrey Regt., 1911; entered the Indian Police, 1913; served in the N.W.F.P., 1915-20 in the Police & Frontier Constabulary; returned to the U.P. in 1921 where he served as S.P., D.I.G. of Police. *Address:* Inspector-General of Police, U.P., Lucknow.

MEHER, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MANEKSHAH RUSTAMJI, M.A., I.C.S., Offg. Judge, Chief Court of Sind (April 1946). *m.* Mehra *d.* of late Khan Bahadur B. F. Davar; 1 *s.* and 1 *d.* *Educ.:* Elphinstone Coll., Bombay, London School of Economics. Passed I.C.S., 1927; served in various Districts in Bombay Province as Asst. Collector and Asst. Judge; District and Sessions Judge (confirmed in 1936) in Bijapur, West Khandesh, Poona, Kathiawar, Hyderabad. *Address:* Chief Court, Karachi.

MEHERALLY, EBRAHIM RAJANBHAI, F.R.E.S., Merchant and Landlord. Grand Commander of the Aga Khan Legion. *b.* 30th July 1907. *Ed.:* in Bombay. *Married:* Shirinbai, daughter of Jadavji Karamshi. Five sons and one daughter. One of the pioneers in establishing in London the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Commerce in 1927. First Indian to become member of several commercial Associations in London. Fellow of the Royal Empire Society and life member of the Overseas League in London. Camadia of the Ismaili Khoja Jamat. Awarded Gold Medal on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of H. H. The Aga Khan, 10th March 1946 and had the honour of weighing H.H. against diamonds on the occasion. Widely travelled. Frequent visitor to Europe and has covered more than 1,500,000 miles on different ocean voyages. Has travelled extensively in India, England Europe, Near East, Australasia, and has written several articles on business and business possibilities in different parts of the world in English and Gujarati papers. Visited Australia and New Zealand in 1937 and again in 1939 and 1940. *Address:* P. O. Box 1179, Bombay.



MEHERALLY, YUSUF, B.A., LL.B., *b.* 23rd September, 1906. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College and Govt. Law College, Bombay. Founded the Bombay Youth League, 1928; organised the Boycott of the Simon Commission in Bombay, 1928; General Secretary, All-India Youth Congress from 1929; Secretary, Independence for India League; Editor: *Vanguard;* Organised the Indian National Militia in 1930; G. O. C. of Congress Volunteers; one of the founders of the Congress Socialist Party and its General Secretary from 1939; Leader of the Indian Youth Delegation to the World Youth Congress at New York, 1938; Indian Delegate to the World Congress on Culture, Mexico City, 1938; President, All-India Students' Conference, 1941; has been imprisoned eight times in Civil Disobedience and Satyagraha Movements and for other political activities; Mayor of Bombay, 1942-43. Arrested and imprisoned under the Defence of India Rules in August, 1942; has travelled over many countries of the world. *Publications:* *Youth Movement in the Bombay Presidency;* *What to Read—A Study Syllabus;* *Leaders of India;* "*A Trip to Pakistan,*" and *The Modern World.* *Address:* Bombay View, Forjett Street, Bombay 26.

MEHRBAN, NOWSHERWAN ASPANDIAR, M.B.E., F.S.S., B.A., J.P., Labour Officer, Government of Bombay, and Officer-in-Charge, Labour Welfare Department. *b.* 2nd June 1890. *m.* Jerbanoo, *d.* of Dr. Hormusjee D. Pesikaka. *Educ.:* Boys' High School, Allahabad, St. Xavier's High School, Bombay and Elphinstone College, Bombay, Gaikwar Scholar, Elphinstone College. Secy. to Sir Dorab Tata, 1912; Secy., R. G. Baldock Ltd., 1917; Secy., Indian Traders Pty., Ltd., 1919; Secy., Messrs. Australian & Eastern Co., Pty., Ltd., 1921; entered Government Service in 1923. Secy., Bombay Strike Inquiry Committee (Fawcett Committee) from October 1928 to April 1929. Technical Adviser to Government Delegates and Secy. to Indian Delegation, 15th Session, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1931. On deputation to the British Ministry of Labour and the International Labour Office whilst on leave out of India, 1931. Secy., Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee from December 1938 to August 1940. Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Govt. of Bombay till Jan. 1943. Registrar, Bombay Industrial Disputes Act from April 1938 to Jan. 1943. *Address:* Mount Vilas, Bandra Hill, Bandra.

MEHROUTRA, UMA SHANKER, Dt. Manager, Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd., Cawnpore; Partner M/s. S. Varma, Cawnpore; *b.* 1906 *Educ.:* mostly privately; *m.* Smt. Shivrani Devi, *d.* of Capt. Harnamdas Seth of Lahore; entered Peoples' Bank of Northern India in 1928; joined the Central Bank of India Ltd. in 1934, which he left in 1943 to take up his present post; takes leading part in his city's social, educational & other activities; held various offices in the Merchants' Chamber of United Provinces; elected its President for 1944; re-elected its President unanimously for 1945; is the Vice-President, Anjuman-jamai-Adbia; Jt. Secy., Dist. War Cttee., Life Member, Hindu Sangh; Director, Valerio (Cawnpore) Ltd., Cawnpore; Jhansi Electric Co., Ltd., Jhansi; Hind Chemical Ltd., Cawnpore and Victor Enamels Ltd.; Jt. Secy., Balika Vidyalaya Inter. College; Member, U.P. Advisory Committee, East Indian Railway; Life Member, Nagri Pracharini Sabha, Benares, Chairman, 20th All India Educational Conference; is a prominent Freemason and Rotarian. *Hobby:* Riding and Motoring. *Address:* 3, The Mall, Cawnpore.



MEHTA, KHAN BAHADUR ARDESHIR PHEROZESHAH, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, J.P. Hon-Presy. Mag.; Retd. Dy. Sheriff; *b.* 1873; *m.* Goolbai Jehangir B. Marzban. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay; After practising for 3 years as a pleader on the appellate side of the High Court, qualified for the English Bar in 1910; practised for 3-4 years on the original side of the Bombay High Court. In 1914, appointed Dy. Sheriff of Bombay and on retirement in 1934, reverted to the Bar. *Address:* "Shalimar", 9, Huges Road, Bombay 26.

MEHTA, SIR CHUNILAL B., KT., J.P., Merchant, Sheriff of Bombay, 1935-36; Knighted (1942); President, Indian Merchants' Chamber (1940), President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (1941-42); Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Member, Governing Body, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research (1935-38); Executive Committee, Red Cross Society (Bombay Presidency Branch); Editor: "The Financial News", Bombay, "Indian Cotton Review"; Managing Director:—Chunilal Mehta & Co., Ltd.; Director, Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.; Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd.; Investment Corporation of India Ltd.; Sirpur Paper Mills Ltd.; Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd.; Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Ltd., and other concerns. Has travelled round the world in 1927 and again visited Europe and America in 1930. He attended International Business Conference at Rye, New York (U.S.A.) as the leader of the Indian Delegation in Nov. '44. *Address:* 52, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.



MEHTA, SIR CHUNILAL VIJBHUCANDAS, KT., J.P., K.C.S.I. (1928), M.A., LL.B., Agent and Chairman, Century Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Bombay. *b.* 12 Jan. 1881. *m.* to Tarabai Chandulal Kankodiwala. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay; Captain, Hindu XI; elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1907; Chairman, Standing Committee, 1912; President of the Corporation, 1916. Elected to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Corporation in 1916; elected to the City Improvement Trust, 1918; Chairman, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1918 and 1931. Elected to the Bombay Port Trust, 1920; Ex-Chancellor, Indian Women's Univ.; Ex-Provincial Scout Commsnr.; Minister, Bombay Govt., 1921-23; Member, Executive Council of Govt. of Bombay, 1923-28; Chairman, Bank of India Ltd., Western India Match Co., Ltd., and New India Assurance Co., Ltd.; Director, Indian Radio & Cable Communications Co., Ltd., The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., The Associated Cement Companies, Ltd.; The B. E. S. T., etc.; President, Indian Territorial Force. *Address:* 42, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MEHTA, GIRDHARLAL D., RAI SAHEB, Manager, The Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway. *b.* 5th September 1879. *Educ.* at Visnagar and Ahmedabad. Joined the Postal Dept. in 1896 and served six years. Joined the B. B. & C. I. Railway in 1903 as a Junior Clerk in the Dist. Traffic Superintendent's Office; Chief Distributing Officer of Grain Shops, 1921, and specially mentioned in despatches, was finally promoted to Superior Grade in 1924 and transferred to the Railway Head Office in Bombay in 1926 where he served till 1934; Rai Saheb, 1931, social worker having initiated Co-operative Institutions, Death Benefit Funds, etc., for the welfare of the Staff, was actively connected with the Bombay Presidency Baby & Health Week Association, was Chairman, Dist. and Div. Co-operative Institutes and mentioned in Government Reports, promoted several works of public utility; in Baroda State; also connected with many other Institutions in Bombay, originator of the idea of Excursion and Pilgrims Specials, Received Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals; was appointed to his present post in 1935 by H. H. the Jam Saheb, President, Board of Trade, Commerce and Industries, Nawanagar State, Central Board War efforts and the Baby & Health Week Association, Jamnagar, where he is also connected with several other social activities. *Address:* Jamnagar, Kathiawar.



MEHTA, THE HON'BLE DURGASHANKAR KRIPASHANKAR, B.A., LL.B. (Allahabad Univ.), Minister for Finance, Central Provinces and Berar; *b.* 7th April 1887. *Educ.*: Jubbulpore and Allahabad; Advocate, Nagpur High Court. *Address:* 59, Temple Road, Nagpur.

MEHTA, MRS. HANSA MANUBHAI, B.A. (Philosophy, Hons.), 1918, (Winner of Chatfield prize the Matriculation, 1913, and Gangabai Bhat scholarship in Inter. Arts, 1916); *b.* July 3, 1897; *m.* Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta in 1924; *Educ.*: at Baroda; Member, Bombay Municipal Schools Cttee., 1926.; Pres., B.P.C.C. 1930; Gujarati Stri Sahekari Mandal since 1928; The Bhagian Samji, Provincial Hindustan Scouts Assen., South Bombay; Fellow of the Senate of Univ. of Bombay, from 1931 till to-day; Member, Board of Studies in Gujarati, Univ. of Bombay, 1935; Pres., Bombay Provincial Primary Education Board 1939-42; Senate and Syndicate of the Indian Women's Univ.; Leg. Council, 1937 and again in 1940; Parliamentary Secy., Education and Health, 1937-39; Vice-Pres., A.I.W.C., 1930 and off and on and in 1945 President; The New Education Fellowship since 1937; Secy., National Council of Women, 1930; Indian Women's representative at the women's section of the U.N.O. *Publications:* In Gujarati, *Balvaratvali, Kishorvartavali, Rukmini. Bavalana Parakramo, Golibarni Musafri, Arn nah adbhut swapna, Tran natako, Himalya swarup ne bijan natako Hamlet (translated from Shakespeare), Venice no*

vepari (*Merchant of Venice*); In English, *Women under the Hindu Law of Marriage and Succession*, Tract on *Post war Educational Reconstruction* and *Civil Liberties*. *Address*: C/o The Bank of Baroda Ltd., Fort, Bombay.

MEHTA, SIR HOMI MANEKJI, K.C.I.E. (1946); Kt. (1933); K. B. E. (1941). Well-known Citizen of Bombay, Banker, Millowner, Industrialist, etc. Director, Reserve Bank *b.* 1st April 1871, *m.* to Goolbai, *d.* of late H. R. Umrigar. *Educ.*: at Bombay. Started as assistant in Bombay Mint in 1888; and started business on his own account in 1896; bought Victoria Mills in 1904; Jubilee Mills in 1914; Gaekwar Mills in 1929. Established Zenith Life Assurance Co., Ltd. in 1916, British India General Insurance Co., Ltd., in 1919. Poona Electric Supply Co., Ltd., in 1916; Navsari E. S. Co., Ltd., in 1922, and Nasik-Deolali E. S. Co., Ltd., in 1930, Member, Council of State, 1930 to 1934; served on the Committee of Bihar and Orissa Separation in 1931. Represented India on League of Nations, 1933 and 1934; Member, Central Board of Reserve Bank; Employers' Representative on International Labour Conference in 1936. Established Navsari Cotton & Silk Mills Co., Ltd, in 1936, Dhrangadhra Chemical Works in 1939. Gwalior Sugar Co., Ltd., 1940. In Aug. 1941 appointed Chairman of War Gifts Fund. Appointed Chairman, Red Cross Week 1944 Fund. Chairman, Advisory Board, Post-war Reconstruction, Baroda State, Pres., Victory Thanksgiving Fund; 1946. *Address*: 'Gulita,' Worli Sea Face, Worli, Bombay.



MEHTA, INDRAVADAN NARAYANBHAI, Bar-at-Law, Chief Presy. Mgte. (retd.). Now practising in Bombay High Court and working as High Court Judge, Janjira and Jaffrabad States, and also working as Judge, Huzur Court, Chhota-Udepur State, Devgad, Baria. *b.* 20th Jan., 1886; *m.* Pratima Mehta. *Educ.*: at Ahmedabad, Poona, Bombay and London. Practised on the Original and Appellate sides of the Bombay High Court from 1912-1920. Apptd. Presy. Mgte. in 1921 and worked in Dadar, Girgaum and Esplanade Police Courts as Presy. Mgte. from 1923-1939. Apptd. Chief Presy. Mgte., Bombay, Aug. 1st, 1939. *Address*: "Ramaprasad", Babulnath Road, Chowpatty, Bombay.

MEHTA, JAMNADAS M., M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, *b.* 3 August 1884. *m.* Manibai, *d.* of Ratanj Ladhuji. *Educ.*: Jamnagar, Junagad, Bombay, London. Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation since 1922; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923-1930 and again since 1941 and Member, National Defence Council from 1941. President, All-India Railwaymen's Federation from 1931 to 44 and Indian Federation of Labour since 1941 to 44; Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, 1921-23; Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, 1929-1930; and Member, All-India Congress Committee, 1921-31. Member of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress 1926; Indian Workers' Delegate to the International Labour Conference, 1934 and 1944 Substitute delegate, Governing Body I.L.O. January 1935; President, Democratic Swaraj Party, 1944. Pres., B.P.T. Employees' Union, since 1934; Mayor of Bombay, 1926-27. Revenue and Finance Minister, Government of Bombay, 1937; Representative of the Govt. of India with the Govt. of Burma, 1944 to June 1946. *Address*: Banganga Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MEHTA, JAYSUKHLAL KRISHNALAL, M.A., Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay. *b.* 1884. *m.* to Mrs. Kumudagauri. *Educ.*: Wadhwan High School and Gujarat and Elphinstone Colleges. Appointed Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1907; Services borrowed by the Indian Munitions Board from Chamber and appointed Assistant Controller from September 1917 to November 1918; was nominated Adviser to the Representative of Employers for the third and 14th Sessions of the International Labour Conference, Geneva, in 1921 and 1930; Secretary of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce from 1927-29. Vice-President of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee from 1921-25 and President of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee from 1925-29; Chairman of the Santa Cruz Notified Area Committee, 1927-1932; Vice-President, Bandra Municipality, 1934-38. *Address*: 61/2, Tagore Road, Santa Cruz, Bombay 25, and Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay.

MEHTA, DR. JIVRAJ NARAYAN, L. M. & S. (Bom.), M.D. (Lond.), (University Medal), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.C.P.S. (Bom.), M.L.A. (Bom.), Ex-Dean, Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and King Edward Memorial Hospital, Bombay. *b.* 29 August 1887; *m.* Miss Hansa Manubhai Mehta. *Educ.*: High School Education at Amreli, Baroda State. Grant Medical College, Bombay and London Hospital; Formerly Ag. Asstt. Director, Hale Clinical Laboratory, London Hospital, London and Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State; Pres., Indian Medical Association 1930 and re-elected Pres for the years 1943 and 1945. Vice-Pres., Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Council, 1942; Gujerat Research Society 1937-43; Member, Medical Council of India 1938-43, Bombay Medical Council since 1937, Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, India since 1942, Syndicate, University of Bombay, 1928-29 Academic Council, University of Bombay 1935-42; Editorial Board, Journal of Scientific & Industrial Research, Advisory Board, Journal of the Gujerat Research Society. Fellow, University of Bombay since 1926; A Delegate of the Bombay University at the second Inter-Universities Conference held at Delhi in 1929. Author, "Studies regarding presence of glycogin in Suprarenal Bodies" – 'Lancet,' December 1915; "The Height, Weight & Chest Measurements enquiry relating to some school children (Males) in Bombay"—Journal of the Indian Medical Association, 1941. Arrested and imprisoned for almost two years in 1932-33 and detained

for over twenty months in 1942-44 under the Defence of India Act. Elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly in March, 1946. *Address:* C/o Bank of Baroda Ltd., Bombay.

MEHTA, M.D., Managing Director, The Motor House (Gujarat) Ltd., Ahmedabad, which he established in 1924 when he took Ford Cars and Trucks and Fordson Tractor Distributorship for Gujarat, Kathiawar, Cutch; Director, American and Continental Motors, Ltd., and Janak Ltd., First Indian to start a full fledged Automobile Assembly Plant in India; visited



Europe in 1931 and on return founded the Kathiawar Flying Club, Ltd., Rajkot and Ahmedabad, established 'Studebaker' Assembly Plant at Okha Port (Kathiawar) in 1939; visited U.K. and U.S.A. in 1940 and took sole distribution rights for India, Burma and Ceylon for 'Studebaker' Cars and Trucks and again in 1941 and was instrumental in concluding arrangements with Nuffields for Hindustan Motors Ltd.. Appointed Industrial Adviser to the Western India States in 1945; accompanied the delegation representing the various Indian States to U.K. and U.S.A. concluded arrangements with Mr. Kaiser and Mr. Fraser the well-known Ship Builders and Automobile Designers of America for marketing their new 'Kaiser,' 'Fraser' and 'Graham' Cars in the east. *Clubs:* Rotary Club of Calcutta, Cricket Club of India. *Address:* Motor House (Gujrat) Ltd., 294, Bazargate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEHTA, DR. MOHAN SINHA, M.A., LL.B. (Allahabad), Ph.D. (Lond.), Barrister-at-Law (Middle Temple). Indian State Service. *b.* 20th April 1895; *m.* Shrimati Hulas Kumari Mehta (died, August 1924). *Educ.:* D.A.A.V. High School and Government Collegiate School, Ajmer; Agra College, Agra; Ewing Christian College and University School of Law, Allahabad and The London School of Economics and Political Science, London. Lecturer in Economics, Agra College, 1918-19; Government College, Ajmer, 1919-20; Secretary, All-India Seva Samiti (Headquarters, Allahabad); Headquarters, Hon. Scout Commissioner for India S.S.B.S.A. 1922-38; Mewar State Service in 1922 as District Magistrate; Assistant Settlement Officer, 1923; Revenue Officer, 1928; Offg. Revenue Commissioner, 1935; Diwan, Banswara State, June 1937 to Aug. 1940; Revenue and Education Minister since April 1941 and Minister for Supplies 1942-44, Mewar State; Founded Vaidya Bhawan Society (a progressive Co-educational Institution comprising a High School, a Teacher's Training Coll. a Handicrafts Institute, a Basic School and Nursery Section) at Udaipur in 1931 of which he is the Founder-President; Vice-President, All-India Seva Samiti (Allahabad); Convener, Supply Committee of the Regional Board of Rajputana, April 1942. Member of the Central Advisory Board of Education, Present Chief Minister, Banswara State (Rajputana). *Publications:* *Lord Hastings and the Indian States* (Taraporevala). *Address:* Udaipur (Rajputana).

MEHTA, NANALAL CHAMANLAL, I.C.S., Cambridge Graduate in Natural Sciences and Economics. Joined I.C.S. 1915; Honorary Correspondent of the Archæological Survey of India. Sugar Controller for India. (Retired from service 1944). *b.* Nov. 17, 1892; *m.* Shanta Motilal Shah; *Educ.:* Saurashtra High School, Rajkot, Wilson Coll., Bombay and Fitz William House, Cambridge. Besides being Dist. Officer in various places in the United Province, had been Dir. of Agriculture, Land Records, Statistics and Inspector-General of Registration; Sec. and Officiating Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research; Industries and Education Sec., U.P. Govt., and now Sugar Controller for India since April 1942. Had also been for a year on deputation with the Gwalior State. Attended the British Commonwealth Relations Conference, held in March 1945, in London. *Publications:* "Studies in Indian Painting," "Gujarati Painting in the 15th Century," Contribution of Islam to Indian Culture and "Bharatiya Chitrakala," etc. *Address:* Kamla Cottage, Juhu, Bombay.

MEHTA, VAIKUNTH LALUBHAI, B.A., Minister, (*Finance, Co-operation and Village Industries*), Govt. of Bombay. *b.* 23 Oct 1891. *m.* Mangla. *d.* of Pratapraj Vajeshanker of Bhavnagar. *Educ.:* New High School, and Elphinstone College, Bombay. Winner of Ellis Scholarship B.A. Examination. Manager, Bombay Central (Provincial) Co-operative Bank, Ltd., 1912, and Managing Director since 1922. Member, Editorial Board, Social Service Quarterly; Bombay Co-operative Quarterly; Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay; Hon. Secy., Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute; Member, Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee, 1929; Member, Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, Bombay, 1937-40; Bombay Provincial Board, Harijan Sevak Sangh; Board of Management, and Trustee All-India Village Industries Association; Secy., Peoples Provincial Food Council, Mg Director, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., 1922-1945. *Publications:* The Co-operative Movement, 1915. The Co-operative Movement in India, 1918. Studies in Co-operative Finance, 1927. *Address:* Murzbanabad, Andheri (B. B. & C. I. Railway).

MENON, K. P. S., M.A. (Oxon), C.I.E., I.C.S., *b.* Oct. 18, 1898; *Educ.:* N'ian Coll., Madras, Christ Church, Oxford; I.C.S., 1921; H. M.'s Ambassador for India in China since Jan. 1947. *m.* Saraswati, *y. d.* of late Sir Sankaran Nair, 1923. Addl. Deputy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign and Political Dept., Under-Sec. to the Hon. the Resident at Hyderabad; also on the Frontier for 3 years; agent to the Government of India in Ceylon, 1929-33; Deputed by Government of India on Special Mission to Zanzibar, Kenya & Uganda, to enquire into the position of Indians there, 1934; Dewan of Bharatpur State for about 3 years; attended the San Francisco Conference in 1945; Agent General to the Govt. of India in China from 1943 to Jan. 47. *Address:* External Affairs Deptt., New Delhi.

MENON, DIWAN BAHADUR KIZHAKEPAT SANKARA, B.A., Bar-at-Law; Law Member, State Council, Jodhpur; *b.* May 21, 1881; *m.* Srimati Mamballi Kalathil Nani Amma; *Educ.:* Brennen Coll., Tellicherry; Presidency Coll., Madras; Christ's Coll., Cambridge, Univ. Coll., London; called to the bar at the Middle Temple, London, on 26th Jan. 1904; enrolled at the Madras High Court, 1905, and practised at the bar in the Madras Presidency; appointed District and Sessions Judge 1921 and later, as Judge, Madras High Court; afterwards was member, Public Services Commission, Madras, for a time; on retirement was appointed Legal Adviser, Jodhpur, and then Minister for Justice and Law Member, State Council. *Clubs:* Cosmopolitan, Madras; National Liberal, London. *Address:* Jodhpur.

MENON, RAO BAHADUR VAPAL PANGUNNI, C.S.I. (1946), C.I.E. (1941); Reforms Commissioner and Secy. to the Governor-General (Public) since June 1945. *b.* 30 Sept. 1894; *s.* of C. Sankunni Menon and Srimathi Vapal Kunhikutty Amma; *m.* 1st, 1925; 2nd 1941, Srimathi Kanakama; two *s.* *Educ.:* Ottapalam High School. Joined service, 1914; Asstt. Sec., Govt. of India, Reforms Office, 1933; Under Sec., 1934; Dy. Secy., 1933-40; Joint Sec., June-Oct. 1937 and June-Oct. 1938; Deputy Secretary to Governor-General (Reforms), 1940-42; Joint Sec. to Governor-General (Reforms), Feb.-June 1941; Reforms Commissioner since Sept. 1942. *Recreation:* Shooting. *Address:* King Edward Road, New Delhi.

MENZIES, SIR ROBERT, Kt., O.B.E. (Mil.), V.D., C.A.; Chairman and Managing Director, The British India Corporation, Ltd., Cawnpore, Director, Smith Stanistreet & Co., Ltd., Calcutta and G. McKenzie & CO. (1919) Ltd., Calcutta; Local Director, The Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, Calcutta; Chairman, The Federation of Woollen Manufacturers in India; Commandant, Cawnpore Contingent A.F.I.; Hon. A.D.C. to H.E. The Viceroy and Governor-General. *b.* Edinburgh 1891, youngest son of the late Archibald Menzies, S.S.C., Edinburgh. *Educ.:* George Watson's College, Edinburgh. Morrison's Academy, Crieff, Edinburgh University. *m.* Jenny Hamilton, eldest daughter of the late Lt.-Col. Thomas Young of Edinburgh (1932). Member, Society of Accountants in Edinburgh (1914). Served in Great War 1914-18, (O.B.E. 1918), Dispatches 1917, 1918 and 1919. President, Upper India Chamber of Commerce, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1944 and 1945. *Clubs:* Cawnpore, Cawnpore, Caledonian and R.A.C., London. *Address:* "Strathcarron", Cawnpore.

MERCHANT, FRAMROZ RUSTOMJI, J.P., F.S.-A.A. (Lond.), R.A. (India), Incorporated and Registered Accountant. Partner, S. B. Billimoria & Co., Accountants and Auditors, 113, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Author of some books on Accountancy and Income-tax. *b.* November 12, 1888. *Educ.:* Bombay and London. Formerly, Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay and Bihar; Lecturer in Accounting, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics; Offg. Secretary and Chief Accountant, City of Bombay Improvement Trust; appointed Examiner in Accounting and Auditing and Income-tax by the University of Bombay, the Central Board of Revenue and the Commerce Deptt. of the Govt. of India. *Address:* "Merchant Lodge," 41, New Marine Lines, Bombay.

MERCHANT, USMAN MOHAMED, Govt. Contractor, Timber Merchant and Saw Mill Owner. *b.* September 10, 1918. *m.* November 1942. Began to take active and leading part in public, social and political activities from his student days; was elected Hon. Jt. Secy., Bombay Provincial Muslim League, and member of the Council of All-India Muslim League; is the Pres. of B Ward District Muslim League: Pres., Timber Merchant Assen., Bombay; Member, Executive Cttee. of Bombay Provincial Muslim League: Bombay Provincial Muslim League Relief Cttee. and Anjuman-e-Islam High School Old Boys' Assen., member, Western India Automobile Assen. Western India Football Assen., Bombay Provincial Hockey Assen. and Islam Gymkhana; is connected with all the leading Muslim social Associations. *Address:* 67, Ismail Curtey Road, Bombay 3.



MESSERVY, LT.-GEN. SIR FRANK WALTER, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (and Bar), Indian Army, Colonel, 16th Light Cavalry. *b.* Dec. 9, 1893; *m.* Patricia Courtney. *Educ.:* Eton and R.M.C., Sandhurst. Indian Army, Hodson's Horse, 1914-38; 13th D.C.O. Lancers, 1938-39; G.S.O. 1-15th Indian Division; Comd, "Gazelle" Force at Sudan and Eritrea; 9th Indian Infantry Brigade, Keren; and in Western Desert 4th Indian Div., 1st Armoured Div. and 7th Armoured Division; 7th Indian Division and 4th Corps, Burma; G.O. C.-in-C. Malayan Command. *Address:* H.Q. Malayan Command S.E. Asia Command.

MILES, SIR GEOFFREY, JOHN, AUDLEY, K.C.B. (June 1945). Flag Officer Commanding the Royal Indian Navy. *b* 2-5-90. *m.* Alison Mary Cadell 22-2-18. 2. *s.* *Educ.:* H.M.S. Britannia. Posted midshipman 1906. Lt. 1911, Commander 1924, Captain 1931, Rear Admiral 1941, Vice-Admiral 1944; Has been Deputy Director of R. N. Staff Coll. and Director of Tactical School. Specialised in Navigation; was Captain of H.M.S. Nelson, 1939-1941; was Head of Military Mission to Russia; served on staff of S.A.C. S.E.A. 1943-44 and then was Flag Officer Commanding the Western Mediterranean. *Address:* Naval Headquarters, New Delhi.

MILLS, LT.-COMMANDER HENRY ROBERT R.I.N.V.R., M.Sc. (Lond.) (by research. Diploma in Education (Cambridge); A.M.I.C.E. From 1935 Principal, Maharaja's College, Ernakulam, Cochin State (on leave for duration of war); *b* May 4, 1906; *m.* Ida May Hodgson, B.Sc. (Lond.) 3 children: *Educ.:* Taunton's School, Univ. Coll., Southampton; Prof. of

Physics, Madras Christian College, 1930-35; Member, Senate and Academic Council, Madras Univ., 1935-40; Volunteered for war service and granted temporary commission in R.I.N.V.R., 1939; Apptd. Lt.-Commander, 1942. Recipient of the "Medal of Merit" Boy Scout, 1928; Sea Scout Commissioner for Cochin State and conducted All India Sea Scout Course, 1938. *Joint Publications:* Raman Effect and Temperature (Proc. Roy. Soc. 1934) and Elementary Science I and II for Indian Schools (Macmillan): *Address:* Maharaja's College, Ernakulam.

ILLS, JAMES PHILIP, M.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., C.I.E. (1941), Adviser to H.E. the Governor of Assam for Tribal Areas and States. *b.* 18th Feb. 1890; *m.* Pamela Moira Foster-Vesey-Fitz Gerald. *Educ.:* Winchester and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford. *Publications:* Books and articles on Anthropology. *Address:* Shillong, Assam.

IRA BEN, (MISS MADELINE SLADE), daughter of a British Admiral. *b.* Nov. 22, 1892. Renouncing a life of luxury, took a vow of poverty and joined Mr. Gandhi's Ashram; a staunch follower of Mr. Gandhi; twice arrested in connection with Civil Disobedience movement; accompanied Mr. Gandhi to England, 1931; went on tour to Britain and America, lecturing and educating the public there on the Indian situation, 1934-35; arrested 9th August 1942 along with Mr. Gandhi and confined in Aga Khan's Palace for 21 months; in Nov. 1944 started small Ashram of her own on Gandhian lines; in April 1946 appointed Special Adviser to Govt. of U. P. for "Grow More Food Campaign." *Address:* Kisan Ashram, P.O. Bahadrabad, *via* Jwalapur, near Haridwar, U. P.

IRAJ (SENIOR): SHRIMANT NARAYANRAO GANGADHARRAO, RAJA SAHEB OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

IRAJ (SENIOR): SHRIMANT SOUBHAGYAVATI LAXMIBAISAHEB PATWARDHAN, Ranisaheb, Miraj Senior State, Miraj. *b.* 1905. Comes from an educated and cultured Sardar family of Aptes of Limb in Satara Dist. *Educ:* at Sangli and Poona. Fond of fine arts & knitting work. Won Gold and Silver Medals at Satara and Poona Industrial Exhibitions. Has published two Marathi pamphlets on Woollen Sweaters. Is also a good story-writer in Marathi. Takes keen interest in the uplift of women in her State. Interested in the uplift of Harijans and Red Cross Society work, especially in supplying clothes and books to wounded soldiers. Helps Rajasaheb in social and administrative work. Has one son (Heir Apparent) and one daughter, both graduates of the Bombay University. *Address:* Dewibhawan Palace, Miraj Sr.



IRAJ (JR.): RAJA OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

MIRRLEES, MAJ.-GEN. WILLIAM HENRY BUCHANAN, Legion of Honour (Chevalier), 1916 M.C. (1917); D.S.O. (1941); Bar to D.S.O., (1942). *b.* Oct. 4, 1892; *m.* Frances Lalanne of Philadelphia (U.S.A.). *Educ.:* Marlborough Coll., Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; Commissioned in Royal Artillery, Dec., 1912; Capt. 1916; Served in France, 1914-18; Wounded once; promoted Major, 1930; Lt.-Col. 1938; Commanded 3rd Regt., R.H.A. in Western Desert from beginning of war to Sept. 1940; C.R.A. 4th Indian Div. from Sept. 1940 till March 1942; M.G.R.A., India, March 1942. *Address:* General Headquarters, New Delhi.

MIRZA, M. ISMAIL, AMIN-UL-MULK, SIR, K.C.I.E. (1936), KT. (1930), C.I.E. (1924), O.B.E. (1923), Pres., H. E. H. the Nizam's Executive Council since Aug. 5, 1946. *b.* 1883. *m.* Zebinda Begum. *Educ.* Wesleyen Mission High School, Bangalore; with His Highness the late Maharaja of Mysore, at Mysore and Central College, Bangalore. Superintendent of Police, 1905; Asstt. Secretary to H H. the Maharaja, 1908; Huzur Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja, 1914; Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja, 1922: Dewan of Mysore, 1926-41. Prime Minister of Jaipur, June 1942 to July 1946. Invited to the Round Table Conference in 1930 as a delegate from South Indian States, and in 1931 as a delegate of Mysore; Jodhpur and Jaipur (Rajputana), Member of the Consultative Committee. Delegate to the Third Indian Round Table Conference. 1932 and the Joint Select Committee, 1933. Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Intergovernmental Conference of Far Eastern Countries on Rural Hygiene, held at Bandoeng (Java), 1937. Delivered Convocation Addresses of Annamalai, Madras and Calcutta Universities in 1935, 1938 and 1940 respectively and Patna and Dacca Universities in 1942, Nagpur University in 1943, Agra University in 1944 and Benares Hindu University in 1945. *Address:* Shah Manzil, Hyderabad (Deccan).



MIRZA, HUMAYUN, Assistant Industrial Adviser, Dept. of Planning and Development, Govt. of India since 1st March '45. *b.* 14th January 1907: eldest of 3 children and only son of Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., C. St. J., Pres., H. E. H. the Nizam's Executive Council and Lady Mirza Ismail (Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal). *m.* 12th December 1941, Zeebunnisa Begum, daughter of the late Aga Mohamed Khaleel Shirazi (of Madras). *Educ.:* St. Joseph's College, Bangalore; The Queen's College, Oxford; and the Middle Temple, London. Entered the Mysore Civil Service as Personal Assistant to the Dewan



of Mysore, 1st Nov. 1933 to 31st May 1934; Asstt. Commissioner in Kolar, 1st June 1934 to 1st January 1935; Asstt. Commr. in Bangalore, 2nd January to 30th June in Tumkur, 1st July 1935 to 18th March 1936; in special charge of Anekal Taluk 23rd March to 11th July; Sub-Divisional Officer and Civil Officer, Bangalore, 12th July 1936 to 11th November 1937; Dewan of Banganapalle. 18th November 1937 to 18th November 1940. Reverted to Mysore Civil Service as Sub-Division Officer, Chikballapur until 21st April '44. *Address:* 41D, Sujan Singh Park, Cornwallis Road, New Delhi 6.

MIRZA, ROYHINTAN NOSHERWAN FRAMROZE. RAJASEVAPRASAKTA (1942), Associate Royal Technical College, B.E. (Liverpool), A.M. INST. C.E., General Manager, Mysore State Railways, is an "Erwad" belonging to the Priest Class of Udwada (near Bombay). "Mirza Khushrobeg" was bestowed on his ancestor Dastoor Rustom—Shehriar in 1716 A.D.—by Emperor Mohamed Shah. Educated at Glasgow, Liverpool. Married Diana, daughter of Merwanji Kothawala and Jerbanoo, well-known authoress. Started life as Engineer, British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Coy., London. Held positions in Mysore State Railways as Executive Engineer, Chief Engineer and General Manager. Now Director of Transport Food Supply Dept., Mysore Government. Extensive Study travels in Europe, Canada & America. *Recreation:* Tennis Clubs, The Bangalore United Service Club, Century Club, Bangalore Golf Club. *Address:* 22, Grant Road, Bangalore Cantt.



MISRA, SIR LAKSHMIPATI, Kt. (1944), B.Sc., Member, Engineering and Post-War Reconstruction, Railway Board since Nov. 1943. *b.* 4th July, 1888. *Educ:* Agra Coll. & Thomson Civil Engineering Coll. Joined the State Rly. service in Oct. 1911; Executive Engineer 1918; services lent to the Foreign Pol. Dept. in 1924 and posted as Dy. Mgr. and Engineer-in-Chief of the Baroda State Rly.; proceeded to Europe 1927 to study the Divl. Organisation and General Administration on English and Continental Rlys.; returned to the East Indian Rly. in 1928; special duty with the Railway Board, 1929; Controller of Stores, N. W. Rly., 1930; Dy. Agent, E. I. Ry., 1932, and afterwards Divl. Supdt., Howrah Div.; Member, Public Services Commission, 1938. Gen. Mgr., B. & A. Rly., Sept. 1939—Nov. 1943. Appointed to officiate as Chief Commr. of Rlys. 23rd June, 1945. Mentioned in dispatches during the operations in Burma and on the North Eastern Frontier, June 1942 to May 1943. *Address:* C/o Birla Brothers Ltd., 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

MISRA, THE HON. PANDIT LINGARAJ, M.A. (Sanskrit), Gold Medalist, Calcutta Univ., 1919. **Minister of Education and Health, Orissa.** *b.* 1894. *m.* Srimati Uma Devi. *Educ:* Ravenshaw Coll., Cuttack and Univ. Coll., Calcutta. Began as Prof. of Sanskrit in the G. B. B. Coll., Muzafarpore (Bihar); gave up Govt. Service in 1922; joined the Satyabadi National School as teacher; M.L.C. in Bihar and Orissa, 1927-29; Member, Servants of the People Society, Lahore; Editor, *The Samaj*, Orissa Daily, till assuming office as Minister in April, 1946. *Publications:* Short biographies and political literature *e.g.* Shivaji, Gurugovind Sinha, Deshar-Dabi, Janasaki, Jananayaka. *Address:* Cuttack (Orissa).

MISRA, RAO RAJA RAI BAHADUR DR. SHYAM BEHARI, M.A., D.LITT., Sahitya Vachaspati, Retired Magistrate and Collector, U.P., ex-member, Council of State; Member of the Courts, Benares Hindu Univ.; Ex-President, All-India Kanyakubja Sabha, All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, and Kashi Nagri Pracharni Sabha; Ex-President, Kanyakubja Inter-Coll. Committee, Lucknow, and of U.P. Managers' Association of Aided High Schools and Inter-Colleges. Member, Provincial War Board, U.P. *b.* 12th August 1873. *m.* Miss B. D. Bajpai: has two *s.*, five *d.* *Educ.:* Jubilee High School and Canning College, Lucknow. Entered Executive Branch, U.P. Civil Service in 1897 as Deputy Collector, was on various special duties, on 6 occasions, Jt. Registrar of Co-operative Societies (1922-24), and Registrar, August 1924 to December 1926; Dewan, Chhatarpur State, C. I., for over four years and of Orchha State from January 1929 to April 1932, when he became Chief Adviser to H. H. *Publications:* Several standard works in Hindi two of which being text books for B.A. and M.A. Exams. of over six Indian Universities and awarded D. Litt. degree (Honoris Causa) by Allahabad Univ. 1937. *Address:* Golaganj, Lucknow.

MISRA, RAI BAHADUR TIKA RAM, M.A., LL.B., Member, Public Service Commission, United Provinces. *b.* Feb. 1, 1885. *Educ.:* St. John's Coll., Agra. Joined the Executive Service in 1906, was transferred to the Judicial Dept. in 1911 as Munsif and was confirmed as Dist. and Sessions Judge in 1934. During this period also worked as Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, and Dy. Legal Remembrancer and Dy. Sec., Judicial Dept., was also nominated a member of the Provincial Leg. Council. In 1938 officiated as Judge, High Court, Allahabad. Retd. on 1st Feb. 1940; apptd. Member, Public Service Commission from Jan. 1942 for 5 years. Also Hon. Treasurer and Vice-Pres., Executive Council, Allahabad Univ. *Address:* 33, Stanley Road, Allahabad, and Kacheri Road, Lucknow.

MITCHELL, SIR KENNETH, K.C.I.E. (1946); Kt. (1944), C.I.E. (1934), A.C.G.I., M.Inst. C.E., M.I.E. (India), M.Inst. T., A.I.A.E., I.S.E. (Retd.) *b.* 28th Aug. 1885; *m.* 1911 Lillian, *d.* of Edw. Westlake of Southampton, *decd.* 1938. *Educ.:* St Paul's School, London and City and Guilds Central Technical Insti-

tute, London. Dock & Harbour Construction, Southampton; Indian Pub. Wks. Dept., 1909; I.A.R.O. Tem.; Capt., R. E., 1918-19; Under Sec., Punjab Govt., P. W. Dept., 1919-1920; Technical Adviser, Indian Roads Development Cttee, 1927-28; Road Engr. to Govt. of India, 1930; Consulting Engr. to the Govt. of India (Roads), 1934. Pres., Indian Roads Congress, 1939-43; Controller of Road Transport, War Transport Dept., Govt. of India, Feb. 1942; Chief Controller, Road Transport and Development, 1944. *Address*: New Delhi.

MITHA MAHOMED SULEMAN CASSUM, M.L.A., J.P., Landlord & businessman. *b.* July 30, 1903, *s.* of the Hon'ble Sirdar Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha, Kt., C.I.E., M.C.S., and Lady Mariambai Mitha. *m.* in 1921 Khatubai (died 1932, *2s. 2d.* Nominated, Bombay Legislative Council by the Bombay Government, 1932; Elected a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Bombay Improvements Committee, 1931; Re-elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly, 1935 having also been re-elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation; member of the Bombay Port Haj Committee and the All India Muslim League; resigned later on the Pakistan issue. Joined father's firm, 1920 and started independent business in the name of Mahamed Suleman & Co., Director of Bank of India Ltd., Suleman & Co., Ltd., and New India Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay. *Clubs*: Willingdon Sports Club, the Royal Western India Turf Club, the Poona Club Ltd., and the Cricket Club of India. *Residence*: Lands End Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay. *Office*: 27, Kolsa Moholla, Pydhowni, Bombay.



MITRA, RANENDRA MOHAN, B.A., A.I.I.B., Managing Director, Bankers' Union Ltd. *b.* October 1908, father, late Rai Saheb J.M.Mitra, Grand-father Late Raj Mohan Mitra, Chief Dewan, Tripura State; Mother—Amiya Bala Mitra, daughter of late Jatindra Mohan Guha, I.E.S. (Late Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta). *m.* Santi Rani, two sons and one daughter. *Educ.*: Zilla School, Comilla and St. Xavier's College, Calcutta. Graduated in 1929 with distinction. Completed Indian Institute of Bankers' Examination, 1937. Served with the Imperial Bank, 1932-37. One of the founders of Bankers' Union Ltd. Prepared the original scheme of metropolitan clearing. Director, India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd. *Publications*: "Banking Legislation for India," and "Post-war banking in India, and a case for legislation." *Address*: 44/2B, Hazra Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

MITRA, PROF. SISIR KUMAR, D.Sc., M.B.E., F.N.I., Ghose Professor of Physics, University of Calcutta. *b.* October 1891. *m.* Lilabati, daughter of Rai Bahadur Harakisore Biswas of Barisal (died 1939). Two sons. Pioneer of radio research in India and well-known for his investigations on the ionised layers of the upper atmosphere which guide radio waves round the world. Author of numerous scientific publications. President, Mathematics and Physics Section of the Indian Science Congress, 1934; King George V Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935; Member, Bengal Industrial Survey Committee, 1938. Member, Industrial Research Planning Committee, Government of India, 1944-45; Chairman, Radio Research Committee, Board of Scientific and Industrial Research. Member, Indian Scientific Mission to U. K. and U. S. A., 1944-45; Pres. Rotary Club of Calcutta, 1942; Director, Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd. Well-known for his Bengalee writings and radio talks on popular science. *Address*: 9, Hindusthan Road, Ballygunj, Calcutta.



MITTER, SIR BROJENDRA LAL, Kt. (1928), K.C.S.I. (1932); M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law, Prime Minister of Baroda. *b.* May 1875. *m.* a daughter of P. N. Bose, late of the Geological Survey. *Educ.*: Presidency Col., Calcutta and Lincoln's Inn. Law Member, Govt. of India, 1928-34; Advocate-General of Bengal, 1925-28 and Member, Bengal Executive Council, 1934-37; Advocate-General of India, 1937-45; Led Indian Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1931 and 1933. *Address*: Baroda.

MITTER, THE HON'BLE SIR RUPENDRA COOMAR, M.Sc., M.L., Kt., Judge, High Court, Calcutta. *b.* 18th January 1890. *m.* Sudhahasinee Bose. *Educ.*: at Doveton College, Presidency College, Scottish Churches College and University Law College, Calcutta. Vakil and Advocate, High Court, Calcutta for sometime; Professor, University Law College, Calcutta. Fellow, University of Calcutta and Member of the Faculty of Law, University of Dacca. *Address*: 5, Old Mayor's Court, Calcutta.

MODAK, NARAYAN VINAYAK, C.I.E. (Jan. 1945); Special Engineer in charge of post-war reconstruction schemes and general development of the city, Bombay since Sept. 1946. *b.* December 1890, B. E. (Civil) (1911), Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers (London) (1936), F. R. San I., M.I.E. (India), J.P. Worked as Sub-Divisional Officer with the Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Bombay (1912-1918). Awarded State Technical Scholarship for special training in Municipal and Sanitary Engineering for one year in India and 3 years in England



(1918). In England was attached to the Corporation of Hastings and worked for nearly three years as an Assistant Engineer with the Corporation (1919-1922). Appointed Executive Engineer in the Indian Service of Railway Engineers Sanitary Engineer to the G. I. P. Railway (1922-30). Worked as Consulting Engineer to the B. B. & C. I. Rly. to prepare a sewerage scheme for their Dohad Station while in service of the G. I. P. Rly. Appointed Dy. City Engineer to the Bombay Municipality, (1930). Acted as Hydraulic Engineer, Bombay Municipality (1932-1933). City Engineer to the Bombay Municipality 1934-1946. Ag. Municipal Commr., June '46 to Sept. '46. President of the Bombay Engineering Congress (1938). A Vice-President, the Indian Roads Congress. President, Institution of Engineers (India) (1941 & 1942). President, Section of Engineering & Metallurgy, Indian Science Congress Association (1942). Fellow of the University of Bombay since 1933. Member of the Syndicate, 1937-44. Dean of the Faculty of Technology of the University of Bombay (1940-41). Member, Advisory Committee of the Engineering College, Poona. Member, Managing Committee of the V. J. T. Institute. Designed and erected Sewage Purification Works on the Activated Sludge Process (the first largest Sewage Works in India) for the sewerage of the Northern Part of the Island of Bombay. *Address:* "Udyam," Shivaji Park, Bombay 28.

MODI, SARDAR DAVAR TEHMURAS KAVASJI, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law; *b.* 27th July, 1887; holds hereditary title of "Davar" recognised by Govt., First Class Sardar of Gujerat since 1922; awarded the Silver Jubilee Commemoration Medal, 1935 and the Coronation Medal, 1937; Was presented to His Majesty at a Levee in Buckingham Palace in 1913; *m.* Gulbanoo, *d.* of Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel, C.E., O.B.E., of Quetta, 1920; two *s. Ed.* Elphinstone Coll., Bombay, Lincoln's Inn, London; Called to the Bar 1913; Holds Certificate of Honour from the Council of Legal Education, London; Principal, Sarvajanik Law College, Surat; Served as Company Commander in the I.T.F. and holds the King's Commission with the Hon. rank of Capt.; Member, Bombay Legislative Council 1921-24 and 1930-37; Chorasi Taluka Local Board and Surat Dist. Local Board, 1919-1924; Vice-Pres. T.L.B. for 3 years; Councillor, Surat City Municipality, 1922-28; Pres., Chorasi Taluka Development Assen. since 1922; Member, Provincial Rural Dept. Board; Governing Body of the Institute of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Anand; Trustee, Leper Hospital and many other useful institutions; Delegate, Parsi Matrimonial Court since 1915; Director, Surat District Co-operative Bank Ltd., 1916-19; Chairman, Surat Peoples' Co-operative Bank Ltd., Gujerat Safe Deposit Co. Ltd., Master Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing Co. Ltd., Gujerat Parsi Mutual Life Insurance Society; Director, Gujerat Investment Trust Ltd.; Surat Dairy Co. Ltd.; Sec. Countess of Dufferin Dispensaries Society, etc., Chairman, Defence Loans Cttee. and War Publicity Cttee., 1940-44; Dist. Leader, National War Front, Surat, 1943-45; Governor, 89th Dist. Rotary International 1945-46. *Address:* The Retreat, Civil Lines, Surat.



MODY, BHOGILAL JAGJIVAN, Personal Assistant to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Dharampur. *b.* on the 28th of February, 1886. *Educ.:* at the Alfred High School, Rajkot. Joined the Government service in the Western India States Agency at Rajkot in 1910. Passed the Higher Standard Examination. Joined Dharampur State service in the year 1923. Appointed Personal Assistant to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb in 1928. Received His late Majesty's Silver Jubilee Medal in the year 1935. Awarded the Coronation Medal in 1937. *Address:* Baldev Nivas, Dharampur (Surat Dist.).



MODY, SIR HORMASJI PEROSHAW, M.A. (1904), LL.B. (1906), K.B.E. (1935), *b.* Sept. 23, 1881; *m.* Jerbai, *d.* of Kavasji Dadabhoy Dubash, 3 *s.*; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay. Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1913-41 and President, 1923-24; Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1927 and 1929-34; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1928; President, Employers' Federation of India, 1933-41 and again from 1943; Member, Indian Leg. Assembly, 1929-43; Member, Round Table Con. and Reserve Bank Cttee. of the Conference; joint-signatory to the Indo-Lancashire Trade Agreement, 1933; Member for Supply, Govt. of India, August 1941 to Feb. 1943, and Deputy Chairman of the War Resources Cttee. of the Council; Dir., Tata Sons, Ltd.; Delegate, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1937; Chairman, Associated Cement Co.; Chairman, Central Bank of India; Pres., Cricket Club of India; Chairman, Royal Western India Turf Club. *Publications: The Political Future of India* (1908); *Life of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta* (1921). *Address:* "Spirospero," Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

MOHAMADPUR LABHOWA: THAKORE SAHEB OF *(See Indian Nobles' Section).*

MOHANLAL L. SHAH, Prominent businessman and industrialist of Calcutta; *b.* August 1892; Partner in the firm of Managing Agents, for The Mohini Mills, Ltd. No. 1 and 2 and Messrs. Chimanlal Vadilal & Co.; Ex-President, Indian Chamber of Commerce and Bengal Millowners' Assen., Calcutta; Member, Textile Control Board; Town Planning Committee, Bengal; Standing Quartering Board, Bengal; Regional Advisory Cttee. (Disposals), Govt. of India, Dept. of Supply, New Delhi; Director of several banking, jute and insurance institutions in Calcutta; Senior Director, Renwick & Co., Ltd. Takes great interest in social and cultural activities. *Address:* 22, Canning Street, Calcutta.



MOHOMED ABBAS KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, Merchant. *Educ.:* in Mysore. Was member, Mysore Representative Assembly for 20 years; Member, Mysore Legislative Council for over 16 years; ex-President, Bangalore City Municipal Council; General Secretary, Central Mahomedan Association since 39 years; Presided over Non-Brahmin Youth League, Madras, 1928; presented in 1928, with an Address, a silver Casket and Gold Cup by citizens of Mysore in recognition of services to the State; President, Mysore State Muslim Conference, 1932. Conferred title of Shafiq-ul-Mulk by H.H. the Maharajah of Mysore, 1942. *Address:* Muslim Hall Road, Bangalore City.

MOKASHI, PURSHOTTAM SHRIDHAR, B.A., Manager, Sangli Bank Ltd., Sangli. *b.* in 1906. *Graduated* in 1927 from the St. Xavier's College, Bombay. *m.* Miss Sunder Sabnis, Grand-daughter of Sir Raghunathrao Sabnis, Kt., C.I.E., ex-Diwan of Kolhapur, three sons, served in the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., as an officer at different centres in the Presidency; joined as General Manager of the Sangli Bank Ltd. in 1939; an Associate Member of the Indian Institute of Bankers. Though a Jt. Stock Banker, takes keen interest in Co-operative activities and during his service in the Co-operative Bank, was an active member of the various co-operative bodies including the Bombay Co-operative Institute. Was the Chairman of the Reception C'tte. of the third Session of Sangli State Co-operative Conference held at Sangli in April (1945). *Address:* The Sangli Bank Ltd., Sangli (S.M.C.).



MOLEDINA, KHAN BAHADUR MUHAMMAD HASHIM, Khan Bahadur; Landlord & Hony. Magistrate First Class; *b.* March 5, 1906; *m.* Mariam, *d.* of A. R. Adam Sait of Ootacamund; *Educ.:* St. Vincent's & Dastur High School, Poona; President, Poona Suburban Municipality, 1941-46; Vice-President, Cantt. Board, Kirkee, since 1933; Member, Poona Cantonment Board; Secy., District Wakf Cttee.; Controller of Rents, Kirkee Cant.; Pres., Muslim Students' Union, Poona; member of the Poona Dist. Local Board and the Poona City Municipality, 1934-37 and Vice-Chairman of the Poona Dist. School Board, 1934-37; awarded Khan Saheb in 1941 and Khan Bahadur in January, 1945; Pres., Hon. Magistrates' Assen. and Poona Dist. Municipal Assen.; Vice-Pres., Rotary Club, Poona; Mg. Trustee, Moleeina Anglo-Urdu Middle School, Poona. *Publications: My Impression of the Far East*, and *Ready Reference to Criminal Law*; *Address:* 30, Main Street, Poona.



MOOKERJEE, HON'BLE MR. BAIDYANATH, Minister for Supply and Reconstruction Departments, Mechanically Propelled Vehicles and Jails, Assam, since Feb. 1946. *b.* 1900, in Nadia, Bengal. *Educ.:* Azimganj and Nimtita, Vidyasagar Coll. and Univ. Law Coll., Calcutta, but did not take his B.L. Degree; was the Game Secy., Law Coll., Calcutta. *m.* the *y. d.* of late Rai Nagendra Nath Choudhury Bahadur of Assam, 1924. For some years Supdt. of all the tea estates owned by the late Rai Bahadur N. N. Choudhury; returned to the Assam Leg. Assembly in 1937 from the Surma Valley Indian Tea Planting Constituency; made a name for himself in Assam by his legislative activities; member, Sylhet Municipal Board, 1937; was virtually leader of the Opposition in the Assam Legislative Assembly, accepted office in the Saadulla Cabinet in March 1945 in response to the dictates of the Congress party; an authority on Finance in Assam; is charitable and always supports a good cause; is connected with several schools and colleges in the Surma Valley; was a member of the Dacca Univ. Court; again returned to the Assembly from his old constituency on Congress ticket in the last general election; Deputy Leader, Assembly Congress Party; member, A.I.C.C. and B.C.C. *Address:* Shillong.

MOOKERJEE, SIR BIRENDRA NATH, M.A. (Cantab.), M.I.E. (Ind.); *s.* of the late Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., M.I.E. (Ind.), F.A.S.B. D.Sc. (Eng.); *b.* February 14, 1899; *m.* 1925—Ranu Priti Adhikari, *d.* of Phani Bhusan Adhikari, late Prof. of the Benares Hindu Univ.—2 *d.* and 1 *s.* *Educ.:* Bishop's Collegate School (Calcutta), Bengal Engineering Coll. and Trinity Coll. (Cantab.). Partner of Messrs. Martin & Co. and Messrs. Burn & Co., Engineers, Contractors, Merchants, Shipbuilders, etc., etc.; Chairman, Steel Corporation of Bengal Ltd.; Vice-Pres.,

Calcutta Local Board of the Imperial Bank of India; Mem., Viceroy's National Defence Council; Adviser—Roger Mission; Mem., Munitions Production Advisory Cttee.; Fellow of the Calcutta Univ.; Sheriff of Calcutta, 1941. *Clubs:* National Liberal, London; Calcutta Club, "300" Club, Calcutta, Polo Club, Royal Calcutta Turf Club, Lake Club, Calcutta South Club and Cricket Club of India, Bombay. *Office Address:* 12, Mission Row. *Residence:* 7, Harington Street, Calcutta.

MOOKERJEE, DEBENDRA NATH, B.A. (Hons.) Econ., M.A. in Econ.; Mayor of Calcutta; Advocate, High Court. *b.* Jan. 8, 1887. *m.* Sri Hemlata Devi. *Educ.:* Presidency Coll. B.A., M.A.; I.A. at the Scottish Univ. College. Professor of Economics, Bagatari Coll.; then High Court Advocate. *Publications:* A book on Indian Constitution *Address:* 177, Raja Dinendra Street, Calcutta.

MOOKERJEE, NARESH NATH, Landlord and prominent businessman of Calcutta. *b.* March 1901. Chairman, East India Housing and Land Devpt. Trust Ltd.; Director, Foundation Land Trust Ltd.; Councillor, Calcutta Corpn., since 1936; elected Dy. Mayor of Calcutta 1946; Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Calcutta Corpn.; elected Mem., Bengal Leg. Council 1937-1946; was Chief Whip and Dy. Leader of the Congress Council Party; Joint Secy., Progressive Coalition Party 1943-44; Secy., Sheet Merchants' Assn., Bengal; Sole Proprietor, M/s. Naresh Nath Mookerjee; represented Bengal Merchants before the Tariff Board enquiry on the Steel Trade in 1934; Senior Partner, Neel Comul Mookerjee & Sons; Sole Distributors for Messrs. Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough for Sheets; Selling Agents for Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., The Steel Corporation of Bengal; interested in Politics, Social welfare and Sports; Pres. of several important sporting Clubs and Social Welfare Organisations in Calcutta; connected with the Red Cross Socty., & Tuberculosis Assn., Bengal and Congress Organisations. *Address:* 6, Clive Row, Calcutta.



MOOKERJEE, SYAMA PRASAD, M.A., B.L., D.Litt., LL.D., Bar-at-Law; *b.* 6th July 1901; *m.* Srimati Sudha Devi (died Aug. 1933); *Educ.:* Presy. Coll. (Cal.); Called to the Bar, London, 1927; Advocate, Cal. H.C., since 1924; M.L.A. (Bengal), since 1929; Vice-Chancellor, Cal. Univ., 1934-38; Finance Minister, Bengal, 1941-42; ex-President, All-India Hindu Mahasabha; President, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1943-45. *Address:* 77, Asutosh Mookerjee Road, Calcutta.

MOONJE, DR. BALKRISHNA SHEORAM, Medical Practitioner, Nagpur. *b.* Jan. 1872. *Educ.:* Middle School, Bilaspur; High School, Raipur; Missionary Hislop Coll., Nagpur; Grant Medical Coll., Bombay; graduated 1898; got Grey's Medal in Surgery after competition. *m.* in 1891. Served as Plague Medical Officer, Bombay Corporation; joined Boer War, 1900 as Surgeon—rank Captain; got Medal and clasp for war service; after return settled down as private medical practitioner in Nagpur, 1901; soon gained reputation as successful Eye-Surgeon; discovered new method of cataract extraction in capsule without breaking capsule; was the first to organise, since 1904, public political life in C.P. Hindi and C.P. Marathi Provinces, to establish a non-official Provincial Rifle Assn., Nagpur in 1929 for Target Practice, working on Nagpur Auxiliary Force Ranges and to organise successful resistance to Moslem hooliganism and rioting against music playing in Hindu religious processions in 1924-27 in Nagpur; Pres., N. P. C. Cttee. for more than 12 years till 1928; was specially invited to attend Lord Chelmsford's War Conference, Delhi, 1918; Member in 1929 of the Central Selection Board under Lord Chelmsford's War Conference, Delhi, 1918; Member in 1929 of the Central Selection Board under General Cassels afterwards C.-in-C. for selection of Indian boys as officers in Indian Army for training in Sandhurst, Woolwich and Cranwell in England; while in England for R.T.C. visited Training Centres for Army, Navy and Air Force in England, Germany, Italy and France; was member, Mily. Coll. Cttee. appointed after 1st R.T.C. under Presidentship of Field-Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode, C.-in-C. which eventually established Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun; Member, Indianisation Cttee. for Indianisation of Army appointed in 1939 under Presidentship of General Sir Roger Wilson. *Publications:* Book in Sanskrit on eye Diseases; closely printed illustrated book of more than 250 pages in one volume, for use, as Text Book for Sanskrit Ayurvedic students; besides several printed Presidential addresses on various subjects. *Address:* Nagpur.

MOORE, FRANCIS MALCOLM, mentioned in Despatches. Military Adviser in Chief, Indian States Forces since April 1, 1946. *b.* Feb. 2, 1897. *m.* Helen Marian Dunn, in 1927. *Educ.:* St. Columba's Coll., Ireland; Trinity College, Dublin. Commissioned into Royal Irish Rifles, 21st April 1915; served in France with Ulster Division and, later, with the 16 Irish Division; wounded; transferred to 52nd Sikhs (F.F.), 7th May 1917; commanded 2/16th Punjab Regiment, 1940; formed and commanded 100th Indian Infantry Brigade, 1941; commanded 34th Indian Division, August '42-April '43; commanded 39th Indian Division, April '43-March '45; President, Indian Regular Commissions Selection Board, April '45-Oct. '45; Director, Selection of Personnel, Oct. '45-April '46. *Permanent Address:* C/o Lloyds Bank Ltd., Bombay; *Office Address:* Indian States Forces Office, G.H.Q. (I), New Delhi.

MOOS, PESTONJI NANABHOY, M.A., LL.B., I.C.S., Bar-at-Law, Secretary to Government of Bombay, Legal Department, and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs. *b.* 29th August 1894; *m.* Bachoo, *d.* of K. S. Framji, C.I.E. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College, Bombay,

Worcester College, Oxford; University College, London and Inner Temple, London. Joined the Indian Civil Service on 12-12-1921; Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Ahmedabad, Broach and Panch Mahals, 1922-1925; District and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, Larkana, Sukkur, Kathiawar, Nasik, Poona and Thana, 1927-1940; Secretary, Bombay Provincial Franchise Committee, 1932; Secretary to Government, Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs since Jan. 8, 1941. *Address:* "Chalet," Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MOOS, S. N., M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.S.A., C.I.E., I.E.S. (Retd.); Member, Public Service Commission, Bombay Province and Sind. *b.* 25th September, 1890; *m.* Makee B. Petit. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College, Bombay, and King's College, Cambridge. Professor of Mathematics and Physics, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay; Indian Educational Service, 1918; Inspector of Science Teaching; Educational Inspector, Southern, Bombay and Central Divisions, and Sind; Deputy Director of Public Instruction, 1931-39; D.P.I., Bombay Province, 1939-45. *Publications:* Various Educational Reports and articles. *Address:* Garden Reach, Bombay Road, Poona.

MORVI: H. H. MAHARAJA SHREE LUKHDHIRJI BAHHEUR, MAHARAJA OF (*See Indian Princes' Section*).

MOTANDAS, T., J.P., Landlord, Banker and Contractor; Proprietor, T. Motandas & Co., Karachi. Manufacturers' Representative and Manufacturer of Indian Wines, Liquors and Chemicals. *b.* 1893 at Sukkur. Following in his father's footsteps, entered business at the age of 14. Has travelled throughout India, and visited Burma, Ceylon and Afghanistan. Member of various Institutes and Associations; Member, Managing Committee, Karachi Wine Merchants' Association, Old-Sukkur Association, Karachi, and the Cosmopolitan Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd., Karachi. *Address:* Motan Building, Bunder Road, Post Box 25, Karachi.



MOTILAL BAWALAL, B.A., Share and Stock Broker. *b.* in 1896 at Jamnagar. *Educ.:* at Jamnagar High School and Bahuddin College, Junagad. Graduated 1919. *m.* in 1922, Manharbai, *d.* of Kalidas Laljee of Porbunder, 2 *s.* and 1 *d.* Worked as an Assistant in a cotton firm and also as a working partner with Messrs. Langley & Co.'s Share Dept. Purchased his card in 1925 and started his firm, Messrs. Motilal Bawalal & Co., in partnership with his son; Director, Bombay Stock Exchange, 1930-35; New Prince of Wales Press Co. Ltd., Bombay; Mysore Chem. Manufacturers Ltd.; Titan Paint and Varnish Co. Ltd.; was Chairman, Aryan Life Assurance Co. Ltd. Bombay; Mg. Dir., Suren & Co. Ltd.; Member of the Managing Cttees. of Santa Cruz Education Society and Santa Cruz Residents' Assocn.; Member, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, Bullion Exchange, Seeds & Oil Assocn. and Yarn Exchange, Jamnagar. A Freemason, he is a member of Lodge Aryan. Member, Cricket Club of India. *Address:* Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. *Residence:* 'Manohar', 27, Marine Lines, Fort, Bombay.



MUDALIAR, DEWAN BAHADUR DR. SIR A. LAKSHMANASWAMI, B.A. 1914, M.D. 1922, F.R.C.O.G. 1930, F.A.C.S. 1941, LL.D., D.Sc.; Knighted 1945; Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras; *b.* 14-10-1887; *m.* Ratha Bai; *Educ.* Madras Christian Coll., Madras, and Medical Coll., Madras; Professor of Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Medical Coll., Madras, & Supdt. of the Govt. Hospital for Women & Children, 1934-42; Principal, Madras Medical Coll., 1939-42; Vice-Chancellor, Madras Univ. since 1942; *Publications.* (1) Ante-natal, Natal and Neo-natal mortality of Infants; (2) Clinical Obstetrics; (3) Midwifery casebook for Midwives. *Address:* 'Kensington,' Poonamallee High Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

MUDALIAR, SIR A. RAMASWAMI, DIWAN BAHADUR, K.C.S.I. (1937), Dewan, Mysore State since August 1946. *b.* 14 October 1887. *Educ.:* Madras Christian College, Law College, Madras. Advocate, Madras; Member, Legislative Council, Madras, 1920-26; Mayor, Corporation of Madras, 1928-30; Member, Council of State, 1930; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1931-34; Member, Round Table Conference and Federal Structure Committee; Member, Indian Franchise Committee; Member, Indian Reserve Bank Committee; Leader, Indian Delegation to British Commonwealth Relations Conference, Toronto; Member, Special Textile Tariff Board; Member, India Council; Hon. Editor, *Justice*, 1927-35; Member, Economic Committee, League of Nations; Member, Imperial Economic Committee. Delegate, Nine Power Conference, Brussels, 1937. Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council for Commerce Dept., 1939-42. Representative of the Govt. of India on the Imperial War Cabinet & Pacific War Council, 1942-43. Appointed Supply Member on May 2, 1943 on return from War Cabinet; Proceeded to San Francisco as leader of the Indian Delegation, March 11 1945. As member of the Delegation, he was also Chairman of Economic C'ttee. of the Conference. India's representative on the Preparatory Commission to the United Nations Organisation, Nov. 1945; elected Pres. of the Economic and Social Council of the U.N.O., 1946. Leader, Indian Food Delegation to U. K. and U.S.A., 1946. Hon. D.C.L. of the Oxford Univ., 1946. *Address:* Carlton House, High Ground, Bangalore; Lake View, Mysore.

MUDHOL, RULER OF. (*See Indian Princes, Section.*)

MUDIE, H.E. Sir Robert Francis, K.C.S.I., (1945); K.C.I.E. (1944); C.S.I. (1941); C.I.E. (1935); O.B.E. (1919). Governor of Sind, since 15th Jan. 1946. *b.* 24 Aug. 1890; *s.*



of Patrick Spence Mudie and Margaret Lind Heron; *m.* Mary Spencer 1919; one *d. Educ.:* Fettes College, Edinburgh; King's College, Cambridge. Wrangler, 1911; Assistant Master Clifton, 1911; Eton College, 1912-13; 2nd Lt., 6th City of London Rifles, 1914; Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915; Assistant Magistrate, Jhansi, 1919; Joint Magistrate, Benares, 1920; Magistrate and Collector, Agra, Sultanpur, Partabgarh, Fatehgarh, 1922-26; Settlement Officer, Agra, 1926-29; Sec. Round Table Conference, 1930-31; Mgte. and Collector, Allahabad, Bulandshahr, Cawnpore, 1931-36; Government of India Secretariat, 1936 and 1937; Collector, Agra, 1937-38; Revenue Secretary, U.P. Govt., 1938-39. Chief Secretary to U.P. Govt. and then Acting Governor of Bihar, 1944; Home Member, Government of India, 1944-46. *Publications: Agricultural Debt in the Agra District. Recreations:* Riding - Motoring, Mathematics. *Address:* Government House, Karachi.

MUHAMMAD Mukarram Ali Khan, Mumtaz-ud-Dowlah Nawab, Chief of Pahasu Estate and Tazimi Jagirdar, Raipur (Jaipur State). *b.* 2nd Sept. 1895. *m. d.* of late Koer Latafat Ali Khan, Chief of Sadabad, 2nd marriage, *d.* of Rao Abdul Hakeem Khan of Khairi Dist., Sharanpore. *Educ.:* Maharaja's Coll., Jaipur and M.A.O. Coll., Aligarh. Was Foreign Member of the Council of State, Jaipur, 1922-24; visited Europe in 1924 & 1938. *Publications:* Sada-i-Watan Tanqeed Nadir; Swarajya Home Rule. *Address:* Pahasu House, Aligarh; Mumtazbagh, Jaipur (Rajputana) and 'Darul Faiz', The Fort, Pahasu (Dist. Bulandshahr).

MUHAMMAD Nawaz, Lt.-Colonel Sir, K.C.I.E., Kt., M.L.A., Khan of Kot Fateh Khan; Sardar of the Gheba Clan; Proprietor of the Kot Estates; Magistrate; Sub-Judge; Assistant Collector; Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies. *b.* 12th August 1901. Only son of the late Sardar Muhammad Ali Khan. Married the younger daughter of the late Nawab of Kalabagh. Four daughters. *Educ.:* Aitchison Chiefs' College (Lahore) and Royal Military College (Sandhurst). Entered Army in 1921. Appointed in August 1926 to the Army in India Reserve of Officers. Elected in November 1926 to represent the Punjab Landholders in Central Legislative Assembly. Appointed Honorary Major in June 1933; Honorary Lt.-Colonel in March 1941. M.L.A. Punjab since 1937. *Address:* Kot Fateh Khan, Attock District, Punjab.



MUIR, Wingate Wemyss, Lieut.-Col., C.B.E. (Civil) (1926), M.V.O. (1923), O.B.E. (Military) (1918), Officer of the Crown of Rumania, 1920; Commander of the Crown of Belgium, 1926; *b.* 12th June 1879. *Educ.:* Haileybury College and the R.M.C., Sandhurst. Was in the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment and 15th Royal Ludhiana Sikhs (I.A). Retired, 1931. *Address:* C/o The Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Simla.

MUKANDI Lal, B.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, ex-M.L.C., ex-Dy. President, U.P. Council, ex-Judge, Tehri (Garhwal) State High Court; *b.* 14th Oct. 1890, *m. nee* Miss Ball (1915). *Educ.:* At Schools, Pauri and Almora. At Colleges, Allahabad, Benares, Calcutta and Christ Church, Oxford. Hist. Hons., 1917. Called to Bar, Gray's Inn, 1918; returned, 1919, enrolled Adv., Allahabad H.C., 1919; M.L.C. for Garhwal, 1923-30; Dy. President, U. P. Council, 1927-30; appointed Puisne Judge, Tehri (Garhwal) State High Court. 1938-44. Mgr., Indian Turpentine and Rosin Co., Ltd., P.O. Clutterbuckganj, (Bareilly) since March 1944. Writes to Hindi and English periodicals; and is an exponent and critic of Indian Art. Permanent. *Address:* P.O. Clutterbuckganj (Bareilly), U.P., India.

MUKERJEA, Satya Vrata, Rajya Ratna (1934); B. A. (Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R.S.A., London; Senior Councillor of Baroda, retired; Dewan of Kutch 1943-44. *b.* 6th Feb. 1887, *m.* Sm. Aruna Devi, M.A., *nee* Bezbaroa; grand niece of Tagore the Poet. One son, one daughter. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's and Presidency Colleges, Calcutta and Exeter College, Oxford. Entered Baroda Service (1911); conducted the Census of Baroda State (1921, 1931 and 1941); rose to Senior Councillor 1944-45. Was largely responsible for the reorganisation of the Central Secretariat, and the local Boards and for constitutional reform proposals now sanctioned. Decorated "Rajya Ratna" for exemplary services (1934); Rotary Governor, 89th District of India, 1942-43. *Address:* Bliss Cottage, Shillong.

MUKERJEA, The Hon. Mr. Tarak Nath, B.Sc., O.B.E., M.L.C., Minister for Irrigation & Waterways, Government of Bengal since 21st Nov. '46; eldest grandson of late Raja Peary Mohan Mukerjea, M.A., B.L., C.S.I., of Uttarpara Raj; *b.* April, 1898 in Uttarpara (Bengal): Member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1923-1930 and Bengal Legislative Assembly since 1940; Chairman, Hooghly District Board since 1924; Leading Zamindar, Trustee and Vice-President, British Indian Assen.; Director, B. P. Railway; President, Bengal Central A. M. Society; Trustee, Barendra Research Museum; Connected with most of the important organisations in the Province and founder of many schools, charitable dispensaries and other public institutions. *Address:* "Rajendra Bhaban", Uttarpara, Hooghly (Bengal); Secretariat, Calcutta.

MUKERJEE, Sushil Kumar, M.Sc. (Cal.), Ph.D. (Edin.), 1938; Curator of the Herbarium since 1938. *b.* August 22, 1909. *m.* Sm. Padmabati Debi. *Educ.:* Garalgacha

H. E. School, Ashutosh Coll., Calcutta, Univ. of Calcutta, Univ. of Edinburgh. Carried on research work in Botany, in Royal Botanic Garden, Cal. during 1935-36, in Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh during 1936-38, in Royal Botanic Garden, Kew, London, and British Museum of Natural History, London in 1937 and 1938; member of the Botanical Society of Bengal, the Indian Botanical Society and the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal. *Publications:* A monograph on the Indian and Burmese plants of the Mint-family, and several papers describing 18 new species of plants and a new variety, and making several changes of nomenclature of plants and publishing results of original research. *Address:* Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

MUKERJI, DHIRENDRA NARAYAN, *b.* 1899, Uttarpara Raj family of Bengal. Gave up College career in the Presidency College to join the non-co-operation movement of the Indian National Congress in 1921. He offered Satyagraha launched by the Congress on 10th January 1941 and was a Security Prisoner in 1942 Movement; was elected M.L.A. Bengal on Congress ticket in 1937; re-elected in 1946 on Congress ticket and is the Chief whip of the Party. The Hooghly Bank Ltd., is his creation. He is a supporter of indigenous Industries. Director, National Indian Life Insuranee Co., Roopcherra Tea Co., Tirrianah Tea Estates, Coal Corpn. of India Ltd., and Calcutta Industrial Chemicals and Minerals Co. Ltd.; is also associated with other business concerns. Has published many articles on finance and commerce. *Address:* 67, Joy Kissen Street, Uttarpara, Hooghly, Bengal.



MUKERJI, RAI BAHADUR PARESH NATH, M.A. (1902), Rai Bahadur (1926) C.B.E. (1933); *b.* 22nd December, 1882. *m.* Samir Bala, *nee* Chatterjee. *Educ.* Presidency College, Calcutta. Joined the Postal Department as Superintendent of Post Offices in 1904. Secretary, Postal Committee, 1920, Member, Office Reorganisation Committee, 1921, Secretary of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at Stockholm, 1924, Assistant Director-General, 1927, Member of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at London, 1929, Deputy Director-General, Postal Services, 1931, Deputed to Kabul to settle postal relationship with Afghanistan, 1932, Postmaster-General, Madras, 1933, Behar and Orissa, 1933-34; Leader of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at Cairo, 1934; Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam, 1934-38, Senior Deputy Director-General, Post and Telegraphs, 1938-39. Welfare Officer, Posts and Telegraphs, 1942-44. Deputy Controller General, Civil Supplies, 1944-45. *Publications:* Several Departmental Publications. *Address:* 26, Ritchie Road, Calcutta.

MULKY, MANGESH ANANDRAO, M.A., LL.B. (Bom.), M.Sc. (Econ.) (London); Additional Under-Secy., Commerce Dept. Government of India. *b.* Sept. 13, 1908. *m.* Leela Anant Nadkarni. *Educ.:* Wilson Coll., Govt. Law Coll. and the Univ. School of Economics & Sociology, Bombay, London School of Political Science, London. Research Officer and later Chief Research Officer to the Economic Adviser to the Govt. of India, now Addl. Under-Secy., Commerce Dept., Govt. of India. *Publications:* 'Organisation & Finance of Industries in India' (joint author) (1937); 'Financing of Indian Industries during wartime' (1940), etc. *Address:* Commerce Dept., Govt. of India, New Delhi.

MULLAN, JAL PHIROZESHAH, M.A., F.R.E.S., Prof. of Zoology, St. Xavier's College. *b.* 26th March, 1884. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Bombay; Professor, Examiner, University of Bombay. *Publications:* "Animal Types for College Students". *Address:* "Mangatram Mansion", Lamington Road, Grant Road, Bombay 7.

MULLICK, PULIN BEHARY, M.A., B.L., M.L.A., M.A. (Econ.), 1923, B.A. (Hons.), (Econ.), 1921, B.L., in 1925; *b.* Jan. 1, 1901; *m.* Sudharani Mullick; *Educ.:* Presy. Coll., Calcutta; Advocate, Calcutta High Court, since 1926; Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, 1936-42; Chairman, Public Health Standing Cttee., 1939-1940; Chairman, Estates and General Purposes Standing Cttee., 1940-1941; M. L. A., Bengal. 1937; Minister, Publicity Dept., Govt. of Bengal, April 1943 March 1945. *Address:* 59, Badridas Temple Street, Calcutta.

MUNJEE, CASSAMALLY, J.P., Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. *Educ.:* in Bombay. *Married:* Khatijabai, daughter of Haji Mukhi Ladak. Has 4 sons and 3 daughters. Has varied commercial interests. Chairman, Board of Directors: The Associated Banking Corporation of India, Ltd., Munjee Nathoobhoy & Co. (Kathiawar) Ltd., Munjee Nathoobhoy & Sons (Kathiawar) Ltd., Munjee Nathoobhoy Provident Society Ltd., Munjee Transport Ltd., Munjee (India) Ltd., Munjee (England) Ltd. and Mona Lisa Laboratories Ltd. Director—The United India Fire & General Insc. Co., Ltd.; Malik Diesel Engine (Turner) Mfg. Co. of India Ltd., Jubilee Stud Farm Ltd. and West Coast Fisheries Ltd. Senior Partner of Messrs. Munjee Nathoobhoy & Co., Bombay, Plastex Products Company, Country Craft Shipping Co., The Berkeley Printing Press, The Berkeley Company, Indo-Scottish Engineering Co., Mona Lisa Laboratories; President, All India Muslim Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 1945, re-elected 1946. A leading member of the Khoja Community; a Vazir of H. H. the Aga Khan and President of the Gold Grant Committee appointed by H. H. The Aga Khan in 1936. Was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal, as a prominent merchant, from the Bhavnagar State. Has travelled extensively on the Continent. *Clubs:* The Rotary, Willingdon Sports Club, The Orient Club, The Royal Western India Turf Club. *Address:* 18, Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.



MUNSHAW, B. C., Merchant. *b.* 23rd April 1910. *Educ.*: at R. C. High School, The Gujrat College and the R. C. Technical Inst., Ahmedabad. Qualified for Textile Technology. Took practical training in various mills including Shri Ramkrishna Mills, Ltd. Partner, Asian Textile Engineering Corp., Bombay & Ahmedabad. National Nut-bolts Company, Bombay. Director, Paramount (India) Ltd., Trustee, Stores & Machinery Merchants' Assocn. President, Electric Merchants' Assocn., Bombay. General Manager, Textile Supplies Syndicate (India) Ltd. *Chairman*: Express Transport Ltd. *Director*: M. Electrical and Mechanical Appliances Ltd., India Fisheries Ltd. *Partner*: Premier Commercial Corp., Research Textile Leathers; Metro Bobbin Mfg. Co. Son of late Seth Chimanlal Manelal Munshaw of Ahmedabad. *m.* Miss Kapila of G. C. Mehta, 1 son & 2 daughters. Visited Japan in 1932 and took further practical training there in Japanese mills & factories. Again went to Japan in 1936 to build business relations. Entered business at an early age in 1933. Promoted Asian Textile Engineering Corpn. in 1933. Paramount (India) Ltd. in 1940. Went to Australia during June-July 1946 for developing Import Export business. *Recreations*: Sports, Art & Music. *Clubs*: The Bombay Presidency Radio Club, Ltd., The Cricket Club of India Ltd., The Amateur Horse Riders Club, Bombay Flying Club, Ltd. *Office address*: Kermani Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. *Residence*: 'Ullas', Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, Bombay.



MUNSHI KANIALAL MANEKLAL, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., *b.* 29th Dec. 1887. *m.* Lilavati Seth, an authoress of repute in Gujarati language, 1926. *Educ.*: Dalal High School, Broach, and Baroda College; Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1913; Joint Editor, *Young India*, 1915; Secy., Bombay Home Rule League, 1919-20; Editor, *Gujarat*, 1922-31; Fellow of the Bombay University, since 1925; Member of Syndicate of the University, 1926-36; Member, Baroda Univ. Commission, 1926; Member, Bombay Legislative Council (Old) and Legislative Assembly (New) representing the Bombay Univ. since 1927; Chairman, Government Cttee. to introduce compulsory physical training in schools, 1927; Sentenced to six months' imprisonment for Salt Satyagraha, April 1930, Member, Working Cttee., Indian National Congress, 1930; Member, All-India Congress Cttee., 1930-36; Sentenced to 2 Yrs. R. I. for Civil Disobedience, Jan. 1932; Secy., Congress Parliamentary Board, 1934; Home Minister, Government of Bombay, 1937-1939; Vice-President, Children's Aid Society, Bombay, 1937-41; President, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan since 1938; Editor, *Social Welfare*, an English Weekly since 1940; Detained under Defence of India Act, 1940-41; Resigned Congress over Non-violence issue 1941; Rejoined in 1946; Vice-Chairman, Institute of Agriculture, Anand 1939-43: Chairman since 1943: Chairman, Bharatiya Itihasa Samiti, 1944. Birla Public School, Nasik; Trustee, Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust Trustee, Hansraj Morarji Public School, Bomblay. *Publications*:—(Gujarati) Novels, Dramas. Essays, Memoirs, *Prithvi Vallabh*, *Bhagvan Kautilya Gujratno Nath*, *Adaitha Raste*, etc. (English) *Gujarata And its Literature*, *I follow The Mahatma*, *Akhand Hindustan*, *Imperial Gurjaras*, *Indian Deadlock*, etc. *Address*: 26, Ridge Road, Bombay.

MUNSHI, MRS. LILAVATI, M.L.A. (Bombay); authoress in Gujarati language. *b.* 1899. *m.* K. M. Munshi, Feb. 15, '26. Her first political work was the collections of subscriptions for Tilak Swaraj Fund in Ahmedabad and Bombay; travelled extensively in India, went to Europe in 1923; Member, A.I.C.C., M.P.C.C. for several years and later member of the B.P.C.C; joined Satyagraha movement in 1930; was arrested on July 4, and sentenced to 3 months imprisonment; was secy. of the Boycott Cttee. of the B.P.C.C.; organised the Swadeshi Market at Kalbadevi and later became its Pres.; again arrested on 6th Jan. 1932, sentenced for 1 year; Secy., All-India Swadeshi Sangh, 1934; elected Secy., Swadeshi Exhibition organised by the B.P.C.C. at the time of the annual sessions of the Congress in Bombay 1934; elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1935 where she has served on Medical Relief Cttee. and became its Chairman in 1939-40; continues to be member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and represents it on several public bodies like the Children's Aid Society where she is the Chairman, Bombay Infants Welfare Society; Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal; has also worked on behalf of the Corporation on several other public bodies; was the Deputy Leader of the Municipal Congress Party, 1939-40 and its chief whip in 1944; elected to the Assembly, 1937; introduced Bills for monogamy among Hindus, abolition of Unequal Marriages and Introduction of Adult Franchise for the Bombay Municipal Corporation; member, Board of Studies in Gujarati in the Univ. from 1939 to 44; was the first and the only lady member of the Cttee. of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for 3 years; Chairman, Bombay Women's Assocn. of the All-India Women's Conference; Founder Member, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan; Chairman, David Sassoon Industrial School; and of the Shepherd After-care Assocn.; Pres. Bombay Hindi Vidyapith; organised the Health Home and Social Welfare Exhibition as Chairman of the Bombay Women's Assoc. in 1943; Pres., Agri-Horticultural Society, 1944; Secy., Mayor's Overseas Evacuees Relief Cttee., Vice-Pres., Bombay Women's Relief Cttee., 1944; Director, Bombay Life Assurance Co. Ltd., Oudh Sugar Mills Ltd.; Lallubhai Samaldas Peoples Co-operative Bank; Chairman, Nehru Purse Shows Cttee., Entertainment Cttee. of the I.N.A. Relief Cttee., Bombay; member, Executive Cttee., All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bombay; Vice-Pres., Bombay Women's Sports Assocn., Organised a number of shows for various causes. *Publications*:

'Rekhachitra ane Bija Lekho', 'Kumardevi', 'Jeevanmathi Jadeli' Rekha Chitro June ane Nava". *Address:* 26, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

MURSHIDABAD, IHTISHAM-UL-MULK, RAIS-UD-DOWLA, AMIR-UL-OMRAH, NAWAB ASIF KADR SIR SYED WASIF ALI MEERZA, KHAN BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., MAHABUT JUNG, NAWAB BAHADUR OF, premier noble of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, 38th in descent from the Prophet of Arabia; *b.* 7th Jan. 1875. *m.* 1898, Nawab Sultan Dullin Fugfoor Jahan Begum Sahiba. Heir-apparent: Murshidzada Asif Jah Syed Waris Ali Meerza. *Educ.:* in India, under private tutors and in England at Sherborne, Rugby, and Oxford, has six times been member of Bengal Leg. Council; an all round sportsman, a great lover of the fine arts and oriental pictures, and also an Urdu and Arabic Scholar. *Address:* The Palace, Murshidabad.

MURTI, PANDIT A. S. N. *b.* 1894. Member, Council of "World Affairs" and Institute of International Affairs. Was President, Orissa Millowners' Association and Vice-President, Orissa Chamber of Commerce. Secretary, Orissa Exhibition, 35. Was Senator, Andhra University. Conducted Ganjam, Dt. Board. Secretary, Dt. Association. President, S. Orissa Agriculture Association; former Member, Working Cttee. of All India Liberal Federation. Was Visitor to Coimbatore Agriculture Station. Witness before Civil Justice Committee. Constructed Maternity Ward, Zenana Hospital. Member, Orissa Domicile Enquiry Committee; Mg. Dir., Andhra Farms Ltd. *Publications:* National Govt. for India; A Free State for India. *Address:* Vishnu Villas, Berhempus.

MURTRIE, DAVID JAMES, O.B.E., I.S.O., Dy. Dir.-Gen., Post Offices, 1916-1921 (retired). *b.* 18 Dec. 1864. *Educ.*: Doveton Prot. Coll., Madras. Ent. Govt. Service in Post Office, 1884; Pres. Postmaster, Bombay, 1913-16. *Address:* "Looland," 8, Cunningham Road, Bangalore.

MUTALIK, V. N. ANNASAHEB, B.A., First Class Sardar of the Deccan. *b.* 6 Sept. 1879. *m.* S. Ramabaisaheb, *d.* of Mr. K. Bhiranhi *Educ.:* at Satara High School and the Deccan Coll., Poona. Member, Bombay Legislative Council for the Deccan Sardars, 1921-1923, and of Central Assembly, 1924-26. President, Inamdars' Central Association, 1914 to the present day. Was appointed non-official member of Army Accounts Committee, 1925-26, to represent Legis. Assembly on the Committee; President of the 1st Provincial Confce. of Sirdars, Inamdars, 1926 and President, Provincial Postal Confce., 1926. Elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Conference, Sardars and Inamdars, 1927 and in 1931. Leader of the Deputation to H.E. Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montague, Secretary of State, 1917; represented Sardars and Inamdars' interests before the Franchise and Functions Committees of 1919. Leader of the Deputation before the Simon Commission, 1928, and Leader of two deputations, 1927 and 1929 to H.E. the Governor. Raised to be First Class Sardar of the Deccan in September 1930. Nominated Member of the Provincial Franchise Committee, 1932. Pres., Satara Education Society since 1937. Himself an Agriculturist and takes keen interest in its Developments. *Publications:* Currency System of India in Marathi. *Address:* Satara.

MYSORE, HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

NADIRSHAH, ERACH ARDESHIR, B. A., B.E., B.SC. (Eng. Edin.), M.Inst., C.E., (Lond.), F.I.S.E. (Lond.), M.I.E. (India), J.P., O.B.E., (1946), Hydraulic Engineer, Bombay Municipal Corporation (Retd.); *b.* February 1895; *m.* February 1928, Miss Amy Hormusji Nariman; *e.* at Bombay, Poona and Scotland. Apprentice Engineer, Cardiff Corpn.; Asstt. Engr. M/s. The Economic Structures Co. Ltd., Lond.; Bombay Improvement Trust; Sr. Asstt. Eng. (Drainage); Dy. City Engineer; Hydraulic Engineer, Bombay Municipal Corporation; Chiefly instrumental in introducing traffic roundabouts and pedestrian refugees in the Bombay City. He is a Free Mason and a Rotarian. On the Committees of the W.I.A.A.; I.R.T.D.A.; Bombay Town Planning; Institution of Engineers (India); Parsi Lying-in Hospital; Assoc. of Edinburgh Univ. Graduates & Chartered Collegiates; Assoc. of the Engineering Graduates of the University of Bombay; Rep. in India of the Inst. of Sanitary Engineers (Lond.); Parsi Federal Council; Anjuman-Atash-Behram; Athornan Mandal; The Bombay Agri-Horticultural Society. *Recreations:* Tennis, Swimming, Pingpong and Badminton. *Clubs:* C.C.I., Rotary. *Address:* Reservoir Bungalow, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

NAGOD: RAJA SAHEB OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section*).

NAGORY, DAMODARDAS. *b.* 1910. Leading Businessman of Gwalior. Hon. Secy., Gwalior Chamber of Commerce since 1938; General Secy., Gwalior State Industrial and Commercial Conference since 1940; Member, Economic Development Board, Gwalior Govt. (1933-36), and Tariff Board since 1942; Standard Cloth Advisory Board (1943-44) etc. Trustee, Jiwan Sahitya Mandal; Trust Chairman, Hindustan Commercial Corporation, Gwalior and Ujjain Director, Gwalior Traders Ltd., Gwalior Paints and Chemical Industries Ltd., The States Film Corporation Ltd., The Cotton Traders, The Gwalior Merchants and Gwalior Importers, etc. Partner, R. J. & Sons, D. D.



Nagory & Bros., and Sugar Marketing Agency, etc., Organiser of several other Commercial Houses. *Address*: Nagory Bhawan, Lashkar (Gwalior State).

NAGPUR:—BISHOP OF; THE RT. REV. ALEXANDER OGILVY HARDY, M.A., D.D. *b.* 18th September 1891. *m.* Ruth *d.* of late W. P. Bocock. *Educ.*: Trinity College, Dublin. Ordained deacon, 1915; ordained priest 1917; Missionary, D.U.M. & S.P.G., Chota Nagpur, 1917-37; consecrated Bishop of Nagpur, Dec. 21, 1937. *Publications*: "God's Husbandry," The Life in Christ and "The Cross and the Reign of God". *Address*: Bishop's Lodge, Nagpur.

NAHARSINHJI, MAJOR MAHARAJ OF CHHOTA UDEPUR, M.R.A.S. (Lond.), Chief Commandant, Chhota Udepur Forces. Brother of H. H. The Maharaja Saheb of Chhota Udepur. *b.* 13th March 1909. Khichi Chowhan Rajput. *Educ.*: Boys' High School, Panchgani, St. Xavier's School, Bombay and later at Raj Kumar College, Rajkot. *m.* in 1927, cousin of H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla 1 *d.* and 1 *s.* Married again in 1944, *El. d.* of Raja Saheb Nilgiri (Orissa). Was attached to 5/12th F. F. Regt. (Q.V.O. Corps of Guide) as 2 Lt., 1929 1930. President, Chhota Udepur and Sankheda Mewas Rajput Samaj, Vice President S. F. Gymkhana, C. U. *Recreations*: Shooting, Riding, Tennis, etc. *Clubs*: Willingdon Sports Club, Royal W. I. T. C., Cricket, Club of India, British Union Club, London Shri Fatehsinhji Gymkhana, Chhota Udepur *Address*: Kali Niketan, Chhota Udepur.



NAIDU, SAROJINI, MRS., Fellow of Roy. Soc. of Lit. in 1914; *b* Hyderabad, Deccan, 13 Feb. 1879. *Educ.*: Hyderabad; King's Coll., London; Girton Coll., Cambridge. Published three volumes of poetry in English, which have been translated into all Indian languages and some into other European languages; also been set to music; lectures and addresses on questions of social, religious and educational and national progress; specially connected with Women's Movement in India and welfare of Indian students. President, Indian National Congress, 1925. *Address*: Hyderabad, Deccan.

NAIK, PURUSHOTTAM GOVIND, Senior Life Worker, the Social Service League, Bombay. *b.* 1894. *m.* Ramabai, has three children. *Educ.*: Wilson High School. Joined the Social Service League, Bombay, 1916. Admitted as a senior lifeworker in 1919 and was placed in charge of different important activities from time to time. Agent, Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society (1926-28). Superintendent, Society for the Protection of Children in Western India (1928). Worker, Bombay Vigilance Association (1929-36), was specially deputed by the Association to investigate the problem of Devadasis in Goa, Sawantwadi and surrounding districts (1927). Secretary, Textile Technical School since 1930. Represents the Social Service League on several social and welfare institutions in the City. *Publications*: Prostitutes and Prostitution, Principles and Methods of Social Service, Prostitution under Religious Customs, etc. *Address*: The Social Service League, Girgaon, Bombay.



NAIRANG, SYED GHULAM BHIK, B.A., L.L., Advocate, High Court, Lahore. *b.* Sept. 1876. *Educ.*: Municipal Board Sch. & Mission High Sch., Ambala, Govt. High Sch., Ludhiana, Municipal Board High Sch., Jagadhri and Govt. Coll., Lahore. Has been practising as a lawyer at Ambala since 1900; was Govt. Pleader, 1909-1920; took part in *Khilafat-cum-Congress* activities, 1920-22; Member of General Council, *Anjuman-i-Himayat-in-Islam*, Lahore, since 25 years; Member, *Nadwatul Ulama*, Lucknow; All-India Muslim Educational Conference since 25 years, Court & Executive Council, Muslim Univ., Aligarh, and Central Legislative Assembly since 1934 (Dy. Leader, Muslim League Party, 1938-42 and one of Panel of Chairmen); President, *Anjuman-i-Islamia*, Ambala City, 1917-43; General Sec., Central Jamiat-i-Tablighul Islam, Ambala City since 1923. *Publications*: *Kalam-i-Nairang*; *Ghubar-i-U'fuq*; Alwar State and its Muslim Subjects and various Urdu Poems. *Address*: Nairang Manzil, Ambala City (Punjab).

NAIR, THE RT. HON'BLE SIR C. MADHAVAN, Kt. (1942), B.A., Bar-at-Law. Member Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, London. *b.* 24th Jan. 1879. *m.* Sreemathi Palat Parukutty Ammah, eldest *d.* of Sir C. Sankaran Nair. *Educ.*: Victoria Coll., Palghat, Pachaiyappas and Christian Colleges, Madras, Law Coll., Madras, Univ. Coll. London, and also the Middle Temple, London. Enrolled in the Madras High Court, 1904; officiated as Vice-Principal, Law Coll., Madras, 1909; Law Reporter, 1915-16; apptd. Prof., 1916-20; Govt. Pleader, 1919-23; Advocate-General, Madras, 1923-24; Judge, Madras High Court, 1924-1939. President, Railway Rates Advisory Committee, Calcutta, 1940-41. *Address*: C/o India Office, London.

NANAVATI, SIR MANILAL BALABHAI, B.A., LL.B. (Bombay), M.A. (Penn., Pa., U.S.A.), Kt. (1941). *b.* 11th January, 1877; *Educ.*: Baroda, and St. Xavier's College, Bombay and Wharton School of Finance, Pennsylvania (Pa.) Joined Baroda State Service, 1904; Director of Commerce and Industries, 1912, after holding minor posts in Judicial and Commerce Depts.; from 1912 to 1931 held at various times posts of Registrar, Co-op. Societies, Director of Commerce and Industries, Development Commissioner, Collector and Accountant-General; Secretary and then President, Okha Harbour Board, in charge of the Development of Port Okha, 1926-1930; Revenue Commissioner, 1932-33; Naib Dewan (member of Executive Council), 1934-35; Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, 1936-1941. President, Indian Society of Agricultural

Economics; member, *Famine* Inquiry Commission 1945 and Indian Food Delegations to U.K. and U.S.A. 1946. *Publications: Report on the Agricultural Indebtedness in the Baroda State* (1913); *Report on the Sociological Survey of the Servants of the Khangi Department* (1917); *Report of the Industrial Development in the Baroda State* (1919); *Thedian: Rural Problem*, Joint author with Prof. J. J. Anjaria. *Address:* "Leela," Juhu, Bombay.

NANAVATI, ROMESH CHANDRA MOTILAL, F.C.I., F.F.C.S., F. Com. Sc.A., F.R. Econ. S., F. S. S. (London), Corporate Secretary, Constitutional and Economic Adviser, Nagod State, C. I. *b.* 25th January 1908. *m.* Vasumati Ratilal Parekh.



Educ.: at the Esplanade High School, Bombay, and the Theosophical College, Madras. Obtained Fellowships of the Commercial Institute, Birmingham, the Faculty of Secretaries Ltd., Guildford, and the Association of Commercial Science, Hull (England). Elected Fellow of the Royal Economic and the Royal Statistical Societies of London in 1935. Appointed Assistant Register for India of the Faculty of Secretaries Ltd., in 1936. Received by Their Majesties King Carol of Rumania, King Boris III of Bulgaria (1936) and the Governor-General of Australia (1934). Served Dharampur State as His Highness the Maharana's Secretary from 1928 to 1938. Recipient of the International Honour of the Order of Officer of L'ordre Universal du Merite Humain of Switzerland (1938). Travel Solicitor to **The American Express Co., Inc.** (1938-39). Served Nagod State, C.I., as Political and Foreign Secretary and Vice-Pres., State's Legislative Assembly (Raj Praja Parishad), from 1940 to 1943. Travelled several times to Europe—cruising, as far as Spitzbergen, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, St. Settlements, China and Japan. *Publications:* "A Few Freelances". *Address:* "Khalsa Cottage", 14th Road, Khar, Bombay 21.

NANDA, GULZARILAL, B.A. (Hons.) in English (1918), M.A., LL.B. (1920), Minister for Labour, Govt. of Bombay. *b.* July 4, 1898. *m.* Lakshmi Devi. *Educ.:* Forman Christian Coll., Lahore, Agra Coll., Agra; Research Scholar, Allahabad Univ., joined the non-co-operation movement in 1921; Professor of Economics, National Coll., Bombay; Secy., Textile Labour Assen., Ahmedabad, 1922 to 1946; Parliamentary Secy., Govt. of Bombay, 1937-1939; Chairman, Standing Cttee., of the Ahmedabad Municipality, 1940-42; Hon. Prohibition Commr. and Hon. Commr. for Labour Welfare, 1937-40. *Publications:* Some aspects of Khadi; History of wage adjustment in the Ahmedabad Textile Industry. *Address:* Secretariat, Bombay.

NANJEE, CHOONILAL DEVKARAN, Broker, Landlord, Merchant and Banker. *b.* 1889, Eldest son of late Seth Devkaran Nanjee, J.P. *Educ.:* at St. Xavier's College, Bombay. *m.* 1908 Ramkor, daughter of Mr. Karsondas Laxmidas Thar. She is one of the founders of and on the Committee of the Fort Hindu Stree Mandal and Member of various other Women's Associations doing social welfare work. Has one son and two daughters. Joined his father's firm at the age of 21. Now the Senior Partner in the firms of Devkaran Nanjee & Sons Chugondas & Co., and Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee, Director of Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co., Ltd., Devkaran Nanjee Insurance Co., Ltd., Demasons Limited & Devkaran Nanjee Investment Co., Limited. Trustee of Dadar Hindu Temple, and Managing Trustee of Fort Sanskrit Shala and Devkaran Nanjee Charities. Trustee and Chairman of Desai Chugondas Nanjee Modh Svagnati Udyog Uttejak Fund and Shah Pitamber Laljee Modh Svagnati Anath Ashraya Fund. *Recreation:* Sanskrit and Religious Literature. *Edited and Published* the Third Edition of "Manusmriti" with its Gujarati translation and learned commentaries by Pandit Nathooram Mahashanker and the late Shastri Pranjivan Harihar. *Hobby:* Is a philatelist of over 40 years' standing and is well-known among philatelists as C. D. Desai. Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London. Member of the Philatelic Society of India and the Dum Dum Stamp Club. Has a highly specialised and valuable collection of Indian stamps. Awarded Silver and Gold Medals in International Exhibitions. Has made researches and discoveries in early Indian stamps, articles on which have appeared in the Philatelic Journal of India. *Residential Address:* "Satya Vilas," Manordas Street, Fort, Bombay. *Office Address:* Devkaran Nanjee Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.



NANJEE, PRANLAL DEVKARAN, Banker, Merchant, Broker and Landlord. Justice of the Peace and Honorary Presidency Magistrate for the City of Bombay. *Rajamantri* of Porbandar State. Recipient of Silver Medal from H. H. Gaekwar's Government. *b.* 11th June 1894. Second son of late Seth Devkaran Nanjee, J.P. *Educ.:* at St. Xavier's College, Bombay. *m.* 1911, Jayavati, daughter of the late Mr. Govindji Jhaverchand, Munsiff and Magistrate of Jamnagar State. She is one of the Founders and Chairman of the Fort Hindu Stree Mandal and Member of various other Women's Associations doing Social Welfare work. Joined his father's firm at the age of 18. Now one of the Senior Partners in the firms



Devkaran Nanjee & Sons, Chugondas & Co., and Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee. Chairman, Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co., Ltd., Devkaran Nanjee Insurance Co., Ltd., Denasons Ltd., and Devkaran Nanjee Investment Co., Ltd., Director, The Hindusthan Sugar Mills Ltd., The Hind Cycles Ltd., Podar Mills Ltd., The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., The Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd., The Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd., The Burhanpur Tapti Mill Ltd., The Premier Automobiles Ltd., The Vijaya Mills Co. Ltd., The New Maneckchock Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., Coal Mining and State Universals Ltd. and Western India Vegetable Products Ltd. President: The Bombay Shroffs' (Bankers) Association Ltd., was Pres. of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for 1944 and is now a member of its Managing Cttee. and several Sub-Committees. Member, Liverpool Cotton Association Ltd., Liverpool. Vice-President of the Property Owners' Association, Bombay; Life-Member of the Indian Red Cross Society. One of the Founder Members of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. Trustee of Dadar Hindu Temple, Fort Sanskrit-Shala, Devkaran Nanjee Charities, etc. *Recreation:* Literature, Music and Art. *Clubs:* Willingdon Sports Club, Orient Club, Royal Western India Turf Club, Bombay. President: Radio Club, Poona Club Ltd., etc. *Publications:* "Devkaran Nanjee Weekly Markets' Survey," "Devkaran Nanjee Daily Market Report" and "Devkaran Nanjee's Bombay Investors' Year Book." *Residential Address:* "Lalit Vilas," Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay and *Office Address:* Devkaran Nanjee Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

NANJEE, MRS. JAYAVATI PRANLAL DEVKARAN, J.P. for the City of Bombay. Only daughter of the late Govindji Jhaverchand, a Munsiff and Magistrate in Jamnagar State. *b.* 1898. *m.* Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee in 1911. Prominent in social activities for several years. Founder and Chairman of Fort Hindu Stree Mandal and Suman Bal Mandir. Takes great interest in Santa Cruz Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal and Bhagini Samaj. Life Member of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council.



Recreation: Writes Poems and small Plays. *Publication:* "Suman Sarathi." *Residential Address:* "Lalit Vilas," Walkeswar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

NARANG, DR. GOKUL CHAND, M.A., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, M.L.A. *b.* 15 Nov. 1878. *Educ.:* Punjab University, Calcutta University, Oxford University and Bern University. Was Professor and Barrister. Ex-Minister, Punjab Government. Relinquished his knightwood in protest against Govt.'s attitude towards the legitimate rights of the Hindus, August 1945. *Publications:* The Message of the Vedas and Transformation of Sikhism. *Address:* 5, Montgomery Road, Lahore.

NARAYANA, P. S., B.A., B.Sc. (Min.), M.M.G.I., F.G.M.S., Consulting Engineer and Mining Geologist, Bangalore. *b.* June 5, 1906. Began career as a vacation employee in 1930 in Tata Iron and Steel Co.'s Collieries; came to Mysore in 1933 to extend his research studies in deep mining methods in K.G.F.; settled down in Bangalore in 1935 and commenced developing an Engineering and Mineral Industrial Research Laboratory, serving as a training ground to a number of competent young graduates in Engineering and Science; established the Mysore Abrasives Industry using Mysore minerals in 1939-40 under the auspices of the Mysore Board of Industrial Planning and Co-ordination. Member, Advisory Cttee. of the Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute; Chairman, Ceramics and Glass Technogoly Sub-Committee; Member, Mining and Business Methods Sub-Committee, Abrasives Research Sub-Committee of the Mysore Board of Industrial Planning and Co-ordination, the Electrical Engineering Society of the Indian Institute of Science, Mysore Horticultural Society, South Indian Science Association, and Mysore Engineers' Association. Member, Managing Cttee. Occupational Institute. Life Member, Mining, Geological and Metallurgical Institute of India; Geological Mining and Metallurgical Society of India. Mineral Adviser, Sandur State. *Address:* "Mines House," Malleswaram, Bangalore.



NARAYANASWAMY CHETTY, DIWAN BAHADUR SIR G., Kt. (1945), C.I.E., J.P., Merchant and Landlord. *b.* 28th Sept. 1881; member, Council of State, 1930-37; President, Corporation of Madras, 1927 and 1928; ex-Member, Madras Legislative Council; Honorary Secretary, Madras Presidency Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society; Provincial Visitor, Madras Presidency Jails; President, Madras Rly. Passengers' Welfare Assen.; Depressed Classes Mission Society; Madras Presidency Non-Official Jail Visitors' Association; Madras Hindu Devasthanam Committee; Vice-President, S.P.C.A.; Chairman, Victoria Public Hall Trust. Special First Class Magistrate, Saidapet; Alderman, Corporation of Madras; Member of the Advisory Board of the M. & S. M. and S. I. Rlys. and of the Madras Prov. War Committee; Chairman of the Chingleput Dt. Publicity and Propaganda and Recruitment Sub-Committees; Member, Thirumalai Tirupathi Devasthanam Committee; Member, Executive Cttee. of the Pasteur Institute of Southern India, Coonoor; Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Madras and New Delhi, Victoria Technical Institute, Madras; Agri-horticultural Society, Madras; Madras Assen. for the blind; Vice-Pres., Madras Society for the Protection of Children, Madras Children's Aid Society, Madras

Vigilance Assen.; Ex-Member, Governing Body of I.M.M.T.S. Dufferin, and of the Central Interview Board for the selection of Commissioned Officers for the Army, Navy and Air Force; Member, Advisory Board for the release of long term prisoners ever since its inception in 1923; endowed various Medals in the Madras Univ. and in the Certified and Borstal Schools in the Presidency; built two homes for discharged prisoners in the Presidency. *Address:* Gopathy Nivas, Thyagroyanagar, Madras.

NARENDRA PRASAD, B.A., B.L., Sahityakul Bhusan, Zemindar and Banker. *b.* 1918; *s.* of Babu Mathura Prasad, *m.* 1937, one *s.* and one *d. Educ.:* Sitamarhi English High School, Central Hindu Coll. (Benares Hindu Univ.) and Patna Law Coll.; Proprietor, J.M.H.E. School, Kamtaul and J.M.H.E. School, Raipur; Secy., Shree Shradhanand Anathalaya; ex-Hon. Magistrate, Sitamarhi; elected Municipal Commissioner 1945 and Chairman, Sitamarhi Municipal Board 1946; deeply interested in education, politics and music. *Address:* Sitamarhi (Bihar).



NARENDRASINGH, RANJITSINGH MAHIDA KUMAR. Belongs to Mahida Family who were previously Rulers of Mandvee State (Surat District), which was annexed by the British Govt. in 1848. *b.* 1913. *e.* School & College. *m.* Surya Kumari, *d.* of Thakore Shri Madhavsinhji of Madhavpura. Two *s.*, one *d.* Recipient of cash allowance from the British Govt., possesses landed properties in Broach and Surat Dists. and Baroda State. Closely related to Ruling families of Chhota-Udepur, Rajpipla and Maliya; also connected with many Ruling Princes in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Has extensively travelled in India and Europe. Author of many Gujarati short stories and essays. *Publication:* Shri Motisinhji Mahida Smarak Granth. Recently donated Rs. 20,000 for the encouragement of Gujarati literature and upliftment of Rajput community. President, Gujarat Rajput Kelavni Mandal. Director, Air Services of India Ltd., Bombay. *Clubs:* Cricket Club of India, Rotary Club of Baroda, etc. *Address:* Mahida Nivas, Mandwa-Chandod, *via* Baroda.



NARIMAN, KHURSHED FRAMJI, B.A., LL.B., Ex-M.L.A., Bombay. *b.* 1888. A leading Congress-man of Bombay, has been prominent in the political and civic life of Bombay. President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, for a number of years, also Member of Working Committee and A.I.C.C. for some years and Chairman of Reception Committee, Bombay Congress, 1934. For some years member of the old Legislative Council and leader of the old Swaraj Party in the Bombay Council. Member, Bombay Leg. Council representing Bombay City; member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for many years and Mayor in 1935-36. As Mayor he started the slum clearance service and drive against illiteracy. He fought the case against the Development Department in what is known as the Harvey-Nariman case. President of the Students' Brotherhood and Youth League. Was convicted four times in the Civil Disobedience movement in 1930 and 1932. *Address:* Near Worli village beach, Worli, Bombay.

NARSINGARH, HIS HIGHNESS SRI HUZUR RAJA VIKRAM SINGH SAHIB BAHADUR OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section*).

NASSIRUDDIN, MD., Canteen Contractor, Proprietor, Md. Nassiruddin & Sons and Deccan Cycle Works. *b.* Nov. 6, 1907. *Educ.:* at Gwalior and in the Punjab. Belongs to Gwalior's well known merchant family of Karmoo Ramzan, who has had long contact with the Gwalior Army and has received tokens of appreciation from the Gwalior Durbar; first Canteen Contractor in India on active service with the 14th Army in the Assam Field Area, 1944, was complimented by officers of General Wingate's Chindit Forces on valuable work at Tinsukhia Reception Camp and on arrangements and supply for 7,000 troops at short notice. Awarded Frontier Service Medal for Karajuri operations (1931) with 1st Bn. K.S.L.I., and 2nd Indian Infantry Brigade of Rawalpindi; has extensively travelled in the Far East, including Singapore, Canton and Shanghai; rewarded by the Gwalior Durbar for work in the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity. *Publications:* Urdu dramas and articles of interest to Urdu newspapers and periodicals. *Hobbies:* Travel and Politics. *Address:* Mujahid Manzil, Phalke Bazar, Lashkar, Gwalior.



NATARAJAN, KAMAKSHI, B.A. (Madras University), 1889. *b.* 24th September 1868. *Educ.:* Govt. Coll., Kumbakonam; Editor, Indian Social Reformer (1892-1940). President, Madras Prov. Soc. Confce., Kurnool, 1911; Bombay Prov. Soc. Confce., Bijapur, 1918; Mysore Civic and Social Progress Conference, 1921, National Social Conference, Ahmedabad, 1921; 40th Indian National Social Conference, Madras, 1927. Hon. Secy., Imperial Indian Citizenship Assen. from starting to 1943. Haskell Lecturer, Chicago University, 1933. Convocation Address, Annamalai University, 1937. *Publications:* Presidential addresses at above Conferences: A reply to Miss Katherine Mayo's "Mother India" (G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras); "Our Trip to America," 1933. *Address:* "Kamakshi House," Bandra, Bombay.

NATARAJAN, SWAMINATH, B.A., Editor, *The Indian Social Reformer*, Bombay. *b.* 21st April 1907. *Educ.:* Cathedral High School and Elphinstone College; Hon. Secy. Imperial Indian Citizenship Association; author of "West of Suez," "Lalubhai Samaldas," "Social Problems" (Oxford Pamphlets on Indian Affairs). *Address:* The Indian Social Reformer Office, "Kamakshi House," Bandra, Bombay.

NATESAN, G. A., Head of G. A. Natesan & Co., and Editor, *The Indian Review*. *b.* 25th August 1873. *Educ.:* High School, Kumbakonam; St. Joseph's School, Trichinopoly; H. H. School, Triplicane; Presidency College, Madras University, B.A. (1897). Fellow of the Univ. and Commissioner, Madras Corpn. Has taken a leading part in Congress work. Joined Moderate Conference, 1919. Joint Secretary, National Liberal Federation of India, 1922; Member, Council of State, 1923 to 1933. Visited Canada on Empire Parliamentary Delegation in 1928; attended Universities Conference, 1929; Chairman, Retrenchment Committee for Stores, Printing and Stationery. Presented with a public address in Madras on August 24, 1933, his sixty-first birthday; appointed member of the Indian Tariff Board, September 1933; Sheriff of Madras, 1938. Director, Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Madras, 1939; apptd. Chairman, Propaganda Cttee. for the Province. *Publications:* Chiefly patriotic literature and speeches, etc., of public men, "*What India Wants*," "*Autonomy Within the Empire*". *Address:* "Mangala Vilas," Luz, Mylapore, Madras.

NATU, W. R., B.A. (Benares), B.Sc. Econ. (Lond.); Statistical Adviser, Dept. of Agriculture, Govt. of India. *b.* September 16, 1910. *m.* Leela Moreshwar Bhat; *Educ.:* Satara High School; Fergusson Coll., Poona; Benares Hindu Univ., 1932, B.A. First Class; London School of Economics, London Univ., 1937, B.Sc. Econ. First Class Honours, Banking Prizeman. Asstt. to the Economic Adviser to the Govt. of India, 1937; Bombay Educational Service, 1938; Professor of Commerce, Professor of Advanced Banking, Professor of Economics, Sydenham Coll. of Commerce, Bombay; Secy., Post-War Development Cttee. of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute; Statistical Adviser, Dept. of Agriculture, Govt. of India, 1944; Secy., Agricultural Prices Sub-Cttee. *Publications:* "Burden of the Indian Tariff" (jointly with Dr. T. E. Gregory). *Address:* Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi.

NAVALRAI, DIWAN LALCHAND, Advocate, M.L.A. (Central). *b.* Nov. 26, 1870. *Educ.:* Larkana, Karachi (Sind); Chairman, Local Municipality; Vice-Pres., Bar Council; Pres., several Political, Social and Public Conferences; Member of several Central Govt. Standing Cttees.; Lawyer, Politician and Speaker; travelled all over British Isles, the Continent, America, Egypt, Palestine and India. *Publications:* *Western World Travels; Trip to Kashmir and Southern India; Religious Ballads in vernacular, Sufism, Autobiography.* *Address:* Larkana (Sind).

NAWANAGAR, H. H. MAHARAJA SHRI COL. SIR DIGVIJAYASINHJI RANJITSINHJI JADEJA Maharaja Jam Saheb of. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

NAWANAGAR, HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI SHRI GULABKUNVERBA SAHIBA, daughter of His late Highness Maharao Shri Sir Sarupramsinhji Sahib of Sirohi and grand-daughter of His late Highness Maharao Shri Khengarji Sahib of Cutch. *b.* September, 1910. *Educ.:* Privately at home. Well versed in English, Sanskrit, Gujarati, Hindi and Marwari. *Married:* Colonel His Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Sir Digvijaysinhji Sahib, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., A.D.C., Maharaja Jamsahib of Nawanagar in 1935. Has been twice to Europe with His Highness. Has acted twice as Regent of the Nawanagar State when His Highness was abroad in the Middle East in 1941 and in England as Member of the Imperial War Cabinet and the Pacific War Council in 1942-43. Her Highness takes keen interest in Ayurvedic and Indigenous medicines, Maternity and Child Welfare. She is particularly interested in the advancement of female education; is fond of Agriculture and Horticulture and Farming. Takes keen interest in ameliorating the economic condition of the people by encouraging home industries and handicrafts. She patronises the improvement and proper maintenance of livestock throughout the State, knows and appreciates classical Indian music. She moves freely among the rich and the poor alike. *Address:* The Palace, Jamnagar.



NAWAZ. BEGAM SHAH, M.B.E., M.L.A., formerly Head of the Women's Section, Govt. of India. Ex-member, National Defence Council; *b.* 1896. *d.* of late Sir Muhammad Shafi, K.C.S.I. *m.* 1911, (late) Mian Shah Nawaz, Barrister, Lahore. *Educ.:* Queen Mary's Coll., Lahore. Entered public service at a very early age when still in purdah; gave up purdah in 1920 and since then actively engaged in educational and social reform matters; Member of several important hospital and maternity and welfare committees; first Muslim woman to represent her sex in All-India Muslim League; first woman to be elected Vice-President of the 42nd Social Reform Conference, Lahore, 1929; acted as her father's secretary when he attended the Imperial Conference, London, 1930; Woman Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference (1930-32); Delegate to the Third Round Table Conference, 1933 and Member, Indian Delegation Joint Select Committee, 1934. Invited by the League of Nations as collaborator, 1932; attended International Labour Conference, Geneva as Indian delegate, 1935, M.L.A. (Punjab), 1937 and was Parliamentary Secy. (Education, Medical Relief and Public Health) till 1943. Apptd. to National Defence Council on behalf of Indian Women, 1941; Delegate to Pacific Relations Conference,

Canada and Herald Tribune's Forum, New York, 1942. *Publications:* Husan Ara Begum in Urdu; several pamphlets on educational and social matters; regular contributor to various Women's Journals in India. *Address:* 53, Lawrence Road, Lahore.

NAYAMPALLI, SHANKAR KRISHNARAO, Diwan Bahadur (1946), B.A., LL.B., Dewan, Cutch State since April 1944; *b.* 5 March 1883;



s. of late N. Krishnarao, Dy. Collector, Bombay Presidency; *m.* Leelavathibai, *d.* of late K. M. Nadkarni; one *d. Educ.:* St. Xavier's High School and Coll., Bombay. Joined Baroda State service, July 1908; Vahivatdar, Naib Suba and Suba; Municipal Commissioner, Baroda City; Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Accountant-General, Baroda State; travelled in Europe 1930-31 as Secy. to Her Highness Maharani Chimnabai Saheb Gaekwar of Baroda. Wazir of Palanpur State 1938-40. Pres., Rotary Club of Bhuj, 1944-45. *Address:* Shalla-Sadan, Bhuj, Cutch.

NAYUDU, LT.-COL. COTTARI KANKAIYA, MUNTAZIM BAHADUR, 1939; Diler Jung, 1940; WAFADAN-I-DOWLAT (1944), A.D.C. to H. H. The Maharaja Holkar of Indore; Mil. Secy. to H. H. The C.-in-C., Indore Army; All-India Cricketer. *b.* Oct. 31, 1895. *m.* Gunavati. *Educ.:* Hislop College, Nagpur, C.P. *Address:* Indore, C.I

NAZIMUDDIN, KHWAJA, SIR, K.C.I.E. (1934), C.I.E. (1926). *b.* 19th July 1894; *s.* of late Khwaja Nizamuddin of Ahsan Munzil, Dacca; *m.* August 1924, Shah Banoo *d.* of K.M. Ashruf, Zemindar. *Educ.:* M.A.O. College, Aligarh, Dunstable Grammar School, England and Trinity Hall, Cambridge.. Member, Executive Council, Dacca University, 1923-29; Chairman, Dacca Municipality, 1922-29; Minister of Education, 1929-34 (successfully piloted Compulsory Primary Education Bill in Bengal Council, 1930), Bengal Agricultural Debtors' Bill and Bengal Rural Development Bill, 1935-36; Appointed a Member of Bengal Executive Council, May 1934; Appointed Home Minister, Government of Bengal, April 1937. Resigned from Cabinet, December 1941. Leader of the Muslim League Parliamentary Party, Bengal and leader of opposition in Bengal Legislative Assembly. Chief Minister of Bengal April 1943-March 1945. *Clubs:* Calcutta Club and Darjeeling Gymkhana Club. Renounced his titles in Sept. 1946. *Address:* 8, Theatre Road, Calcutta.

NAZIR AHMAD, DR., O.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Cantab.), F. Inst. P., J.P., Member, Indian Tariff Board; Fellow, Bombay University; Member, Scientific Consultative Cttee. (Govt. of India); Imperial Council of Agricultural Research; Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and other committees. *b.* 1 May 1898. *m.* 1936, 1 *d.*, 2 *s. Educ.:* M. A. O. College, Aligarh; Government College, Lahore; Peterhouse, Cambridge. Head of the Science Department, Islamia College, Lahore, 1925-1930; Asstt. Director, Technological Laboratory, 1930-1931; Director, Technological Laboratory, 1931-45. *Publications:* "*Cotton Research in India*" and various scientific and technical papers. *Address:* Cotton Technological Laboratory, Matunga, Bombay.

NEHRU, THE HON. PANDIT JAWAHARLAL, M.A., Bar-at-Law, Vice-Pres. and Member for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Interim Govt. since Sept. 2, 1946. *b.* 1889. *Educ.:* Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge, Bar-at-Law of the Inner Temple, Advocate, Allahabad High Court. *m.* 1916. Secretary, Home Rule League, Allahabad, 1918; Member, All-India Congress Committee since 1918; imprisoned, 1921; released and again jailed, 1922; General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, 1929; President, Indian National Congress, 1929-30; underwent imprisonment for Salt Satyagraha, April 1930 and released in January 1931; again imprisoned in 1932 in connection with Civil Disobedience Movement; released and again imprisoned in 1934; released in 1935, President, Indian National Congress, 1936, 1937 and 1946; imprisoned for the eighth time in 1940 under the Defence of India Rules. Again, for the ninth time, in Aug. 1942. Released on 15th June 1945. Was conferred the Hon. degree of LL.D. by the Patna Univ., Nov. 1946. *Publications: Autobiography, Glimpses of World History, Soviet Russia, Discovery of India*, Collections of Essays, etc. *Address:* "Anand Bhavan," Allahabad and New Delhi.

NEHRU, SHRIMATI RAMESHWARI, M.L.A., Punjab; President, Children's Aid Society's, Lahore; Vice-President, Harijan Sevak Sangh, India. *b.* 1886. *m.* Brij Lal Nehru, retired Financial Adviser to Punjab and Kashmir State. *Educ.:* privately. Editor, Stri Dharpan, 1909-25; member, Govt. of India Age of Consent Cttee., 1928-29; founder-President, Delhi Women's League (1926); to England and Europe 1930-32; President, Women's Cttee. of India League in England and collaborator, League of Nations Assembly, Geneva, 1931; executive member, Harijan Sevak Sangh and Vice-president since 1934; Australian tour 1938; President, All-India Women's Conference, 1940-41; Women's section of All-India Educational Conference, 1941; and Bengal Relief Cttee., Kashmir, 1943; Agent, Kasturba Trust Fund for Punjab and Kashmir, 1946. *Address:* 2, Warris Road, Lahore.

NEOGY, KSHITISH CHANDRA, M.L.A. (Central); Advocate, Federal Court of India. *b.* 1888. *Educ.:* Presy. Coll., Calcutta; Dacca Coll. *m.* Sreematy Lila Devi. Some time a member of the All-India Council of the Nat. Lib. Fedn.; Elected Member of the Dacca Univ. Court, 1921-24; Member (Central) Legislative Assembly, 1921-34; re-elected 1942; one of the Chairmen of the Legislative Assembly from 1924 to 1930 and from 1942; Adviser to

the Indian States Delegation to the Three Round Table Conferences in 1930-31. Dewan of Mayurbhunj State in Eastern States Agency, 1935-40; Political Adviser, Mayurbhunj State, 1940-42; Elected Member, Standing Cttee. of Ministers of the Chamber of Princes, 1940-42. Chairman, Committee of Ministers of the Council of Rulers, Eastern States, 1940-42. Member, Central Assembly, 1946. *Address:* 13-A, Southern Avenue, Calcutta; 48, Toynbee Circular Road, Dacca.

NEWATIA, LALA RAMKUMAR. Director of Straw Products Ltd., Bhopal. *b.* Nov. 26, 1888; Managing Director of Newatia Brothers Ltd., Pres. of Shri Marwari Library and Reading Room, Cawnpore; Hon. Secy. of Sri Marwari Intermediate Coll., Cawnpore. *Address:* 7/96, Civil Lines, Cawnpore.

NICHOLS-ROY, THE HON. REV. JAMES JOY MOHON, B.A., Minister, Assam Govt. in the Departments of Public Works, Forests, Industries and Co-operatives. Christian Missionary and Minister. *b.* 14th June, 1884. *m.* N. Evalyn Nichols. *Educ.:* Duff College, Calcutta. Member of the Assam Legislative Council 1921-1936; member of Assam Legislative Assembly, 1937-1946; Author of "The Assam Students' Smoking Act, The Assam Temperance Act, The Opium Smoking Act"; Minister of Local Self-Government in charge of Local Self-Government, Medical and Public Health, Excise and Registration, 1927. Minister, Local Self-Government 1937; started The United Fruit Co. Ltd. in 1918 and was its Managing Director and General Manager for many years; has travelled widely and visited Japan, China, U.S.A., Canada, South America and Panama Canal, Australia and the British Isles; 2 *s.*, 1 *d.* *Publications: Speech on Christianity; Hours with Jesus Christ, Life of Christ; Clarion Call to Christian Unity; Christian Unity; Hill Districts of Assam, etc.* *Address:* Secretariat, Shillong, Assam.

NIMBKAR, RAGHUNATH SHIORAM, *b.* July 21, 1899. *Educ.:* Wilson Coll., Bombay. Secy., Bombay Provl. Students' Federation, 1917-1920; relinquished studies when the first non-co-operation movement was launched; delegate to the first Indian Trade Union Congress; imprisoned in 1922 in connection with the Mulshi Satyagraha; Secy., Maharashtra Provl. Congress Committee, 1923; Editor, 3 different Marathi weeklies for a time; Member, All-India Congress Committee, 1926-29; Secretary, Bombay Textile Strike Committee, 1928; one of the promoters of Bombay Girni Kamgar Union; sentenced to 12 years' R.I. in Meerut Conspiracy Case in 1933, reduced on appeal to one year's R.I.; resigned from Communist Party in 1933; representative of Indian Labour at the International Labour Conference, Geneva, and later of the Bombay Municipality at the World Health Congress at Scarborough, England; detained in 1941 under Defence of India Rules in Nasik Central Jail; released April 1942. Member, Govt. Postal Inquiry Cttee., 1944-45; Welfare Adviser, Govt. of India, May 1942-Sept. 1945; undertook a fast unto death in June 1946 to bring about a settlement of the dispute between the Management of the Bombay Textile Mills and its 5,000 workers; gave up fast after 19 days on Govt. undertaking to hold an enquiry into the matter. *Address:* Textile Labour Union, Poibawdi, Parel.

NIMBKAR, VISHNU, B.SC., M.E. (N. Y. Univ.), Resident General Manager, The Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co. Ltd. *b.* June 25, 1900, *s.* of Dr. R. K. Nimbkar of Phaltan State. *Educ.:* Deccan Coll., Poona, New York Univ., New York and Columbia Univ., New York. *m.* Miss Elizabeth Lundy, *d.* of W. J. Lundy of Newtown, Pa, U.S.A., 1 *s.* Employed in the Foreign Trade Department of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. New York, 1927-29. Asstt. Engineer, Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co. Ltd., Fraserburgh; 1929; Service Engineer, Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co. Ltd., Bombay, 1929-32; Manager for Bombay, 1932-34; Acting General Manager, 1934-42 and apptd. Resident General Manager, 1943; General Manager, 1945. Managing Director, Hindusthan Mineral Products Co. Ltd., Bombay; Mineral Mining Co. Ltd., Madras. Director—Premier Chromate & Chemical Works, Ltd., Bombay; Bombay Potteries and Tiles Ltd., Bombay; Rampur Engineering Co. Ltd., Rampur, U.P., The Multan Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Multan. *Clubs:* C.C.I., Willingdon and Bombay Presy. Golf Club, Bombay; Roshanara Club, Delhi; Mysore Sports Club, Mysore; Century Club, Bangalore and Calcutta Club, Calcutta. *Hobbies:* Gardening and Agriculture. *Address:* Hamilton House, Ballard Estate, Bombay. *Residence:* "Amerind" 15th Road, Khar, Bombay.



NISHTAR, HON'BLE SARDAR ABDUR RAB KHAN, B.A., LL.B. (Alig.), Member for Communications (Post and Air), Interim Govt. since Oct. 26, 1946. Ex-Finance Min., N.W.F. Province; *b.* 13th June 1899; was Advocate at Peshawar; Elected Municipal Commr. successively from 1929 to 1938 when he resigned, elected Senior Vice-Chairman in 1933 and M.L.A. (N.W.F. Province) in 1937. Finance Min. 1943-45. Member, Working Cttee., All-India Muslim League. *Address:* Peshawar (N.W.F. Province) and New Delhi.

NIYOGI, SIR MACHIRAJA BHOWNISHANKAR, Kt., M.A., LL.M., C.I.E., Hon. LL.D. (Nagpur University in 1943). Judge, High Court, Nagpur. *b.* 30th August 1886. *m.* Dr. Indirabai Niyogi, M.B.B.S. (Bom.). *Educ.:* at Nagpur, Practice at the Bar since 1910; President, Municipal Committee, Nagpur, 1925-1928; Member, University Court, Nagpur, 1924-27; Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University, 1932-36; President, Univ. Union, 1928-29; Chairman, Local Board of Directors, Bharat Insurance Co., 1928-1933; Social and Political Reforms activities. *Address:* High Court, Nagpur, C.P.

NOAD, CHARLES HUMPHREY CARDEN, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, High Court, Calcutta. *b.* 25 Jan. 1880. *m.* Muriel Dorothy Orr Ewing, 1917. *Educ.*: Cheltenham, C. C. C. Oxon. Scholar 1st Class Lit. Hum. 1st Class History. Called to Bar, 1904; practised Chancery Bar, 1904-1914; served in army mainly in India, Dec. 1914–Sept. 1919; Adjutant, Simla Rifles, A.F.I., 1917-1919; Advocate, High Court, Lahore, 1919-1933; Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Punjab, 1923-1933; Govt. Advocate, Punjab, 1926-1933; Advocate, Original Side, High Court, Bombay, 1933; High Court, Calcutta, 1936. *Address*: 6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

NOON, MALIK SIR FIROZKHAN, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Hon. LL.D. (Toronto), M.A. (Oxon.), M.L.A. (Punjab), Lawyer and politician. *b.* 1893. *Educ.*: Chief's College, Lahore and Wadham College, Oxford. Advocate, Lahore High Court, 1917-26; Member, Punjab Legislature 1920-36; Minister for Local Self-Government, Punjab Government, 1927-30; Education Minister, 1931-36; High Commissioner for India in Great Britain, 1936-41; Labour Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1941-42; Defence Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, July 1942—Sept. 1945. Representative of the Govt. of India on Imperial War Cabinet and Pacific War Council, 1944; Punjab National Unionist; Honorary Fellow, Wadham College, Oxford; Indian Delegate to San Francisco Conference, April 1945. Renounced his titles in Sept. '46. *Publications*: *Canada and India*, *Wisdom from Fools*; *India Illustrated*; *Scented Dust*. *Address*: Lahore.

NOPANY, RAMESHWARLALL, Mill-owner and Merchant; *b.* in 1902 at Calcutta; son of late Seth Daulatram Nopany; *Educ.*: Scottish Church College, Calcutta;



Partner: Messrs. Daulatram Rawatmull, Calcutta; Managing Director: Shree Hanuman Investment Co., Ltd.; Director: Shree Hanuman Sugar Mills Ltd., Mewar Sugar Mills Ltd., Shree Bajrang Jute Mills Ltd., Motihari Estates Ltd., Mahabir Collieries Ltd., Shree Hanuman Ballings Ltd., Hindusthan Mercantile Bank Ltd., Ruby General Insurance Co. Ltd., and several other industrial and commercial concerns. Member, Indian Central Sugarcane Committee. President Indian Chamber of Commerce (1942-43). President; Indian Hemp Association (1941-43). President; Indian Sugar Mills' Association (1940-41). Hon. Treasurer, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (1933-34). Takes active interest in social work, was Honorary General Secretary of the All-India Marwari Federation (1940-42). Has founded Charitable Trusts and Institutions for social and educational uplift and medical relief. *Address*: 178, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

NURIE, MOHAMED YASSEEN, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law. *b.* 12th November 1895; *Educ.*: M. A. O. College, Aligarh, passed LL.B. in 1920, started practice at Ajmer and Beawar as a Vakil of Allahabad High Court, was called to Bar in 1927—Grays Inn. Joined the Khilafat Movement; after leaving College at Bombay started practice in 1921; was member of the Municipal Committee, Beawar, for 6 years; left for England in 1926; was Vice-Chairman of the M. Committee for 3 years; returned from England in 1927 and settled at Ahmedabad and got enrolled as Advocate of Bombay High Court; took part in political and social activities in Ahmedabad; presided at the first All-India Muslim Youths' Conference at Bombay in 1932; was Chairman of the Reception Committee of Gujarat Political Conference in 1933; Member of the Working Committee of All-India Khilafat Committee: Minister of Public Works, Government of Bombay, 1937-39. *Address*: Hyder Mansion, Fazal Road, Bombay.

NYE, HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUT. GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD EDWARD, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., Governor of Madras, since 6th May 1946. *b.* 23 April 1895. *s.* of Charles E. and Mary Nye. *m.* 1939, Colleen, *d.* of General Sir Harry Knox, 1 daughter. *Educ.*: Duke of York's School, Dover. Enlisted in ranks, 1914; 2nd Lt. Leinster Regt. 1915; Lieut. Leinster Regt. 1916; Adjutant Leinster Regt., 1919-22; Captain R. Warwickshire Regt. 1923; Student Staff College, Camberley, 1924-25; G.S.O. for



Air Co-operation, 1926-28; Brigade Major, 1928-30; Bt. Major, 1930; G.S.O.(War Office), 1931-32; G.S.O. (Staff College), 1932-35; Bt. Lt.-Col., 1934; Major, South Lancashire Regt., 1935; Lt.-Col. R. Warwickshire Regt., 1937; Col. (temp. Brig.), 1939; Commander, Nowshera Brigade, 1939; Major-General (ag.), 1940; Major-General (subst.), 1941; Lieut. Gen.(ag.), 1941; temp. Lt.-Gen., 1942; Lt. Gen. (subst.), 1944; Deputy Director of Staff Duties, 1940; Director of Staff Duties, 1940; Vice-Chief of Imperial General Staff, 1941. *Address*: Govt. House, Madras.

ORCHHA: HIS HIGHNESS, MAHARAJA OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

OWEN, ROWLAND HUBERT, H. M. Senior Trade Commissioner in India, Burma & Ceylon. *b.* 1903; *m.* Kathleen, *d.* of the late W. A. Scott, of Omagh, N. Ireland; *Educ.*: Royal School, Armagh and Trinity Coll., Dublin. Joined Dept. of Overseas Trade, 1926; Private Secy. to Sir E. Crowe, Comptroller General, 1930; Secy., Gorell Cttee. on Art and Industry, 1931; attended Imperial Defence College, 1934.; Commercial Secy., Residency, Cairo, 1935, Private Secy. to the Secretary, Dept. of Overseas Trade (the late Captain Euan Wallace), 1936; transferred to the Ministry of Economic Warfare, 1939; successively Head of Prize Dept. and Head of Shipping

Enemy Resources and General Departments; Ministry of Economic Warfare Representative on Staff of Minister of State, Middle East, 1942; Director of Combined (Anglo-American) Economic Warfare Agencies at Allied Force Headquarters, Mediterranean, 1944. *Address:* Old Secretariat, Delhi.

PAI, AMMEMBAL VITTAL, B.A., I.C.S., C.I.E. (1946) O.B.E. (1939), Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Commonwealth Relations Dept. and Controller General of Emigration, since 1944. *b.* Oct. 11 1901. *m.* Tarabai only *d.* of Rao Bahadur Dr. M. Kesava Pai, O.B.E., M.D. *Educ.:* Canara High School, Mangalore, Presy. Coll., Madras and Wadham Coll., Oxford. Asstt. Collector, North Arcot Dt., Madras, 1926-27; Sub-Collector, Palghat and Kumbakonam, 1928-30; Under-Secy., Govt. of Madras, Public Works and Labour Depts., 1931-34; Addl. Dt. Mgte., Tanjore, 1936; Agent of the Govt. of India in Ceylon, 1936-40; Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Indians Overseas, 1941-44. Nominated Official member of the Council of State, 1942, and nominated Official member of the Leg. Assembly, 1943. *Address:* Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi.

PAI, DIWAN BAHADUR K. RAMA, M.A. (Hons)., Controller of Patents and Designs since 1924. *b.* Jan. 15, 1893. *m.* 1913 Sita Bai. *Educ.:* T. D. High School, Cochin; Maharaja's Coll., Ernakulam; and Presidency Coll., Madras. Prof. of Chemistry, S. P. G. Coll., Trichinopoly, 1916-18; Prof. of Chemistry, Maharaja's Coll., Vizianagram, 1918-19; Asst. Metallurgical Inspector, Jamshedpur, 1919-20; Examiner of Patents, Calcutta, 1920-24, on deputation to H. M.'s Patent Office, London, 1923. *Address:* 214, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

PAKENHAM-WALSH, RT. REV. HERBERT, D.D. (Dub.). *b.* Dublin, 22nd March 1871; 3rd son of late Rt. Rev. William Pakenham-Walsh, Bishop of Ossory, and Clara Jane Ridley. *m.* 1916, Clara Ridley, *y. d.* of Rev. Canon F. C. Hayes. *Educ.:* Chard Grammar School; Birkenhead School; Trinity College, Dublin, Deacon, 1896; worked as a member of the Dublin University Brotherhood, Chhota Nagpore, India, 1896-1903; Priest, 1902; Principal, S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly, 1904-07; Head of the S. P. G. Brotherhood, Trichinopoly; Warden, Bishop Cotton School, Bangalore, 1907-14; Bishop of Assam, 1915-23; Principal, Bishop's College, Calcutta, 1923-35. *Publications:* Commentary on St. John's Ep. (S.P.C.K.); and Divine Healing (S.P.C.K.). Lights and Shades of Christendom (C.L.S.). *Address:* Christa Sishya Ashram, Tadagam P.O., Coimbatore Dist.

PAKVASA, THE HON. MR. MANGALDAS MANCHARAM, B.A., LL.B., President, Bombay Leg. Council. *b.* 7th May 1882. *Educ.:* Elphinstone High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay. Some time Dakshina Fellow, Elphinstone College, and won Dhirajlal Mathradas Scholarship in B.A. and Arnold Scholarship in LL.B. Solicitor for thirty years. Was in jail, 14 months in 1932 and 12 months in 1940 and 17 months in 1942-43. *Address:* 29, Dongersy Road, Bombay.

PALANPUR: LT.-COL. HIS HIGHNESS, NAWAB OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

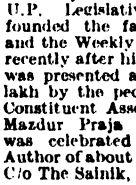
PALITANA, MAHARAJA THAKORE SAHEB OF, SIR SHRI BAHADURSINHJI MANSINHJI (Gohel Rajput), K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. With a permanent dynastic salute of 9 guns. *b.* 3 April 1900. Invested with full powers, 27th Nov. 1919. A member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right and of the Rajkot Rajkumar College Council. *Address:* Palitana.

PALIWAL, PANDIT SRIKRISHNADATTA, M.A., M.L.A. Central, Journalist.



b. July 25, 1896. M.A. in Economics in 1921; non-co-operated from the law final examination and became editor in chief of the famous Hindi weekly and daily paper the "Pratap" of Cawnpore; also edited the monthly magazine the "Brabha" published from Pratap Press, Cawnpore; elected a member of the U.P. Legislative Council in 1923; M.L.A. Central since 1934 having been returned unopposed in 1945; twice elected President of the All-India Hindi Journalist Assocn.; Chairman of the Agra District Board since Jan. '38; Rural Development Officer, U.P. Govt., 1937-38; President, U.P. Congress Committee since Feb. '40; was deputed to look after the Propaganda and the Publicity work of the Swarajya Party in the U.P. Legislative Council from 1924-26; founded the famous newspapers the Daily and the Weekly "Sainik" in Hindi in 1925; recently after his release from the jail in 1945, was presented a purse of more than Rs. one lakh by the people of his district; Member, Constituent Assembly; Pres., Congress Kisan Mazdur Praja Party; his Golden Jubilee was celebrated in July '46. *Publications:* Author of about half a dozen books. *Address:* C/o The Sainik, Agra.

PANALAL, BHAGWANLAL, J.P., 2nd *s.* of Babu Panalalji Pooranchandji, J.P., by his 2nd wife Bai Parwatibai; *b.* 11-9-1883 in Bombay. *Educ.:* Privately. *m.* at the age of 17; one *s.*



Does business in jewellery in Bombay; appointed J.P. in 1934 and jeweller to H.E. Sir Roger Lumley in 1939; attended both the Delhi Durbars; life member, Shree Mangrol Jain Sabha, Bombay, and the Jain Assen. of India; is the Chairman of many trust funds including Shree Siddha Kshetra Jain Balashram, Palitana, Babu Nanukchand Pooranchand Trust and Panalal Poonamchand Charities of which he is also the Managing Trustee; has donated large sums to public and charitable institutions including the Benares Hindu University. *Clubs:* The Willingdon Sports Club, the Royal Western India Turf Club, Ltd., The Cricket Club of India, Ltd., the Orient Club, etc. *Recreations:* Travelling, has visit-

ed almost all the Jain sacred places. *Address :* Jivan Villa, Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

PANANDIKAR, SATYASHRAYA GOPAL, M.A., (Bombay), 1916, Ph.D. (Econ., London), 1921 D.Sc. (Econ., London), 1926. Principal and Prof. of Commerce, Sydenham Coll., Bombay. *b.* 18 July 1894. *m.* to Indira, *d.* of S. A. Sabnis, Solicitor, High Court, Bombay. *Educ. :* Elphinstone College, Bombay and School of Economics, Univ. of London. Some time Professor of Political Economy, University of Dacca (1921-23). *Publications:* Economic Consequences of the War for India, Wealth and Welfare of the Bengal Delta, Banking in India and Industrial Labour in India. *Address :* Sydenham College, Bombay.

PANDALAI, RAO BAHADUR K. KRISHNAN, B.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law, LL.D. (Lond.), 1914. *b.* April 1874. *m.* J. Narayani Amma. *Educ.:* Mavelikara, Trivandrum and Madras Practised law in the State of Travancore from 1896 to 1911. Proceeded to England and was called to the Bar in 1912. Judge, High Court, Travancore, 1913-14; awarded LL.D. by London University for thesis on Malabar Law. Practised at Madras, 1914-19; appointed Judge, Small Causes Court, Madras, 1919; Chief Presidency Magistrate, 1924; Judge, High Court, 1928-1934. *Publications :* Editor of Series of Science Primers in Malayalam; author of Primer, on Chemistry; author of "Succession and Partition in Malabar Law." *Address :* Lanark Hall, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras 7.

PANDE, MAJOR, SARDAR, MASHIR-E-ALA PANDIT Bindeswari Prasad, B.A., LL.B., F.R.E.S., Dewan, Mayurbhanj State. *b.* at Bareilly 1896. *Educ*: Muir Central College, Allahabad. After joining the Bar went to England in 1926 with the late Pt. Moti Lal Nehru in the famous Lakhna-Raj Privy Council Appeal and worked as junior to Sir John Simon. Became an Advocate and was appointed Government Pleader. Elected Chairman, Bareilly Municipal Board for two consecutive terms and presided over the conference of Municipal Chairmen at Agra. Appointed Chief Secretary, Orchha State in 1930 and Dewan in 1932. Deputed to attend the Third Round Table Conference in 1933 as an Indian States Delegate. Inaugurated a number of reforms in Orchha State including the conversion of the State currency into Imperial coinage. Dewan of Charkhari and Sachin States, 1936-40. Introduced several administrative and financial reforms notably 'Village Panchayats,' 'Rural uplift', 'Independent Audit Section and Judiciary.' Appointed Dewan of Mayurbhanj State 1940. Member of the Benares Hindu University Court, 1942. Fellow of the Utkal Univ., 1944. Civil Defence Commissioner, Leader of the National War Front (Mayurbhanj State) and President of the Mayurbhanj War Efforts Committee Executive, during the war Scout Commissioner for the Mayurbhanj State. *Recreations :* Numismatics, writing and art collection. *Home Address :* 'Yashonivass', Sahukara, Bareilly, (U.P.). *Address :* Baripada.



PANDIT, KESHAV GOPAL, M.A., Principal, & Senior Professor of English, Willingdon College, Sangli. *b.* 1904. *Educ.:* Wilson College; B.A. (Eng. Hons.) Ellis Scholar Bombay Univ., 1924; *m.* 1930, Vijaya Kumari, *d.* of Gajanan Bhaskar Vaidya; 3 *s.* Life-member, Deccan Education Society; Head of Dept. of English, Fergusson College, Poona (1929-44); Superintendent, Model & Experimental Primary School, Navin Marati Shala (1932-44); Ex-President, 'A' Class Primary Schools' Assc., Poona. Fellow Univ. of Bombay & Member, Board of Studies in English Literature, Bombay Provincial School-Book Cttee. Recognized University Post-graduate Teacher. Taking active interest in Education, Literature & Social Reform: *Publications :* Articles in English and Marathi; Plays and Poems in Marathi and other educational books. *Address :* Willingdon College, Sangli (S.M.C.).



PANDIT, THE HON. MRS. VIJAYA LAKSHMI Minister, Local Self-Government, Public Health, U.P. *b.* 18th August 1900. *Educ.:* Privately by tutors and governesses, *m.* 9th May 1921, Ranjit Sitaram Pandit Bar-at-Law, (Classicist and Historian). 3 *d.* Elected Chairman, Education Cttee., Allahabad Municipal Board, 1935; Elected to U.P. Assembly in 1937; Appointed Minister of Local Self-Govt. and Public Health in U.P. Congress Government; Pres., All-India Women's Conference, 1940-1942; Vice-Pres., Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; attended Pacific Relations Conference at Hot Springs, Va, U.S.A., as Leader of Indian delegation appointed by the Indian Council on world Affairs; toured extensively in U.S.A.; attended United Nations Conference at San Francisco and presented the Indian case in an unofficial capacity as spokesman for the India League of America and the National Committee for India's Freedom; Leader of the Indian delegation at the U. N. O. Peace Conference; imprisoned three times in connection with Congress Civil Disobedience movements—15 months, 6 months and 11 months respectively; returned unopposed to U.P. Assembly from the old constituency; appointed Minister for second time by Congress Govt. holding portfolios of Local Self-Government and Public Health. *Address :* 2, Butler Road, Lucknow.

PANHALE, Rao Saheb Shankar Ramchandra, Proprietor, Shankar Ramchandra & Bros., Furniture Dealer, Merchant and Govt. Contractor. *b.* 31st Dec., 1896. *Educ.:* Poona. *m.* Sonubai, *d.* of late Nanasaheb Tulsiram Karpe; one *s.* and two *ds.* Started life as a furniture merchant and soon came into prominence in the trade; leader of the Hindu Teli Community; Pres., Shri Shantaji Maharaj Anniversary of Sudumbra, 1935; collected a large amount for the Silver Jubilee Celebration, Poona, as member of its Finance Cttee.; has donated big sums to the Bombay Presy. Infant Welfare Society, Poona Branch, and to Silver Jubilee Fund; Member Coronation Cttee. of Poona Cantt. Board and Managing Cttee. of the Victory Thanksgiving Fund Cttee., Poona; awarded title of Rao Saheb in 1937; Ex-Chairman, Reception Cttee. of the Ex-Prisoners of War and Leave Personnel from Overseas. *Address:* 128, Main St., Camp Poona.



PANIKKAR, Kavalam Madhava, Prime Minister, Bikaner State since July 1944. *b.* 3rd June 1895. *Educ.:* at Madras and Oxford, Scholar of Christ Church, Barrister-at-Law (Middle Temple). Professor, Aligarh Muslim University. Editor, *The Hindustan Times*; Secretary to the Chancellor, Chamber of Princes; Foreign Minister, Patiala; Foreign and Political Minister, Bikaner (1939); Secretary, Indian States Delegation to the Round Table Conference; Official witness on behalf of the States before Joint Select Committee; Indian States Representative to the Pacific Relations Conference, Canada, 1942 and Commonwealth Relations Conference, London, 1945; Vice-President of State Council and Foreign & Political Minister and Minister for Education and Health Bikaner State. Vice-Pres., Royal India Society, London. *Publications:* Indian States and Government of India; Interstatal Law, Portuguese in Malabar; Dutch in Malabar; Caste and Democracy; Hinduism and the Modern World; Kingship in India; Education Reconstruction; India and the Indian Ocean; Future of South East Asia; The Basis of Indo-British Treaty, etc. Has also contributed *The Times*, *The Manchester Guardian*, *News Chronicle*, *Contemporary Review*, etc., and published novels, dramas and poems in Malayalam. *Address:* Bikaner.

PANNA LALL, C.S.I., C.I.E., Hon. D. Litt., M.A., B.Sc., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., *b.* 23rd Nov. 1883. *m.* Lakshmi Bai. One *s.* three *d.* *Educ.:* Agra College; Calcutta University (M.A. 1900), Allahabad University (First Class Honours in B.A., B.Sc., and in LL.B., gold Medalist); Government of India Scholar for higher studies in the U. K., 1904; St. John's College, Cambridge (Foundation Scholar & Prizeman) B.A., 1906; LL.B., 1907 (Double First Class Honours; Natural Science Tripos and Law Tripos) Cama Prizeman, 1907; M.A., 1937; Barrister-at-Law, 1907 (Gray's Inn). Vakil, Allahabad High Court, 1908; Entered Government service, Judicial Deptt., 1908; I.C.S., 1907; Under-Secy. to Govt., 1917; Forest Settlement Officer 1918; Magistrate and Collector, 1920. Appointed to investigate Customary Law in Kumaon, 1919. Secretary, U.P. Excise Committee, 1921; Dep. Sec. to Govt., 1927; Sec. to Govt., Education, Industries and Agriculture Deptts., 1927; Member, U.P. Legislative Council, 1927-28; Commissioner, Benares, Jhansi and Allahabad Divisions, 1931-37; Political Agent to H. H. the Maharaja of Benares, 1931-37; Chief Secretary to Govt., 1938-39; Adviser to the Governor, U.P., 1939-44. Examiner, Allahabad and Benares Universities; Member, Indian Historical Records Commission, 1926. President, Numismatic Soc., India, 1934, 1940; Pres. Historical Soc., U.P., 1939-44. *Publications:* Joint translator of Bhasa's "Svapnavasavdatta" (Indian Press); "The dates of Skandagupta and his successors"; Collector's handbook; Hindu Customary Law, etc. *Address:* 19, Thornhill Road, Allahabad.

PANT, The Hon'ble Pandit Govind Ballabh, Premier of the U.P. Government. *b.* Sept. 1887; *Educ.:* Almora, Allahabad. Elected to the U.P. Leg. Council in 1923 and was Leader of the Swarajya Party; presided over the U.P. Political Conference in 1927 at Aligarh; Ex-Member, Working Committee of the Indian National Congress; elected to the Central Assembly (1934); Dy. Leader in the Assembly; General Secretary, All-India Parliamentary Board (Congress); elected to the U.P. Assembly; Leader of the Congress Party in U.P. Assembly. Imprisoned under the Defence of India Rules in Aug. 1942; released in April 1945 on medical grounds; again elected to the U.P. Assembly and Leader of the Congress Party there in 1946. *Address:* Naini Tal.

PARAMESVARA Aiyar, Rao Saheb, Ullur, S., M.A., B.L. Syndic and Dean of the Faculty of Oriental Studies and Fine Arts, Travancore University. Hindu, Brahmin, *b.* 1877. 5 sons and 4 daughters. Served the Govt. of Travancore for 31 years and retired as Dewan Peishkar in 1932. Foremost *litterateur* of Kerala, distinguished Sanskrit scholar, and prime authority on matters relating to the annals and antiquities of Kerala. Author of more than twenty-five works in poetry and prose in Malayalam. Has unearthed and published several ancient Malayalam manuscripts. Elected President of the All-Kerala Literary Academy for several years. Takes great interest in Harijan uplift. Rao Sahib in 1931. King's Silver Jubilee Medallist. The Maharajas of Travancore and Cochin have given *Virasrinkhalas* (gold bangles) and conferred on him the titles of Mahakavi and Kavitilaka respectively in recognition of his poetic talents. Awarded the title of Sahityabhushana for proficiency in Sanskrit. *Recreation:* Walking. *Address:* Saradaniketan, Jagati, Trivandrum.



PARANJPE, GOPAL RAMCHANDRA, M.Sc., A.I.I. Sc., I.E.S. (Retd.), F.N.I., O.B.E., (1946); J.P. *b.* 30th January 1891. *m.* Mrs. Malini Paranjpe. *Educ.:* Poona, Heidelberg and Berlin, Bombay University Research Scholar; for some time Assistant in the Physical Chemistry Department of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; since 1920 Principal and Professor of Physics in the Indian Educational Service at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. Fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore. Fellow of the National Institute of Sciences, Calcutta. *Publications :* Various papers in scientific journals. Joint Editor of the popular Scientific monthly in Marathi "Srishti Dnyan." *Address :* Sudarshan, 202/1, Sadashiv, Poona 2.

PARANJPYE, SIR RAGHUNATH PURUSHOTTAM, DR., M.A. (Cantab.), B. Sc. (Bombay), D Sc. (Calcutta). Apptd. High Commissioner for India in Australia, 1944. *b.* Murdi, 16th Feb. 1876. *Educ.:* Maratha H.S., Bombay; Fergusson Coll., Poona; St. John's Coll., Cambridge (Fell.) 1901-07, and Hon. Fellow 1945; Paris and Göttingen; Govt. of India Scholar; bracketed Senior Wrangler at Cambridge, 1899; Principal and Prof. of Math., Fergusson Coll., Poona, 1902-24; Hon. Associate of the Rationalist Press Association; has taken prominent part in all social, political and educational movements in Bombay Pres.; Vice-Chancellor of Indian Women's Univ., 1916-20; Bombay Leg. Council, 1913-23, 1927; Awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal in 1916; Knighted 1942; Minister, Bombay Government, 1921-23, 1927; Member, Reforms Inquiry Committee, 1924; Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee, 1924; Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee, 1924-25; Member, India Council, 1927-32; Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, 1932-38; President of the National Liberal Federation, 1924, 1939. *Publications :* "*Gokhale Karve*," "*The Crux of the Indian Problem*," "*Rationalism in Practice*." *Address :* Canberra, Australia.

PARDIVALA, HOMI RUSTOMJI, B.A., Bar-at-Law. *b.* 9th Feb. 1906. *Educ.:* Graduated from St. Xavier's College in 1928, and proceeded to England in the same year for higher studies; took active part in Indian student activities; Founder member, the Indian Students' Association in Great Britain and the London Branch of the Indian National Congress under the presidentship of Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, M.P., returned to India in 1931; practising at the Bombay High Court; has been taking keen interest in Congress activities and in the Labour Movement; has taken a leading part in organising a number of trade Unions in Bombay, such as the General Motor Workers' Union, the Lever Brothers Workers' Union, Richardson & Crudas Workers' Union, Bombay Port Trust Workers' Union, the National Oil Workers' Union, etc., has represented workers in many important cases in the Industrial Court, Bombay; Member of the Provincial Board of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh; arrested in August 1942; released in 1943; after release, took active part in reviving Congress activities; leading part in organising the Congressmen's Constructive Work Committee; worked as Secretary; Leading part in organising the Bombay Legal Defence Committee for the defence of political prisoners and detenues; Fought numerous cases on behalf of political prisoners and detenues all over the country; Arrested again in November 1948 in Lahore where he had proceeded to file a case for the release of Shri Jai Prakash Narain. Arrest created a great sensation and as a result of agitation that followed, he was released soon afterwards. *Address :* Datoobhoy Mansion, Mayo Road, Bombay.

PAREKH, DEWAN BAHADUR MOTILAL LALLUBHAI, M.A., LL.B., Diwan, Baria State. *b.* 18th March 1882. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College and Government Law College, Bombay. *Married* Vasantigauri (deceased). One son. *Publications :* Edited "*Vallabha Charitra*." *Address :* Devgad Baria.

PARIKH, CHANDULAL PITAMBERDAS, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A. (1946), Merchant. *b.* 22-1-1894. *m.* Ichhaben, *d.* of Ambalal Bhogilal Desai on 10-4-1910. 3 *s.* and 1 *d. Educ.* St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Member of the Committees: Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1935-38, Ahmedabad Millowners' Assen., 1937-41, Indian Central Cotton Cttee., 1936-41 and Non-official adviser to the Govt. of India on Indo-Japanese negotiation—1939; Member, Export Advisory Council of the Govt. of India, 1940-42; Mg. Director, The Ahmedabad Jupiter Spg. Wvg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad, Jaya Bharat Cotton Mills Ltd., Jaya Bharat Insurance Co. Ltd., C. Parakh & Co. (India) Ltd., Bombay Uganda Co. Ltd., Mysore Plywoods Corporation Ltd., Uganda Cotton Union Ltd., and Nakasero Trading Co. Ltd.; Director: Standard Mills Co. Ltd., New China Mills Ltd., and Ahmedabad Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd. *Clubs :* W.I.T. C. Ltd., Willingdon Sports Club Ltd., Cricket Club of India Ltd. *Address :* 40, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.



PARIKH, R. M., Dy. Asstt. Consulting Surveyor to Govt. of Bombay and Special Land Acquisition Officer, Ahmedabad. *b.* 23-6-1905, Baroda; Lad Bania by caste. *Educ.:* Baroda College & Engineering College, Poona; passed B.E. (Civil) in 1927. *m.* Manjulaben, *d.* of G. B. Soparkar, Retd. Consulting Surveyor to the Govt. of Bombay, 1928; 2 *ds.* and 3 *s.* Awarded Kazi Shahbuddin Scholarship, in Baroda College; Associate Member of Institution of Engineers (India); Chartered Engineer; Member of Royal Sanitary Institute (London); Fellow of Royal Society of Arts (London); Incorporated



Surveyor; Fellow of Incorporated Association of Arthitects and Surveyors (London) F.I.A.S., Member of Town Planning and Housing Cttee.; Institution of Engineers (Bombay Centre); Associate Member of Institution of Municipal and County Engineers (London); Member of Gujarati Bandhu Samaj, Poona and Lad Mandal, Bombay. *Address:* Lal Darwaja, Girdhar Bldg., Ahmedabad.

PARTABGARH, H.H. MAHARAWAL SIR RAM SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

PATDI: DARBAR SHRI PRATAPSINHJI NARANSINHJI SAHEB, RULER OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

PATEL, AMBALAL J., F.R.P.S., F.R.S.A., P.S.A., *b.* 15th April 1907. *Educ.:* at Village School. In 1924 took up photography and went to East Africa in 1926 as a newsreel cameraman and returned in 1928. In 1932 started business in the name of Central Camera Co. In 1939 proceeded to America as one of the technical advisors on the picture "The Rains Came." Floated A. J. Patel Ltd., in 1942 and the Central Cine Corporation Ltd. in 1944, (Mg. Agents), A. J. Patel. A pioneer in producing Educational Films on short subjects, largely contributed to the success of village film schemes of the Bombay Govt. and other Provincial Governments; started a Film Laboratory in 1945 styled "Film Center" functioning under the Central Cine Corporation Ltd.; acquired from the Govt. of India the "Information Films of India" and "Indian News Parade," which are functioning as a division of the Central Cine Corporation. Has visited practically all the countries of the world. Was made a Fellow of the Royal Photographic Society in 1939. Elected twice President of the Photographic Society of India. Managing Director, A. J. Patel Ltd., Director, Central Cine Corporation Ltd. *Address:* 195, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.



PATEL, HIRALAL MULJIBHAI, B.A. (Oxon.), B.Com. (London), C.I.E. (1946); Joint Secy to the Executive Council, Govt. of India, New Delhi. *b.* August 27, 1904. *m.* Savita Patel. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's High School, Bombay, and St. Catherine's at Oxford. Served as Sub-Divisional and Dt. Officer in Sind; Sind Separation Officer, 1935; Deputy Secy., Finance Dept., Govt. of Bombay; Secy. Stock Exchange Cttee., 1936-37; Trade Commr. Northern Europe at Hamburg, 1937 June to outbreak of war; Deputy Trade Commr. and Trade Commr. London, 1939 Sept. to 1940 July; Secy. Eastern Group Supply Council, 1941-42; Deputy Director-General, Supply Dept., 1942-43; Joint Secy. and Secy. Industries and Civil Supplies Department, 1943-46. *Address:* 1, Safdarjung Road, New Delhi.

PATEL, JEHANGIR PESTONJI, B.A. (Cambridge), Cotton Merchant. *b.* 1st February 1905, Son of Pestonji D. Patel. *Educ.:* at St. Xavier's High School, Bombay & Downing College, Cambridge. Director of The Patel Cotton Co., Ltd., The New Great Insurance Co. of India, Ltd., The East India Cotton Association Ltd, Messrs. G. Claridge & Co., Ltd. and The Bhopal Sugar Industries Ltd. Partner, Messrs: Patel Brothers, Cotton Brokers: *Clubs:* Willingdon, Rotary, Cricket Club of India, Radio Club and The Royal Western India Turf Club, Ltd. *Address:* Juhu, Bombay.



PATEL, THE HON. SARDAR VALLABHBHAI JHAVERBHAI, Bar-at-Law, Home Member, including Information and Broadcasting, Interim Govt. since Sept. 2, 1946. *b.* 31st October 1875, of Patidar family at Karamsad near Nadiad; Matriculated from the Nadiad High School, passed District Pleader's Examination and began practice on the Criminal side at Godhra; went to England and was called to the Bar at Middle Temple. On return from England started practising in Ahmedabad. Entered public life in 1916 as an associate of Mr. M. K. Gandhi who had established his Satyagraha Ashram at Ahmedabad. Came into prominence as a Satyagraha Leader first at Kaira and then in the Nagpur National Flag agitation and elsewhere, and in the Bardoli No-tax Campaign. Was elected President of the Ahmedabad Municipality in 1924 and continued upto 1928 when he left Ahmedabad for Bardoli. Was acclaimed "Sardar" by Mr. Gandhi in acknowledgment of the efficiency with which he conducted the Bardoli campaign. Was elected President of the 46th Indian National Congress held at Karachi in 1931. Went to Jail several times in pursuance of the Congress Civil Disobedience Movements. Chairman, Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, 1935-42 when he controlled the activities of the ministries in seven out of the eleven Indian Provinces. Negotiated with the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot on the question of reforms in the Government of the State, 1938-39. Arrested and imprisoned under Defence of India Act, October 1940; released in 1941, owing to illness, and imprisoned again in Aug. 1942. Released on 15th June 1945. Member, Working Cttee., Indian National Congress. *Address:* 1, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.

ATELL, JEHANGIR J. K., Secretary, W. I. A. Association, Bombay. *b.* 2nd August 1905. Son of Mr. Jamshedji Cowasji Patell, Solicitor. Unmarried. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's School and College. Davar's College of Commerce and School of Accountancy, London. Completed articleship for Incorporated Accountancy with Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co., Bombay. Assistant Secretary, W.I.A. Association from 1931 July. Secretary, since 15th April 1939. Has contributed articles on various subjects, particularly on 'Motoring' and 'Photography'. Vice-Patron and Life Member of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association and the Bombay Symphony Orchestral Society; Committee Member of the Western India Football Association; Life Member of the Western India Automobile Association and the Cricket Club of India Limited; Member of the Royal Asiatic Society. *Clubs*: Willingdon; Rotary Club of Bombay; Royal Western India Turf Club; Royal Western India Golf Club, Nasik; President for the last eight years of the W.I.A.A. Staff Sports Club and the W.I.A.A. Staff Association. *Recreations*: Football. Motoring and Photography. *Address*: Jer Manor, Chanda Ramji Estate, Colaba, Bombay.



PATIALA: HON. LT.-GEN. HIS HIGHNESS THE RULER OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section*)

PATIL, LAXMANRAO MADHARAO, B.A., LL.B., Minister, (Excise and Reconstruction), Government of Bombay. *b.* 16th July 1907 at the village of Gahu, Taluka Rahuri, District Ahmednagar. *m.* Miss Urmilabai, *d.* of Col. R. S. Chavan, Baroda; *Educ.*: Sangamner High School, Deccan College, Poona, Kolhapur Law College. Participated in the C. D. Movement in 1932 and sentenced to two years R. I.; practised at Ahmednagar; presided over a number of political conferences; President of the District Congress Committee, Ahmednagar; edited local Congress paper "Sangha Shakti" for one year before accepting office under the new Constitution; Offered Satyagraha in 1940 and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment; Detained as political prisoner for 21 months under Defence of India rules on 10th August 1942; Pres., Local Self-Govt. Institute, Bombay since 1937; Pres., Maharashtra Labour Cttee.; Member A.I.C.C. and Executive Cottee. of M.P.C.C., since 1940. *Address*: Ahmednagar.

PATIL, MALAGOUDA PUNAGOUDA, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Agriculture and Forests, Bombay. *b.* 4-2-1901. *m.* Mrs. Laxmibai Patil. *Educ.*: Rajaram Coll., Kolhapur, Fergusson Coll., Poona, Govt. Law Coll., Bombay. Began practice at Hukeri in Belgaum in 1924. Hon. re-organiser of the Co-operative Societies in Hukeri; Pres., Taluka Local Board and Member, District Local Board; joined the I.T.F. in 1926 and was promoted as Lieut.; resigned in 1930 and joined the Satyagraha Movement; took active part in Satyagraha Movement in 1930 and courted jail; organised the Karnatak Provincial Political Conference in 1931 of which he was the Reception Committee Chairman; elected to the A.I.C.C.; arrested as a detenue in 1932; after release again convicted for 3 years; released by the end of 1934; elected M.L.A. Bombay from Belgaum North General Constituency 1936; was Parliamentary Secy. to the Revenue, Agriculture and Rural Development Departments; courted imprisonment for one year during individual C. D. Movement; jailed for more than a year in 1942 movement; elected Pres. of the K.P.C.C. in 1945; again returned to the Bombay Leg. Assembly from his former constituency; appointed Minister for Agriculture and Forests. *Address*: Secretariat, Bombay.

PATIL, NARAYAN BALAJI, Land-holder. *b.* 1883. Has been taking active interest in the welfare activities of agricultural communities and has made his own village a model one; Hony. Magistrate, 1921-38; first elected Chairman, Local Board, Darwha, 1924; Chairman, Dist. Council, Yeotmal, 1925-29 and 31-39; Reception Committee, All-India Maratha Educational Conference, 1940; Member, A.I.C.C., 1939-40; C.P. Assembly 1937-45; leader, Non-Brahmin group in the Assembly, 1937-38; joined Congress party, 1939; Pres., Dist. Congress Cttee.; Shree Shivaji Education Society, Darwha since 1945, School of Religious Education, Jodmoha Dist. Yeotmal, 1946; took part in individual Satyagraha and sentenced to six months R.I. and Rs. 500 fine, 1940; detained by the C.P. Govt. under D.I. Rules, (1942); takes keen interest in educational institutions; recipient of title of 'Samaj Bhusan' for long public service. *Address*: P.O. Malkhed, Dist. Yeotmal (Berar).



PATIL, PREMCHAND ICHHARAM, RAOSAHEB, Zamindar, Landlord and Banker of Savda (East Khandesh); Managing Agents, The Sandur Tobacco Co., Ltd., Sandur (Sandur State); The Sandur Plantation Ltd., Sandur & The Agricultural and Industrial Distributors, Ltd., Dongarh (Kahiragarh State); Chairman, of the Savda-Faizpur Electric Supply Co. Ltd.; The Pachora Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Bombay; The Fortune Commercial Bank, Ltd., Jalgaon; Director, The Great Social Life and General Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay; New India Industries Ltd., Bombay; The Fortune Provident Insurance Co., Ltd., Jalgaon; and a social worker. *Address*: 56, Ridge Road Malabar Hill, Bombay.



PATIL, The Hon. Mr. Ramrao Krishnarao, B.Sc., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, I.C.S. (Resigned); Minister for Food, Civil Supplies and Revenue Depts., Government of C. P. since April 1946. *b.* 13-12-1907. *m.* Shrimati Subhadrabai, *d.* of G. B. Hebliker of Hebli, Dist. Dharwar. *Educ.*: Benares Hindu Univ. and Morris and Law Colleges, Nagpur Univ. In the Indian Civil Service, 1930-43; elected to the C.P. & Berar Leg. Assembly from the Warora (Dist. Chanda) General Rural Constituency, March 1946. *Address*: Civil Lines, Nagpur.

PATIL, S. K., M.L.A., President, The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee since June 1946; *b.* August 14, 1900. *Educ.*: at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, joined the non-co-operation movement in 1920 and conducted national schools till 1924. He went to England at the close of 1924 and had education in journalism at the London School of Economics and the University College of the London University. He returned to India in 1927 and was on the editorial staff of "The Bombay Chronicle" for three years. General Secretary, The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, 1929-1946; was sentenced eight times in the Civil Disobedience Movements. He has been a member of the A. I. C. C. since 1930 and of the Bombay Municipal Corporation since 1934; leader of Congress Party in Bombay Corporation; Arrested and imprisoned under Defence of India Rules, in August 1942; released in 1944. *Address*: **Heera House, Sandhurst Rd., Bombay 4.**

PATNA: Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo, Ruler of. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

PATON, V. F. Noel, E.D., J.P., Partner: Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co. *b.* 29th January 1900. *Ed.*: The Edinburgh Academy. *m.* (1932) Joane Mary, *s.d.* of Sir Gilbert Wiles, K.C.I.E., one son and three daughters.



Royal Engineers, 1918-19. Joined Killick Nixon & Co. in 1920. Director: Ahmedabad, Surat and Bombay Suburban Electricity Companies and Mandra Bhan & Sialkot Narowal Railway Companies; Indian Plywood Mfg. Co., Ltd.; Member, Council of Indian Roads and Transport Development Association, Ltd.; President of the Association of Electrical Undertakings (Bombay Province). *Recreations*: Golf, Sailing, Fishing. *Clubs*: Byculla Club, Willingdon Sports Club, R.B. Yacht Club, East India United Service Club. *Address*: Killick Bldg., Home Street, Bombay.

PATTABHI Sitaramayya, B., Dr., B.A., M.B.C.M. *b.* 24th November 1880. Started life as a private medical practitioner at Masulipatam, 1906, and gave it up, 1916; has been a member of the A.I.C.C. since 1916; started the *Janmabhumi*, an English Weekly, 1919, and conducted it till April 1930, when he was jailed for a year on the Salt Satyagraha; again in prison for 2 years in 1932-33, and for the third time in Oct. 1933, for 6 months; imprisoned again under the Defence of India Rules in Aug. 1942 and released on 15th June 1945; Member, Working Cttee. of the A.I.C.C, 1929-30, 31 and again between 1934 and 36, 38 and 39 and 1940-46; takes interest in the Co-operative Movement, and presided over the Madras Provincial Co-operative Conference, 1926; was intimately connected with the movement till 1930; also takes interest in Banking and Insurance, and has founded the Andhra Insurance Co. and the Andhra Bank, as well as the Bharata Lakshmi Bank and Hindustan Mutual Insurance Co. *Publications*: *National Education*, 1912; *Indian Nationalism*, 1913; *Redistribution of Indian Provinces on a Language Basis*, 1916; *The Indian National Congress* (Jubilee Commemoration Volume 1935), *Economic Conquest of India*; *Constitutions of the World*; *Gandhi and Gandhism*; *Gandhism and Socialism*; *Hindu Home Rediscovered*; *Why vote Congress*; *Sixty Years of Congress*, *Feathers and Stones*; *History of Congress*, *Vol. II*. *Address*: Masulipatam.

PATTANI, Anantrai Prabhashanker, M.A. (Cantab.), Dewan, Bhavnagar State. Elder son of late Sir Prabhashanker Dalpatram Pattani, K.C.I.E., and Lady Rama Pattani. *b.* 29th September 1888; *Ed.*: in England at Elstree, Harrow and Cambridge; *m.* Yashomati L. Vaidya, 1904; one son; joined Bhavnagar State service in 1911. Controller of State Accounts; Tutor to His Highness the Minor Maharaja and brothers, 1920; Hazur Secretary, 1931; Member, State Council, 1935; Dewan, 1937. *Publications*: Has written two small plays for students in Gujarati; A Gujarati translation of Bernard Shaw's "St. Joan" with an original "Explanation" of same; First fourteen chapters of H. G. Wells' "Outline of History" in Gujarati with original Preface for parents and guardians and Epilogue. *Address*: Anant Wadi, Bhavnagar.



PATWARDHAN, Dr. Vinayak Narayan, M.Sc. (Bom.), Ph.D. (Lond.), A.I.Sc (Bangalore), Director, Nutrition Research, Indian Research Fund Association, Coonoor. *b.* 10th Jan. 1905. *m.* Miss Godavari Damle, *d.* of the late Rao Bhadur P. L. Damle of Buldana. *Educ.*: Ewing Christian Coll., Allahabad, Fergusson Coll., Poona, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Research Asst., Biochemistry Dept. of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, 1927-32; Grocers' Company Research Scholar, Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, London, 1933-34; Asst. Prof. of Biochemistry, Seth G. S. Medical Coll., Bombay, 1935-46; Member, Nutrition Advisory Cttee., I.R.F.A. since 1939; Editorial Board, Indian Journal of Medical Research. *Publications*: Papers on (1) cereal amylases, (2) Cheap balanced diets, (3) Basal metabolism, (4) Calcium and phosphorus metabolism, (5) Fat metabolism, (6) Nutritive value of Soya bean, etc. *Address*: Director, Nutrition Research, I.R.F.A., Coonoor (Nilgiris), S. India.

PAUL, **H. C., M.A., B.L., Managing Director, Calcutta City Bank Limited, son of late S. B. Paul, Land-holder and Banker, Dacca, Bengal.** *b.* **April, 1907. Graduated from the Dacca, University; M.A. and Law from the Calcutta University. Entered Banking business in 1933. Founder of the Continental Bank of Asia Ltd., and also founder Managing Director of the Calcutta City Bank Ltd. Founder of the Metropolitan Banking Association and Metropolitan Clearing House, the only organisation of this kind in India.** *Address*: 102-B, Clive Street, Calcutta.



PAVRY, **Miss Bapsy, M.A., Litterateur.** *Educ.*: **Queen Mary High School and St. Xavier's College, Bombay; M.A., Columbia University. Visited England every year, since 1924. Presented at Their Majesties' Court, 1928; received by President Coolidge (1924), by Pope Pius XI (1926), by Signor Mussolini, by the Shah of Persia, and by the King of Afghanistan (1934), by President Kemal Ataturk, King Boris and Queen Ioanna, King Carol and Queen Marie, Prince Regent Paul and Queen Marie of Yugoslavia and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Italy (March-April 1937), by Herr Hitler, King Leopold and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, King George of Greece and King Farouk of Egypt (Aug.-Sept. 1937), by President Lebrun (1938). Guest of King Gazi in Iraq and of Emir Abdullah in Transjordan (1937). Attended the historic reception given in Paris by the President of France in honour of King George and Queen Elizabeth (1938). Member of Committee of various Charity Balls, held in London in 1928-38, in the presence of members of the Royal Family.** *Publications: Heroines of Ancient Persia* **(Cambridge 1930).** *Address*: **Malabar Hill, Bombay.**



PAVRY, **Dasturji Saheb Cursetji Erachji, First High Priest of the Fasali Parsis, elected 1920; Order of Merit from the Shah of Persia, 1929; Honorary Member of the Hungarian Oriental Society. Congratulatory Addresses from six of the world's foremost learned Societies, 1931-33; presented on 9 April 1934 with a Commemoration Volume, by seventy eminent scholars from seventeen countries, and published in England by Oxford University Press; felicitations and tributes from many world-famous men, April 1939;** *b.* **9 April 1859; 3** *s.*; 3 *d.*; **Owns large estates in Baroda State.** *Education:* **Ordained 1871, High Priest of the Parsis at Lonavla, elected, 1912; Trustee of the Mulan Foundation for Betterment of Zoroastrian Community. Presented with a Complimentary Address by the Parsis of Navsari, 1920.** *Publications:* **Essays and Addresses on Zoroastrian Subjects, Parts 1 to 6, Bombay, 1904, 1917, 1921, 1922, 1928, 1937. Iranian Studies, Bombay, 1927.** *Address:* **Malabar Hill, Bombay.**

PAVRY, **Jal Dastur C., M.A., Ph.D., Orientalist; Vice-President, Society for Study of Religions, London; Honorary Member, Institute Litteraire et Artistique de France, Paris. Fellow of Columbia University. Presented to His Majesty at the Levee (1928). Received by Pope Pius XI (1926), by Signor Mussolini, the Shah of Persia and the King of Afghanistan (1934), by President Kemal Ataturk, King Boris and Queen Ioanna, King Carol and Queen Marie, Prince Regent Paul and Queen Marie of Yugoslavia, and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Italy (March-April 1937) by Herr Hitler, King Leopold and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, King George of Greece and King Farouk of Egypt (Aug.-Sept. 1937), by President Lebrun (1938). Guest of King Gazi in Iraq and of Emir Abdullah in Transjordan (1937). Attended the historic Reception given by President Lebrun in honour of the King and Queen (1938). Member of Council, World Alliance for International Peace through Religion (Geneva).** *Publication:* **Zoroastrian Doctrine of a Future Life (New York, 1926).** *Address:* **Malabar Hill, Bombay.**

PEDLEY, **John Edward, C.S.I. (1946), C.I.E. (1939), M.C. (1917), M.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., Member, Board of Revenue, U.P., till recently Adviser to the Governor of U.P.** *b.* **Dec. 4, 1891;** *m.* **Effin Craig** *d.* **of late Dr. James Craig;** *Educ.*: **Repton School & Trinity Coll., Oxford; served in British & Indian Armies, 1914-19; joined Civil Service in 1920, was Labour Commissioner, U.P., Sugar Commissioner, U.P. and Bihar, and Chairman, National Service Labour Tribunal, Cawnpore.** *Address:* **Lucknow.**

PEREIRA, **J. E. A., Governing Director, Messrs. F. X. Pereira & Sons (Travancore) Ltd., Quilon;** *b.* **1896;** *m* **(1922) Mary Ponnammal Motha; 3** *s.* **3** *d.* **Member, Travancore Sri Mulam Assembly, representing Commerce & Industry (South), Senate of Travancore Univ.; Travancore Govt. Public Service Advisory Cttee.; Partner, Messrs. Pereira and Roche, Tuticorin; F. X. Pereira & Sons, Madras; Director, Messrs. F. X. Pereira and Sons Ltd., Colombo, the Travancore Ogale Glass Mfg. Co., Ltd., Alwaye; Travancore Chemical & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Trivandrum; The Fertilisers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Trivandrum; The Trivandrum Permanent Fund Ltd., Trivandrum; Narottam & Pereira Ltd., Bombay. Hails from Tuticorin from the Pereira family who occupy an honoured and important position both in business and social spheres. Supports charitable and educational institutions. Takes part in public life and social service, both in Travancore and adjoining British territory of Tinnevelly District.** *Address:* **Quilon.**



PERIER, MOST REV. FERDINAND, S.J., Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta, since 1924. *b.* Antwerp, 22 Sept. 1875. Joined Society of Jesus, 1897, nominated Superior of Jesuit Mission in Bengal, 1913. Consecrated Coadjutor Bishop, Dec. 1921. Archbishop of Calcutta on the 23 June 1924. Grand Cross Order of the Crown; Grand Cross Order of Leopold. *Address:* 32, Park Street, Calcutta.

PERKIN, EMIL ATHOL OWEN, C.I.E. (1937); King's Police Medal (1943); Chairman of the Joint Public Service Commission for Bihar, C.P. & Berar, and Orissa since 1944. *b.* Sept. 25, 1889. *m.* Marion Agnes Toogood on 2nd December 1914, 2 *s.* and 2 *d. Educ.:* Blundell's. Joined the Indian Police in 1909 and served in the provinces of Bengal, Bihar and finally Orissa; held various posts such as Supdt. of Police, Principal of the Police Training Coll., Asstt. Inspector General, Special Asstt. and Deputy Inspector General of the C.I.D. and was Inspector General of Police of Orissa from 1936 upto the date of retirement in 1944. *Address:* Hinoo P.O., Ranchi, B.N. Ry.

PETIT, SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, 3rd Baronet. *cr.* 1890; *b.* 24 June 1901; *s.* of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, 2nd Baronet, and Dinbai, *d.* of Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, 3rd Baronet. *s.* father 1933; *m.* 1928, Sylla, *d.* of late R. D. Tata; one *s.* one *d. Educ.:* St. Xavier's, Bombay; Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Called to Bar, Inner Temple, 1925. *Heir:* *s.* Nasserwanjee Dinshaw Petit, *b.* 13 Aug. 1934. *Address:* Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PHALTAN, RAJA SAHEB OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

PHILLIPS, ALAN ANDREW, B.A. (Oxon.), C.I.E. Jan. 1946; Chief Controller of Rly. Priorities, Dept. of War Transport, Govt. of India. *b.* August 18, 1889. *m.* Lucy Osborn. *Educ.:* St. Peters School, York, Queen's College, Oxford. Indian State Railways, 1912-44; Chief Commercial Manager, N.W. Ry., 1940-42; sent to War Transport Dept., March 1942; transferred to War Transport Dept., October 1944; Chief Controller of Ry. Priorities since 1942: Indian Volunteer Force/Defence Force/Auxiliary Force 1912-date. (Commanded the N.W. Ry. Bn. A.F.I., 1938-42; Hony. A.D.C. to H.E. the C.-in-C., 1937—date). *Publications:* Technical papers on Ry. and Auxiliary Force subjects. *Address:* Kotah House, New Delhi.

PIKE, GEOFFREY OWEN, Manager, Burmah-Shell Co., Ltd., Karachi since 1945. *b.* Jan. 20, 1897. *m.* Kathleen Lilla Daniel, 1929. *Educ.:* Haileybury and Trinity Coll., Cambridge. Served European War (France), London Regiment, 1915-18; joined Shaw Wallace & Co., 1921; M.L.A. (Bombay), 1936-38; appointed J. P., Bombay 1936; Chairman, European Assc. (Sind Branch), 1944-46. *Address:* No. 6, Ghizri Road, Karachi.

PILLAI, THE HON. MR. J. SIVASHUNMUGAM, M.A., Speaker, Madras Leg. Assembly. *b.* 24th Feb. 1901. *m.* Chandra Leela, *d.* of V. Dhanapal Pillai of Pondicherry. *Educ.:* Wesley Coll. High School and Loyala Coll., Madras. Member: Madras Corpn., 1932-38, Annamalai Univ., Madras Univ. Senate and Non-party Conference (Sapru Cttee.); Mayor of Madras, 1937-38; Gave evidence on behalf of the Depressed Class before the Indian Statutory Commission, Lothian Cttee. and Hammond Cttee., and Whitley Commission. *Publications:* History of the Adi-Dravidas. *Address:* Mayor Sivashunmugam Pillay Street, Nungambakam, Madras 6.

PILLAI, G. PARAMESWARAN, Travancore Post-War Reconstruction Officer, Trivandrum. *b.* 1891. *Educ:* Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, graduated in Law in 1913; enrolled as Advocate at Trivandrum. Was elected member, Trivandrum Municipality for four successive terms; Hon. Secy. Trivandrum Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., 1919-27; was thrice elected member of the Travancore Legislative Council; entered the Judicial Service in 1927 first as a Judge and then served for some period as Additional Head Sirkar Vakil and Law Member of the Travancore Legislative Council; has made a special study of Constitutional Law and Parliamentary procedure. While acting as Law Member, he was placed on special duty in connection with the Indian R.T.C. Was Secy. to Dewan Bahadur T. Raghaviah, the Adviser for Madras States at the Indian R.T.C. held in London in 1930 and was attached to the States Delegation for purposes of consultation; was on special duty in connection with the investigation of the Law's Delays in Travancore; Political Secy. to the Govt. of Travancore 1931-34; deputed by the Travancore Govt. to the Indian R.T.C. in London in 1932; was appointed Judge of the High Court in 1934; deputed several times to represent Travancore at the States' Ministers Conferences and was on special duty in connection with the Indian Constitutional Bill; awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal in May 1935; again appointed Federation Special Officer in 1936 in connection with the deliberations with the special Representatives of H. E. the Viceroy regarding the Draft Instrument of Accession. Rejoined duty as High Court Judge in Jan. 1937; again Federation Special Officer in Sept. 1938; appointed Chief Secy. to Govt. in September 1941; Offg. Dewan of Travancore in the absence of Sir C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar as Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in August 1942; in June 1945 was placed on Special duty as Post-War Reconstruction Officer. Deputed as a member of the Indian Delegation representing Indian States to the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation Conference held at Copenhagen, Sept. 1946. Member, Cochin Harbour Advisory Cttee. representing the Travancore Govt. In November 1939 the title of *Rajyasevapravina* was conferred by H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore. *Address:* "The Grace", Vellayambalam, Trivandrum.



PILLAI, Sir Narayana Raghavan, K.C.I.E. (1946), B.A. (Madras), 1918, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), 1922, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India. *b.* 24th July 1898. *m.* Edith Minnie Arthurs. *Educ.:* Christian College, Madras, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Entered I.C.S. in 1922 and served till 1927 in the Central Provinces, Assistant Collector of Customs, 1927; Deputy Director of Commercial Intelligence, 1929; Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, 1931; Collector of Customs, 1936; Joint Secretary to the Government of India, 1938; Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India, 1941; Secretary to the Govt. of India, 1942. *Address:* Commerce Department, Govt. of India, New Delhi and Simla.

PODAR, Ramdeo Anandilal, Merchant, cotton magnate and a well-known philanthropist. *b.* at Nawalgarh in 1896. Senior Partner, Anandilal Podar & Co., Member: New York Cotton Exchange, New Orleans Cotton Exchange, Liverpool Cotton Exchange and Incorporated Oil & Seed Association of London and practically all the local commodity markets. Chairman, Podar group of concerns, All-India General Insurance Co. Ltd., Silk & Art Silk Mills' Association Ltd., and Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association Ltd.; Vice-Chairman, Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd. and Indian Stock Exchange Ltd.; Director, Shree Digvijay Cement Company Ltd., Indian Mercantile Insurance Company Ltd. and various other commercial and industrial concerns, Member, Local Board, Reserve Bank of India (Western Area) Bombay. Ex-Pres., Marwari Chamber of Commerce; President, Santacruz Education Society, Santacruz Residents' Association. Vice-President, Shikshan Prasarak Mandali, Poona. Trustee, Anandilal Education Society, Bombay Ayurvedic Society, Bombay Pinjrapole, Lakshminarayan Temple Trust, Santacruz, etc. Member of the Committee of, The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Association of Indian Industries, Member of Advisory Committee, Podar Medical College (Ayurvedic), Podar Hospital and R. A. Podar College of Commerce & Economics. *Club:* Orient Club. *Address:* Office: Podar Chambers, Fort, Bombay. *Residence:* Podar Mansion, 10, Marine Drive, Bombay.



POLLOCK, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ronald Evelyn, Judge, High Court, Nagpur. *b.* 17th April, 1891; *m.* Margery Fitze. *Educ.:* Harrow and Pembroke College, Cambridge B.A. (1913); Barrister of Gray's Inn (1934); passed into I.C.S., 1914; District and Sessions Judge, 1924; Legal Remembrancer to Government, 1930; Additional Judicial Commissioner, 1932; Puisne Judge, 1936. *Address:* Nagpur, C.P.

PORBANDAR, Hon. Lt.-Col. His Highness, Maharaja Saheb of. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

PRASAD, Jagat, M.A., B.Sc., C.I.E. (1934); Retd. Accountant General and Financial Adviser, His Highness's Government, Jammu and Kashmir, *b.* 16th May, 1879; *Educ.:* Muir Central College (now University College), Allahabad. Joined the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, 1902; Retired, 1934, as Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs (Permanent); Dy. Auditor General (Officiating). *Address:* Daryaganj, Delhi.

PRASAD, Dr. Jwala, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.); King George V Silver Jubilee Medal, and King George VI Coronation Medal; Principal, Shri Shivaji College, Amraoti. Head of the Philosophy Department, Nagpur University. *b.* 25th October 1890; *m.* Shreemati Manorama. *Educ.:* St. John's College, Agra; and Fitz-William House, Cambridge. Professor, St. John's College, Agra; Professor and Principal, Robertson College, Jubbulpore. *Publication:* Text-Books of Intermediate Logic, Deduction and Induction; Introduction to Indian Philosophy; Indian Epistemology; lectures on B. A. Ethics; History of Rome (Hindi); Western Logic (Hindi); and a number of various research papers. *Address:* Shri Shivaji College, Amraoti (Berar).

PRASAD, Kunwar Sir Jagdish, K.C.S.I. (1937); Kt. (1935); C.S.I. (1931); C.I.E. (1923); O.B.E. (1919); M.A. (Oxon.); Hon. LL.D., Delhi University. *b.* Jan. 17, 1880. *Educ.:* Allahabad University, Lincoln Coll., Oxford. Asstt. and Joint Magistrate; Magistrate and Collector, 1903-21; Provincial Reforms Officer, 1920; Secy. to Govt., U.P., 1921-27; Chief Secy. to Govt., U. P., 1927-1931. Resigned Indian Civil Service, April 1933. Home Member to U. P. Government, 1933; Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1st April 1935 to 1940. Hon. Secy., Standing Cttee. Non-Party Conference and Sapru Cttee. and one of the joint authors of its Report. *Address:* Raja Jai Kishen Das Bahadur's House, Diwankabazaar, Moradabad, U.P.

PRASAD, Dr. Mata, D.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.N.I., F.A.Sc., F.C.S., Principal, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. *b.* February 18, 1898. *m.* Sheila Mathur. *Educ.:* Allahabad Univ. and Benares Hindu Univ; The Davy-Faraday Laboratory, Royal Institution, London, and Univ. Coll., London. Professor of Inorganic & Physical Chemistry, and Head of the Chemistry Dept. at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay from 1925-46. President of the Chemistry Section, Indian Science Cong., 1942; member of the National Planning Cttee. (Chemicals); the Provincial Industries Cttee. (Heavy Chemicals) (Bombay); and Chairman of the Heavy Chemicals Comm. of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, Delhi. *Publications:* Over a hundred original papers published in scientific journals the world over; subjects of research cover Colloids, X-Rays, Magneto-Chemistry, Photo-Chemistry, and pure & industrial inorganic Chemistry; *Address:* Principal, Royal Institute of Science, Fort Bombay.

PRASAD, The Hon. Dr. Rajendra, M.A., M.L., LL.D. (Allahabad Univ.). Member for Food and Agriculture, Interim Govt. of India since Sept. 2, 1946. President, Indian Constituent Assembly; *b.* 3 Dec. 1884. *Educ.:* Presidency College, Calcutta. Vakil, High Courts, Calcutta and Patna, till 1920. Professor, Univ. Law College, Calcutta, 1914-16; Ex-Member, Senate of Patna University since its foundation; worked in Champaran District with Mr. Gandhi emancipating the ryots in 1917; gave up practice in pursuance of non-co-operation resolution; Secretary and President, Bihar Provincial Congress Committee for several years; President, Bihar Provincial Conference, 1920 and 1929; Vice-Chancellor, "Bihar Vidyapith," founded Patna Law Weekly; General Secretary, Reception Committee, Gaya Congress, 1922; President, 48th Session, Indian National Congress, held in Bombay, October 1934 and also in Calcutta, 1939; President, Bihar Central Relief Committee, President, Quetta Central Relief Committee, Karachi, 1935; Secretary, All-India Parliamentary Committee, 1936; Member, Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee; President, All-India Hindi Literary Conference twice in Cocanada, 1928 and Nagpur, 1936; Rector, Bharatiya Itihas Parishad (Indian Academy of History). Arrested and imprisoned under the Defence of India Rules in Aug. 1942. Released on 15th June 1945. *Address:* 1, Queen Victoria Road, New Delhi.

PRASADA, Krishna, I.C.S., B.A., J.P., C.I.E. (1943). Officer on Special Duty, Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi. *b.* Aug. 4, 1894. *m.* Shrimati Bishan Devi. *Educ.:* Bareilly College, Bareilly, and New College, Oxford. Started service in 1921 in U.P. where he was Collector & District Magistrate till 1934, when he was appointed P.M.G. Led the Indian Delegation to the International Telecommunications Conference, Cairo, in 1938. Oxford Tennis Blue (1921). Played for India in the Davis Cup in 1927 & 1932. P. M. G. Bombay 1944-45. *Address:* New Delhi.

PRASHAD, Dr. Baini, D.Sc. (Punjab *et* Edinburgh), F.R.S.E., F.L.S., F.Z.S., F.R.A.S.B., F.N.I., O.B.E. (1943). Fisheries Development Adviser to the Govt. of India since 1944. *b.* 13th March, 1894. *m.* Miss Ram Dass. *Educ.:* Puniab Univ., Lahore and Edinburgh Univ. Appointed Supdt. of Fisheries, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, 1917; Offg. Dir. of Fisheries, ditto, 1918-20; Asstt. Supdt., Zoological Survey of India, 1920 and again 1921; Offg Supdt., ditto, 1920 and 1923; Offg. Dir., ditto, 1924, 1927, and again 1929, confirmed 1933: *Publications.* Progress of Science in India during the past 25 years; English translations of *Tabaqat-i-Akbari; Qanun-i-Humayuni; Maathir-ul-Umara* and over 150 scientific papers on the Zoology of India in various Indian and foreign journals. *Address:* Dept. of Agriculture, Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi.

PRATER, Stanley Henry, O.B.E., M.L.A., Bombay, J.P., C.M.Z.S., Curator, Prince of Wales Museum (Natural History) and of Bombay Natural History Society. *b.* 1890; *Educ.:* St. Mary's High School, Bombay. Corresponding Member of the Zoological Society of London, 1920; Jt. Editor of the Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society, 1921; President, Bombay Provl. Branch, Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association since 1932; represented the Anglo-Indian Community on the Bombay Leg. Council, 1930-1936; elected to the Bombay Leg. Assembly representing Bombay City-cum-Suburban Anglo-Indian Constituency, 1937; Bombay Provincial Franchise Committee, 1932; Justice of the Peace, 1932; Hon. Presy. Magistrate, 1934; Represented Anglo-Indian Community on Provl. Board of Education since 1934: Inter-Provincial Board of Education since 1937; Managing Committee, St. George's Hospital, 1935. Managing Committee, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital since 1939; Elected representative of the Bombay Leg. Assembly on the Senate of the Bombay University, 1937. Govt. of India Defence Loans Bombay Provl. Committee, 1939; Executive Committee, Bombay Civic Guards, 1940; Bombay Provl. War Committee, 1941. *Address:* Ravindra Mansions, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.

PREMCHAND, Sir Kikabhai, Kt. (1931); Financier; *b.* April 1, 1883. *m.* Lady Lily. *Educ.:* at Bombay. Member, Legislative Assembly from January 1927 to September 1930; Member of the Indian Central Committee which co-operated with the Indian Statutory Committee. Sheriff of Bombay for 1932. *Address:* Premodyan, Love Lane, Byculla; "The Lily", Juhu; 63, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRUTHI, Hem Singh, B.Sc. (Hon.), M.Sc. (First Class), Ph.D., Sc.D. (Cantab.), O.B.E. Agricultural Education and Plant Protection Adviser to the Govt. of India since 1945. *b.* Feb. 1897. *m.* Shrimati Harbans Kour. *Educ.:* Govt. Coll., Lahore, Peterhouse, Cambridge. Mcleod, Kapurthala. Natural Science Studentship of the Punjab Univ., Charles Abercrombie Research Studentship, Peterhouse, Cambridge (1924-25); International Education Board Fellowship (Rockfeller) 1925-26; Foundation Fellow, National Institute of Science, India; Fellow, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal; Barclay Memorial Medalist of Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal (for best work in biological Research); Imperial Entomologist to Govt. of India, 1934-44; Dir., Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, 1944-45; anti-locust measures since 1940 when he successfully brought under control the serious locust menace by taking timely anti-locust measures. *Address:* Plant Protection Adviser to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Agriculture, New Delhi.

PUCKLE, Sir Frederick Hale, B.A., K.C.I.E. (1942), C.S.I. (1938), C.I.E. (1930). Adviser to British Ambassador at Washington on Indian Affairs since Feb. '44. *b.* June 8, 1889; *m.* Violet Marion Vaughan-Thomas. *Educ.:* Uppingham and King's College, Cambridge. I.C.S., 1913; Indian Army, 1915-1919; thereafter various posts in

Punjab and under the Govt. of India. Secretary, Dept. of Information and Broadcasting, Govt. of India, 1941-43. *Address:* Washington,

PUDUKKOTTAI, His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Rajagopala Tondaiman, Bahadur, Raja of. *b.* 1922. Installed 19th November 1928. Invested with Ruling Powers on 17th Jan. 44. The State has an area of 1,179 sq. miles and population of 438,348 and has been ruled by the Tondaiman dynasty for centuries. Salute 11 guns. *Address:* New Palace, Pudukkottai.

PURANIK, Wasudeo Ramchandra, J.P. B.A., LL.B., Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Nagpur since June, 1942. *b.* Sept. 13, 1886; *m.* Sushilabai, *d.* of K. K. Acharya. *Educ.:* Burhampur, Khandwa, Ujjain, Indore and Nagpur. Started practice at Nagpur Bar, 1910; Govt. Advocate-General, 1937; twice nominated to the Leg. Assembly between 1935 and 1937; Offg. Puisne Judge, Nagpur High Court, 1938 and 1940; elected Treasurer of Nagpur Univ. in 1939 and in 1942; and elected Dean of the Faculty of Law at same time; Elected Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur Univ. in Dec. 1943; Municipal member for 3 years, and Vice-Chairman of the Dist. Local Board for a term; one of the founders of the Seva Sadan in Nagpur; takes keen interest in education and social problems and is now at the head of several institutions. *Address:* Victoria Road, Civil Station, Nagpur, C.P.

PURI, Balwant Singh, C.I.E. (1946), O.B.E. (1932), Sardar Bahadur (1926), Sardar Sahib (1922), Secretary-General, Indian Red Cross Society & St. John Ambulance Assen. and Brigade; Hon. Secy., British Empire Leprosy Relief Assen. (Indian Council); Member, Headquarters Executive Cttee. of the Ex-services Assen. of India and Indian Forces Families Welfare Cttee. *b.* 28-6-1892, Sukho (Rawalpindi). *Educ.:* Sukho, Lyallpur and Amritsar. Served the Punjab Education Dept. for nine years; in the Joint. War Cttee. of the British Red Cross and Order of St. John since 1917; organised Lord Reading's Anti-Leprosy Fund Appeal in 1925; studied in 1933 the organisation of the League of Red Cross Societies at its headquarters in Paris and also the working of various European Red Cross Societies; Associate Officer, Order of St. John of Jerusalem, 1933, and Commander 1945; Silver Jubilee Medal 1935 and Coronation Medal 1937; represented India at various international Red Cross conferences, etc.; Junior Red Cross conference in Paris, 1933; International Hospitals' Congress at Knock-Sur-Mer (Belgium), followed by visits to various hospitals and sanatoria in Belgium and Holland (1933); first meeting of the International Relief Union convened by the League of Nations at Geneva in 1933. Advisory Conference of National Red Cross Societies in Geneva in 1945; Meeting of Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies in Paris in 1945 and at Oxford in 1946; Conference of National Red Cross Societies called by the International Red Cross Cttee. at Geneva in 1946, to examine the revision of the existing Geneva Conventions relating to sick and wounded and Prisoners of War, and adoption of new conventions for the protection and relief of civilians in enemy and enemy occupied countries; Pres., Sikh Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society (Simla-Delhi) since its formation in 1924. *Address:* 19, Curzon Road, New Delhi.



PURSHOTAMDAS Ishwardas, J. P. *b.* January, 1896; *Educ.:* at St. Xavier's High School, Bombay; entered public life under the guidance of his father, Sir Ishwardas Lukhmidas; President, Society of Hon. Presidency Magistrates, 1942-43, when he put vigour into the programme of the organisation and was responsible for providing comforts to Magistrates on out-door duty during the riots; Agent in Bombay of Triton Insurance Co., Ltd., and a Director of the Indian Trade and General Insurance Co., Ltd., is on the Committee of several Trusts and public Institutions and temples; Treasurer, Pechey Phipson Sanatorium for Women and Children, Nasik, and Bombay Vigilance Association, amongst other bodies; Life Associate of Bombay Red Cross Society; a keen social worker and holds rational views in political and religious matters; Freemason; member of various organisations and clubs, including the Royal Asiatic Society and Sassoon Mechanics' Institute. *Clubs:* Orient Club, Willingdon Sports Club and Cricket Club of India. *Address:* Garden View, 19, Hughes Road, Bombay.



PURSHOTAMDAS Thakurdas, Sir, K.B.E. (June 1944), Kt. (1923), C.I.E. (1919), M.B.E., Cotton Merchant. *b.* 30th May 1879. *Educ.:* Elph. Coll., Bombay. Member, Indian Retrenchment Committee; Director, Reserve Bank of India; Member, Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance (1926). Delegate to Round Table Conference (1930-33). President, East India Cotton Association. Chairman, Oriental Life Assurance Co., Ltd. Chairman, Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co., Ltd. Director, Associated Cement Companies Ltd. Chairman, Imperial Indian Citizenship Association. *Address:* "Suneeta," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.

QADIR, Khan Bahadur Sheikh, Sir Abdul, Kt., *cr.* 1927; Bar-at-Law; Advocate, High Court, Lahore; formerly Additional Judge, High Court of Judicature, Lahore; Member, Punjab Legislative Council, Lahore, 1923; (Deputy President, 1924); a Fellow, Punjab University, Lahore. *b.* 1874; *s.* of late Sheikh Fatehuddin of Kasur, Punjab, India. *m. d.* of late Sheikh Mohamad Umar, Bar-at-Law, Lahore; six *s.* one *d.*

Educ.: Forman Christian College, Lahore; Lincoln's Inn. Journalist, as editor, *The Observer* and the *Makhzan*, Lahore, 1895-1904; studied for the Bar in England, 1904-1907; practised as Advocate, 1907-1920; during which period he worked as Public Prosecutor at Lyallpur for eight years; the first elected President of the Punjab Legislative Council, Jan.-Sept. 1925, when he resigned the Chair on his appointment as Acting Minister for Education, Punjab. On termination of that duty, sat on the Committee of Inquiry appointed to examine the Jails Administration in the Punjab; deputed as a full delegate to represent India at the 7th Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1926; acted as Revenue Member of the Executive Council, Punjab Government, 1927; as Member of Public Service Commission, 1929; Member, Council of the Secretary of State for India, 1934-1937; Adviser, 1937-39; Elected Member of the International Committee for Intellectual Co-operation, Geneva, in 1939. Officiated as Law Member, Government of India, from 25th October 1939 to 23rd December 1939. *Address:* 3, Temple Road, Lahore.

QURAISHI, KHAN BAHADUR (1946) FAZL ELAHI, B.A. (Punj.); Deputy Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission (India). *b.* 15th May 1892. *m.* Badar Jahan Begam, *d.* of Mirza Mohammad Mirza, Dy. Collector (Retd.); *Educ.:* St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi. Employed in Bureau of Education, Govt. of India (1915-1923) and Dept. of Education, Health and Lands (1924-1935); accompanied Indian Delegation to South Africa (2nd Cape Town Conference) 1932, as an Asstt.; Secretary, Central Advisory Board of Education, Govt. of India (1935-36); appointed Asstt. Secretary and Supervisor of Examinations, Federal Public Service Commission (India) July 1936; Dy. Secretary to the Commissioner, 1945; officiated as Secy. to the Federal Public Service Commission, Feb. 1944, May 1945, Oct. 1945; and April-June 1946; first Indian to act as Secretary to the Commission. *Address:* C-10, Bemloe, Simla.



RADHAKRISHNAN, SIR S., Kt. (1931), M.A., D.Litt. (Hon.), LL.D., F.B.A. Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu Univ. since 1939. Spalding Professor of Eastern Religions and Ethics, Oxford, 1936. George V Professor of Philosophy, Calcutta, 1931-39. Member, International Cttee. on Intellectual Co-operation, 1931-39; *b.* 5th Sept. 1888. *Educ.:* Madras Christian Coll., for some time Prof. of Philosophy, Presy. Coll., Madras: Mysore Univ., Upton, Lecturer in Comparative Religion, Manchester Coll., Oxford, Hibbert Lecturer, 1929-30. *Publications: Philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore, Reign of Religion in Contemporary Philosophy, Indian Philosophy*, 2 *Vols., The Hindu View of Life, An Idealist View of Life, East and West in Religion, Kalki or the Future of Civilisation, The Religion We Need, Gautama the Buddha*, and *Eastern Religion and Western Thought.* Articles on Indian Philosophy and others in Encyclopædia Britannica. *Address:* Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu Univ., Benares.

RADHANPUR: H. H. NAWAB SAHEB MURTAZA-KHAN JORAWARKHAN BABI BAHADUR OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

RAFIUDDIN AHMED MOULVIE, SIR, Kt. (1932), Bar-at-Law, J.P. *Educ.* at the Deccan College, Poona and King's College, London University. Was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1892. Had the honour of assisting Her late Majesty Queen Victoria in her Hindustani studies and in the publication of her Hindustani Diary. Visited Constantinople in the interest of England during the Cretan Crisis with introductory letters from the Foreign Office in 1895. Had interviews with Sultan Abdul Hamid. As a mark of appreciation of his services the Queen recommended to the Foreign Office that he should be admitted as first Indian member of the British Diplomatic Service and appointed to the British Embassy at Constantinople. (The correspondence appears in Queen Victoria's published letters last Volume). First elected to Bombay Council, 1909, appointed Minister, Bombay Government in June 1928 and re-appointed Minister, Bombay Government in November 1930. Companion of the Turkish Order of the Majidia and Knight of the order of the Lion and the Sun of Persia. Holder of Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee Medal. *Address:* 2, Ganeshkhind Road, Poona.

RAHIM, THE HON. SIR ABDUR, M.A., LL.D. (1919), K.C.S.I. (1924). *b.* September, 1867. Called to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1890; practised as Advocate, Calcutta; Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, 1900-03; Appointed Judge, Madras High Court; Fellow, Madras University since 1908; Member of the R Commission on Public Services, 1913-15; officiated as Chief Justice, Madras, July to October 1910 and July to October 1919. *Publication:* "Principles of Mahomedan Jurisprudence." Member, Executive Council, Government of Bengal, 1920-25 Member, Bengal Legis. Council, 1925-29 Leader of the Bengal Muslim Party; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1931; Leader of the Independent Party in the Assembly from 1931; leader of the "Opposition" in the Assembly, 1931-34; Member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in England; Ex-President of the Indian Legislative Assembly; Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Empire Parliamentary Conference, 1935. *Address:* 6, Canning Road, New Delhi.

RAHIMTOOLA, SIR FAZAL IBRAHIM Kt., (1946); C.I.E., B.A., J.P., Merchant. Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1919-1930; Trustee, Bombay Port Trust, 1921-1930; Members Advisory Committee, Bombay Development Department, 1922; appointed to advise Government about liquor shops in Bombay

City, 1922; Member, Committee of Indian Merchants' Chamber, Secretary, Imperial Indian Citizenship Association; Member Standing Finance Committee for Railways, Railway Board; Member, Haj Inquiry Committee, 1929; President, Bombay Presidency Urdu Teachers' Conference; President, All-India Urdu Newspapers' Association; Secretary, All-India Minorities Conference; Member, Central Broadcasting Advisory Council; Bombay member, Standing Committee for Haj; Member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1925-1930; President, Indian Tariff Board, 1935; Indian States Delegate to the Eastern Group Conference; Chairman, Powels Ltd.; Chairman of the Poona Committee of the Indian Gliding Assc. Ltd.; Chairman, Indian Fisheries Cttee., Govt. of India; Member, Central Food Council, Post-War Re-construction Cttee. for Agriculture, Forest and Fisheries; Director of several Joint Stock Companies. *Address:* Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

RAHIMTOOLA, HABIB IBRAHIM, B.A., LL.B., J.P., F.R.P.S. *b.* 10th March 1912. *s.* of late Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's School and Coll. and Govt. Law Coll., Bombay; *m.* Zubeida, *d.* of Sir Sultan Chinoy; 2 *s.*, 1 *d.* Fellow-Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain. Chairman—Bombay Prov. Muslim League Parliamentary Board for Local Bodies. President—Bombay Prov. Muslim Chamber of Commerce; Young Men's Muslim Association; Muslim Students' Union; Muslim Institute of Physical Culture; Bombay Prov. Badminton Assocn. Vice-President—Federation of Muslim Chambers of Commerce and Industry; All-India Badminton Assocn. Director—Fazalbhai Ibrahim & Co. Ltd.; Sultania Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd.; Bombay Metals and Alloys Mfg. Co. Ltd.; Tata Oils Mills Ltd.; Manjri Stud Farm Ltd.; Lido Ltd.; Eastern Federal Union Insurance Co. Ltd., Calcutta; Crescent Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.; Iron and Metal Traders' Ltd.; Orient Press of India Ltd., Delhi; New Textiles Mills Ltd., Cawnpore; Shaikh Bros. Dyeing and Printing Works, Surat; Indian Wool and Pastoral Co. Ltd., Baroda; Oriental Airways Ltd., Calcutta. Member—Local Board, Hind Bank Ltd.; Govt. of India Food Delegation to U.K. and U.S.A., 1946; Govt. of India Policy Committee on Shipping; Govt. of Bombay Housing Panel. *Address:* Ibrahim Manor, Pedder Road, Bombay.



RAHMAN, THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR A. F. M. ABDUR. *b.* 1904. Minister-in-charge of Dept. of Co-operative Credit and Relief and Irrigation and Waterways, Govt. of Bengal. *Son* of Khan Bahadur Gholam Kasem. First elected to Bengal Assembly 1927. Member 24 Parganas Dt. Board since 1926. Former Councillor, Calcutta Corporation. Hony. Magistrate. *Address:* Secretariat, Calcutta.

RAHMAN, LT.-COL. M. A., I.M.S. (Retd.), M.R.C.S. (England), L.R.C.P. (London), F.S.M.F., EX. M.L.A. (Central), Member, Federal Public Service Commission. *b.* 22nd October, 1881; *Ed.:* Hyslop College, Nagpur, and Guy's Hospital, London E.C., qualified 1907. *Married:* Kishwar Zamani Begum, daughter of Nawab Sajjad Ahmad Khan of Moradabad, March 1914. Two sons. Entered I.M.S. July 1909. War service from Sept. 1914 to Dec. 1920, France, East Persia and Trans-Caspia; mentioned three times in despatches; made Brevet Major in 1918; awarded four medals—Mons' Star, Victory, General Service and Afghan Medal with clasp. Was specialist in Advance Operative Surgery, No. 12 Meerut Indian General Hospital, I.E.F. "A." D.A.D.M.S., East Persia. Joined civil in 1921—Principal of Agra Medical School for seven years; Civil Surgeon, Meerut, Aligarh and Agra; retired 22nd October 1936. Was nominated Member of Central Legislative Assembly, August 1937. Was Member of the Sandhurst Indianization Cttee., 1939; Defence Consultative Cttee. Appointed Special Officer (Recruitment), Supply Department, Feb. 1942. Appointed Member, Federal Public Service Commission, May 8, 1942. Has been Member of the Executive Councils, Agra and Aligarh Universities; *Clubs:* Agra, Meerut, Aligarh Naini-Tal and United Service Club Simla. *Present address:* Mount Pleasant, Simla.



RAHMAN, THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MD. ABDUR, KT. (1934), LL.D., Khan Bahadur (1928), Judge, High Court of Judicature, Lahore. *b.* Oct. 5, 1888; *m.* Jamil-un-Nisa Begum; *Educ.:* at St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi, and Law Coll., Lahore. Advocate, High Court, Lahore; Dean of the Faculty of Law in the Univ. of Delhi, 1928-34; Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, 1930-34. Hon. Vice-Chancellor and Dean of Univ. Instruction, Punjab Univ.; Judge, High Court of Judicature, Madras, 1937 to Jan. 1943. *Address:* High Court, Lahore.

RAHMAN, KHAN BAHADUR SAYIDUR, M.A., B.L., C.I.E., (1946); Khan Bahadur (1938); *b.* Nov. 1, 1895, *m.* Herira Akhtar. *Educ.:* Calcutta and Gauhati; Member, Assam Leg. Council, 1927-29; Member, Assam Leg. Assembly, 1937-39; Minister, Revenue and Legislation 1939-40; Revenue, Finance and Legislation 1940-42; Education and P.W.D. 1942—March 1945; Education and Jails, 24th March 1945—10th Jan. 1946; Re-elected to Assam Leg. Assem., Feb. 1946. *Address:* Sayeed Villa, Shillong.

RAIRAKHOL, RAJA SAHEB of. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

RAIZADA BRIJMOHAN LAL, Rais, Millowner Banker and Landlord. *b.* in Central India in a rich family, 3rd *s.* of late Rai Bahadur Dewan Lala Piyare Lal. *Educ.:* Hindu College, Delhi University. *m.* Draupati Rani, niece of Seth Ram Krishna Dalmia. Entered business at an early age and made considerable progress; Director, Central Board of Bharat Bank Ltd., Bharat Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd., India Associated Corporation Ltd., Raizada Brothers, Ltd.; Proprietor, Rai Bahadur Piyare Lal & Sons. *Recreations:* Music, Cricket and Tennis. *Clubs:* Roshanara Club Ltd., and Chelmsford Club Ltd. *Address:* Prem Narain Road, Delhi.



RAIZADA JAGMOHAN LAL, B.A., LL.B., *e.s.* of late Rai Bahadur Dewan Piyare Lal. *Educ.:* St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi Law Coll., Univ. of Delhi of which he is Life Registered graduate. *m.* Kumary Biva Kumary, *d.* of Hon'ble Maharajkumar N. N. Sinha of Nashipur. Member, Council of State, in Jan. 1941; has one *s.* Partner, Rai Bahadur Piyare Lal & Sons, Modern Textile Industries; Director, Sitapur Electricity Corporation Ltd., India Associated Corporation Ltd., Raizada Brothers, Ltd.; shows keen interest in public, social and literary activities. *Recreations:* Music, Literature, Horticulture. *Clubs:* Roshanara, Delhi; Chelmsford, New Delhi. *Address:* "Rai Bahadur Piyare Lal Villa," Prem Narain Road, Delhi.



RAIZADA Man Mohan Lal, RAIS, Banker, Landlord & Millowner; 2nd *s.* of late Rai Bahadur Dewan Lala Piyare Lal; *Educ.:* privately and at the Hindu College, Delhi; *m.* Rajkumari Suprava Kumary, *d.* of the Hon'ble Raja Bahadur B. N. Sinha, B.A., M.L.C., Maharaja of Nashipur Raj, 1 *s.*; entered business at an early age; takes active part in social and commercial activities; member, Managing Committee, Shri Ram Lila, Delhi; life member, Hardinge Library, Delhi; Partner, Radha Dehydration Potatoes & Vegetable Factory, Agra; Raizada Brothers, Rai Bahadur Piyarelal & Sons, Delhi, The Modern Textile Industries, Delhi; Director, The India Associated Corporation Ltd., Delhi. *Recreations:* music, cricket, walking, driving. *Clubs:* Chelmsford, New Delhi, Roshanara, Delhi. *Address:* "Raibahadur Piyarelal Villa," Prem Narain Road, Bazar Sitaram, Delhi.



RAJ KANWAR, RAI BAHADUR SACHIV SHIROMANI, LALA, M.A., P.C.S. (Retd.), Chief Minister, Patna State since Oct. 1, 1936. *b.* March 31, 1882. *Educ.:* at Forman Christian and Law Colleges, Lahore; Arnold gold medal for standing first in the M.A. Examination of the Punjab University, 1902; was for short periods on the professorial staff of the Central Training College and Forman Christian College, Lahore, 1903. Held appointments in the Judicial and Revenue Departments and as Munsiff in the Punjab, 1903-12. Deputed to Gwalior State as Personal Assistant to Settlement Commissioner, 1913; Under-Secretary, Political Department, 1915; Officiating Member, Bench Appeal Mal (Revenue), 1917; Deputy Commissioner, Customs and Excise, 1918; Officer on Special duty, Political Department, 1918. Promoted to Punjab Civil Service, 1919. Political Secretary, Gwalior State, 1920; Manager, Gwalior State Trust, 1923. Private Secretary to H.H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, 1925 and Foreign and Political Minister, Bikaner, 1925. Reverted to Punjab Civil Service, 1927; Officer on Special duty in the Punjab Civil Secretariat, 1927-28; Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab, in the Local Self-Government and Revenue Departments, 1929-31; Secretary, Punjab Sources of Revenue Committee, 1931; Sub-Divisional Officer, Additional District Magistrate, etc., 1932-33. Awarded King's Coronation Medal (1937); Ordinary Member, Indian Historical Records Commission; Elected Member, Committee of Ministers of the Chamber of Princes; Member, Standing Committee of Ministers of the Central India and other State Group and of the Eastern States Agency; Representative of the Eastern States on Regional War Supply Board, Bengal Circle; Fellow of the 1st Senate of the Utkal Univ. and member of its Faculty of Arts; Pres. of the Patna State Legislative Assembly; Mem. of the Special Aviation Cttee. and the Social Services Cttee. of the post-war Reconstruction Cttee. and of the *ad hoc* Cttee. on standards of efficient administration set up by the Chamber of Princes. *Address:* Balangir, Patna State, Orissa.

RAJ NATH, RAI BAHADUR KANWAR OF GUJRAT, Punjab. Banker, Landlord, Millowner and Jagirdar, Dir., Rai Bahadur Kidar Nath & Sons Bank Ltd., Gujrat; Proprietor, Ganesh Cotton factories at Sargodha, Tandlianwala, and Silanwali and Baij Nath Cotton and Rice Factories at Sheikhupura; *s.* of the late Rai Bahadur Kidar Nath of Gujrat, philanthropist and a foremost public man of the Punjab. *m.* the daughter of the late Rai Bahadur Sunder Dass Chopra of Dinga, Dist. Gujrat, 1939; has one *s.* *Educ.:* privately at home and later at Aitchison Coll., Lahore. Since the death of his father in the Quetta Earthquake in 1935, he has been managing the entire property and business; donated large sums to the war purposes fund, the war loan and



the Red Cross fund during World War II; the Govt. has recognised his services by granting him land, and by conferring on him the title of "Rai Bahadur" in June 1946. Member, Indian Central Cotton Cttee., July 1940-43; Dir., Northern India Insurance Co. Ltd., Punjab National Insurance Co. Ltd., and the Punjab Lac Plastics Ltd.; Member, Executive Cttees. of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and the Northern India Chamber of Commerce, Lahore; Punjab Food and Commodity Advisory Board; Chairman, Gujrat Food Grain Merchants Syndicate Ltd. *Recreations:* shooting, riding and fruit gardening. *Clubs:* Dalhousie Club, Imperial Delhi Gymkhana Club, Delhi. *Address:* Gujrat, Punjab and No. 4 Sunder Dass Road, Lahore.

RAJA, SHANTIKUMAR TRIBHOVANDAS, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law; Director of Food Supplies, Deccan States; *e.s.* of T. J. Raja, M.A., LL.B., Chief Minister, Ratlam. *b.* October 2, 1914, at Junagad (Kathiawar) in a leading Lohana (Kshatriya) family. *m.* Miss Kamlini Ganatra; 3 *ds. Educ.:* at Elphinstone Coll., Bombay, King's Coll., and Middle Temple, London; Called to the Bar in 1938. Practised in the Bombay High Court and in Courts of Western India States Agency at Rajkot; Dewan, Jawhar State in 1942-44; Dewan, Janjira State, 1944-45; Dewan, Akalkot State, 1945-46; elected member of the Ministers' Cttee. of the Chamber of Princes on behalf of Deccan States in 1945; re-elected for a fresh term of two years in 1946; Member, Deccan States Transport Board; Pres., Akalkot Rayat Assembly and Municipality; Recently appointed Dir. of Food Supplies, Deccan States; Specially commended by the Ruler and the Resident on his tact in handling the famous Military Sepoys' case in Jawhar; Born and brought up in Indian States and in closest contact with State administration and traditions. *Recreation:* Tennis and riding. *Club:* Cricket Club of India, Bombay; Club of Maharashtra, Poona and Residency Club, Kolhapur. *Present Address:* Kolhapur Residency, Deccan.



RAJA, TRIBHOVANDAS JAGJIVANDAS, M.A., LL.B., Chief Minister, Ratlam, C.I. *b.* 6th November 1893. *m.* Miss Taralaxmi R. Khandedia. *Educ.:* Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagad; Bahauddin College, Junagadh; Wilson College, Bombay and Government Law School, Bombay. Lecturer in History in Wilson College (1914-16); Naib Dewan and Sarnyayadhish, Wankaner State (1917-20); Deputy Revenue Commissioner, Junagad State (1920-21); Huzur Personal Assistant and Revenue Minister, Limbdi State (1921-1930); appointed Dewan, Lunawada State (1930); appointed Foreign and Political and Finance Minister, Bikaner, January (1933); reverted to Lunawada, July (1933); appointed Dewan, Porbandar State, August (1934); created a Tazmi Sirdar (Dowdi) of the Porbandar State, July 1936. Retired with grant of a special Varshasan (annuity for life), November 1938. Appointed Dewan, Partabgarh State, November 1939. Elected by the Rajputana Group of States (Rulers) to the All-India Committee of Ministers in bye-election, July 1941; re-elected for another term of two years, March 1942. Appointed Chief Minister, Ratlam—November 1942. Received the decoration of 'Dohri' (double) Tazim and Gold from His Highness of Ratlam, Jan. 1944; elected by the Central Indian Group of States (Rulers) to the All-India Cttee. of Ministers. *Clubs:* Founder-President, Rotary Club; Pres., Shree Sajjan Club, Ratlam; Member, Cricket Club of India, Bombay; Roshanara Club, Delhi; Matheran Club, Matheran. *Address:* Ratlam, C.I.



RAJABHOJ, PANDURANG N. *b.* in 1905 in a scheduled class family in Nasik Dist. *Educ.:* at Dhulia. Joined Government service in 1925. Interested himself in backward class uplift movement and gained wide popularity. Became Municipal Councillor and Government nominee in Poona Local Board. First launched the Parvati Temple entry satyagraha and participated in the Nasik 'Kalaram' and Mahad Tank Satyagraha and courted jail. His agitations in British India and Indian States raised him to the front and was invited as a signatory to the Poona-Pact. He submitted a memorandum before the Simon Commission and gave evidence before the Franchise Committee on behalf of the Depressed classes. He conducts two weeklies *Dalit-Bandhu* and *Indian States* in Marathi and English respectively. He also used to conduct Boarding houses for Scheduled class boys and girls. General Secretary, All India Scheduled Caste Federation founded by Hon'ble Dr. B. R. Ambedkar since its inception in 1942; Propaganda Officer for the National War Front and Hon. Asst. Recruiting Officer for Marathi-speaking districts in Bombay Province. *Address:* 207, Ghorpade Peth, Poona 2.

RAJAGOPALACHARI, SIR S. P., Kt. (1945), Home Minister and Vice-President, Executive Council, Gwalior. *b.* 24th June 1888. *Educ.:* Presidency College, Madras. Joined the Mysore Civil Service, 1906; Under-Secretary to Government, 1914; Deputy Commissioner, 1918; Assistant Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, 1919-27; Excise Commissioner in Mysore, 1927 and Revenue Commissioner, 1930; appointed Second Member of Council, Mysore, 1932, and First Member, 1935; acted as Dewan of Mysore for short periods in 1936 and 1937. President, Mysore Cricket Association for some years; represented Mysore on the Committee of Ministers and other All-India Conferences. Retired from Mysore Service, 1st January 1939. Appointed Revenue Minister, Gwalior, March 1939, and as Home Minister and Vice-President, Executive Council, Gwalior, 1940. Member, Mythic Society, Century Club, Bangalore and Jiwaji Club, Gwalior. *Publications:* 'Some Aspects of Indian Federation.' *Address:* Basavangudi, Bangalore, and Minister, Gwalior.

RAJAGOPALACHARIAR, THE HON. MR. C., B.A., B.L., Member for Industries & Supplies, Interim Govt. *b.* 1879 in a village near Hosur, Salem District. *Educ.:* Central College, Bangalore, Presidency College and Law College, Madras; joined Bar in 1900; had a lucrative practice at Salem. Joined Satyagraha campaign, 1919 and the Non-co-operation movement in 1920; Edited Mr. Gandhi's paper *Young India* during the latter's imprisonment. General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, 1921 to 1922 and Member, Working Committee of the Congress throughout the Non-co-operation campaign, subsequently until 1942 and again since July 1946. Member of the Council of the All-India Spinners' Association from the beginning up to 1935; Secretary, Prohibition League of India; Vice-Pres., Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha; Prime Minister, Government of Madras in Charge of Home and Finance Portfolio from July 1937 to November 1939, resigned Prime Ministership of Madras, October, 1939 along with other Congress Ministers; Member, All-India Working Committee of the Indian National Congress; resigned in April 1942, after the Wardha session of Congress on account of difference of opinion; on July 28, 1940 induced the All-India Congress Committee at its Poona meeting to offer co-operation in war effort in the event of the immediate setting up of a provisional National Govt.; arrested and sentenced to one year's imprisonment on 4th December, 1940, under the Defence of India Act. Assisted Mr. Gandhi in the Gandhi-Jinnah talks in Sept. 1944. *Publications:* Tamil books on Socrates, Marcus Aurelius, Bhagavad-Gita, Mahabharata and Upanishads and short stories translated into English and published by Hindusthan Times, Delhi under title "Fatal Cart and other stories"; also written a 'Prohibition Manual' containing all about the drink and drug problem in India and booklets "Way Out" (Oxford Univ. Press) and "Reconciliation" (Hind Kitabs) on the political problems of India. *Address:* Bazlullah Road, Thyagarayanagar, Madras, and New Delhi.

RAJAH IYER, K., B.A., B.L., Advocate-General, Madras since July 1944. *b.* July 15, 1890; *Educ.:* Presy. Coll., Madras, and Law College; Apprenticed to S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Ex-Advocate General; member, Bar Council, since 1934. *Address:* 'Haridwar', 163, Lloyd Road, Royapettah, Madras.

RAJAMANNAR, HON. MR. JUSTICE P. V., B.A., B.L., Judge, High Court Madras, 1945. *b.* May 10, 1901. *Educ.:* Christrian Coll. and Law Coll., Madras; Apprenticed and later served as junior under his father, Dewan Bahadur P. Venkataramana Rao; Standing Counsel to Raja of Venkatagiri, Maharaja of Parlekimedi, The Madras Hindu Religion Endowments Board, etc. Advocate-General, Madras, 44-45. *Publications:* Sometime edited a Telugu Journal of Art and Letters called *Kala*; author of many plays in Telugu. *Address:* 16, Victoria Crescent, Egmore, Madras.

RAJAN, SIR P. T., Kt., B.A. (Oxon.), Barat-Law. *b.* 1892. *Educ.:* Ley's School, Cambridge, Jesus Coll., Oxford, called to the Bar in 1917 (Inner Temple), went to England in 1909 and returned to India in 1919 and commenced practice in Madura. Elected to the first, second and third Madras Legislative Councils by Madura (General-Rural) constituency; fourth time elected to the Council unopposed; former Minister for Development and Agriculture with the Madras Govt.; Member of S.I.L.F.; a commissioned officer of the Indian Territorial Force; Leader of the Justice Party, having been elected as such at the Confederation of the S. I. L. F. held in Madras on the 7th and 8th of May. *Address:* "Palayam House," Tallakulam, Madura.

RAJAN, THE HON. DR. T. S. SOUNDARA, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (London), 1911, Minister, Madras Govt. *b.* August 1880. *Educ.:* St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, Medical College and Medical School, Madras, Middlesex Hospital, London. Government service in Burma for three months in 1905; Practitioner in Rangoon till 1914; Practitioner at Srirangam, Trichinopoly (1914-1920), suspended practice for 2 years doing Congress work; built Rajan Clinic—a private General Hospital with X-Ray and medical and surgical units. Minister, Public Health and Religious Endowments, Government of Madras, 1937-1939. Arrested and imprisoned in 1939 under Defence of India Act; released in 1945; Member, Leg. Assemb., Madras. *Publications:* A number of medical and surgical papers and some small treatises on religion and nationalism. *Indian Home Doctor* in Tamil *Mahatma Gandhi in Tamil Nad* a book published during the course of the year in Tamil. *Address:* Rajan Clinic, Trichinopoly Cantt.

RAJKOT, SHRI PRADUMNASINHJI, THAKORE SAHEB OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

RAJPIPLA, LT.-COL. H. H. MAHARAJA SHRI VIJAYASINHJI, MAHARAJA OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

RAJPUT, JAMNADAS M., F.R.Econ.S. (Lond.), J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Government Contractor, Proprietor, Super Services (India), Landlord, a keen social worker, a member of various leading sports and social Clubs. *Born* in November 1904. *Educated* at Bombay. *Address:* Purshottam Nivas, New Queen's Road, Bombay.



RAM CHANDRA, M.A. (Punjab), B.A. (Cantab.), M.B.E. (1919), C.I.E. (1933), I.C.S. Financial Commissioner Punjab, since 1946. *b.* 1st March, 1889. *Educ.:* Government College, Lahore; Trinity College, Cambridge. Joined I.C.S. in 1913; Assistant Commissioner

and Deputy Commissioner in several districts in the Punjab, Colonisation Officer, 1915; Under-Secretary to Punjab Government, 1919; Settlement Officer, 1921; Director of Land Records, 1924; Secretary to Punjab Government Transferred Departments, 1926; Deputy Secretary, Joint Secretary and Secretary to the Govt. of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1928-36; Finance Secretary to Punjab Govt., 1936-37; Commissioner, 1938-39; Secretary to Punjab Govt., Medical and Local Govt. Departments, 1939-41; Chief Controller of Imports, Govt. of India, 1941-44; Secy. to Govt. of India, Commerce Dept., 1944-45; Secy. to Govt. of India, Defence Dept., 1945-46. *Address:* Financial Commissioner's Office, Lahore.

RAM RATAN, RAI BAHADUR, Army Contractor; Founder of the Firm Rai Bahadur Ram Ratan Premnath. *b.* August 27, 1866. During the last Great War, 1914-19, was Supdt. in-charge of the War Section in Army H. Q. India, Simla; was sent on duty to the N. W. F. on several occasions; Rai Bahadur in 1909 for meritorious services rendered to British Govt.; after retiring in 1919, worked as a Govt. Engineering Contractor; Built Road Bridges on Chenab and Palkhu rivers in Punjab, and important buildings in Dehra Dun such as Forest Research Institute, Royal Indian Military College and residential buildings, etc. Indian Military Academy residential Buildings and portion worth rupees twenty lakhs of Central Internment Camp, Prem Nagar, Dehra Dun, in partnership with Rai Bahadur Narain Singh and his son, Sardar Bahadur Ranjit Singh. Colony Prem Nagar was named after his son, Rai Bahadur Prem Nath, where industries such as Tailoring Factory, Ice Factory, Toy Factory, Modern Dairy, Electro plating Factory and Civil and Military Press, etc., etc., are established; the firm are the contractors to the Indian Military Academy and Tactical Training Centre; Prisoners of War Camps Nos. 21 and 22; held contracts for the manufacture of garments and timber for the army; have contributed several thousands of Rupees to the Red Cross and various War funds; have provided a Free Tea stall at Dehra Dun Railway Station for the benefit of troops and for the sick and wounded arriving by Ambulance trains, much appreciated by the high officers of the army; have been catering for all requirements of H. E. The Viceroy and Governors during their visits at Dehra Dun for several years. *Address:* Dove Cottage, Dehra Dun.



RAM, SIR SHRI: *b.* 1884. Managing Director, Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ltd., Managing Agent, Jay Engineering Works Ltd., Bengal Potteries Ltd.; Director, Central & Local Boards of the Reserve Bank of India, Indian National Airways Ltd., Delhi, Central Electric Power Authority Ltd., Concord of India Insurance Co., Ltd., New India Assurance Co., Ltd., Free India General Insurance Co., Ltd., Bharat Starch & Chemicals Ltd., J. K. Investment Trust Ltd., Delhi Biscuit Co., Ltd., Madan Mohan Lall Shri Ram & Co., Ltd., Commercial Credit Corporation; Ex-Vice President and Member of the Delhi Municipal Committee; Member, Trade Mission to Afghanistan, 1934. Former President, International Chamber of Commerce and All-India Federation of Employers of Labour. Hon. Official Adviser to Government on Indo-Japanese Trade Negotiations 33, 34, 36 and 37. Chairman, Panel Post-War Planning on Sugar. Alcohol and Food Yeast and Heavy Chemicals, Member of Panel on Indian Textile Industry, Member, Executive C'ttee. of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Executive C'ttee. of the Dictionary of Economic Products and Industrial Resources of India, and All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers. Trustee, Delhi Improvement Trust. Member, Panel Textile Control Board, West Delhi Notified Area C'ttee. Chairman, Governing Bodies & Trusts of the Indraprastha, Ramjas & Hindu Colleges. *Address:* 22, Curzon Road, New Delhi (India).

RAM, TIKA, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B, M.B.E. (1939). Ex-Revenue Minister, Govt. of Punjab. *b.* 19th Sept. 1896. *m.* Shrimati Har Devi. *Educ.:* St. Stephens Coll., Delhi and Law Coll., Lahore. Practised at the Bar from 1922-37; senior Vice-Chairman, D. B. Rothak, 1929-32; Parliamentary Secy., Development, 1937-44; Revenue Minister, Govt. of the Punjab, 1945-46. *Publications:* Life of Sir Chhotu Ram and Mirror of the Punjab Legislative Council. *Address:* President, Haryana Education Society, Sonepat, Dt. Rohtak.

RAMAIYA, A., M.A., Fellow of the Royal Economic Society (London), Advocate, Madura; Adviser, Madura-Ramnad Chamber of Commerce. Director, Bureau of Economic Research. *b.* 1894. *m.* Kamlabai, *d.* of S. Krishna Iyer of Tiruvarur. *Educ.:* Madras Christian College and Madras Law College. Gave evidence before the Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee (1924-25) and the Currency Commission (1925-26); Secretary, Madura District People's Association, 1925 to 1927. Frequently contributes to the British Press articles on Indian subjects especially economic and financial. *Publications:* "A National System of Taxation," "Monetary Reform in India", "Law of Sale of Goods in India." "Commentary on the Reserve Bank of India Act." "Reserve Bank and Agricultural Credits." *Address:* Lakshmi Vilasom, Sandalpet Street, Madura, S. India.

RAMAMURTY, SIR SONTI VENKATA, K.C.I.E. (1945), C.I.E. (1942), I.C.S., M.A. (Cantab.), Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Madras. *b.* Aug. 1, 1888; *m.* Srimathi Venkatasub-

bamma. *Educ.:* Presy. Coll., Madras and Trinity Coll., Cambridge. Joined the I.C.S. in Madras, 1912; served as Collector; Development Secy. to Govt.; Dir. of Agriculture; Commissioner of Labour; Member, Board of Revenue; Member, All-India Food Commission, 1944. *Address:* Fort St. George, Madras.

RAMAN, SIR CHANDRASEKHARA VENKATA, KT., M.A., Hon. Ph.D. (Frieburg), Hon. LL.D. (Glasgow), Hon. D.Sc. (Paris), F.R.S. Nobel Prize for Physics (1930). Awarded Franklin Medal (March, 1941) by the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, its highest award for scientific research. *b.* 7th November 1888. *m.* Lokasundarammal. *Educ.:* A. V. N. College, Vizagapatam and Presidency College, Madras. Officer, Indian Finance Dept., 1907-17; British Association Lecturer (Toronto), 1924; Research Associate, California Institute of Technology, 1924; Mateucci Medallist, Rome, 1929; Hughes Medalist of the Royal Society (1930), Hon. Fellow, Zurich Phys. Soc., Royal Hungarian Acad., Royal Irish Acad., Chinese Phys. Soc., Royal Phil. Soc., Glasgow, Optical Society of America, Franklin Institute, Societe Philomathique (Paris), Pub-Institute, Societe Philomathique (Paris). *Publications:* Molecular Diffraction of Light; Music Instruments and numerous scientific papers in Indian, British and American Journals. President, Indian Academy of Sciences, 1934. *Address:* Bangalore.

RAMANLAL LALLUBHAI SETH, Millowner and a prominent citizen of Ahmedabad. *b.* Jan. 8, 1896. *s.* of Seth Lallubhai Motilal and *g.s.* of Seth Motilal Hirabhai. *Educ.:* Ahmedabad.



Trained under his Grandfather, later managed Kaiser-i-Hind Mills with his uncle Seth Kanaiyalal. Founded Vikram Mills Ltd. in 1928 with up-to-date plant and machinery. Director of several mills in Ahmedabad, Kadi, Kalol, Petlad, Bombay & other places and of Insurance, Banking, Transport and Chemical Companies. Director, British India General Insurance Co. Ltd. and Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd.; President, Shri Modheshwari Sanstha since 1939; Vice-Chairman, Gujarat Vaishya Sabha 1941 & Devi Upasak Mandal; Hon. Secretary of Kashivishwanath Sanskrit Vidhyalaya 1937; Trustee, Shri Gita Mandir, Sanyasi Ashram and Ankhshetra Dakore 1938; Member, Committee of Deaf & Dumb School and other welfare institutions; Local Advisory Committee of United Commercial Bank Ltd.; Elected member, Ahmedabad Municipality 1941 & 1942; Member, Indian Central Cotton Committee 1943 to 1946; Vice-President, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, 1943 and 1944; represented the Association on the B.B. & C.I. Rly. Advisory Committee 1940-43; is on the Managing Committee and several Sub-Committees of the Association for a number of years; widely travelled in India, Burma & Ceylon. *Address:* 'Parnakuti', Motibag, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.

RAMASWAMI AIYAR, (1945); SIR C. P., K.C.S.I. (1941), K.C.I.E., (1925); C.I.E. (1923); Dewan of Travancore, since 1936; Fellow of Madras University. *b.* 12 Nov. 1879, *o. s.* of late C. R. Pattabhi Ramayyar, Vakil, High Court and afterwards a Judge, Madras City Court; *m.* Sitammal, *g. d.* of C. V. R. Sastri, the first Indian Judge in Madras; three *s. Educ.:* Wesleyan High School, Presidency College, and Law College, Madras. Joined the Madras Bar, 1903, and led the original side soon afterwards; enrolled specially as an Advocate, 1923; Fellow of University, 1912; Member of Madras Corporation, 1911, served on many committees; Member of the Indian National Congress and was its All-India Secretary, 1917-18; Madras Delegate to Delhi War Conference; Trustee, Pachayappa's College Trusts, 1914-19; gave evidence before the Southborough Commission on Indian Reforms and the Meston Committee on Finance, also before Mr. Montague and Lord Chelmsford; gave evidence in London before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms, 1919; University Member of Legislative Council, Madras, 1919; Member of Committee to frame Rules under Reforms Act, 1919; Member of Legislative Council under Reformed Constitution for Madras, 1920; Advocate-General for the Presidency, 1920; engaged from 1910 in almost all heavy trials in Madras; one of the Indian representatives at the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1926 and 1927; Rapporteur to the League of Nations Committee on Public Health, 1927; Law Member of Madras Government, 1928-28; Vice-President, Executive Council, 1924; resigned membership of Madras Government, March 1928 and rejoined the Bar, April 1928; delivered the Sri Krishna Rajendra University Lecture at Mysore, 1928; represented the State of Cochin before the Butler Enquiry Committee, 1928; member of the Sub-Committee to draft constitution for uniting British India and the Indian States in a Federation, 1930; Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference and member of the Federal Structure Committee of the R. T. C., 1931; Acting Law Member, Government of India, 1931; Legal and Constitutional Adviser to the Government of Travancore; Member of the Consultative Committee of the R.T.C.; delivered the Convocation Address of the Delhi University, 1932; Tagore Law Lecturer, Calcutta University, 1932; Acting Commerce Member of the Government of India, 1932; Chairman of the Committee appointed by Chamber of Princes to consider the White Paper, 1933; Member of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Reforms, 1933; Delegate to World Economic Conference, 1933; drafted a new constitution for Kashmere, 1934; Member of the Government of India Committee on Secretariat Procedure, 1935. Dewan of Travancore, 1936; Conferred the title of "Sachivothama" by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore,



was instrumental in implementing the Temple Entry Proclamation of His Highness, 1936; Chief Commissioner, Travancore Boy Scouts Association, 1937; Vice-Chancellor, Travancore University, 1937. Was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London, 1937. Was conferred the Degree of Doctor of Laws by the Travancore University, 1939. Awarded K.C.S.I., 1941. Delivered the convocation address of the Osmania University, Hyderabad, 1942; Appointed Member for Information in the Governor-General's Executive Council, 3-8-42, resigned on 20-8-1942; re-appointed as Dewan of Travancore 28-8-42; Chairman, Indian Rubber Production Board, Nov. 1942; Chairman, Travancore Steam Navigation Co. 1944; Member of the Govt. of India Post-war Reconstruction Cttee. and of the Central Board of Education 1944; President, 1st South India Brahmana Conference, 1946. *Publications:* Contributions to various periodicals on political, financial and literary topics; *Recreations:* Lawn-tennis, riding and walking. *Clubs:* National Liberal, Royal Automobile, Madras Cosmopolitan. *Address:* Trivandrum, Travancore, India; The Grove, Mylapore, Madras; Delisle, Ootacamund, India.

RAMASWAMI, PERIAR E. V., ERODE, *b.* 1878. Ex-C.M.C., Erode; Ex-Pres., Temple Committee, Erode; Member, War Council; Ex-Pres. and Secy., Tamil Nadu Congress Committee; led Vaikom Satyagraha, and had been to jail nearly half a dozen times for political and social reasons; Founder, Self-Respect Movement; Editor, Tamil papers 'Kudi Arasu', 'Paghuttharivu' and 'Veduthali'; Malayan Tour, 1929; Continental Tour, 1931; Founder, Dravidian Federation, Leader of the Justice party; Started, Rational Books Publishing Co. *Address:* Erode.



RAMASWAMI SASTRI, DEWAN BAHADUR, K. S., B.A., B.L., Retired Dist. & Sessions Judge. *b.* Aug. 1878. *m.* Srimathi Sundarammal. *Educ.:* Native High School, Kumbakonam, Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum; Govt. Coll., Kumbakonam; Law Coll., Madras; was an advocate for 5 years at Madras. Then became a Dist. Munsif, Sub-Judge and Dist. & Sessions Judge in the Madras Judicial Service. Was afterwards second appellate judge at Pudukotah for 4 years; took part in social and economic and political uplift movements; was chairman of the Reception Cttee. and then Vice-Pres. of the All India Hindu Mahasabha and opened the Mysore State Hindumahasabha third session at Shimoga. Was editor of *Indian Progress* and of *Madras Legal Companion* and afterwards of *Dharmarajya*. Author of several books on Law, Literature, Philosophy and Sanskrit Drama. *Address:* 47, Lloyds Road, Royapettah, Madras.

RAMESAM, SIR VEPA, B.A., B.L., retired Judge, High Court, Madras. *b.* 27 July 1875. *m.* Lakshminarasamma. *Educ.:* Hindu Coll., Vizagapatam; Presidency Coll., Madras, and Law Coll., Madras. Practised as High Court Vakil at Vizagapatam from 1896 to 1900; at Madras, 1900-1920; Govt. Pleader, 1916-20; appointed Judge, 1920; Knighted in 1929; Officiated as Chief Justice, 1931, 1933 and 1935. *Publications:* Edited Mulla's Hindu Law, 8th Edition, 1936; Joint Editor, Mulla's Hindu Law, 9th Edition, 1940. Joint Author of "A Supplement to Modern Geometry". *Address:* Gopal Vihar, Mylapore, Madras.

RAMPUR: HON. MAJ.-GEN. HIS HIGHNESS ALIJAH FARZAND-I-DILPIZIR-I-DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA, MUKHLIS-UD-DAULAH, NASIR-UL-MULK, AMIR-UL-UMRA NAWAB, SIR SAYED MOHAMMAD RAZA ALI KHAN BAHADUR, MUSTAID JUNG, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., D.Litt., LL.D. (*See Indian Princes' Section*).

RAMSDEN, GEOFFREY CHARLES FRESCHEVILLE, M.A. (Cantab), I.C.S., Financial Commissioner, C.P. & Berar since July 1946. *b.* April 21, 1893; *m.* Margaret Lovell Robinsan; *Educ.:* Haileybury Coll. and Sidney Sussex Coll., Cambridge; in Army 1914-19 (1st Bn. The Royal Sussex Regt. N.W.F.P. India 1915-19); joined, I.C.S., 1920; Secretary, Tariff Board, 1923-25; Deputy Commissioner, 1926-36; Commissioner, 1937-44; Financial Commissioner, 1944-45; Development Adviser to H.E. the Governor of C.P., 1945-46. *Address:* Nagpur, C.P.

RANA BODHJUNG BAHADUR, MANYABARA RAJA SAHEB, F.R.G.S., Chief Minister, Tripura State. *b.* 18th January 1894. *s.* of late General Rana Padmajung Bahadur and grand-son of late Maharaja Sir Jung Bahadur of Nepal. *m.* A niece of His late Highness The Maharaja Birendra Kishore Dev Barman Manikya Bahadur of Tripura. *Educ.:* Government High School, Allahabad, afterwards privately. Entered State service as A. D. C. to Tripura Government in 1910; Private Secretary, 1915; Officer-in-charge, Durbar's Privy Purse, 1920; Chief Secretary, 1929-38. Second Minister in the Tripura Cabinet, 1939-41. Became Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, London, 1930, when on European tour. Received the title of "Manyabara" from Tripura Durbar in 1928; and the title of "Raja" as a personal distinction from the British Government in 1937. Got "Karmabir" medal from Tripura Government in 1936 for efficient working in various Departments of the State and the title of "Rajsavabhusan" in 1941, being Member of the Privy Council. *Address:* Agartala, Tripura State.



RANA, TRIBHUVANRAI D., RAO BAHADUR, B.A., LL.B., Senior Advocate, Federal Court. *b.* 1870. *Educ.*: Bahdurkhanji High School, Junagadh, Wilson College and Govt. Law School, Bombay. Appointed Asst. Durbar Agent, Alienation Settlement Office, Junagadh. 1897; Durbar Agent, 1899; granted by Junagadh State hereditary annuity of Rs. 360 in 1899; Legal Remembrancer, Junagadh State, 1900-1919; Political Secretary, 1920; Dewan, 1921-23; Shifted to Rajkot for practice as pleader, 1924; Nominated Member, Civil Station Committee, Rajkot, 1927; Member of Waterworks Committee; Vice-Chairman, Bench of Hon. Magistrates, 1927-1936; Chairman, 1936. Dewan, Radhanpur State, 1936-1937; President, Kathiawar Orphanage, 1937; Honorary Secretary and Trustee, Sheth Govindji Tulsidas' Trust Institutes, Rajkot; Dewan of Kutch State, 1940-41; Leader, National War Front, Rajkot, 1941-45. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935 and Coronation Medal, 1937; Rao Saheb, 1931; Rao Bahadur, 1935. *Address*: Rajkot C. S., Kathiawad.



RANCHHODLAL, SIR CHINUBHAI MADHOWLAL, Second Baronet, *cr.* 1913. *b.* 18 April 1906. *s.* of 1st Baronet and Sulochana, *d.* of Chunilal Khushalrai. *s.* father, 1916. *m.* 30th November 1924 Tanumati, *d.* of Jhaverilal Bulakhiram Mehta of Ahmedabad. (Father was first member of Hindu community to receive a Baronetcy). *Address*: "Shantikunj," Shahibag, Ahmedabad.

RANGANATHAM, ARCOT, B.A., B.L. *b.* 29th June 1879. *Educ.*: Christian and Law Colleges, Madras. Entered Government Service in 1901; resigned Deputy Collectorship in 1915; entered Legislative Council in 1920; re-elected in 1923, 1926 and 1930. Went to England as a member of the National Convention Deputation in 1924. Minister for Development, Madras, December 1926 to March 1928; Hon. Secretary, Young Men's Indian Association, Madras, 1916-1944; Pres. Governing Body, Y.M.I.A. since 1944; Member, General Council, Theosophical Society, 1934-39; Commissioner for Tirupati Tirumalai Devasthanams, 1936-39. Member, Executive Cttee., Theosophical Society, Adyar, 1944-46. *Publications*: Editor (1923-32) *Prajabandhu*, a Telegu Magazine devoted to the education of the Electorate; Author of *Indian Village—as it is*; *The World in Distress*; *India, from a Theosophist's Point of View*. *Address*: Besant Avenue, Adyar, Madras, S.

RANGNEKAR, SIR SAJBA SHANKAR, B.A., LL.B. (Bom.), Bar-at-Law, Kt., Judge, Bombay High Court (Retd.). *b.* 20th Dec. 1878; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College, Bombay; Lincoln's Inn.; Prof. of Law, Govt. Law College, (1916-1920). Chief Presidency Magistrate, 1924; Acting Judge, High Court, Bombay, 1926-1927 and Addl. Judge in 1928; confirmed, April 1929. President, Court of Arbitration, Cutch-Morvi States Disputes, 1940-41; Member, Central Security Prisoners Cases Review Committee, 1942; Member, Rewa Enquiry Commissioner, 1942-43. Pres. of the Bombay Province Probation and After Care Assen. since 1942. *Publications*: Jt. Editor, "Mulla's Hindu Law"; Chief Editor, "Mulla" Civil Procedure Code"; Editor, "Mulla's Mahomedan Law." *Address*: High Court (O.S.), Bombay.

RANSFORD, COL. SIR ALISTER JOHN, Royal Engineers, Knighted Jan. 1946, C.I.E., June 1936, mentioned despatches, 1918; Mint Master, H.M.'s Mint, Bombay. *b.* January 5, 1895. *m.* to Lucy Torfrida (née Walford), 1927. Son, 1936; daughter, 1938. *Educ.*: at Fettes College, Edinburgh, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Commissioned, R.E., 17-7-14, European War, 1915-18 in France and Belgium (despatches, 1914-15, star, two medals); Entered Finance Department, Government of India, 1924, as Dep. Mint Master, Bombay; Promoted Major, 9-5-29; Appointed Mint Master, Bombay, 1931; Promoted Lieut.-Col., 14-5-37; Promoted Colonel, 14-5-40. Commander, Order of St. John of Jerusalem, 1944; Royal Empire Society. *Address*: Mint House, Ballard Road, Bombay and Little Court, Berrow, Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset.

RAO, VINAYEK GANPAT, B.A. (Bom.), 1908; B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), 1913; called to the Bar, 1914. Ex-Professor of French, Elphinstone College, Bombay. *b.* 24 Sept. 1888. *m.* Miss B R. Kothare. *Educ.*: Elphinstone College; St. John's College, Cambridge Grenoble University (France); Hon. Professor of French, Elphinstone College, 1914-1917; Hon. Professor of French, Wilson College, 1914-1917, 1921-1923. Officer d'Academie. Prof. of Law, Government Law College, 1923-1924, Asstt. Law Reporter, 1923. Justice of Peace, Member of the Bombay Corporation for ten years; Ex-Chairman of the Schools Committee, Bombay Municipality, Ex-Dean of Faculty of Arts; Provincial Commissioner, Hindusthan Scouts Association; Chairman, Junior Red Cross Society; Ex-Chairman, Dist. Local Board; Member of the Senate; Captain, University Training Corps; Director, N. W. Front, Divisional Warden, Khar. *Address*: 1st Road, Khar, Bombay (21).

RASHID, MIAN ABDUL, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE, Kt. (1946), B.A. (Punjab); M.A. (Cantab.), Judge, High Court, Lahore. *b.* 29th June 1889. *m. d.* of Nawab Maula Bakhsh, C.I.E. *Educ.*: Central Model School and Forman Christian College, Lahore, and at Christ's College, Cambridge. Practised at Lahore, 1913-1933; appointed Asstt. Legal Remembrancer, 1925, officiated as Govt. Advocate, Punjab, in 1927, 1929 and 1930. *Address*: 16, Masson Road, Lahore.

RATHI, SETH VITTHALDAS, *b.* 1901, *m. d.* of Kr. Chand Karan Sarda, *g. d.* of Dewan Bahadur Harbilas Sarda of Sarda Act fame; 2. *s.* 1 *d. Educ.:* Theosophical School, Cawnpore. Belongs to the well-known family of Rathis of Pokaran (Jodhpur State). His grandfather Seth Khinvrajji Rathi was the founder of the Textile Industry at Beawar; Millowner and banker of Ajmer-Merwara; Managing Director and proprietor of the major share in two textile mills at Beawar; Pres., Sanatan Dharma Prakashini Sabha, Beawar, Cttee. of management of Sanatana Dharma College, Beawar; was Pres., Beawar Mill & Factory Owners' Assn., a noted philanthropist, he has donated large sums of money to deserving causes such as the Victoria Hospital at Ajmer, Sanatan Dharma P. College and Gibson Hostel, Beawar and Maheswari Bhawan, Beawar; he maintains the Shrimati Sethani Gangabai Maternity Home at Beawar, built and equipped at his own expense, created Rai Sahib in 1935 for his philanthropy; received King George Silver Jubilee Medal and Sanads in 1941 and 1945 in recognition of valuable services in connection with War effort; has been an Honorary Magistrate since 1926. *Address:* Beawar (Rajputana).



RATLAM, MAJOR GENERAL H. H. SIR SAJJAN SINGHJI, MAHARAJA SAHEB BAHADUR OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section*).

RATNASABAPATHY MUDALIAR, SRI DEWAN BAHADUR C. S., C.B.E., Millowner. *b.* 9th March 1886. Entered public life early in his 20th year as member of the Coimbatore Municipal Council; Chairman, Coimbatore Municipality, 1921 to 1934. Elected President of the Coimbatore District Board, 1923 to 1932. Member, The Madras Government Provincial Retrenchment Committee, The Madras Government Electricity Committee, The Committee on Co-operation, Madras, was Member of the Madras Legislative Council for 10 years, President, The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Coimbatore, since the last 9 years, The Southern India Millowners' Association, Coimbatore and The Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society, Ltd., Madras. President, Madras Co-op Central Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Madras, The Rotary Club of Coimbatore. Was President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi, in 1939. Was Member of the Eastern Group Conference of the Government of India in 1940. Was Non-official Adviser for the Indo-Japanese Trade Talks in 1939. Member, The All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers; Now Vice-President; The Employers' Federation of India; Member, The Panel of the Indian Cotton Textile Industry; Member, Governing Body of I. M. M. T. S. "Dufferin," Bombay. Member, The Madras Provincial Yarn Advisory Committee; Representative on the court of The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Member, Policy Cttee. on Industries of the Developments and Planning Dept. of Govt. of India; Central Advisory Committee (Disposals) of the Govt. of India; Milk and Milk Products Cttee. of the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research; Madras Provincial War Cttee., Post-war Reconstruction General Cttee., Industries Sub-Cttee., Sub-Cttee. on Textiles and Labour Sub-Cttee., and Prov. Standard Cloth Advisory Cttee. Was Member of the Industrial Research Utilisation Cttee. *Address:* 'Lakshmi Nivas,' Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.



RAU, SIR (BENEGAL) NARSINGA, B.A. (Madras), B.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E. (1934), Kt. (1938), I.C.S., Constitutional Adviser to the Governor-General. *b.* 26th Feb. 1887. *Educ.:* The Presidency Coll., Madras and Trinity College, Cambridge, Entered the Indian Civil Service, 1910; District and Sessions Judge, Murshidabad, 1919-20; District and Sessions Judge, Sylhet and Cachar, 1920-25; Secretary to the Govt. of Assam Legislative Dept. and to the Assam Legislative Council, 1925-33; Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India Legislative Dept., 1934-35; Offg. Judge, High Court, Calcutta, 1935; on special duty with the Govt. of India for the revision of the Indian Statute Book, 1935-38; Officiating Reforms Commissioner, 1938; Judge, High Court, Calcutta, Jan. 1939; Chairman, G.I.P. Rly. Court of Inquiry, 1940; Hindu Law Cttee., 1941, Indus Commission, 1941-42; retd., Feby. 1944, Prime Minister, Jammu and Kashmir, 1944-45; on Special Duty in the Governor-General's Sect. (Reforms) Nov. 1945. *Address:* 4, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.

RAU, SIR BENEGAL RAMA, KT., 1939; C.I.E., 1930; M.A. (Cantab.), Chairman, Bombay Port Trust since 1941. *b.* 10 Jan. 1889; *m.* Miss Dhanvanthi Handoo. *Educ.:* Presidency Coll., Madras, and King's Coll., Cambridge. Entered I.C.S., Nov. 1913; Under-Sec. and Dy. Secy., Govt. of Madras, 1919-1924; Sec., Indian Taxation Cttee., 1925-26; Dy. Secy., Finance Dept., Govt. of India, 1926-1928; Financial Adviser, Simon Commission, 1928-1930; Jt. Secy., Industries Dept., Govt. of India, 1930-31; Secy., Round Table Conferences and Jt. Select Cttee. of Parliament on India Bill, 1931-34; Deputy High Commissioner for India in London, 1934-1938; Agent-General and High Commissioner for India in the Union of South Africa, 1938-41. *Address:* 7, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.

RAU DR. U. RAMA, *b.* 17th September 1874; *Educ.:* Madras Christian College and Madras Medical College. Medical Practitioner, Madras; Councillor, Corporation of Madras; member, Madras Legislative Council; member, Council of State; resigned membership of Council of State in 1930. Was member, Madras Medical Council and its Vice-President; was Honorary Presidency Magistrate; was a member of the Senate of the Madras University; was President of the Indian Medical Association and Madras.

Legislative Council; Editor of "The Antiseptic" and "Health." District Superintendent, St. John's Ambulance Association, Madras; Organiser, Madras Ambulance Corps; Director, United India Life Assurance Co., Ltd.; Organised Congress Hospital in Madras during the C. D. Movement in 1930. *Publications:* "First Aid in Accidents," "First Aid in Child Birth" and "Health Tracts" (in English, Tamil and Telugu). *Address:* "Hawarden," Lauder's Gate Road, Vepery, Madras.

RAY, NIHAR-RANJAN, M.A. (Cal.), D.Litt. & Phil. (Leiden), F.L.A. (Great Britain); Bagisvari Professor of Indian Art, Calcutta University. *b.* Jan. 14, 1904. *Educ.:* A M. College, Mymensingh, M. C. College, Sylhet, University College, Calcutta, University College, London and Leiden University. Calcutta University Prizeman and gold-medalist; Mrinalini Research Gold-medalist; Premchand Roychand Scholar; Griffith Prizeman; Mouat gold-medalist, Calcutta University and Government of Bengal Research Fellow in Indian Art and Archaeology, 1927-30; University Post-Graduate Lecturer in Indian History, Art and Archaeology, 1931-44; Ghosh Travelling Fellow, Calcutta University, 1935-36; Represented Calcutta University at the XIX International Congress of Orientalists, Rome, 1935, the Anglo-American Historical Conference, London, 1936 and the International Numismatists' Congress, London, 1936; President, Federation of the Indian Students' Abroad, Prague Session, 1936; Chief Librarian, Calcutta University, 1937-44; Secretary, Bengal Library Association, 1939-43; Imprisoned for about a year in connection with the Congress movement of 1942; Member, Governing Body, Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan; Secretary, Students' Advisory (overseas) Bureau, Calcutta University; Secretary, Indian Society of Oriental Art, Calcutta. *Publications:* Brahmanical Gods in Burma, Sanskrit Buddhism in Burma, Theravada Buddhism in Burma, Indo-Burmese Art, Maurya and Sunga Art, Dutch Activities in the East, Rabindra-Sahityer Bhumika in 2 volumes (in Bengali), A People's History of Bengal (in Bengali), etc., etc. *Address:* The University, Calcutta.



RAZA ALI, SYED, SIR, Kt.(1935), C.B.E. (1926), B.A., LL.B. (Allahabad University). *b.* 29 April, 1882. *Educ.:* Government High School, Moradabad and Mahomedan College, Aligarh. Started practice in Moradabad, 1908; elected as Member, U. P. Legislative Council, 1912, 1916 and 1920; elected Trustee of Aligarh College; took active part in negotiating the Congress League Compact in 1916; same year settled at Allahabad; identified himself with Swaraj and Khilafat movements but strongly differing from non-co-operation programme; became independent in politics, 1920; member of Council of State, 1921-1926; elected member of Delhi University Court; was member of N. W. F. P. Inquiry Committee, 1922, and signed majority report; headed two deputations of Moslem members of Indian Legislature to Viceroy in 1922 and 1923 in connection with Turkish question; President, All-India Moslem League, Bombay Session, December, 1924; Member, Govt. of India's Deputation to South Africa (1925-1926), Substitute Delegate, Government of India's Delegation to Assembly of League of Nations, Geneva, 1929. Agent of the Government of India in South Africa, 1935-38. Member, Central Legislative Assembly since 1939. *Publications:* Essays on Moslem Questions (1912); "My Impressions of Soviet Russia" (1930). *Clubs:* Chelmsford, Delhi and Simla. *Address:* "Raza Lodge," Civil Lines, Moradabad.

R'CHANDRAN, T. V. Managing Dir., The Lokaprakasam Ltd., since 1941. *Educ.:* Trichur. Dir., West Coast Advertising Agency (1916); joined the Lokaprakasam in 1933 as Mgr. and Associate Editor; Associate Editor, *The States of India* since 1942; has made extensive and special study of the administration, resources, industries and economic conditions of Indian States, visiting many places and Indian States and compiling works on States' War Efforts, War Industries, etc.; Founder and Editor of the English political weekly *Eastern Guardian*, and technical industrial monthly *Textile India*; interested in promotion of rural industries and industrial concerns; partner and Director in several concerns; Partner and Governing Dir., Teevy Bros. *Address:* Lokaprakasam House, Trichur (S. India); 6, Lalit Estates; Bombay 22.



READYMONEY, SIR JEHANGIR COWASJI JEHANGIR; *see* JEHANGIR.

REDDY, SIR RAMALINGA, Kt. (1942), Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, 1926-30 and since 1936; Member, Legislative Council of Madras 1921-26 and since 1935; nominated to Upper Chamber of New Provincial Legislature, 1937; *s.* of C. Ramaswami Reddy of Cattamanchi in Chittoor District. *b.* 1880; unmarried. *Educ.:* St. John College, Cambridge, 1902-1906; Government of India Scholarship to England; 1st class in History Tripos; Vice-President of Cambridge Union Society, 1906; being the first Indian to be elected to that office; Secretary of Cambridge University Liberal Club; toured in America, 1906; Vice-Principal, Baroda College, 1908; Second tour to England and America, and tour in Europe, Canada, Japan, Phillipines, Hong-Kong and Malaya, 1913-14; Principal, Maharajah's College, Mysore, 1916-18, Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, 1918-21; resigned office, 1921; Member, of the All-India Advisory Board of Education, 1921, and again from 1940; Deputy Leader and Organiser of the United Nationalist Party, 1924; Elected M.L.C., 1936; Hon. D.Litt., 1936. *Publications:* Speeches on University

Reform: *Political Economy* in Telugu, for which the Madras University Prize for a work of modern interest in Telugu was awarded; *Enquiry into the Principles of Poetry* (Telugu). "*Congress in Office and the Constitutional issues that have arisen*," published 1940. *Address:* Andhra University, Waltair, S. India; Padma Prabhasa, Chittoor, N.A., S. India.

REED, SIR STANLEY, KT., K.B.E., LL.D. (Glasgow), M.P. Aylesbury Division since 1938, Editor, *The Times of India*, Bombay, 1907-1923. *b.* Bristol, 1872. *m.* 1901, Lilian, *d.* of John Humphrey of Bombay. Joined staff, *Times of India*, 1897; Sp. Correspdt., *Times of India* and *Daily Chronicle* through famine districts of India, 1900; tour of Prince and Princess of Wales in India, 1905-06; Amir's visit to India, 1907; Persian Gulf, 1907; King and Queen in India, 1911; Jt. Hon. Sec., Bombay Pres., King Edward and Lord Hardinge Memorials; Ex. Lt.-Col. Commdg. Bombay L. H. Represented Western India at Imp. Press Conference, 1909 and 1930. *Address: The Times of India*, Salisbury Square House, Fleet Street, London. E.C 4.

REESE, ROBERT ARTHUR, Director of Sales and Distribution, Hindustan Motors Ltd., Calcutta. *b.* Lancaster, Ohio, U.S.A., 1909. *Ed.*: Ohio University. Engaged the Automobile Business for the last 18 years; Sales Manager, General Manager, Dealer and Merchandising Manager, Studebaker Corporation, U.S.A.; during War period assisted in development of specialised trucks for use by Allied Countries. *Address:* Hindusthan Motors Ltd., 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.



REGE, DATTATRAYA VAMAN, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division, C.P. *b.* Sept. 18, 1897; *m.* Miss Ambutai Telang; *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, Bombay, Deccan Coll., Poona, and Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge; Obtained double first class in Oriental Languages Tripos. Entered I.C.S., 1921; held charge as Dy. Commsnr. of various districts, *e.g.*, Nimar, Bilaspur, Buldana, Akola; established Lady Butler Hospital for women and children at Khandwa and Jubilee Memorial Hospital for women and children, Khamgaon; Chairman, Labour Investigation Cttee., Govt. of India, 1944-46. *Publications:* Reports on Labour conditions in Plantations, Dockyards, Mineral Oil, Bidi, Cigar and Cigarette Industries, etc. *Address:* Residency, Jubbulpore.

REILLY, SIR (HENRY) D'ARCY (CORNELIUS), Kt., 1938. *b.* 15th January 1876. *m.* to Margaret Florence Wilkinson (1903). *Educ.*: Merchant Taylors' School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Indian Civil Service (Madras), arrived November 1899; Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, 1910-1913; District and Sessions Judge, 1916. Ag. Judge, High Court of Judicature, Madras, 1924, 1925 and 1926; Temp. Addl. Judge, 1927; Permanent Judge, 1928-34; Chief Justice, High Court of Mysore, 1934-43. *Address:* The Annexe, Ootacamund Club, Ootacamund.

REMEDIOS, MONSIGNOR JAMES DOS, B.A., J.P. (Oct. 1918); Dean, Vicariate of Bombay (1929); Chaplain, St. Teresa's Chapel and Principal, St. Teresa's High School, since 1904. Diocesan Inspector of Schools, 1920-1940. Diocesan Consultor, 1929. *b.* 9th August 1875. *Educ.*: at St. Xavier's College and at the Papal Seminary, Kandy, Ceylon. Made Monsignor, 1929; K. I. H., 1939. *Address:* St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum, Bombay.

REWA: H.H THE MAHARAJA OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

REYNOLDS, JEFFERY FELLOWES CROFTS, C.I.E. (1944), M.C. (1917), A.M.I.Mech.E., General Manager, South Indian Railway; *b.* Oct. 1893. *Educ.*: Lancing. *m.* Hilda Ethel Paterson Duffes, 1924; one *s.* born 1925; joined Rly. Service, 1919; Chief Transportation Superintendent, 1933-41; Trustee, Madras Port Trust; member, Cochin Harbour Advisory Board. *Address:* Trichinopoly, S. India

RICHARDSON, HAROLD BANNING, M.A., (Hons.), (Cantab.), A.B. Princeton; Education Minister, Holkar State. *b.* in Sunninghill, Berkshire, England, Sept. 24, 1910. *Educ.*: in Canada, the U.S. and Britain. After serving as Prof. of Eng. at two Colleges became Principal, Holkar Coll., Indore, 1940-42; Education Minister, Holkar State in April 1942; Founder member and Hon. Treasurer, Indian Adult Education Assn., Member of the Senate and the Faculty of Arts, Agra Univ., in May 1944, granted emergency commission in the Indian Army; Editor of "Weekly Commentary", for the Forces in the India and South-East Asia Commands; attended United Nations Conference at San Francisco as one of the Secretaries to the Indian Delegation; stood for Parliament as Labour candidate for Westmorland Division in the British General Election of 1945; released from the Army in May 1946 and returned to Holkar State as Minister in charge of Education, Health, Agriculture, etc. *Publications:* Written and edited a number of books and articles, in Indian and foreign papers, including "A Review of Adult Education in India (in 1939)" "India Through English Eyes", etc. *Address:* Kailas Kothi, Indore.

ROBERTS, SIR WILLIAM, KT., cr. 1938; C.I.E., B.Sc., Managing Director, B.C.G.A. (Punjab) Limited, Khanewal, since 1921. Nili Factories Limited. Sind Lands, etc., M.L.A., Punjab, 1934-46; Adviser, Indo-Japanese Trade Negotiations, 1934, and Indo-British trade negotiations in 1938; Price Controller, Punjab Government, from April 1942, and later Director of Civil Supplies till August 1943. Appointed Expert representative of Punjab Producers on the Foodgrains Price Advisory Committee of Govt. of India 1944 and on the reconstituted Central Food Advisory Council. Member, Punjab Rationing-Food Advisory Board and Punjab Civil Supplies Board.

b. 17th February 1884; *s.* of John and Ann Roberts; *m.* 1919, E. M. Jones, Llangefni, Anglesey; one son, two daughters. *Ed:* Llangefni County School; U. C. N. W., Bangor, Leipzig University. B.Sc. with 1st class Hons. in Chemistry in 1906; Joined Indian Agricultural Service, 1906; Professor of Agricultural College, Lyallpur, 1909-21; Principal, 1916-21. *Publication:* Punjab Agriculture Text Book, with O.T. Faulkner, C.M.G. *Recreations:* Tennis, fishing. *Clubs:* East India and Sports, United Service Club, Simla, Punjab Club and Gymkhana Club, Lahore. *Address:* Khanewal-Punjab, India; Plasgwyn, Bangor, N. Wales.

ROBERTSON, SIR FREDERICK WYNNE, KT., C.I.E. (1935), C.S.I. (1942), Kt. (1945); Chairman, Federal Public Service Commission; *b.* Feb. 3, 1885; *m.* Gladmys Jerome, *d.* of Dr. E. J. Jerome of Camelford, Cornwall. *Educ.:* Charterhouse & Trinity Coll., Dublin; entered I.C.S., 1909; Settlement Officer-1917-1923; Secy., Board of Revenue 1923-27; Commissioner, 1930-39; retired 1937; Chairman, Bengal Public Service Commission, 1937-42. *Address:* United Service Club, Simla.

ROCHE VICTORIA, J.L.P., M. L. C. (Madras). Tuticorin Municipal Chairman for over 18 years continuously; Managing partner of Messrs. Pereira and Roche, successors to F. X. Pereira & Sons, Tuticorin. *b.* Sept. 26, 1894. *Educ:* St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and St. Aloysius' Mangalore. *m.* in 1918 Miss Mary Pereira, sister of Diwan Bahadur I. X. Pereira, M.S.C., Ag. Minister for Labour, Industries and Commerce, Ceylon. Secy., Tuticorin Rotary Club. One of the Organisers and an active member of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and its representative in the Federation; Organiser of the Tuticorin Trades Assn.; General Secy., The South Indian Adult Education Assn. (Madras); Pres., Tuticorin Co-operative Bank Ltd., the Tinnevelly District Co-operative Milk Supply Union Ltd., Tuticorin. Member, Senate and the Board of Health, Madras; Director, Tinnevelly District Co-operative Central Bank, Tinnevelly; Vice-Chairman, Tuticorin Port Trust; Member, Hospital Advisory Cttee., District Cottage Industries Emporium Cttee. and District Food Council, Tinnevelly; represented the Port Conservancy Board in the Madras Legislative Council as an expert Member for the Port Trust Bill 1925; M.L.A., Madras, 1937. Founder and Principal, St. Joseph's Institute and Rural Centre, Mangalagiri, which imparts practical training in modern agriculture, allied cottage industries and rural uplift work; Convenor, the Indian Industries Exhibition at Tuticorin held in July/August every year since 1937, Ex-Editor of the "Adult Education: News Letter", an English monthly and the "Village India", an Anglo-Tamil monthly devoted to Adult Literacy and Rural Uplift. *Address:* "Sukhastan", Beach Road, Tuticorin.



ROERICH, PROFESSOR NICHOLAS, Hon. President, Union Internationale pour le Pacte Roerich, Bruges; Hon. Member, Bose Institute, Calcutta; Maha Bodhi Society, Calcutta; Yugoslavian Academy of Art and Sciences, Academy in Coimbra (Portugal); Life Member, French Red Cross Society; Asiatic Society of Bengal; Vice-Pres., Archæologic Inst. of America; Member, Academy of Rheims, Societaire of Salon d'Automne, Paris; Hon. Member, Secession Wien; Academician of the Russian Academy of Fine Arts. *b.* 1874; *m.* 1901, Helena Ivanovna Shaposhnikov; 2 *s. Educ.:* Dept. of Law, Univ. of St. Petersburg; studied painting under Kuindjy at Academy Fine Arts, St. Petersburg and under Corman and Puvis de Chavannes, Paris. Professor at Archæolog. Inst., St. Petersburg Soc., of Fine Arts; Gen. Sec., 1898-1907; Director, 1906-1917. Archæolog. excavations, Novgorod. Exhibitions and lectures tours, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and England, 1917-1919, United States, 1920; headed Central Asiatic Roerich Expedition, painting and collecting data on Asiatic Culture and Philosophy, 1923-29. Roerich Museum and Roerich Halls established in his honour in New York, Paris, Zagreb, Praha, Benares, Bruges, Riga, Allahabad, Trivandrum, Buenoes Aires. His paintings are in leading Museums and Art Collections of the world, like Louvre, Jeu de Paume, Victoria and Albert, Swedish Ricksmuseum Athaeneum, etc. Roerich Pact Intern. Conferences held at Bruges, 1931 and 1932, Washington, 1933; Roerich Pact for protection of Cultural Treasures signed, Apr. 15, 1935, by 21 governments of America. Head of Central Asiatic U.S. Expedition in China, Mongolia, 1934-36. *Publications: Complete Works, Adamant, Path of Blessing,* etc. (in English, Russian, Spanish, French, etc.) *Address:* Naggar, Kulu, Punjab, Br. India.

ROTHENHEIM, C. A., Industrial Pharmaceutical Chemist. Promoter, Technical Expert & Director, Syntetic (India) Ltd., Bombay. *b.* 1891 at Munich, Germany; *m.* Frances *nee* Brakl; studied chemistry, physics and botany under Nobel Laureates v. Bayer, v. Roentgen and Wilstaetter; held chief position in several big Pharmacies and Pharmaceutical Factories in Germany; worked for 5 years under F. v. Muller in the Municipal Hospital, Munich, and lectured on pharmaceutical technology; left Germany as a refugee from Nazi oppression in 1934 and arrived in India, 1936; organised a number of pharmaceutical concerns in India; Hon. Prof., Andhra Research University, Vizianagram; Hon. Member, Indian Pharmaceutical Society, Madras; Member, Council of Indian Pharmaceutical Association, Benares; Past President, Bombay Branch, Indian Pharmaceutical Association; Member, Indian Chemical Society, Calcutta; Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta; Member of Committee



to draft Pharmacy Bill for India, Benares; Member, American Pharmaceutical Association, Washington, U.S.A. *Publications:* Contributions to journals (German & English) of several learned societies; earned international name for his work on drug-luminiscenz-analysis and allergy. *Address:* Sea View, Worli Point, Bombay 18.

ROUGHTON, NOEL JAMES, B.A. (Oxon.), 1908, C.I.E. (1932), C.S.I. (1938), I.C.S. Member, Federal Public Service Commission (offg.). *b.* 25 Dec. 1885. *m.* Muriel Edith Boas. *Educ.:* Winchester and New College, Oxford; Joined I.C.S., 1909, Central Provinces Commission; Under-Secretary, 1918; Dy. Commissioner, 1919; Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations, 1920; Director of Industries and Registrar Co-operative Credit, 1923; Dy. Secretary, Government of India, Department of Commerce, 1925; Finance Secretary, C.P. Government, 1928; Commissioner, 1933; Chief Secretary, 1933; Temporary Member of Council, Revenue and Finance, 1934; Temporary Member of Council, Home, 1936; Chairman, Motor Vehicles Insurance Committee, 1936-37; Officiating Financial Commissioner, 1937; Member, Tariff Board, 1938; Establishment Officer, Finance Dept., Govt. of India, 1939. Chairman, Public Services Commission for Bihar, Orissa and Central Provinces and Berar from 1941-45 (retd.) *Address:* Simla.

ROW, M. THIRUMALA, Businessman and journalist. *b.* Jan. 29, 1901. *m.* Narasubayamma. *Educ.:* P.R. College, Cocanada (Madras). Entered politics in 1921 under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi; while still an undergraduate, took to journalism; worked in Daily Swarajya (English); conducted Telugu weeklies; one of the chief office-bearers of the Cocanada Congress in 1923; was elected to the Central Legislative Assembly in 1937 for Godaveri-cum-Kistna constituencies; lost the seat in 1941 for political conviction; again elected to the Council of State in 1945 in the by-election caused by the death of V. Ramadas Pantulu; a fluent speaker in English and Telugu; Secretary of the Congress party in the Council of State; an active congressman; went to jail several times. Founder and Editor of *New Times* (Daily,) 1946. *Address:* Teynampet, P.O. Madras.

ROWJEE, MAHOMEDBHOY IBRAHIMBHOY, B.A., M.Sc., C.E. (U.S.A.), Mayor of Bombay for 1946-47. *b.* Sept. 28, 1900. Sheriff of Bombay 1937-38; Diwan and Chief Vazir to



H.H. The Aga Khan and President of H.H. The Aga Khan's Federal Council for India; Bombay Municipal Corporator since 1932; worked in the Standing Committee of Bombay Municipal Corporation for 11 years and also served in various special Committees of the Corporation; at 21, began serving Rt. Hon'ble H.H. The Aga Khan and the Ismaili Khoja Community in various capacities; Vice-President, Shia Imami Ismaili Khoja Bombay Council; President, H.H. The Aga Khan's Supreme Council for Bombay Presidency, and for India; built a Sanatorium and a Jamatkhana at Matheran for the use of the Shia Ismaili followers of H.H. The Aga Khan. *Address:* Moobarak Manzil, 50-52, Hughes Road, Bombay.

ROWLAND, FRANCIS GEORGE, B.A. (Oxford) (1905), Judge, High Court, Patna. *b.* 14th Aug. 1883. *m.* to Frances Elizabeth Horwood in 1912. 2 *s.* and 1 *d. Educ.:* Harrow School (Scholar); Balliol College Oxford (Scholar). Indian Civil Service from 1906. Judge, High Court, Patna, Officiating 1929, Permanent 1936, Judge, Federal Court, India, Officiating 1943. Retired 1944. February Re-employed under Govt. of India, Home Department, 1944 April. *Address:* Whitecliff, Whiteleaf, Bucks, England; Home Dept., Simla.

ROY, SIR ASOKA KUMAR, M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law, Kt. (1937). *b.* Sept. 9, 1886. *m.* Charu Hashini, *d.* of late Taraprasad Roy Choudhury. *Educ.:* Doveton College, Presidency College and Ripon College, Calcutta. Called to the Bar, Middle Temple, 1912 (First Class Honoursman at the Final Bar Examination). Standing Counsel, Bengal, 1929. Twice acted as Judge of the High Court of Calcutta. Advocate General of Bengal, 1934-43. Law Member to the Government of India 1943 to June 1946. *Address:* 3, Upper Wood Street, Calcutta.

ROY, THE HON'BLE SIR BIJOY PROSAD SINGH, Kt. (1933), K.C.I.E. (1943), M.A., B.L., President, Bengal Legislative Council, formerly Minister-in-charge, Local Self-Govt., and Ex-Minister-in-charge, Revenue Dept., Bengal, 1937-1941. *b.* 12th January 1894. *m.* Billwabashini Debi. *Educ.:* Chakdighi S. P. Institution; Hindu School, Calcutta; Presy. Coll., Calcutta; Univ. Law Coll., Calcutta. Member, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, 1913-19; awarded King's Commission of Hon., 2nd Lieut., 1918; Hon Major, I.T.F., 1940; Advocate, High Court, Calcutta, 1924; Member, Bengal Leg. Council, 1921-1936 and 1940; Bengal Leg. Assembly, 1936-40; Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, 1924-30; Trustee, Calcutta Improvement Trust, 1924-30; Member, Trustee and Vice-President, British Indian Assn., Calcutta; Trustee of the Victoria Memorial; Member, Provl. Franchise C'ttee., 1932; Member, Executive C'ttee. and Trustee, Indian Assn.; elected President, National Liberal Federation of India, 1942; elected President, All-India Kshatria (Rajput) Mahasava 1939; Chairman, Board of Directors Basanti Cotton Mills Ltd.; Insulated Cable Co. Ltd.; India Collective Farms Ltd.; People's Cotton Mills Ltd.; Bengal Provincial Rly. Co.; Director.—Hind Bank Ltd.; Hindusthan Development Corporation Ltd.; India Steamship Co. Ltd.; Birkmyre Bros. Ltd.; The Jupiter General Insurance Co. Ltd., Bombay; Calcutta Club and Darjeeling Gymkhana Club. *Publications:* Annotated Edition, Bengal Municipal Act. *Address:* Chakdighi, Dist. Burdwan, Bengal; 15, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta.

ROY CHOWDHURY, K. C., M.L.C., M.B.E. Born 1881. Director, Bank of Commerce. Chairman, Kasba—Ballygunge Co-Op. Bk. *Educ.:* Presidency College Calcutta, Owen's College, Manchester (in Engineering) 1902-05 · *m.* Sukumary *e.d.* of Rai Bahadur D. P. Ghosh, Judge, and Dolly, *d.o.* Capt. Vrendenburg, Bar-at-Law, London, Priv. Sec. to Keir Hardie, M.P., Indian tour, 1907; Founder with Dr. John Pollen, C.I.E., of Lascars Home Victoria Docks, London, 1910; Labour Member, Bengal Leg. Council, 1921-46; Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, 1923-39; nom. by Sec. of State for India as Assessor, International Court of Justice, Geneva, 1923, Workers' Delegate, Int. Lab. Conf., Geneva, 1923; Adviser-Delegate, I.L.C., Geneva, 1930; Lab. witness before Jt. Sec. Comm., Lond, 1933; Asst. Commr., Royal Commission, Indian Labour; Pres., Ind. Fed. of Labour Beng. Comm. 1941-46, Parliam. Secy., Fin., Excise and Forest, Govt. of Bengal (1944-45). *Publications:* "Labour movement in India" (1944), Accidental Wars and Rise of Indian Labour and Industries (1946), Dharmaghat (Strike, Lab. Drama Staged in Minerva Theatre before Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, 1926); My reminiscences of Keir Hardie, Labour Leader (1945); My Contact with Lord Pethick Lawrence, Soc. Sec. Ste. India and his wife (1945); Del., World Trade Un. Cong.; Paris (1945), Adviser Delegate, I. Lab. Conf., Montreal, 1946. *Address:* Ghosh Chowdhury & Co., 102 Clive Street. *Res.* 44, Hindhusthan Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta.



ROY, MANABENDRA NATH, Journalist, Writer and Politician; *b.* Feb. 1893. *m.* Ellen Gottschalk. *Educ.:* near Calcutta; involved in Revolutionary movement in India since the age of 14. Left India in 1916 and participated in revolutionary movements in Mexico and European countries. Founder of the Mexican Comunist Party; Founder member of the Communist International. Sent to China on behalf of the Comintern. Differed from Comintern in 1928. Was principal accused in Cawnpore and Meerut Conspiracy Cases. Returned to India in 1930 and was sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment. Founder of the Radical Democratic Party and the Indian Federation of Labour. *Publications:* 30 publications including: "*Materialism*", "*Science & Superstition*", "*Heresies of the 20th Century*", "*From Savagery to Civilisation*," "*India and War*," "*The Problem of Freedom*," "*The Russian Revolution*," "*The Communist International*," "*Revolution and Counter-Revolution in China*," Editor "*Independent India*" (*weekly*) and "*The Marxian Way*" (*quarterly*), etc. *Address:* 13, Mohini Road, Dehra-Dun.

ROY, CHOWDHURY, THE HONOURABLE MR. SUSIL KUMAR, BARRISTER-AT-LAW. Member, Council of State, elected from West Bengal Non-Mohamedan Constituency. *b.* October 1895, 3rd son of the late Bhabanath and Bejoyamohini Roy Chowdhury, Zemindar, Taki, 24 Parganas, Bengal. *m.* Hena, eldest daughter of late Roy W. C. Ghose Bahadur, District & Sessions Judge, Bengal. Two daughters. *Educ.:* Graduate in Arts of Calcutta University, from Ripon College, Calcutta LL.B., Queen's University, Belfast, called to the Bar from Middle Temple in June 1922. Joined Bengal Light Horse 1918. Presided over the 16th All-India Postmen and Lower grade staff Conference held in Calcutta April 1941. Takes special interest in social and physical welfare of the country. Introduced a Bill in the Council in 1938 for restraining polygamy in British India. Moved the Council for giving compulsory military training to the youths of the country. *Recreation:* Gardening. *Address:* 9, Williams Lane, Calcutta.



ROY, SIR SATYENDRA NATH, K.C.I.E., 1945 Kt., 1942; C.S.I., 1938; C.I.E., 1932, I.C.S.; Coal Commissioner, Govt. of India *b.* 1888; 3rd *s.* of late Kedarnath Roy, a District and Sessions Judge in Bengal; *Educ.:* Presidency College, Calcutta; Christ's College, Cambridge. Appointed to the I.C.S., 1913, and posted to Bengal; employed under Defence Force, 1918; Under-Secretary, General Department, Govt. of Bengal, 1918-19; Magistrate and Collector, Deputy Secretary, Political Department, Govt. of Bengal, 1925-27; Member, Legislative Assembly 1928-32; Deputy Secretary, Home Department, Govt. of India, 1929-32; Joint Secretary, Home Department, 1931; Addl. Secy., Pol. Dept., Govt. of Bengal, 1933-36; Secy., Communications Dept., Govt. of India, 1937-42; Secy., War Transport Dept., 1942-45; Member, Council of State, 1937-45; acted temporarily as Member, Viceroy's Executive Council March-April, 1942. *Address:* Council House, 5, Hastings Road, New Delhi.

RUIA, MADANMOHAN RAMNARAIN, B.A., Merchant, Banker and Millowner. *b.* in Samvat 1971. Second son of the late Seth Ramnarain Harnandrai of Ramgarh (Rajputana) and Bombay. One *s*



Educ.: at the Marwari Vidyalaya and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Director: Ramnarain Sons, Ltd., The Phoenix Mills Ltd., The Bradbury Mills Ltd., Cotton Export and Import Ltd., Canara Pulp and Paper Mills Ltd., The United Commercial Bank, Ltd., Vinaya Trading Co. Ltd., The Dawn Mills Co. Ltd., United Agencies Ltd., Kolhapur and The East India Cotton Association Ltd.,

United Sales Ltd., Bombay Potteries & Tiles Ltd., Phoenix Textile Agencies Ltd., Cttee. Member, the Indian Merchants' Chamber. *Clubs:* C.C.I., Willingdon, Orient Club. *Office:* Imperial Bank Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

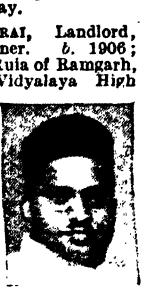
RUIA, RADHAKRISHNA RAMNARAIN, B.A., Merchant, Banker and Millowner. *b.* Samvat 1973. Third son of the late Seth Ramnarain Harnandrai of Ramgarh (Rajputana) and Bombay. *Educ.:* at the Marvari Vidyalaya and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. *m.* Miss Rajkumari, daughter of Sahu Ramnarain, Rais and Zemindar of Bareilly. Three daughters and one son. Director: Ramnarain Sons Ltd., Bradbury Mills Ltd., Vinaya Trading Co. Ltd., Upper Doab Sugar Mills Ltd. Mettur Chemical & Industrial Corporation Ltd., Noble Steel Products Ltd., Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., Hind Steel Corporation Ltd., Kathiawar Ship Building & Trading Corporation Ltd., Phoenix Mills Ltd., United Agencies Ltd., Kolhapur, Nilambur Mines Ltd., United Sales Ltd., The Neelamala Tea & Coffee Estates Ltd., The Kolhapur Sugar Mills Ltd., Kolhapur; Fertilisers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd., Bank of Jaipur Ltd., and Phoenix Textile Agencies Ltd. *Clubs:* C.C.I., Willingdon, Orient. *Office:* Imperial Bank Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.



RUIA, RAMNIWAS RAMNARAIN, J.P., Merchant, Banker and Millowner. Senior Partner Ramnarain Harnandrai & Sons, Bombay. *s.* son of the late Seth Ramnarain Harnandrai of Ramgarh (Rajputana) and Bombay. *Educ.:* at the Marwari Vidyalaya, Bombay, and privately. *m.* Miss Kamlabai, grand-daughter of the late Rai Bahadur Sir Hariram Goenka of Calcutta. 2*s.* and 1*d.* Entered business at an early age. Created J.P., 1939. Director: Vinaya Trading Co., Ltd., The Phoenix Mills Ltd., Bradbury Mills Ltd., Ramnarain Sons Ltd., New India Assurance Co., Ltd., Bank of India Ltd., Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., Finlay Mills Ltd., Swan Mills Ltd., Gold Mohur Mills Ltd., Bachhraj Factories Ltd., Bachhraj & Co., Ltd., Oudh Sugar Mills Ltd., Hindustan Sugar Mills Ltd., Mukand Iron & Steel Works Ltd., Saraf Oil Mills Ltd., Oxy Chloride Flooring Products Ltd., Hind Cycles Ltd., United Power Co., Ltd., Kalabag Collieries Ltd., Mining Management Syndicate Ltd., Oriental Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd., United Agencies Ltd., Kolhapur, The Lido Ltd., The Dawn Mills Co. Ltd., Punjab Breeders Ltd., The Praga Tools Corpn. Ltd., Kolhapur Sugar Mills Ltd., The United Sales Ltd., Jaipur Mining Corporation Ltd. (Jaipur), Brady Engineering Co. Ltd., The Machinery Paints & Chemicals (India) Ltd., Phoenix Textile Agencies Ltd., Committee Member, C.C.I. *Clubs:* C.C.I., Willingdon, Orient, Hindu Gymkhanas. *Office:* Imperial Bank Building, Bank Street, Bombay.



RUIA, RAMGOPAL GANPATRAI, Landlord, Philanthrophist and Millowner. *b.* 1906; *s.* of Ganpatrai Ramrikhdas Ruia of Ramgarh, Jaipur. *Educ.:* Marwari Vidyalaya High School and St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay. *m.* Ratnibai, *d.* of Jwaladutt Singhania of Fatehpur. 1 *s.* and 2 *d.* Joined his father's firm, Gorakhram Ganpatrai, Bombay in 1921; extended his business after his father's death; floated two limited liability concerns, Ramgopal Ganpatrai & Sons, Ltd., and Ramrikhdas Balkison & sons Ltd., who are the Managing Agents and Selling Agents respectively of Dhanraj Mills, Ltd., in 1943 of which he is the Mg. Director. Partner: Gorakhram Ganpatrai, Director, Dhanraj Mills, Ltd., Trustee, Marwari Commercial High School, Ganpatrai Ruia Charitable Trust, Ramgopal Ganpatrai Charitable Trust. Has given generously to deserving causes; built a temple at Vile Parle, known as the Laxminarayan Temple and maintains a free school and dispensary at Ramgarh, gives free food to cows and poor at his own cost. Member, Millowners' Assocn. and of the Arbitrators, Panel of the same Assocn.; Member, Managing Cttee. of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Assocn., Member, the Marwari Samelan and the East India Cotton Assocn.; Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bombay Chamber of Commerce, *Recreations:* Tennis, Riding and Swimming. *Clubs:* Radio, Willingdon, C.C.I., Poona Club, etc. *Address: Residence,* 67, New Worli, Bombay. *Office:* Dhanraj Mills, Ltd., Sun Mill Road, Lower Parel, Bombay.



RUKMINI DEVI, President; Kalakshetra, International Arts Centre, Adyar, Madras; *b.* 1904 Madura. *d.* of Pandit Nilakanta Sastri; *m.* 1920, Dr. G. S. Arundale, Pres., Theosophical Scty., 1934-45. Started dancing under personal guidance of Anna Pavlova; travel and research in dance, music, drama in many countries; extensive tours in N. and S. India with dance recitals and lectures; works through Art and Education for India's cultural renaissance specializing in Bharata Natya, music, drama. Dramatic productions include 'The Light of Asia'; Incidents from the Life of Bhishma,; 'Karaikal Ammayar' (Tamil), 'Rukmini Swayamvaram' (Kathakali); 'Kutrala Kuravanji' (Temple drama),; Lectures and writes on Theosophy, Religion, Art, Culture, Education, etc. Pres., ; World Federation Young Theosophists. Director: The Besant Theosophical School. Adyaksha: The Dr. V. Swaminatha Iyer Tamil Library. Pres., The Bharata Samaj; Gen. Secy., All-India Cttee., Beasant Centenary Celebrations; inaugurated the Arundale Montessori Training Centre for teachers, Adyar; Vice-Pres., E. Indian Humanitarian League. Editor: The *Young Citizen. Address:* Adyar, Madras.

RUNGANADHAN, SIR SAMUEL E., Kt., DIWAN BAHADUR, M.A., I.E.S. (retd.); High Commissioner for India in London (1943); Chairman, Madras Univ. General Inspection Commission, 1928; Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai Unversity(1929-35); Vice-Chancellor Madras University (1937-40); Member, Empire Universities' Commission (1931); Adviser to the Secretary of State for India (1940-43); Delegate to Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Canada (December 1942); Govt. delegate to the International Labour Organisation Conference held at Philadelphia, 1944 and to 27th Conference held in Paris 1945 and 28th Conference in Montreal in 1946; Leader of the Indian delegation to the Paris Peace Conference, 1946. Indian delegate on the Preparatory Commission to the United Nations Organisation Nov. 1945 and to the General Assembly, United Nations 1946. *Address:* India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.

RUSSEL, SIR (THOMAS) GUTHRIE, K.C.S.I. (1943), K.C.I.E. (1937), Kt. (1932), Commander of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem (1937), B.Sc., A.M.Inst. C.E., M.Inst. E. (India), J.P., Regional Red Cross Commsnr., Southern India. *s.* of the late Rev. John and Mrs. Russell, Lochwinnoch, Scotland. *b.* 19th Jan. 1887. *m.* Florence Heggie, *d.* of the late Rev. Peter and Mrs. Anton Kilsyth, Scotland. 2 *ds.*; *Educ.*: at Glasgow Academy and Glasgow University; graduated B.Sc. in 1907. Appointed Asstt. Engineer, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 1913; Asst. Secretary to the Agent, 1920; Deputy Agent, Junior, 1922; Controller of Stores, 1923; Deputy Agent, Senior, 1925; appointed Offg. Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 1926, confirmed as Agent, 1927; appointed Member, Engineering Railway Board, 1928; Chief Commissioner of Railways, 1929-40, Director-General of Munitions Production, Supply Dept. Govt., of India, 1940-43; retired from Govt. Service Oct. 1943; President of the Institution of Engineers (India), 1933-34; Hon. Col., N. W. Rly. Regiment, 1930-40; Member, Council of State, 1930-40. *Address:* Imperial Bank of India, Bangalore.

RUTHNASWAMY, MARIADAS, B.A. (Madras), M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law (Gray's Inn), C.I.E. (1930), K.C.S.G. (1938), Vice-Chancellor Annamalai Univ., since Oct. 19, 1942. *b.* 15th August, 1885; *m.* Marie Phyrinanathan, 1914. *Educ.*: St. Joseph's Coll., (Cuddalore); St. Joseph's Coll., (Trichinopoly); Nizam Coll., (Hyderabad); Downing Coll., (Cambridge). Asstt. Professor of English and History, Baroda Coll., 1913-18; Prof. of History, 1918-27 and Principal, Pachaiappa's Coll.; 1921-27; Principal, Law Coll., (Madras); 1928-30; Councillor, Madras Corpn., 1921-23; Member, Madras Leg Council, 1921-26; Pres.; Madras Leg. Council, 1925-26; (M.L.A. (Cen.), 1927; Member, Madras Public Service Commission, 1930-42; Pres., Catholic Indian Assen. of Madras; Catholic Mission of India; joint Cttee. of All India Conference of Indian Christians (Protestant). *Publications: The Political Philosophy of Mr. Gandhi* (1923); *The Political Theory of the Government of India* (1928); *The Making of the State* (1933); *Some Influences that made the British Administrative System in India* (1939). *Clubs:* Presidency Club, Madras. *Address:* Annamalaingar, South India.

RYAN, THE RIGHT REV. JAMES CHARLES M.A., D.D., Ph.D., D.Litt. K.G.S.; Lord Bishop of North Madras and Archbishop of India in Syro-chaldean Rite in Communion with the Catholicate of the West. *b.* a high caste Hindu in 1901 and converted to Christianity. Graduated at Webster University, Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A. Consecrated Bishop by His Beatitude the Catholicos of the Western Orthodox Church in London assisted by Archbishop John and Bishop Johannes of the Catholicate of the West. *m.* Miss Swornam Chinnappa Reddi. Signs thus+James North Madras. *Address:* "Bishopsbourne" 28, Thandavaraya Gramany St., Toudiarpet, Madras.



SABNIS, RAO BAHADUR SIR RAGHUNATHRAO V., Kt. (1925), B.A., C.I.E. *b.* 1 April 1857. *Educ.*: Rajaram H.S., Kolhapur; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay. Ent. Educ. Dept.; held offices of Huzur Chitnis and Ch. Rev. Officer, Kolhapur; Diwan, Kolhapur State, 1898. 1925, retired (1926). Hon. Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Kolhapur, 1931-41, Fellow of Royal Society of Arts; and Asiatic Society, Bombay Br. till 1943; Pres. of the Ilakha Panchayat (District Local Board), Kolhapur, 1927-38; Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Kolhapur Ltd., Director, Trust of India Assen. Co Ltd., Poona 1927-45. *Address:* Kolhapur, Shahupuri.

SACHIN: HIS HIGHNESS, NAWAB OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

SADIQ HASAN, S., B.A., Bar-at-Law, Member, Legisl. Assembly, India, 1923-26, 1930-34. At present Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly. President of Messrs. K. B. Shaikh Gulam Hussun & Co., Carpet Manufacturers. Chairman, Amritsar Swadeshi Woollen Mills, Ltd.; Chairman, Wool Committee, Punjab. *b.* 1888. *Educ.*: Govt College, Lahore and Gray's Inn, London. President, Anjuman Islamia, Amritsar, Tanzim Orphanage, Amritsar. Vice-President, Punjab Muslim League; takes active interest in Moslem education and political movements. President, Punjab and N. W. F. Province Post Office and R. M. S. Association, 1924-25; President, over All-India Moslem Kashmir Conference, 1928. For several years Chairman, Health and Education Committee of Amritsar Municipality. *Address:* Amritsar.

SAHA, MEGHNAD, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.A.S.B., F.N.I., Palit Professor of Physics, Calcutta University. *b.* **1893.** *Educ.* **: Dacca and Presidency College, Calcutta. Lecturer in Physics and Applied Mathematics, Calcutta Univ., 1916; worked at the Imperial College of Science, London, 1921-22 and in Berlin; Khaira Prof. of Physics, Calcutta Univ., 1921-23; Prof. of Physics, Allahabad Univ., 1923-1938; founded U.P. Academy of Sciences and elected First President, 1931; Dean of Science Faculty, Allahabad Univ. (1931-1934). Member of Governing Body, Indian Research Fund Association (1930-1933); Member of Council, Indian Institute of Science (1931-1934). President, Indian Science Congress, 1934; President, National Institute of Sciences, India, 1937-1938. Carnegie Travelling Fellow, 1926. Founder of a School of Research in Physics at Allahabad; Palit Professor of Physics, Calcutta University (1938); Member of the National Planning Committee of the Indian National Congress; Member of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India. Member of the Governing Body of the Dean of the Faculty of Science, Cal. University. President, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1945. Member, Indian Scientific Mission (1944-45), sent by the Govt. of India to visit U.K., U.S.A. and Canada; only Indian Scientist who attended the 220th Jubilee celebrations of the Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., held at Moscow and Leningrad in 1945.** *Publications :* **On the Fundamental Law of Electric Action deduced from the Theory of Relativity, 1918; On Measurement of the Pressure of Radiation, 1918; Selective Radiation Pressure, 1918, etc., and numerous Scientific papers, English, Continental and American "On a physical theory of the Solar Corona." Author of a Treatise on the Theory of Relativity; Author of a Treatise on Modern Physics; a Treatise on Heat; a Junior Text Book of Heat. Founder-editor of "Science and Culture."** *Address :* **University College of Science, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.**

SAHAY, THE HON. MR. KRISHNA BALLHAB; Minister for Revenue, Forest and Aboriginal Welfare, Govt. of Bihar. *b.* **Dec. 21, 1898.** *m.* **Srimati Kailashpati Debi.** *Educ.* **St. Columbus Coll., Hazaribagh; passed B.A. with Honours in English standing 1st in the Univ. and obtaining Gait Gold Medal. Prof. of English in Bihar Vidyapith, 1921-23; Member, Bihar Leg. Council, 1924-29; jailed four times between 1930 and 1934 in connection with Congress C. D. Movement; Secy., Bihar Earthquake Relief, 1935-36; elected M.L.A. Bihar in Jan. 1937 and was appointed as Parliamentary Secy. to Minister in Charge of Political Appointment, Land Revenue and Forest; courted imprisonment 1940-41 and 1942-44 in connection with individual Civil Disobedience Movement and 1942 movement; elected uncontested to Bihar Leg. Assembly from Hazaribagh Central Constituency in 1946 and was appointed Minister for Land Revenue, Forest and Aboriginal Welfare.** *Editor :* **'Mother-land', 1921-22; Hindi Weekly named** *Chota Nagpur Darpan*, **1940-42.** *Address :* **Hazaribagh and Patna.**

SAHAYA, RAI BAHADUR SYAMNANDAN, C.I.E., M.L.A., Zamindar, Banker and Industrialist, takes keen interest in business and public affairs. *b.* **1st January 1900,** *s.* **of Babu Jadunandan Sahaya.** *m.* **1917; One** *s.* **Graduate of the Patna University; Sponsored the famous Bihar-Tenancy Act; was member of the old Bihar Legislative Council for a very long time; now M.L.A., Bihar; Chairman, Bihar Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Patna; Chairman and Managing Director, Hindustan Bicycle Mfg. & Ind. Corpn. Ltd., Phulwari Sharif, Patna; Chairman, Indian Red Lead Factory Ltd., Calcutta; was Chairman, Municipal Board, Muzaffarpur, continuously for a very long time; Pres., Bihar Chamber of Commerce; Secy., Bihar Landholders' Assn.; Director, Bharat Bank Ltd., Patna, South Bihar Sugar Mills Ltd., Bihta, Indian Lead Products Ltd., Calcutta, etc.; Chairman, Indian Cocoanut Products Ltd., Calcutta; opened big schools and hospitals in his estate; Proprietor of Bagbi Estate, Muzaffarpur; was Member, Co-operative Enquiry Commission; Unemployment Cttee. and Agricultural College Cttee. all appointed by Government; Member, Standing Cttee. of Labour, Govt. of India, and is connected with various other industries and business.** *Publications :* **Speeches on various occasions.** *Club :* **Town Club, Muzaffarpur.** *Address :* **Sahaya Bhawan, Muzaffarpur.**



SAIKIA, HON'BLE DR. MAHENDRA NATH, L. M. P. (1926). Min., Industries and Co-operative Societies, Govt. of Assam; *b.* **Dec. 20, 1902.** *m.* **Dharmeswari.** *Educ.* **: Berry White Medical School, Dibrugarh, Assam. Active worker for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes in Assam; attended the All-Assam Depressed Classes Conference convened by the Govt. of Assam in 1934; elected M.L.A. Assam, in 1937. Min., Govt. of Assam, from Nov. 1939 till the Cabinet resigned in Dec. 1941; and again in August 1942 till March 1945 with the following portfolios on different occasions—Veterinary, Agriculture, Excise, Industries and Co-operative; introduced total prohibition of Opium in Assam in 1940; responsible for the growth of the Co-operative Movement in Assam, resulting in more equitable distribution of foodstuffs at controlled prices; Member, Executive Cttee. of the All-India scheduled Castes Federation in 1944; a prolific writer in the Daily Press, on various political issues.** *Address :* **Shillong (Assam).** *Permanent Address :* **P. O. Nowgong (Assam).**

SAILANA, H. H. RAJA SIR DILEEP SINGHJI BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., RAJA OF. *(See Indian Princes' Section).*

SAKLATVALA, SIR SORABJI DORABJI, M.L. A., B.A., J.P., Director, Tata Sons Ltd., Chairman of Sir D. J. Tata Trust. *b.* March 1879. *m.* Meherbai, daughter of late Major Divecha, I.M.S.; one daughter. *Educ.:* at St. Xavier's College. Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1924; Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1929-30 and 1930-31; Elected Member, Bombay Legislative Council, representing Millowners' Association, Bombay (Aug. 1934). Now Legislative Assembly. Knighted on 1st January 1941. *Publication: History of Millowners' Association*, Bombay. *Recreation:* Stamp Collecting. (Fellow, Royal Philatelic Society of London.) *Clubs:* Willingdon, Bombay Presidency Radio, Cricket Club of India and Ripon. *Address:* Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.



SAKSENA, MOHAN LAL, M.L.A. (Central); B.Sc., LL.B., Advocate. *b.* 25th October 1896. *Educ.:* Church Mission High School, Lucknow; Canning College, Lucknow, University School of Law, Allahabad. Joined N.C.O. in 1920; member, Municipal Board, Lucknow, 1923-25; member, U.P. Leg. Council and Chief Whip, Swaraj Party, 1924-26; General Secretary, U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, 1928-35; elected member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1935-45; re-elected unopposed Nov. 1945, President, U.P. Provincial Congress Committee, 1938-39. *m.* Srimati Shakuntala Devi Saksena, B.A. (Cal.). Head Mistress Arya Kanya Maha Vidyalay, Calcutta. Managing Director, the *National Herald*, 1939-40. Member, All-India Congress Committee; Has undergone imprisonment several times since 1921 for National Cause. Offered individual Civil disobedience and was sentenced. Was arrested on 12th Sept. 1942 and detained under Defence of India Rule. Secy., All-India Political Prisoners' Relief C'ttee, Lucknow; elected Secy., Congress Party, Central Leg. Assembly. He is actively interested in village industries. *Address:* Aminuddaula Park, Lucknow.

SAKSENA, RAMJI RAM, B.Sc., M.A., LL.B., Imperial Customs Service, Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Australia and New Zealand since February 1941. *b.* June 15, 1897, Sultanpur, U.P. *Educ.:* Allahabad University. Professor of Economics, Allahabad University, 1920-21; joined Income-tax Department, 1922; Imperial Customs Service, 1923; First Secretary, Central Board of Revenue and Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, 1934; Officer on Special Duty, Finance Department, Government of India, for the revision of the official publication "Handbook of Commercial Information for India, Third Edition," 1936; Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Japan from April 1937 to September 1940. *Recreations:* Tennis, bridge. *Clubs:* Royal Automobile Club and Millions Club, Sydney, Royal Empire Society. *Address:* Prudential Buildings, Martin Place, Sydney, Australia.

SAMBAMURTI, B. *b.* 4th March 1886. Was Lecturer in Physics at the Maharaja's College, Vizianagaram, 1909. Practised Law from 1911 to 1920 and enjoyed a lucrative practice; gave up practice to join N.C.O. Movement (1921); disbarred 1923; Gen. Secy., Reception Committee, I. N. Congress, 1923; President, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, 1926. General-Secretary, Andhra P.C.C., 1935, '36 and '37. Secretary, Madras Presidency Composite Parliamentary Committee, 1936; Speaker, Madras Legislative Assemdly, Madras, 1937-42; organised Volunteer training camps; Pres. of the Hindustan Seva Dal; Pres., Bengal Volunteer Conference; Member, Congress Working Committee (1929); was convicted and imprisoned several times in connection with his political activities. Elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly (1937). Pres., Andhra Provincial Kasturba Memorial Fund. *Address:* Mylapore, Madras.

SAMIULLAH KHAN, M., B.A., LL.B., Advocate. Vice-President, Government Press Employees' Union (1929-1930). *b.* 1880. *m.* Miss Irasunnisa A. Jalil. *Educ.:* M.A.O. College, Aligarh. Worked on many war committees during the war; Secy., Prov. Khilafat Committee, C.P., 1920-24; Secy., Anjuman High School, Nagpur, 1923 and 1931-32 and its General-Secretary, 1932-33. Vice-President, Nagpur Municipal Committee, 1921-28; one of the secretaries of the Silver Wedding Fund at its start; was Member, All-India Congress Committee and the Central Khilafat Committee from 1921-23; non-co-operated from practice from 1921-23; a member of Swaraj party. Member, Legislative Assembly, 1924-26; Whip of the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Assembly, 1925, and a Member of the Executive Committee of the Anjuman High School Institute, since 1915. Hon. Secretary, District Bar Association, Nagpur, 1927-32. President, Railway Mail Service Association (Branch), Nagpur (1926). President, Nagpur Municipal Committee, 1932 to 1938; Member, Provincial War and Publicity Committee, since 1940; Vice-President, Municipal Committee 1943-45; Vice-Pres., District Bar Assen. since 1945. *Address:* Sardar Bazar, Nagpur, C.P.

SAMPURNANAND, The Hon'ble Mr., B.Sc. (Alld.), L.T. (Alld.), Minister, Education and Finance (U.P. Government). *b.* 1 Jan. 1891; *m* Savitri Devi (deceased); *Educ.:* Queen's College, Benares; Training College, Allahabad. After graduating, worked as a teacher in the Prem Mahavidyalaya, Brindaban and the Harishchandra High School, Benares, worked at the Daly (Rajkumar) College, Indore, 1915-18; Headmaster, Dungar College, Bikaner, 1918-21; Editor To-day (Eng. Daily now defunct) and Maryada (Hindi monthly); Professor, Kashi Vidyapith, since 1922; Member, A.I.C.C., since 1922 with one break; 3 times Secy., U.P. Provincial Congress Committee; President, second

All-India Socialist Conference, Bombay. President, 29th Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Poona Session, 1940; Minister of Education, U.P. Govt. 1938-39. *Publications:* Fifteen books in Hindi on political, historical and philosophical subjects, and in English on Politics and Philosophy. Received Mangala Prasad prize of Rs.1,200 for his book 'Samajavada' (Socialism). *Hobby:* Gardening. *Address:* Jalipa Devi, Benares.

SANDUR: RAJA SHRIMANT YESHWANTRAO HINDURAO GHORPADE, RULER OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section*).

SANGLI: CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS, RAJA OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section*).

SANGLI: HER HIGHNESS SHRIMANT SOUBHAGYAVATI LADY SARASWATIBAI PATWARDHAN, RANI SAHEB OF. *b.* 1891. She is the daughter of Sir M. V. Joshi, K.C.I.E., B.A., LL.B., of Amraoti, Ex. Home Member of the C. P. Govt. *m.* 1910. Was awarded in 1929 the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal of the First Class in recognition of her public services in the cause of the womanhood of India. Accompanied His Highness to England and the Continent on the occasion of the First Round Table Conference in the year 1930, and again in 1937. Was President of the Seva Sadan Society, Poona, from 1924 upto 1938. Has been working as President, Girl Guides, Association of Sangli. Was President of the Women's Education Managing Board of Sangli from 1920 to 1933. Is President of the Sangli State Constituency Conference of the A.I.W.C. since 1934. Received the distinction of "Beaver" in 1941 in appreciation of her services to the Girl Guides. Takes keen interest in social, moral and educational uplift of women. Carried on the administration of the State during His Highness' absence in England for the Round Table Conference in 1931 and still continues to assist His Highness in the administration as Regent. *Address:* Sangli.



SANJIVA ROW, KODIKAL, M.A., C.I.E. (1935), Member, Federal Public Service Commission, 1940; Offg. Chairman for 6 months from 1st April 1945. *b.* 18th March 1890; *m.* Umabai. *Educ.:* St. Aloysius College, Mangalore and Presidency College, Madras. Joined service, 1914; Personal Assistant to Controller of Currency, 1925; Supdt., Finance Department, 1925; Asstt. Secretary to Govt. of India, Foreign and Political Dept., 1928; Asstt. Secretary to Govt. of India, Finance Dept., 1928; promoted to Indian Audit and Accounts service, 1928; Secretary, Federal Finance Committee, 1932; Budget Officer to the Govt. of India, 1933; Representative of the Govt. of India on the Committee for the Indo-Burma Financial Award, 1936; Deputy Secretary to Govt. of India, Finance Dept., 1936; Joint Secretary to Govt. of India, Finance Dept., 1937-40; Govt. Director on the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India, 1938; Nominated member of the Central Legislative Assembly, off and on from 1928-1939; Hon. Treasurer, Delhi University from 1942-44; Hon. Treasurer, British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, from 1939, Indian Red Cross Society, St. John Ambulance Association, Indian Soldiers Medical After-care Fund, Lady Chelmsford Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, Lady Reading Health School and Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund from 1940. Member, Central Jt. War C'ttee; Pres., Simla Central Govt. Servants' Supply C'ttee; Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935, Coronation Medal, 1937. *Address:* Simla, S.W.

SANKALCHAND G. SHAH, B.A., LL.B., Merchant and Millowner. *b.* 22nd March, 1895 at Pipla], Baroda State. Graduated in March 1916 from the Gujrat College, Ahmedabad. Passed LL.B., from Law College, Bombay, in 1918; worked as an apprentice and then as a Manager in two important Bombay export and import firms and gained considerable experience of business. In April 1921 founded his own firm Sankalchand G. Shah & Co. Joined the Yarn Merchants' Association and the Sugar Merchants' Association, the Bombay Shroff Association and the Indian Merchants Chamber in 1925. Since then Member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants, Chamber; Vice-President of the Sugar Merchants' Association for 10 years; Director, the Vasant Insurance Co. Ltd., Bombay, the Swadeshi Manufacturing Syndicate, Ltd., Ludhiana, the United Press of India Ltd., Calcutta and the International Bank of India Ltd., Bombay; Proprietor, the Saraswati Foundry and Engineering Works and Saraswati Silk Mills, Bombay; Managing Director and Chairman, New India Rayon Mills, Ltd. Visited Japan, China, Malaya, Java, Burma, Ceylon and other Eastern countries in 1935. On his return to Bombay, founded the Bombay Yarn Exchange, Ltd., on the model of the Sampin Exchange of Osaka, Japan, and has been a Director of this body since then; A founder-member of the Association of Indian Industries started in 1936; Elected its President in 1940. In the same year started the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation of which he has been the Vice-President for the last five years. Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Manufacturers' Conference held in Bombay in 1941; was elected trustee of the Port of Bombay for 6 years from the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Elected on the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry of which body he is the elected representative on the Export Advisory Council of the Government of India from 1941; Promoted the National Savings Bank, Ltd., Bombay in 1941 of which he was the Chairman of the Board of Directors. In the same year elected President of the Bombay Yarn and Silk Merchants' Association. Promoter, Indian Exporters' Association in Bombay in 1942 of which he was elected as first President.



Chairman & Managing Director of The Bharat Tool Mfg. Co., Ltd. started in 1948. Director—Indian Trade & General Insurance Co., Ltd. *Office:* Hanuman Building, Tambakanta, Pydhoni, Bombay.

SANNYASI, SWAMI BHAWANI DAYAL. *b.* Johannesburg, Sept. 10, 1892. *m.* Shrimati Jag-rani Devi. Edited *Indian Opinion* (Hindi Section) of Phoenix, Natal in 1914; *The Dharmavir* of Durban in 1917-18; *The Hindi* of Jacobs, Natal in 1923-25 and *The Aryavarta* of Patna in 1931. Pres., Aryan Representative Assembly of Natal, 1925; Shahabad (Bihar) District Congress C'ttee, 1930; First Indians Overseas Conference at Gurukul-Brindaban, 1930; All-India Hindi Editors' Conference, Calcutta, 1931; Bihar Provincial Hindi Literary Conference, Deoghar, 1931; Natal Hindu Conference, 1933; Natal Indian Congress, 1938-39; First Natal Indian Conference, 1938; Golden Jubilee of Nagri Pracharini Sabha of Benares, 1944. Sentenced to 3 months' R. I. with wife and child for organising Indian strike at Newcastle in 1913 and to 2½ years S. I. for participating in Satyagrah at Bihar in 1930. Member, South African Indian Deputation to India, 1925; *Publications:* Story of a Settler-Autobiography; My Experiences of South Africa; Story of My Prison-life; and about a dozen more. *Address:* Pravasi Bhavan, Adarsh Nagar, Ajmer.

SANT, MAHARANA SHRI SIR JORAWARSINHJI, RULER OF (*See Indian Princes' Section*).

SANTANAM, K. PANDIT, General Manager, Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd. Lahore. *b.* 1885; *Educ:* Graduated, Presidency Coll., Madras, 1904, with Honours in Economics; Economics Gold Medallist, Presidency Coll.; Went to England, 1906; appeared for I.C.S.; was offered a colonial post in Audit Department, which he declined; Called to the Bar, 1910, from the Inner Temple, Started practice in Lahore, 1911; acted as Secretary, Non-Official Commission of Enquiry into the Punjab Grievances appointed by the Congress, 1919; gave up practice during Non-Co-operation Movement, Nov. 1920; Municipal Commissioner, Lahore, 1921-23; one of the Secretaries, All-India Congress Committee, 1926; Started the Lakshmi Insurance Co. Ltd., May 1924; Founder-Secretary, Indian Life Assurance Offices Association (1928-29); President, 1935 & 1936; President, Insurance Society of Lahore, member, Insurance Advisory Committee of Central Govt. 1944-45; Chairman and Director of various Industrial concerns. *Address:* 7, Race Course Road, Lahore.

SAPRU, PRAKASH NARAYAN, eldest son of Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, P.C., K.C.S.I., *b.* 12th February, 1894, *m.* Janak Dulari, *d.* of Pandit Prithvi Nath Chak of Cawnpore, 17th Nov. 1915; three sons and two daughters; B.A. first class first (Allahabad University) 1915, M.A. (1917), LL.B. (1919), Lincoln College, Oxford; Called to the Bar June, 1921; is intimately associated with the Allahabad University, the Benares Hindu University and the Delhi Univ. of the governing bodies of which he is a Member; Secretary of the U. P. Students' Advisory Committee, 1922-1931; General Secretary, All-India Liberal Federation, 1934-35; Member, Council of State, since April, 1934; represented the Indian branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association at the Australian 150th year celebrations at Sydney in 1938; President, All-India Liberal Federation, 1938-39; divides his time between law, politics, education and journalism; Secretary, Progressive Party, Council of State, Vice-President, U.P. Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society; Member, Health Development and Survey C'ttee., and Chairman, Industrial Health Advisory C'ttee. of the Health Development and Survey C'ttee., 1943; Director, British India Corporation; an advanced Liberal in politics. *Clubs:* Progressive, Allahabad. *Recreation:* Walking and Chess. *Address:* 19, Albert Road, Allahabad.



SAPRU, THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR TEJ BAHADUR, M.A., LL.D., K.C.S.I.(1923), P.C. (1934), D.C.L. (Oxford), LL.D. (Hyderabad), D. Litt. (Benares). *b.* 8 Dec. 1875. *Educ.:* Agra College, Agra. Advocate, High Court, Allahabad, 1896-1926; Member, U.P. Leg. Council, 1913-16; Member, Imperial Leg. Council, 1916-20; Member, Lord Southborough's Functions Committee, 1918-1919; Member of Moderate Deputation and appeared as a witness before Lord Selborne's Committee in London, 1919; Member, All-India Congress Committee (1906-1917); President, U.P. Political Conference, 1914; President, U.P. Social Conference (1913); President U.P. Liberal League, 1918-20; Fellow, Allahabad Univ., 1910-1920; Member, Benares Hindu University Court and Senate and Syndicate; Law Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, retired (1923). Member of the Imperial Conference in London (1923); presided over the All-India Liberal Federation, Poona (1923); Member of the Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1924; Member of the Round Table Conferences (1930-1932) and the Joint Parliamentary Committee (1933); President, United Provinces Unemployment Committee (1934-35) and author of a monumental report on the problem of unemployment. Took a leading part in organising a non-party Conference for ending Indian political deadlock in 1941; President, Non-Party Conference, 1941. *Publications:* has contributed frequently to the press on political,

social and legal topics; edited the *Allahabad Law Journal*, 1904-1917. *Address:* 19, Albert Road, Allahabad.

ARAF, GOVIND VITHAL, B.A., LL.B., Pleader,



Shahapur-Belgaum. Pres., Shahapur (Sangli State) Municipality, since 1943. *b.* 1909. *Educ.:* Deccan Coll., Poona; graduated in 1931. *m.* Miss Indirabai Divekar, *d.* of Dr. L. B. Divekar of Hubli; 2 *s.* and 2 *d.* Director, Belgaum Bank Ltd. for 7 years; Vice-Pres., Belgaum District Primary Education Scty. running 135 voluntary schools in villages and a Marathi Training Coll. at Belgaum; Ex-Member, Shahapur Taluka Local Board; Proprietor, New Hindustan Metal Works, Shahapur; active social worker; takes keen interest in public life, and is office-bearer of various public institutions; fond of literary pursuits and physical culture; charitably disposed, contributed generously to various public institutions. *Address:* 145, Thalakwadi, Belgaum (M. S. M. Rly).

JARAIYA, RAMANLAL GOKALDAS, O.B.E., J.P., B.A., B.Sc. Cotton Merchant and Vice-Chairman, Narandas Rajaram & Co., Ltd., Bombay. *b.* 16th January 1898. *Educ.:*



at Gujerat College, Ahmedabad; Wilson College, Bombay and Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. *m.* in 1920 Padmavati, daughter of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt. of Bombay. Has three sons. Passed Matric in 1914; B.A.(Hon.), 1919; Dakshina Fellow, Wilson College, 1919-20; Passed B.Sc. in 1920. Proceeded to England and took post-graduate course in Chemical Engineering. Took diploma of City and Guilds of London Institute in oils and fats and also in soap manufacturing, elected Fellow of the Chemical Society, London. After his return to India, he joined Narandas Rajaram & Co., in 1922. Became a partner of the firm in 1926. Served as Chairman of the All-India Co-operative Planning Committee 1944-45. Chairman Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay Co-operative Banks' Association, Bombay Board of the United Commercial Bank Ltd.; Director, Hind Cycles Ltd., Madhusudan Mills Ltd., The United Salt Works & Industries Ltd., Sutlej Cotton Mills Ltd., Narandas Rajaram & Co. (Africa) Ltd., etc. Member, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Assn., Provincial Rural Development Board, Provincial Board of Supervision, Provincial Food and Commodities Advisory Board and of the Crops & Soils Wing of the Board of Agriculture, 1943 & 1945; Fellow of the Indian Institute of Bankers; was a non-official adviser to the Government of India in connection with Indo-Japanese trade negotiations. *Clubs:* Orient, Willingdon. Cricket Club of India, Bombay. *Address:* Vasant Vihar, 85, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

SARANJAME, RAGHUNATH DATTATRAYA, RAO BAHADUR, Advocate, Legal Adviser, Govt. of India, War Dept. and Public Prosecutor, Special Tribunal, Amraoti. *b.* 31st March 1895, son of the late Rao Saheb D. V. Saranjame, Deputy Collector, C.P. *m.* Yamunabai, daughter of late R. G. Bhide Malguzar and sister of M. R. Bhide, I.C.S., Registrar, Co. Societies, Punjab. One son and two daughters. *Ed.:* Morris College, Nagpur. A Marathi poet. Poem used in text-books, reproduced in recognised collections and three of them recorded by the Gramophone Co.; Standing Member, Text Book Committee, C. P., Nagpur University examiner in Criminal Law 1939. Free Mason, Past Master of Lodge Berar and a D. G. L. Officer. Represented C.P. at the National Savings Conference, Delhi, Jan. 1942. Member, The Unit Advisory Committee of 10th (Nag.) Bn. U.T.C. Director, Co-operative Central Bank, Amraoti. Rao Saheb 1934, Rao Bahadur 1941. *Recreations:* Tennis & Billiards. *Address:* Amraoti.



SARAOGI DHARAM CHAND, Banker and Merchant, Proprietor, Jokhiram Baijnath; Managing Director, Steel Syndicate Ltd., Acme Manufacturing Co., Control Stockist for steel materials for Bengal. *b.* 1905 at Ranchi in a respectable and philanthropic Jain family; *m.* 1922 a girl of Sonthalia family of Calcutta. *Educ.:* Calcutta and abroad. Efficiency in English, Hindi & Bengali, besides working knowledge of Mahajani, Gujrati and Rajasthani. Has travelled extensively in Europe and Eastern Asia; Member, Bengal Flying Club; Calcutta College Square Swimming Club. President, Digambar Jain Navajuvak Samiti and Mahabir Pustakalaya since (1931); Secretary, Marwari Relief Society (1936, 1937 and 1946); Secretary, Marwari Traders' Association (1938). *Publications:* "Seven months in Europe" (Europe Men Sât Mâs) besides numerous articles of literary value on varied and interesting subjects contributed to and published in Hindi periodicals of repute. *Recreations:* Motoring, Travelling, Flying and Swimming. *Address:* Jokhiram Baijnath, 173, Harrison Road, Calcutta. *Residence:* "Jain-kunj," Alipore.



SARDA, KUNWAR CHANDRAKAN; *b.* 1888, *s.* of Rao Sahib Rambilas Sarda, General Secy., All India Hindu Mahasabha; President, Bar Association, Ajmer; Advocate, Federal Court of India. *m.* Shrimati Sukhdadevi, *d.* of late Rajya Mitra Atmaramji, founder of Arya Kanya Maha Vidyalaya, Baroda; six *d.* and four *s.*; *el. s.* is a Vakil. Joined Ajmer Bar in 1913; takes active part in Arya Samaj and Hindu Mahasabha activities; founder of Sewa Samities in Rajputana; rendered social service in plague and flood-stricken areas of Rajputana; suspended practice during non-co-operation movement of 1920; suffered imprisonment for Congress cause for six months; joined Shudhi movement with Swami Shradhananda and converted about 40,000 Malknana Rajputs to Hinduism; for some time General Secy., All India Aryan Young Men's Assn., All India Indian States People's Conference, Rajputana & C.I. States People's Conference; 45th All India National Social Conference held at Lahore; Golden Jubilee celebration of Arya Prithinidhi Sabha, Rajputana and Central India; Secy., Dayanand Semi-centenary celebration, Ajmer; for some time Pres. of Kisan Sabha, Labour Union, Ajmer Rajputana Provincial Congress Cttee., C. P. & Berar Maheshwari Conference, Hinghanghat; Gujrat Provincial Hindu Conference, Ahmedabad; Nari Raksha Conference, Danapur (Patna); C.P. & Berar Aryan Conference, Arya Pritinidhi Sabha, Ajmer; Arya Dharam Parishad, Rangoon (Burma); Hindu Conference, Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir State Hindu Conference; Vice-Pres., All-India Hindu Maha Sabha; Second Dictator, Hyderabad Satyagraha; Pres., Rajputana Provincial Aryan Conference, Sujangarh, Provincial Hindu Conference, Chirawa, Azamgarh Dist. Aryan Conference, Nathupur, Cow Conference, Nagpur, Maharashtra Youth Conference, Pandharpur, All-India Maheshwari Youth Conference, Pandharpur, Pres., Reception Committee All India Navjivan Mandal, Ajmer; a good Hindi writer and has contributed many articles to Hindi journals. *Publications:* *Sarda Act, Shudhi Chandrodaya, Dalitodhar, College Hostel, Moderation-ki-Pol, Asahyog.* *Address:* Sarda Bhawan, Ajmer.



SARGENT, SIR JOHN PHILIP, C.I.E. (1941), M.A. (Oxon.), D. Litt. (Patna). Edl. Adviser and Secretary, Education Dept., Govt. of India. *b.* 27th Dec. 1888; *m.* Ruth, *d.* of R. C. Taunton, *d.* 1933. *Educ.:* St. Paul's School, London and Oriel Coll., Oxford. Asstt. Dir. of Education, East Riding, Yorks, 1913-20 (including war service); Asst. Education Officer, Birmingham, 1920-27; Dir. of Education, Southend-on-Sea, 1927-31; Dir. of Education, County of Essex, 1931-38; Edl. Commr. with the Govt. of India, 1938. Edl. Adviser to the Government of India, 1943. *Address:* C/o Dept. of Education, Govt. of India, New Delhi/Simla.

SARKAR, SIR JADUNATH, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., Premchand Roychand Scholar, D. Litt.; Hon. Member of Royal Asiatic Society (London), Hon. F.R.A.S.B.; Member of the Indian Hist. Record Comn. (1919-41), Corr. Member, Italian Institute of Mid. and Extr. East (Rome), and of R. Hist. S. (London); Sir James Campbell Gold Medalist (Bom. Br. R.A.S.); Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, 1926-28; Indian Educational Service (ret.). *b.* 10 December 1870. *m.* Kadambini Chaudhuri. *Educ.:* Presidency Coll., Calcutta. Professor of Modern Indian History, Hindu University of Benares (1917-19), Sir W. Meyer, Lecturer, Madras University (1928), Reader in Indian History, Patna University (1920-1922 and 1932). *Publications:* India of Aurangzeb—Statistics, Topography and Roads; History of Aurangzeb, 5 Vols; Shivaji and His Times; Mughal Administration; Studies in Aurangzeb's Reign; Anecdotes of Aurangzeb; Chaitanya; Economics of British India; India Through the Ages; Fall of the Mughal Empire, 3 Vols.; House of Shivaji. Edited, Irvine's *Later Mughals* and Poona Residency Records. *Address:* P-255, Lake Terrace, Calcutta.

SARKER, NALINI RANJAN, Formerly Member, H. E. The Governor General's Executive Council for Education, Health & Lands, and later on for Commerce, Industry & Food 1941-42; resigned in February 1943; formerly Finance Minister, Government of Bengal; President, Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., Calcutta; President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry 1935 and Member, Executive Cttee. Pro-Chancellor, Delhi University, 1941-42; formerly President, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce; formerly Commissioner, Calcutta Port; Mayor of Calcutta, 1934-35; Formerly Fellow of the Calcutta University; President, Indian Life Offices Association, 1933-34; was a Member of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee, Member of the Indian Industrial Mission that visited U.K. and U.S.A. in 1945; Director of



about 25 Industrial and financial concerns and author of a large number of tracts on current economic and financial problems. *Address:* "Ranjani," 237, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

SARMA, G.K. SESHADRI, B.A., C.I.E. (June '46), Crown Finance Officer, India since May 1944 and ex-officio Joint Secy., Finance Dept., Govt. of India. *b.* 6th Dec. 1892. *m.* Lakshmi, *d.* of Dr. P. S. Chandra Sekhar of Madras. *Educ.:* Pachaiyappa's High School, Chidambaram and the Madras Christian College. Entered the Indian Audit Dept. in 1914 and appointed to the Indian Audit and Accounts Service in 1926; in charge of the accounts of the Mettur Project 1931-33; Asst. Secy., Govt. of India, Finance Dept., 1933-35; Under Secy., Political and External affairs Dept., 1935-1940; Financial Adviser to the Chief Commr., Delhi; Member, Delhi Improvement Trust, New Delhi Municipal Committee and Joint Water & Sewage Board, Delhi, 1940-1944. *Address:* Locksley Hall, Kilpauk P. Madras.

SARMA, SIR (RAMASWAMI) SRINIVASA, Kt., cr. 1936; C.I.E., 1926. Managing Editor, East Indian Rly. Magazine. *b.* 1890. *Educ.:* Madras. Started life as Sub-editor of the Bengalee, Calcutta, 1913; left it to join as Calcutta Correspondent of Associated Press of India, 1916; visited Europe, 1919, 1926, 1929 and 1934; went back to India as Associated Press and Reuter's Correspondent in Calcutta, 1920; Editor-in-Chief of Bengalee and New Empire, and Managing Director of Liberal Newspapers, Ltd.; started *The Whip*, Calcutta Weekly political newspaper, 1934; now Managing Editor, "*The Whip*". Visited U.S.A. in 1944. *Recreation:* Tennis. *Address:* 20, British Indian Street, Calcutta; "Kalikoti", Mavoor P.O., S. I. Railway, Madras Presidency.

SASSOON, SIR VICTOR, 3rd Baronet, G.B.E. (1947), *b.* December 30, 1881. *Educ.:* Harrow, Trinity College, Cambridge. Formerly Captain, R.A.F. Chairman of E. D. Sassoon Banking Co., Ltd. (H. O. Hongkong), London and of E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Bombay. Was an M.L.A. India, 1922-23 and 1926-29, and a Member of the Royal Commission for Investigation of Labour Conditions in India, 1929-31. Was one of the original Sponsors of Civil Aviation in India. Has shown keen interest in the development of Thoroughbred Breeding in India which has been greatly helped by the Eve Bloodstock Scheme which he inaugurated; President, National Horse Breeding & Show Society of India; inaugurated the Sassoon Services Club, Bombay and the Sassoon Services Welfare Fund for Manufacture and supply of furniture to canteens and amenity Buildings. *Address:* E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

SATARA, SHRIMANT CHHATRAPATI SHAHU-MAHARAJA PRATAPSINH-MAHARAJ BHOSLE, Raja of. Is the most senior descendent of Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, the Founder of the Maratha Empire and the most senior among all the Maratha Princes in the Southern Maratha country. *b.* 28th October, 1918. Adopted by Shrimant Tarabai Ranisaheb Maharaj on 28th May 1925. *Educ.:* Partly under a private tutor and partly at Shri Shivaji Military School, Poona. After completing his education he married Shrimati Maharaj-Kumari Urmila-Raje an educated and enlightened princess of Dhar; three *s.* Is a patron of several clubs and institutions; has travelled extensively; has contributed liberally to the War Fund; joined colours in July 1941, went overseas to the Middle East and other places on active service and holds the rank of a "Captain" in His Majesty's Forces. *Recreations:* Shooting; has bagged about 20 panthers. *Address:* Jalmandir Palace, Satara.



SATHE, SIR JAGANNATH LUXMON, B.A., Kt. (1946), C.I.E. (1943); I.C.S. (Retd.). Pres., Sangli State Executive Council since June 1946. *b.* April 20, 1886; *m.* Ramabai; *d* of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Agashe; *Educ.:* Bahaudin Coll., Junagadh and St. John's Coll., Cambridge; Asstt. Collr., Aligarh (1910); Inspector of Schools, Bareilly (1916); Subdivisional Officer, Karwi (1917-18); Collector, Ballia (1920-22). Secy., Board of Rev., Allahabad (1923-25); Excise Commr., (1926-31); Finance Secy. (1933-36); Commr., Benares (1937-39); Member, Board of Revenue (1940-44); Adviser to the Governor, U.P. (Revenue), 1944-46. *Publications:* Revenue Court Digest. *Address:* 1, Minister's Residence, Cassels Road, Lucknow.

SATYA PAUL VIRMANI, B.A. (HONS.), Millowner. *b.* Lyallapur, 1913; *s o* the late Seth Jawaladas. *Educ.:* Government College, Lahore. Director, Central Board, Reserve Bank of India since 1935; Vice-President, Local Board, Reserve Bank of India, Delhi Area President, Local Board, Reserve Bank (1935-38); Managing Director, S. P. Chemical Works Ltd., Okara Flour Mills Ltd., Director, Free India General Insurance Co. Ltd., Punjab Vanaspati & Oil Mills Ltd., Senior Vice-President, Municipal C'ttee., Amritsar (1943). A Business Magnate & Industrialist of the Punjab. Proprietor of firms Seth Dhaupatmal Jawala Das, Messrs. Ram Narain Satya Paul, Jawla Flour Mills, and S P. Coonta Factory. Member, Managing Committee, Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi; Punjab Chamber of Commerce, and Indian Chamber of Commerce; President, Punjab Federation of Industries (1943); Honorary



Secretary, Northern India Flour Mills Association; Member, Punjab Advisory Committee for War Supplies, Industrial Surveys, Advisory Committee, Punjab Joint Development Board, Punjab & Civil Supplies Board, Railway Rates Advisory Committee, Punjab and N.W.F.P. National Service Labour Tribunal. *Clubs:* Calcutta Club, Rotary Club, Chelmsford Club, Delhi. *Address:* Jawala Flour Mills, Amritsar.

SAUNDERS, MAJOR-GENERAL MACAN, C.B., Col., D.S.O., *b.* 9 Nov. 1884. *m.* Marjory, *d.* of Francis Bacon. *Educ.:* Malvern College; R.M.A., Woolwich. Staff Capt., 2nd Royal Naval Brigade, 1914, operations in Belgium and siege of Antwerp; Operations in Gallipoli, 1915, from 1st landing to evacuation; G.S.O. 3 in Egypt to March 1916; Brig-Major, Eastern Persian Field Force to April 1917; Operations in Mesopotamia, 1917-18; G.S.O. 2 and Intelligence Officer with Major-Genl. Dunsterville's Mission through N. W. Persia to the Caucasus, 1918; G.S.O. 1, Caucasus Section, G.H.Q. British Salonika Force, 1919 (wounded, despatches five times, D.S.O., Bt.-Lt.-Col.); P.S.C. Camberley, 1920; Military Attache, Teheran, Persia, 1921-24; D.D.M.I., Army Headquarters, 1924-29; D.M.O., 1930; Comdr., Wana Bde., 1931-34; Comdr., Delhi Independent Bde., 1934-36; A.D.C. to H.M. the King, 1932-35; Dy. Adjutant General, A.H.Q., 1936-38; Comdr., Lahore District, 1938-40; Retd. and re-employed in Nov. 1940 to date. *Address:* C/o Lloyds Bank, New Delhi.

SAVARKAR, VINAYAK DAMODAR, Bar-at-Law, Poet, Dramatist and Historian. Ex-Pres., Hindu Mahasabha, 1937-43. *b.* 1883; *Educ.:* Poona and London. Has been a political convict and has suffered transportation for 14 years and later internment. Released in 1937 and since then has been in the forefront of Hindu Mahasabha movement, having presided over all its sessions at Ahmedabad, 1937; Nagpur, 1938; Calcutta, 1939; Madura, 1940; Bhagalpur, 1941 and at Cawnpore in 1942. Elected Pres. for 1943-44; also a purse of two to three lakhs was presented by the public; Conferred degree of Doctor of Laws by Nagpur University. *Address:* Bombay, 28.

SAWANTWADI, H.H. THE RAJA SAHEB OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

SCHAMNAD, MAHMUD, M.L.A., Madras. Landholder. *b.* 7 March 1870. *m.* 1898 Mrs. Maryam Schamnad. *Educ.:* St. Aloysius' College, and Government College, Mangalore and Christian College, Madras; Member, South Kanara Dist. Board for about 35 years; Hon. Magistrate for 10 years; Pioneer of Moplah education in S. Canara; Organised Azizia Muslim Educational Association, Kasaragod 1907, and Madras Moplah Amelioration Committee, 1922; Elected Member of First and Second Legislative Assembly (Central) and 3rd and 4th Legislative Council, Madras; and Madras Legislative Assembly, 1937-1946; Government awarded Coronation Medal and Certificate in recognition of his public services, 1911, a Coronation Medal again, 1937; Leader, Government Deputation to Andamans to investigate into Moplah Colonization Scheme in 1925; Member, Mohamedan Endowment Committee, Kasaragod; Vice-President, Madras Presidency Moslem League; Member, Staff Selection Board, Madras, 1928-30, Senate, Madras University, 1930-39 and Retrenchment Committee, Madras, 1931-32; Chief Whip of the Justice party; President, Taluk Board, 1932-34; President, District Educational Kasaragod Council, S. Kanara, 1937-38; *Author:* Moplah Wills Act, 1928 (Madras) and Moplah Marumakkattayam Act, 1939 (Madras). Renounced title of Khan Bahadur in July 1946. *Club:* Cosmopolitan, Madras. *Address:* Sea View, Kasaragod, S. Kanara.



SCHERER, ROBERT, Head Office Delegate for Volkart Bros.' Branches in India and Ceylon; *b.* Oct. 1, 1895, *m.* Helen Klara, *d.* of E. Hausermann, Winterthur (Switzerland), two sons. *Educ.:* Government Commercial College, Zuerich (Switzerland). Came to India as Assistant in 1916, joined Bombay Volunteer Rifles in 1916, passed G. D.A. examination (w. Hons.) in 1921; Member of General Committee of Bombay Chamber of Commerce in 1936-37 and 1938-39; Member of Governing Body of Imperial Council of Agricultural Research since 1936. *Address:* Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay.

SCHOFIELD, ALFRED, B.Sc.(Econ.), O.B.E., His Majesty's Trade Commissioner, Calcutta. *b.* 1889. *m.* Gladys Eleanor, *d.* of A. E. Hawkes, Burton-on-Trent. *Educ.:* Manchester School of Commerce, and University of London. In business in Manchester, 1909-12; Lecturer in Economics, London County Council, 1912-14; served with British Expeditionary Force, 1915-18; Lecturer in Economics, etc. to Bankers' Institute, 1919-20; appointed to Inland Revenue Department, London, 1921-23 and Department of Overseas Trade, 1923-1930 *Publications:* "Routine of Commerce" and "Commercial Practice". *Address:* Bengal Club, Calcutta.

SEN, THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE AMARENDRA NATH, B.A. (Hons.), Bar-at-Law, Judge, High Court, Calcutta, since 1938. *b.* May 13, 1891; *m.* Mrinalini Sinha, *d.* of Lt.-Col. N. P. Sinha, I.M.S. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College and High School, Calcutta, Rangoon College Rangoon and Middle Temple, London. Enrolled at High Court at Calcutta, 1915 and practised there till 1926; Appointed as Special Officer in the Legislative Department, Government of India, 1926; Appointed District and Sessions Judge, 1927; twice Special Officer in the Judicial Department of Government of Bengal. *Address:* 4, Hungerford Street, Calcutta.

SEN, BINAY RANJAN, M.L.A. (Central), C.I.E., 1944; I.C.S. 1922. First Counsellor to the Indian Embassy in Washington since Feb. 1947. *b.* 1st January 1898. *m.* Chiroprova Chatterjee (1931). *Educ.*: Calcutta and Oxford Universities. Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Political and Appointment Depts. and Press Officer for control of Press, 1931-34; Dt. Magistrate, Midnapore, 1937-40; Revenue Secy. to Govt. of Bengal, 1940-43; Director of Civil Evacuation, Bengal, 1942-43; Relief Commr. to deal with Midnapore Cyclone, 1942-43; Director-General, Food, Govt. of India, Dept. of Food, New Delhi, 1943-45; Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Food, 1945-47. *Address*: Washington.

SEN DR. DHIRENDRA MOHAN, M.A. (Delhi), Ph.D. (London). Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Edn. Dept. *b.* Nov. 25, 1901. *m.* Parul Sen nei Gupta. *Educ.*: Tagore's School at Santiniketan, 1911-18. St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi, 1918-24. Univ. College, London, 1925-28. The National Institute of Natural Psychology, London, 1928; Elmhirst Research Fellow (Dartington Hall Trust, Devon, England, 1930-40); attached to Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan in addition to the work connected with Research Fellowship; appointed to administrative duties of the Rector of the School Dept. and Principal of the College Dept.; in charge of educational planning in the rural areas; deputed for field work in the U.K. and on the Continent in the field of continuation education, education of the handicapped, technical education, particularly in schools in 1931, 1935 and 1937 by the Elmhirst Research Trust; appointed Technical Asstt. to the Educational Commissioner with the Govt. of India, 1940; Asstt. Commissioner with the Govt. of India, 1942; Asstt. Educational Adviser to the Govt. of India, 1942; Deputy Educational Adviser to the Govt. of India, Jan. 1945; Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Sept. 1945; Secy., Central Advisory Board of Education since 1940. *Address*: Dept. of Edn., Govt. of India, New Delhi.

SEN, MRS. HANNAH. *b.* in Calcutta, B.A. (Hons.), B.L. (1st class). *Educ.*: Calcutta University; Teachers' Diploma, London. Resided in London for several years studying and carrying on active propaganda on behalf of recognized women's organizations in India. In 1932 she was invited to return to India to help to launch the Lady Irwin College, New Delhi, and has been Directress of that Institution ever since. Mrs. Sen is deeply interested in women's activities and was one of the representatives of the Women's Indian Association at the joint meeting of the three Women's Organizations convened in Delhi, January 1935, to consider the Joint Parliamentary Report. She is now the Vice-President of the All-India Women's Conference, member of the Central Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, the Central Committee of the Tuberculosis Association of India, the Governing Body of the Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi and the Indraprastha Girls' College, Delhi. *Address*: Lady Irwin College, Sikandra Road, New Delhi.



SEN, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KSHITISH CHANDRA, B.A. (Calcutta), 1909, B.A. (Cambridge, Tripos in Moral Sciences, 1912), Judge, High Court, Bombay. *b.* 1888. *m.* to Lila Das Gupta. *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Joined I.C.S., 1913; Assistant Collector, Nasik and Dharwar districts, 1913-1920; Assistant Judge, Dharwar, Sholapur, Khandesh and Thana districts, 1920-1923; Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Secretary to Legislative Council, 1923-24; Deputy Secretary, Legal Department, 1924-25; District and Sessions Judge, Thana and Kanara districts, 1923 and 1925-28; Registrar of High Court, Appellate Side, 1928-1931; District and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad (Sind), 1931-34; Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, 1935-37; officiated as Judge, High Court of Bombay in 1934, 1936 and June 1937 to February 1939; Additional Judge, High Court of Bombay since March 1939 to 1941, when confirmed as a permanent Judge. *Address*: Crismill, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SEN, SIR USHA NATH, KT. (1944), C.B.E. (1931), Dir. and Managing Editor, Associated Press of India. *b.* 6th October, 1880. *Educ.*; at Ripon College, Calcutta. *Address*: The Western Court, New Delhi.

SESHU AYYAR, ERODE RAMASWAMY, M.A. C.I.E., Offg. Deputy Auditor General of India. *b.* Oct. 26, 1892; *m.* Seethamma, *d.* of C. S. Doraiswamy Iyer, ex-Chief Justice, Mysore State. *Educ.*: Salem and Presy. Coll., Madras. Joined the Indian Audit & Accounts Service in 1914; Railway Accounts, 1930-1937; Appointed Accountant General, Bengal, 1937; Director of Railway Audit, Simla, 1940-44; Accountant General, Bombay, 1945. *Address*: Sylvan Hall, Simla.

SETALVAD, SIR CHIMANLAL HARILAL, K.C.I.E. (1924), LL.D., Advocate, High Court, Bombay. *b.* July 1865. *m.* Krishnagavri, *d.* of Nurbheram Rughnathdas, Govt. Pleader, Ahmedabad. *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, Bombay. Pleader, High Court, Bombay; Admitted as Advocate, High Court; Member, Southborough Reforms Committee, 1918; Member, Hunter Committee, 1919; Additional Judge, Bombay High Court, 1920; Member, Executive Council of Governor of Bombay, Jan. 1921 to June 1923; and Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, 1917-1929. *Address*: Setalvad Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SETHI, DAULAT RAM, M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.), Indian Agricultural Service, C.I.E. 1944. Agricultural Production Adviser to the Govt. of India since August 1945. *b.* April 25, 1891. Joined the service, Oct.

30, 1914; Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bihar, November 1914; Offg. Director of Agriculture, Bihar, April 1932; confirmed, August 1934; Director of Agricultural Production (Food), Govt. of India, March 1943; Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Govt. of India and Agricultural Production Adviser to the Govt. of India, September 1943. *Address:* Dept. of Agriculture, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

SETHI, SETH LALCHAND BALCHAND, Rai Bahadur, Vanijya Bhushan, Jain Ratna, Tajir-ul-mulk Tazimi Sardar and Jagirdar of Manikpur (Jhalawar State); Banker and Millowner. *s.* of Seth Balchandji. *b.* 1893. *m.* Ratna Prabha, daughter of Sir Hukamchand, Kt., Indore, 1910; two sons, Bhupendra Kumar and Tej Kumar. Partner, Seth Binodiram Balchand, Bankers. President, All-India Khandewal Digamber Jain Mahasabha, 1919. President, The Municipal Board, The Cotton Merchants' Association, The Scindia Education Society, Praja Hitkari Mandal and Yuvraj General Library, Ujjain. Vice-President, The Forward Cotton Association, The Chamber of Commerce, Ujjain, The Hindi Literary Society of Central India, Indore, Shri Madhav Club, Ujjain, The Digamber Jain Sabha, Malwa, General Secretary, The Rajputana Hindi Sahitya Sabha, Jhalrapatan City. Member, The Gwalior State Raj Sabha (Upper House), The economic Development Board, The Central Cotton Committee, Gwalior. Managing Director, The Binod Mills Co. Ltd., Director, The Hukamchand Mills Co. Ltd., Indore; The Flory Insurance Co. Ltd., Indore; Kotah Oil and Paint Industries Ltd., Kotah; Saurashtra Bank Ltd., Rajkot and Machinery Paints and Chemicals (India) Ltd., Bombay. Is a regular contributor to charitable institutions. *Recreation:* Reading. *Clubs:* The Cricket Club of India, The Willingdon Sports Club, The Radio Club, Bombay, Jiwaji Club, Gwalior, Shri Yashwant Club, Indore, Shri Madhav Club, Ujjain. *Address:* Binod Bhawan, Ujjain (C.I.).



SETHI, RAM LAL, RAI BAHADUR, M.Sc. (Punjab), 1917; B.Sc., Agriculture (Edin.), 1921. Selected I. A. S. in December 1921. Director of Agri., Sind, since 1945. *b.* April 20, 1894. *Educ.:* at Govt. College, Lahore, and University of Edinburgh; Economic Botanist to Government, U.P., 1922-36; Secretary Adviser to Sir John Russell, 1936-37; Assistant Agricultural Expert, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, 1937-40; Professor of Agriculture and Principal, Govt. Agricultural College, Cawnpore, 1941. Cane Commissioner, U. P., 1941-45; Director of Agriculture, Govt. of Sind, 1946; awarded title of Rai Bahadur, June 1937. *Publications:* about twenty scientific papers on different subjects. *Address:* Karachi.

SETT, ADI K., Life Fellow, Royal Geographical Society, Life Fellow, Royal Society of Arts. Author and Journalist; *b.* Oct., 1904; *Educ.:* Cathedral High School, Bombay and Imperial High School, Bombay; was in Europe between 1920-24; took special lessons from H. E. Cousins, a specialist in economics, and author of several books on the subject; was also trained at a private Academy conducted by Mr. G. H. Gladstone, nephew of the great Gladstone; studied literature and art and travelled all over the Continent; has also travelled extensively in India. Was Hony. P. A. to Sir Mirza Ismail, for about three years, when Sir Mirza was Dewan of Mysore; knows innumerable celebrities, both in India and in Europe, with whom he frequently corresponds and many members of the Indian Royalty. *Hobbies:* collecting photographs and autographs of famous people, hiking, travelling. Is a member of many art societies and journalistic clubs in India and in Europe. Keen amateur photographer, has exhibited photos all over the country and won gold, silver and bronze plaques and many certificates of merit. Favourite colour: all shades of green. Began writing articles and short stories ever since he was sixteen. His forte, being on persons and places. Is represented in four different Anthologies of Verse, all published in London. Of late has written a good deal of poetry which has aroused interest and appreciation among critics. *Publications:* *Travels in South India* (for which the late Dr. Annie Besant wrote a Foreword); *Chameleons:* *A collection of short stories*; *Shah Jahan: a monograph* (for which the late Rt. Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H., wrote a Foreword). *Address:* 16, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.



SHAH, AMRITLAL POPATLAL, B.A. (Hons.). Dewan, Lunawada State (Gujarat). *b* June 11, 1906. *m* Miss. Shantadevi, *d.* of Lallubhai N. Shah. *Educ.:* Dhandhuka High School, Dhandhuka, Bahuddin College, Junagadh. Brilliant career both at the High School and College. A good speaker and debator Won several elocution prizes at the College. Advocate, High Court of Judicature at Bombay. Joined Lunawada State Services in 1929 under British Administration. Worked as Revenue Officer, Customs Officer, Huzur Secretary, Special First Class Magistrate & Nyayadhish, and Member of the Executive Council. His services were taken on loan by the Balasinor State in 1935 as Office Superintendent. Won the love and esteem of people there and reverted to Lunawada State service again. Satisfied all concerned including the Ruler and the ruled and appointed Dewan on 18-3-1944; conducted the administration



efficiently during the Ruler's absence on the Italian Front. *Address:* Lunawada (Gujarat).

SHAH, CHANDULAL T., Dy. Manager for India & Ceylon, Crown Life Insurance Company (of Canada). *b.* in Wadhwan, Jan. 29, 1906. After completing his education, entered insurance business in 1926 as Independent Chief Agent for several British and American Fire Insurance Companies; joined "Crown Life" in August 1931; appointed their Chief Agent for Bombay Presidency in 1932; admitted into partnership in the Chief Agency for the all-India Organisation of the Company in Jan. 1936; Deputy Manager for India & Ceylon, 1945. Takes keen interest in social activities and contributes generously to deserving causes, his total charities so far amounting to over Rs. 2,00,000. Rotarian, Member, Fellowship C'ttee. and Vocational C'ttee.; Freemason, Lodge Arayan & Lodge Bombay; Member of Managing C'ttee. of various social, charitable and educational institutions such as Vile Parle Kelavni Mandal, Balkan-Ji-Bari, Hindu Deen Daya Sangha, Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya, Shakuntala Kantilal Girls' High School and several others; Member, First Governing Council of Dr. Nanavati Hospital. *Clubs:* Rotary Club, C.C.I., Krishna Hindu Merchants & Bombay Lodge. *Address:* (*Residence*) "Kum Kum," Opp. Aerodrome, Vile Parle, Bombay 25; (*Office*) Fazalbhoy Bldg. Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay 1.



SHAH, JAWAHARLAL, B.A.Com., Banker; Managing Proprietor, Pyarelal Dhanilal Shah Bank and other allied S. H. Group Concerns functioning in the Districts of Almora and Garhwal. *b.* 18th Feb. 1918, *s.* of Lala Dhani Lal Shah, Banker and Landlord, Shayampur Estate, Almora. *m.* Chandra Shah at Nainital 1944. Graduated and specialised in Banking from the University of Delhi; entered business at an early age by making a pioneering venture of Modern banking in Garhwal, a region backward in the commercial field. Preparing a thesis on banking with special reference to United Provinces. *Recreation:* Journalism. *Address:* Shyampur Estate, Almora Bank Bldg., Lansdowne Cantt.



SHAH, Lt.-Col. JELAL MOOCHOOL, O.B.E., M.B.E., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.C.P.S. (Bom.), I.M.S.; Hon. Presy. Magte; J.P.; Principal, Grant Medical College and Supdt., J.J. group of Hospitals, Bombay, since 1941. *b.* Jany. 17, 1886; *m.* Shahanshah Begum. *Educ.:* St. Mary's High School, Bombay; St. Vincent's High School, Poona; Deccan Coll., Poona; Grant Medical Coll., Bombay; St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School, London, where he was Wix Prizeman; Commissioned to the Indian Medical Service, 17 Dec. 1915; Surgical Specialist, No. 5 Indian General Hospital, Egyptian Expeditionary Force, 1916-17; Venereal Specialist, No. 5 I.G.H., E.E.F., 1917-19; G.S.O. III, British Military Mission, North East Persian Force and Russia, 1920-21; mentioned in Despatches and awarded M.B.E. (Mily. Division); D.A.D.G., I.M.S., Simla, 1923-24; P.A. to Surgeon-General with Bombay Govt., 1925-29; Venereal Specialist to Bombay Govt., 1931-39; Supdt., Mahableshwar, 1939-41; awarded O.B.E. (Civil Division) 1943. *Publications: Treatment of Venereal Diseases*; several articles in medical journals on venereal diseases. *Address:* 147, C, Cumballa Hill, Bombay 26.

SHAH, MADHAVLAL HIRALAL, Volkart Bros., Engineering Dept., since 1931. *b.* 16-6-1899; *Educ.:* Babu P. P. Jain School, Bombay; engaged in engineering trade since 1914. Asstt. Secretary, Jain Association of India, 1914-1919; Member, Mg. C'ttee., Shree Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya, since 1938; Chairman, Hindu Foundling Home, Matunga; Member, Mg. C'ttee., Hindu Deen Daya Sangh, since 1942; All India Standing C'ttee., Shree Jain Shwetamber Conference, since 1941; Royal Asiatic Society, London; Shree Jain Education Board, and Shree Mangrol Jain Sabha; Mg. C'ttee., Shree Jain Sangh, Matunga, Bombay, and Matunga Gujarati Seva Mandal; Cricket Club of India Ltd., Indian Merchants' Chamber, Matunga Gujarati Club, etc., etc. *Address:* 595, Vincent Road, Bombay 19.



SHAH, THE HON'BLE SIR SHANTIDAS ASKURAN, Kt. (1942), J.P., Millowner, Landlord; Member, Council of State; Sheriff of Bombay (1944). *b.* 1882; *m.* Manibai. *Educ.:* at Cutch. Dir., Scindia Steam Nav. Co., Ltd., and several Textile Mills; Chairman, Manhar Mills; Pioneer in Art Silk Industry and is Dir. and Vice-Pres. of Silk and Art Silk Mills Assocn.; President, All-India Jain Association; keenly interested in education and has made substantial contributions to the Benares Hindu University; has taken leading part in famine relief in Ahmednagar and Bijapur and fed several lakhs of famine-stricken people; member, Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund for 20 years, until recently; President, Committee for feeding poor on occasion of the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; Hon. Secretary, H.E. The Governor's Sind Relief Fund; Vice-Chairman, Alms Distribution Sub-Committee in connection with their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Celebrations in 1936; Chairman, Rice Distribution Committee set up in connection with the Coronation of H.M. King George VI in 1937; Member, Mayor's Flood Relief Committee; Chairman, Citizen's Emergency Relief Cttee. started in aid of destitutes of the great fire which broke out in Bombay

in April 1944 from explosions in the docks. Has visited Europe several times; elected to Council of State in 1935 *Recreations:* Racing, Cards and Billiards. *Clubs:* R.W.I.T.C., Willingdon Club, Orient Club, Cricket Club of India, Ltd., Bombay Flying Club, Roshanara Club and Chelmsford Club, Delhi, etc. *Address:* Mahendra Bhuvan, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay 6.

SHAHAB-UD-DIN, THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR SIR CHAUDHARI, Kt. (1930), B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, ex-Speaker, Punjab Legislative Assembly; Founder and Proprietor, "Indian Cases," and "Criminal Law Journal"; Member, Legislative Assembly, for 3 years; President, Municipal Committee, Lahore, for 4 years and elected President, Punjab Legislative Council; re-elected President, Punjab Legislative Council in January 1927. *Educ.:* Government College and Law College, Lahore. Started Criminal Law Journal of India in 1904 and Indian Cases in 1909. Was first elected member, Lahore Municipal Committee in 1913; its President in 1922. Elected member, Punjab Legislative Council; re-elected President, Lahore Municipal Committee, 1924. *Publications: The Criminal Law Journal of India: Indian Case, and two Punjabi poems. Address:* 3, Durand Road, Lahore.

SHAHPURA, RAJA DHIRAJ UMAID SINGHJI, RAJA SAHEB OF. *b.* 7th March 1876. Succeeded to *gadi* in 1932. Permanent salute 9 guns. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. *Address:* Shahpura (Rajputana).

SHAIKH SHREE MAHOMADMIYAN AMINUDDIN MIYAN, KHAN SAHEB. Deputy Karbhari, Manavadar State at Bantwa. *b.* May 15, 1893, descended from Ababakar Siddiq, the first *Khalifa* of the Holy Prophet of Mohamedans and also from the ruling family of Mangrol State, Kathiawar and is related to the Khan Saheb, the ruler of Manavadar State; rendered valuable and useful service while in the service of Mangrol and Manavadar States. Educational Secy., Private Secy., and Supdt. of Police, Mangrol; representative of Manavadar State in Bantwa for the last 18 years; an efficient administrator and largely responsible for the increase in State Revenues; awarded Gold Medal in 1937 by the then Political Agent, Western Kathiawar States on behalf of the Anjumane-Islam of Bantva; exempted from the Arms Act; Hon. Secy., War Fund Cttee. since the beginning of the war; collected funds, and contributed freely to War and Red Cross Funds; has also rendered valuable help in recruiting work. *Address:* Bantva.



SHAIKH, Prof. A. N., Director, Proprietor and Founder, Shaikh Institute of Physical Culture. *b.* in Baghdad July 25, 1908, *m.* 1938. *Educ.:* in Bombay. Since childhood, he was interested in sports, games and all round physical culture; he won several prizes in Body Beautiful Contests; opened a Physical Culture Institute for all castes at Dongri in 1931; Referee, All-India Wrestling Tournament held in Bombay in March 1944, under the distinguished patronage of H.E. the Governor; Member, Health and Strength League, London since 1929 and Chairman of the Bombay Presy. Weight Lifting Assen. *Publications:* Shaikh's Authentic Free Hand Excise Chart, "Health." "Health and Strength", "Keep Fit," etc. *Address:* Kalyan Mansion, Dongri, Bombay 9.



SHAIKH MAHMOOD HASAN KHAN HAJI KHAN BAHADUR, Landlord, Magistrate, Dist. Patna, Bihar. Member, Legislative Assembly, Deputy leader of opposition in Behar Assembly and Leader of Muslim League Group in Assembly, Barh. *b.* 1895. *m.* Musammat Bibi Mariam-un-Nisani. *Educ.:* at M.A.O. College, Aligarh, U.P. Remained Chairman of the Barh Municipality, Chairman of the Local Board, Secretary of the Central Co-operative Bank, Barh; Director of the Provincial Co-operative Bank, Bihar and Orissa; Member of the Patna District Board; Secretary of the Bayley H.E. School, Barh and Secretary of male & female hospitals, founder of the Lucas Moslem girls schools. Family enjoys the hereditary title of "Khan" from the time of Shah Alam II, Moghul Emperor, and had been granted considerable landed properties with 10,000 cavalry and infantry. His ancestors were the last Governor of Bihar, Finance Minister and Commander-in-Chief in Moghul Emperor's time. (1931); Khan Sahib (1924). *Address:* Khan Bahadur Mahmod Garden, Barh, District Patna, Bihar.

SHANKAR RAU, HATTIANGADI, B.A., C.I.E. (1931); *b.* 29 September 1887. *m.* Uma Bai. *Educ:* Government College, Mangalore and Presidency College, Madras. Superintendent, Government of India, Finance Department, 1922-24: Indian Audit and Accounts Service, 1924; Asstt. Secretary, Government of India, Finance Department, 1924; Under-Secretary, 1925; Deputy Secretary, 1926; Budget Officer, 1926-31; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1927, 1930 and 1931; Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay, 1931-35. Controller of the Currency, 1935; Secretary, Saraswat Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., Bombay, 1915-19; President, Kanara Saraswat Association, Bombay, 1931-32; President, Mahasabha of Chitrapur Saraswats, 1932. Karnatak Assocn., Bombay, 1937-38; Bombay Homœopathic Medical Assocn., 1937-38 and 1940-41. *Publications: Indian Thought in Shelley and Tennyson; Tales from Society: The Chitrapur Saraswat Directory; A Chitrapur Saraswat Miscellany; The claims of Homœopathy; The Anandashram Jubilee Souvenir. Address:* 2, Laburnum Road, Bombay 7.

SHANKARSHASTRI, NARASINHSHASTRI PANDIT JOTIRMARTAND, "Daivajnamukutalankar," **Kaiser-i-Hind (Bronze Medal), 1942. Astronomer, Astrologer and Landlord.** *b.* 19 Dec. 1884. *m.* Annapurnabai, *d.* of Vedamurti Chendramadixit of Laxmeshwar. *Educ.:* Hosaritti, Compiler of the Annual Indian Calendar known as "Hosaritti Panchang"; Publisher of the annual general predictions. *Publications:* Annual Indian Calendar; *Bhamini-Dipika in Sanskrit* (a treatise on Astrology); *Kalachandrika in Sanskrit, Sanhita Tajak-Sara* (a treatise on Astrology) with Commentary in Marathi; *Daivajna-Ratnakar* in Sanskrit (a treatise on Astrology); *Griha-Ratna-Mala* in Sanskrit (a treatise on Astronomy), has contributed an article on "*Indian-Calendar Reform,*" published in "*What India Thinks,*" edited by C. Roberts of Calcutta. Water-diviner in Sanskrit; *Forecast of Administration of H.E. Lord Wavell, Viceroy and Gov.-Gen. of India. Address:* Haveri, Dharwar Dist.

SHANTILAL MANGALDAS SHAH. *b.* in 1901. Graduate of Bombay University. Managing Director, The Jehangir Vakil Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad, The New Jehangir Vakil Mills Co. Ltd., Bhavnagar, The Navjivan Mills Ltd., Kalol (N.G.). Chairman, Unique Motor & General Insurance Co. Ltd., Exchange Bank of India & Africa Ltd., Director, All-India General Insurance Co. Ltd., British India General Insurance Co. Ltd., Central Mercantile Assurance Co. Ltd., and several other concerns. Attended Geneva International Labour Conference as Adviser to the Employers Delegate from India, 1938. Vice-President, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association for the years 1939 and 1941. Member of the Senate of Bombay University from 1928-43. Takes interest in social affairs and education. *Address:* Near Police Lines, Shahi Baug, Ahmedabad.



SHARMA, DIWAN CHAND, M.A. *b.* March 1898; *s* of Goswani Nihal Chand and Shrimati Saraswati Devi. Head of the Department of English, D. A. V. College, Lahore. *m.* Durga Devi, *d.* of Goswani Bhagat Ram. *Educ.:* at D. A. V. College, Lahore and Pres. College, Calcutta. Fellow of the Punjab Univ., Convener, Board of Studies in English; Vice-Pres., All-India Federation of Educational Assns. Member, P. E. N. (Indian Centre); Contributor to Indian and foreign Journals. *Publications: Our Indian Heritage* (Blackie); *The Prophets of the East* (Longmans); *Tales of Friendship, Ideals and Realities, Learn and Live* (Oxford University Press); *Hindu Heroes and Heroines* (Macmillan). *Recreations:* Walking, trekking, music and the pictures. *Club:* Rotary Club, Lahore. *Address:* 1A, Court Street, Lahore.



SHARMA, H. C., M.P.F. (Lond.), Member, B.F.M.P. and PATRA (Lond.), Cert. Press Technology (Lond.), Managing Dir., "The Central India Traders Ltd., Indore". *b.* 1901, *s.* of late Pandit Shambhu Lal Sharma, Prof., Daly College, Indore. *m.* Saraswati Devi, 1921. *Educ.:* Ajmer High School, P.M.V. College, Brindaban. Specialised in the Art of Printing: Supdt., "The Indian Daily Telegraph", 1921-24; Stationery and Printing Department, Indore, 1924-1939; The British India Press, Bombay, 1939-41: Manager, the Independence and the Indian Prince, 1923-24; Secy., All-India Ahilyotsava Cttee., Indore, 1925-40; Vice-Pres., 1938-42; Municipal Councillor, Indore City, 1937-39; Awarded title of Sahitya Manishi in 1937, and Sahitya Bhushan in 1939 by Jagat Guru; Chairman, Arya Samaj Golden Jubilee, Indore, 1938; Member, Board of Trustees for the improvement of the City of Indore, 1938-39; also associated with various public Institutions and Societies. *Address:* Indore, C.I.



SHARMA SOMA DATTA, B.A., B.COM., Merchant and Director, the National Savings Bank Ltd. and Shree Mangla Sugar Works Ltd., Chaumehla and Azad Hind Printers and Advertisers Ltd., Bombay; Proprietor, Sharma Trading Co., Bombay. *b.* 1st March 1900. Son of Pandit Balak Ram Sharma of Ludhiana (Punjab). *m.* Miss Purandevi, *d.* of Pandit Nandlal of Raikote. 3 sons and 2 daughters. *Educ.:* at the Govt. High School, Ludhiana, Govt. College, Lahore and the Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay. Graduated 1921, B. Com., 1925. Entered business at an early age, Founded the Sharma Trading Co. in 1928; President, Electrical Merchants Association and Secretary, The Punjab and Frontier Association, Bombay. Ex-Hony. Joint Secretary, All-India Manufacturers' Organisation, Bombay and Member, Indian Merchants Chamber. *Office:* 159/163, Lohar Street. *Residence:* Anand Bhavan, 14th Road, Khar, Bombay.



SHARPE, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM MCCORMICK, B.A., D.S.O. (1919), Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta. *b.* 11th June 1893. *m.* Evelyn May Andrews, *d.* of the late James Andrews of Londonderry. *Educ.:* Cookstown Academy, Coleraine Academical Institution, and Trinity College, Dublin. Joined the Royal Artillery in October 1914 and served throughout the First Great War; demobilised in April 1919, retaining the rank of Major; twice mentioned in despatches and awarded the D.S.O., joined the I.C.S. in February 1920; appointed Additional District and Sessions Judge, 1924; Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, 1928; confirmed as District and Sessions

Judge, 1929; Special Officer, Home Dept., 1939; Member, Dacca Riots Enquiry Cttee., 1941; Civil Liaison Officer to Govt. of Bengal with Eastern Command, 1942; Secy. to Govt. of Bengal and Legal Remembrancer, 1942; appointed to act as a Judge of the High Court, 1944; Puisne Judge, 1946. *Address:* United Service Club, Calcutta.

SHASTRI, PRABHU DUTT, Ph.D. (Kiel), B.Sc. Litt. Hum. (Oxon.), M.A., B.T. Hon., M.O.L. (Punjab); Vidyasagar (Calcutta); Shastra-Vachaspati (Nadia); I.E.S.; Principal, Rajshahi College, 1933-37; Principal, David Hare Training College, Calcutta, 1938; Sen. Prof. of Mental and Moral Phil. in Presidency Coll., Calcutta since 1912; Principal, Hooghly Govt. College, 1927. *b.* 20th June 1885. *Educ.:* Universities of Lahore, Oxford, Kiel Bonn and Paris. Del. to and Sectional Pres. at 4th Int. Congress of Philosophy held at Bologne, 1911; invited to lecture in Universities of Geneva, Florence and Rome, 1913-14. Visited the U.S.A. and Canada in 1920-22 and invited to address Harvard Cornell, Princeton, Yale, Johns Hopkins and Toronto Universities. Invited as Sectional President at 5th International Congress of Philosophy, Naples, 1924. Delivered a series of lectures before the University of Geneva by special invitation in January 1935. *Publications:* Several works and articles on philosophical, educational and literary subjects. *Address:* 3, Multan Road, Lahore.

SHEKH DIN MOHAMED, KHAN BAHADUR (1931), M.A., LL.B., Hon. LL.D. (Punjab) 1944; Judge, High Court, Lahore. *b.* 2nd December, 1886. *Educ.:* mostly at Lahore. Started as a Lawyer in 1910; Vice-President and President of the Municipal Committee, Gujranwala, 1916-1933; Assistant Legal Remembrancer, 1933; Additional Judge, High Court, 1934; Member, Delimitation Committee, 1935; Special Officer to Government, Punjab, 1936; Additional Judge, High Court, May 1936; Puisne Judge, 30th March, 1937. *Address:* High Court, Lahore.

SHEPPARD, SAMUEL TOWNSEND, London Correspondent of *The Times of India*. *b.* Bath, Jan. 1880. *Educ.:* Bradfield and Trinity Coll., Oxford. *m.* 1921, Anne, *d.* of the late J. H. Carpenter (died 1934). Joined the staff of *The Times* (London) as Secretary to the Editor in 1902. Assistant Editor, *The Times of India*, 1907-1923; Editor, 1923-1932; Temporary Capt. in the Army, 1917-18; employed on the staff of Bombay Brigade. Corresponding Member, Indian Historical Records Commission. *Publications:* Contributed to *The Times* History of the War in South Africa, "The Byculla Club: a history"; "Bombay Place-names and Street-names," "A History of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles" and "Bombay." Edited, "Bombay in the days of Queen Anne" for the Hakluyt Society. *Address: The Times of India*, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

SHETHIA, DEVCHAND DHARAMSI, J.P., Chairman of Messrs. S. D. Shethia & Co., Ltd. Calcutta and Bombay. *b.* 1886 at Anjar (Cutch), *m.* 1901, Devkabai, *d.* of Thakar Jivraj Kalyanji, Anjar. One adopted son and one daughter. Started business career at the age of 17 in Bombay, then Calcutta, finally settling down at Bombay—entirely a self-made man. Charitably disposed, has donated several institutes including Goklibai High School, Vile-Parle,



started Girls' School at Anjar after his mother's name, built compound wall in their family temple Gangeshwar and a Dharmashalla also at Anjar (Cutch) and gave Rs.3,000 during famine in Cutch. He is a trustee in many charitable trusts and is the President of Bombay Cutchi Lohana Betada Community He started Gurkha Sangh in Bombay, was their President and did great service during communal riots. *Address:* Residence 'Bharat Mahal,' 23-B Doongersi Road, Walkeshwar, Bombay. *Office:* Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIRLAW, JOHN FENTON, M.R.C.V.S. (1923), Veterinary Research Officer in charge of Pathology, Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar, U.P. *b.* Aug. 31st, 1896. *m.* to Leslie Hamilton (nee Wilkes). *Educ.:* at George Heriots' School, Edinburgh; Royal (Dick) Veterinary College; University of Edinburgh. Assistant to Professor of Pathology, Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, 1922-27; Professor of Pathology, Punjab Veterinary College, 1927-1936; Officer in charge, General Disease Investigation Section 1936-45; Research Officer (Pathology), 1945. Contributions on numerous veterinary scientific subjects. *Address:* Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, U.P.

SHIRNAME, DR. T. G., B.Ag. (Bom.), Ph. D. (Wales), F.S.S. (Lond.), F.R. Econ. S. (Lond.) Deputy Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Govt. of India, since Sept. 1945. *b.* November 12, 1899. *Educ.:* at Poona. Aberystwyth (Wales) and London. Demonstrator and Lecturer in Agricultural Economics Agri. Coll., Poona (1925-30); sent on study leave by Govt. to England (1930-32), attached to work with Indian Trade Commnr., London (1932); Professor of Agri. Economics, Agri. College, Poona, from 1932, on deputation to Govt. of India as Marketing Officer, 1935-39; from July 1939, Chief Marketing Officer, Bombay Province, Bombay; from Jan. 1942 Controller of Prices, Bombay; Additional Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay, March 1944—August 1945; travelled widely in Europe and all Provinces and States in India, Burma and Baluchistan Correspondent for India, International Conference of Agricultural Economists (1932-34); organised the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics and its first Secretary (1939) and Vice-President, (1942-45); Secretary, Bombay Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Committee (1934); Organised Bombay Co-

operative Marketing Society, Ltd.; Examiner for B.Ag., B.Sc. (Agri.), M.Com., etc.; Secretary, Deccan Maratha Education Association, Poona (1927-34); Chairman, Shri Shivaji Maratha Society, Poona (1934-35); President, Bombay Education League (1942-45); President, Maratha Mandir (1945-46); represented Govts. of India and Bombay on several Committees, Conferences and bodies. *Address:* New Delhi.

SHIVDASANI, GHANASHYAM JETHANAND, M.A., LL.B., Public Worker. *b.* December 23, 1893. *m.* Rukmani, *d.* of late Mohanlal Gulrajani, Dy. Collector. *Educ.:* Govt. High School, Hyderabad (Sind) and Elphinstone Coll., Bombay. Professor at Sind National Coll., Hyderabad, 1917-19; since 1919 in Congress movement; convicted 4 times in non-co-operation and satyagraha movements and detained in prison twice; have passed 8 years in jail; 1937 elected to Sind Legislative Assembly on Congress ticket; Leader, Congress party, 1937-40; elected to Sind Assembly again in Dec. 1945 without contest; now Leader, Congress Party in Sind Assembly and member A.I.C.C. *Publications:* Trasla-tion in Sindhi of Swami Vivekanada's Karmayoga. *Address:* Amil Colony No. 1, Karachi 5.

SHONE, TERENCE ALLEN, C.M.G., 1943; High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in India since November '46; *b.* 4 Sept. 1894. *s.* of late Lt. Gen. Sir William Terence Shone, K.C.B., D.S.O., and Janet, *d.* of late Rt Hon. Gerald Fitzgibbon, Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland; *m.* 1927 Sophie Marie, 2nd *d.* of Herman Andrea, 40 Upper Grosvenor Street, W. 1; one *s. Educ.:* Winchester; University College, Oxford. Served European War, 1914-18 (despatches) Capt. 10th Bn. Hampshire Regt. and Intelligence Corps; 3rd Secretary Diplomatic Service, 1919; 2nd Secretary, 1920; 1st Secretary, 1927; Counsellor of Embassy, 1940; British Minister, Cairo, 1940. In addition to Foreign Office has served at Lisbon, Oslo, Washington, Berne and Belgrade. Minister to Republics of Syria and Lebanon, 1944-46. *Address:* New Delhi.

HRI SRI NIWAS PRASAD SINGH JU DEO, Yuvaraj of Kantit Bijaipur Raj, heir and the only son of Raja Veni Madhava Prasad Singh Sahib, the head of Gaharwar clan of Rajputs, claiming direct descent from the last king of Kanauj. He was fully entrusted with the whole management of the Estate in the life time of his father. *b.* 16th August, 1918. *Ed.* privately at home. Travelled extensively almost all over the country. *m.* the sister of the present Raja Sahib of Mahason in 1936. Has one daughter. *Recreations:* Riding, sports and music. *Address:* Rajdhani Bijaipur, Dist. Mirzapur, U.P.



HROFF, ARDESHIR DARABSHAW, B.A. (Hons.), (Bom.); B.Sc. (Econ.), London. Director, Tata Sons Ltd. *b.* June 4, 1899. *m.* Jerbai Panday. *Educ.:* Elphinstone Coll., Bombay, London School of Economics, London, Prof. of Advance Banking at Sydenham Coll., Bombay; Vice-Pres., Bombay Shareholders' Assen., 1936-37; Member, Cttee. of Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1930-36; Vice-Pres., Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1936; Trustee of the Port of Bombay, 1933-37, Member of Cotton Textile Board, 1932; Income-tax Advisory Cttee., 1936, and Morrison Stock Exchange Enquiry Cttee., 1936; An expert witness before the Select Cttee. of Central Leg Assembly on the Reserve Bank Bill, 1934. Secy., Currency League, 1933-34; Director: Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd., Director-in-Charge, Investment Corporation of India, Ltd., Non-official Indian Delegate to the World Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods, U.S.A., 1944. One of the authors of the Bombay 15-Year Plan. *Address:* "Eddie House", Pedder Road, Bombay.

SHROFF, DR. E. D., C.B.E., O.B.E., L.R.C.P. & S.E., D.Ph. (London). *b.* 5th October 1884 at Bombay. Was appointed Medical Officer of Pilgrim Observation Camp at Perim, 1911-12., served as the Medical Officer of Health, Karachi Municipal Corpn. for 22 years and as the Chief Officer of the Karachi Municipal Coprn. for 5½ years; was Hon. Secy. of the Karachi Health Assocn. for 5 years and of the Karachi Club for 14 years; Member, Executive Cttee., Imperial Indian War Relief Fund during the First Great War and Hon. Sec., War League, West India; During the war, rendered valuable assistance to No. 1 and No. 37 I. G. H. at Karachi, was Pres. of the Poor Patients Medical Relief Society, Karachi; Hon. Secy., Mayor's Quetta Earth-quake Relief Fund; Chairman, Entertainment Cttee., H. M. King George V Jubilee Fund; Hon. Sec., His late Majesty King George V Sind Memorial Fund; Pres., Rotary Club of Karachi in 1937; Hon. Sec., Karachi City War Cttee during the last war and a Member of the Sind Joint War Cttee., also Controller, A.R.P. Services, Karachi, was awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal in 1921; O.B.E. in June 1933, and C.B.E. on 1st Jan. 1941. *Address:* McIveer Road, Karachi.



SHROFF, KAIKHUSHRU RUTTONJI P., J.P., President, Stock Exchange, Bombay, and Director of several Joint Stock Companies. *b.* July 27, 1878; *m.* Aimai, *d.* of Rustomji Panday; *Educ.:* Bharda New High School and Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce. Author of works on Mathematics. Recipient of Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals. *Publications:* "Elementary Arithmetics and Algebra for P. E. Students." *Address:* Sunshine, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.

SHUJAUDDIN, KHALIFA, M.A. (Punjab), B.A., LL.B. (Cambridge), LL.D. (Dublin), Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn). *b.* 27 Sept. 1887. Hon. Prof., English Literature, Islamia Coll., Lahore, 1906-1908; Lecturer, University Law Coll., Lahore, 1917-1919;

Fellow, Punjab Univ., since 1917; Member of the Syndicate of the Univ. since 1921; Hon. Secretary, Islamia College, Lahore; Founder and Hon. Secy., Punjab Muslim Educational Conference, Lahore, since 1922; Member of Council, All-India Muslim League; Municipal Commissioner, Lahore, 1927-1930; Member, Bar Council, High Court, Lahore; Member of the Court of Muslim Univ., Aligarh, Chairman, Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference, 1933; appeared before the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee in London on behalf of the All-India Muslim Conference, 1933; awarded Jubilee Medal, 1935; Chairman, Reception Committee, All India Muslim History Conference, 1942; Member, Council of Law Reporting and Ex-President, Bar Association, High Court, Lahore; member of the newly constituted Lahore Corpn. *Publications:* Published a Commentary on the Punjab Relief of Indebtedness Act, 1934. *Address:* 8, Begum Road, Lahore.

SHUKLA, THE HON'BLE PANDIT RAVISHANKAR, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Prime Minister, C.P. Govt. *b.* 1876. *m.* to Shrimati Bhawani Bai. *Educ.:* at Nagpur Hislop College and Jubbulpore Law School. Head Master, Khairagarh High School for 3 years. Joined Bar in 1908. Was arrested as a non-co-operator in 1921 but released due to popular upheaval. Sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment in 1930, to 2 years' imprisonment and fine Rs. 500 in 1932. Practice licence cancelled by Government in 1932 but restored in 1935. Entered Legislative Council, 1923, as member, Swaraj Party. Chairman, District Council, Raipur, from 1926. Minister for Education, July 1937 and sponsored Vidya Mandir scheme. Prime Minister from August 1938 to 10th Novemember 1939. Founder of *The Nagpur Times*, Nagpur. Detained in August 1942 under the Defence of India Rules. Released on 15th June 1945; elected to the C. P. Assembly in 1946. *Address:* Budhapara Road, Raipur, C.P.

SHUTTLEWORTH, GRAHAM DENNISON, J.P., Senior Partner, Croft & Forbes, Exchange Brokers, Bombay. *b.* 17 June 1889. *m.* Margaret Ellen Anderson (15 March 1917) *Educ.:* St. Lawrence College, Ramsgate, and Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Commissioned. *Address:* 21, Ravelin Street, Bombay.

SIDHWA, R. K., M.L.A., EX-MAYOR of Karachi, Member, All-India Congress Committee; Pres., Karachi District Congress Committee: Municipal Councillor, Karachi; Member, N.W. Railway Advisory Board; Ex-Trustee, Karachi Port Trust; President, Sind & Baluchistan Postman's and Lower Grade Staff Union; Federation of Telegraph men of India, and Burma; Currency Association and Municipal Sub-Inspectors' and Lower Grade Staff Union; Secretary, Passengers' & Traffic Relief Association; Chairman, Railway Roads Committee; President, Clearing Agents' & Muccadams' Association, Member, Executive Committee & Council of various institutions. Leader of the Congress Party in the Sind Legislative Assembly; President, Local Self-Government Institute (Sind); Provincial Commissioner, Hindustan Scout Association. *Address:* Victoria Road, Karachi.

SIKUND, DEWAN BAHADUR, LAKHPAT RAI, M.A., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, Chief Minister, Kapurthala State, since April 1945. *Educ.:* Graduated with Honours from the Punjab Univ., M.A. of the Cambridge Univ., having passed the Tripos examination in Mental and Moral Sciences, Ph.D., of the Giessen Univ., Germany, and Bar-at-Law of the Middle Temple. Practised as Advocate of the Lahore High Court for a few years; Foreign & Political Secretary to the Bikaner Government in 1930, accompanied His late Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner to London in 1931 for the second Round Table Conference; Secretary, Legislative Department and Legal Remembrancer to the Bikaner Government, and also worked on the Judicial Committee of the Bikaner State; Political Minister, Jaisalmer State, 1935; specially deputed to England in May, 1935, as a representative of the Jaisalmer State during the passage of the Govt. of India Act 1935; Dewan, Jaisalmer State, 1936-1942; Chief Member of Council Minority Administration, Kishengarh State, 1942-45. *Address:* Kapurthala.



SILAM, SAYAJI LAKSHMAN, B.A., LL.B. (Bom.), M.L.A. Secretary, B.P.C.C. since June 1946; Merchant & Social and Political Worker. *b.* May 18, 1896. *m.* Luxmibai. *Educ.:* Wilson High School and Wilson College, Bombay. Member of the Corporation (1-4-1922 to 31-3-1932; 1-4-1935 to 31-3-1939; 5-5-1939 to 10-8-1943 and 20-11-1943 todate); Chairman, Standing Committee (1-4-1945 to 31-3-1946); Work-Committee (1939-40); and Markets & Gardens Committee (1926-27 and 1927-28). Member, B.P.C.C. since 1938; Vice-President, B.P.C.C. (1941); Commissioner of Prohibition of the Popular Government, (1937-38); Secretary to the 'Tilak' Memorial Cttee, For some time Fellow of the Bombay University; Chairman of the Housing Panel of the Bombay City and Suburbs Post-War Development Cttee. appointed by the Govt. of Bombay, (1945-46); Connected with various Educational, Public and Social Institutions. *Publications:* "Gitalab". *Address:* 69A, Kamathipura 2nd Street, Bombay No. 8.

SINGH, GAYA PRASAD, B.A., B.L., Pleader, Muzaffarpur, *Educ.:* Muzaffarpur, Patna, Calcutta; *m.* Srimati Chameli Devi; has one *s.* Dr. Muneshwar Prasad Singh, M.B., B.S. and three *d.* Founder and Hony. Secy. of Town Hall Library, Muzaffarpur. Elected Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly (1924-1934), of the Standing Finance Committee; Founder Member of the Aero Club of India and Burma; Member of the Governing Body of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad. Member of the Empire Parliamentary Association. Presided over the 18th Session of the All-India



(including Burma) Postal and R. M. S. Conference, Behar and Orissa Provincial Conference, Muzaffarpur, 1933; 5th Session of the Burma Provincial Kshattriya Navyuvak Sangh, 1933, Rangoon; 8th Session of the Punjab Provincial Depressed Classes Conference, Amritsar, 1933; opening ceremony of the All-India Arts and Crafts Exhibition, Delhi, 1933; 12th Session of the U. P. Provincial Postal and R. M. S. Conference, Benares, 1934. Member of the Governing Body, G.B.B. College, Muzaffarpur; Hony. Secretary, Yuveraj Dutt Intermediate College; and Oel Raj Girls' School, of Oel, Dt. Lakhimpur-Kheri; one of the Vice-Patrons of International Contemporary Art Exhibition, New Delhi, 1946; Author of Khadder (Name Protection) Act 1934 passed by the Central Legislature; Author of "Pictorial Kashmir." *Address:* Muzaffarpur (Behar).

SINGH, LAL SHIVA BAHADUR, Rao of Churhat (1907) Rewa State, Central India, Rewa, Raja (1946). Minister for Local Administration, Rewa State, since May 1944. *b.* 1894. *m.* 4 s. and 5 *ds. Educ.:* privately. Pres., Sardar samiti (1916), Rewa Orphanage, 1926-44; Sole Representative of Pawaidars in the Pawai Cttee., 1932; 1st President of the Pawaidar Assn. (1932-44), Chairman, People's Defence Cttee. (1942-44). *Address:* Shiva Sadan, Rewa, C.I.



SINGH, COLONEL MAHARAJ NARAYAN, Finance and Army Minister, Bikaner, since May 1943 *b.* Dec. 24, 1894. *Educ.* Mayo College, Ajmer; Private Secy. to H. H. the Maharaja, 1915; Secy. to the Cabinet, 1918; Secy., Foreign and Political Department, 1923-26; Secy., Finance Department, 1926-28; and Acting Home and Finance Minister, 1928-31. Served for 8 years in Patiala in various capacities and again in Kashmir as Private Secy. to H. H. the Maharaja and latterly as Political Minister, Panna State. Attended the First Imperial War Conference in 1917 as Secy. to H. H. of Bikaner and also the Assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva in the same capacity in 1924. *Address:* Bikaner, Rajputana.



SINGH, MALIK ANUP, Lt.-Col., I.M.S., M.B.B.S.; Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal since 1936. *b.* Sept. 22, 1891; *m.* Kamla, *d.* of A. Hoon, Bar-at-Law, Cawnpore; *Educ.:* Lahore, Punjab Univ. and Edinburgh. Joined Indian Medical Service in 1915; served in the Great War No. 1 in North West Frontiers of India, German East Africa Mari Field Forces India and South Persia; subsequently posted in F.M.S. as O.C. Indian Military Hospital, Taiping; Joined Jail Service as Supdt. and Medical Officer of Central Jail, Insein, Burma; subsequently transferred to Bengal Jail Service. *Address:* 245, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

SINGH, RAJA SIR MAHARAJ, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, C.I.E. *b.* 17 May 1878. *m.* to Gunwati Maya Das, *d.* of Rai Bahadur Maya Das of Ferozepur (Punjab). 2. *s.*, 1. *d. Educ.:* Harrow and Ball. Coll., Oxford; Bar-at-Law, 1902. U.P. C.S. 1904; Asst. Sec. to Govt. of India, Dept. of Education, 1911; Collr. of Hamirpur, U.P., 1917; Hardoi, 1918; Secy. to U.P. Govt., 1919; Dy. Secretary, Govt. of India, Education Dept., 1920-23; Dy. Commissioner, Bahraich, 1923; Commissioner, Allahabad, 1927 & 1929, Benares, 1928; Chief Minister, Jodhpur, 1931; Agent-General in South Africa, 1932; Member, Executive Council, U.P., 1935; Member, U.P. Legislative Assembly, 1937; Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, 1941; Prime Minister, Kashmir, April-July 1943; President, Indian Christian Association and National Liberal Federation, 1944. Delegate to Commonwealth Relations Conference, England, 1945. *Publications:* Reports on Indians in Mauritius, British Guiana and in South and East Africa and various contributions to the Press. *Address:* Lucknow and Simla.

SINGH, THE HON SARDAR BALDEV, Member for Defence, Interim Govt. since Sept. 2, 1946. Leader of the Akali Party in the Punjab Assembly; Previously Director of Messrs. Indra Singh & Sons Ltd. *Address:* 1 Bromhead Road, Lahore and New Delhi.

SINGH, SARDAR BAHADUR SIR DATAR, F.R.S.A., S.B. (1937); Sir (1939); Cattle Utilization Adviser to Govt. of India, Dept. of Agriculture. *Educ.:* After completing studies in India, went to England in 1919 and took Dairy Diploma from Midland Agricultural and Dairy Coll. & certificate from the British Farmers Assocn.; returned home in 1921 and started an up-to-date Dairy Farm; is a pioneer in Dairying in India having an up-to-date machinery; represented India at International Dairy Congresses, Copenhagen, 1931 and Berlin, 1937; Non-Official Adviser to Govt. of India for Trade Negotiations between H.M. Govt. in U.K. and Govt. of India and went to England in 1937 as such; Non-Official Adviser to Govt. of India in Indo-Japanese Trade negotiations; member, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research of India, since 1933; Dt. Board & Municipal Cttee., Montgomery; Central Board of Interview of Emergency Commissions in India; Central Food Advisory Council; General Policy Cttee. and Export Advisory Council; Examiner, All-India Dairy Diploma since 1935; led Indian Industrial Delegation to Australia & New Zealand in 1945. *Clubs:* Cosmopolitan, Lahore, Rotary, Lahore & Chelmsford, New Delhi. *Address:* Montgomery Punjab; Victoria Coll., Simla E.

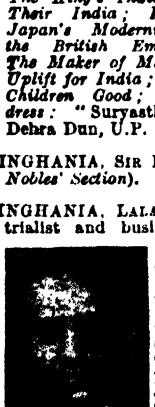
SINGH, SARDAR RANBIR, B.A., LL.B., **Judicial & Political Minister, Dholpur State**; belongs to a respectable Sikh family of Rawalpindi, Punjab. *b.* in 1904.; joined Dholpur State Service in 1930; was appointed Judge of the High Court in 1937 and later on as Judicial and Political Minister. Elected as General Secretary of the Central India and other States Group in 1944. *Publications*: "Indian States under the Government of India Act, 1935." and "Legal Problems in Indian States." *Address*: Dholpur (Raj.).

SINGH, S. AJIT, M.A. (Punj.), LL.B. (Punj.), M.L.A., N.W.F.P.; *b.* May 19, 1905; *m.* Miss Saria Bagal; *Educ.* Govt. High School, Kohat; D. A. V. High School, Rawalpindi, Forman Xian College, Lahore; University Law College, Lahore; Called to the Bar, 1929; Elected M.L.A. 1936 on Independent ticket; joined Hindu Sikh Nationalist Party and elected Secretary. Minister, P.W.D., May 1943-March 1945; Leader of Sikhs in N.W.F.P.; *Permanent Address*: Sadder Road, Kohat.

SINGH, ST. NIHAL, Author and Journalist. *b.* June 2, 1884. *Educ.*: Punjab University *m.* to Cathleyne Kinsey Brook, 1907; First contribution to an English newspaper in 1898. Since 1902 has regularly written for reviews, quarterlies, magazines, weekly and daily newspapers all over the world. Has thrice girdled the globe and while living on four continents has been commissioned by the governments of various countries, notably Canada, Belgium, Ceylon and India, to write books and booklets, some of which have run through enormous editions. Writes in several languages. Among best-known works are: *India's Fighters*; *India's Fighting Troops*; *The King's Indian Allies*; *The Rajas and Their India*; *Progressive British India*; *Japan's Modernization*; *The Nizam and the British Empire*; *Bhagvat Singhjee*; *The Maker of Modern Gondal*; *Messages of Uplift for India*; *Urge Divine*; *Making Bad Children Good*; *Dry America*, &c. *Address*: "Suryasthan," 16, Nemi Road, Dehra Dun, U.P.

SINGHANIA, SIR PADAMPAT, Kt. (*See Indian Nobles' Section*).

SINGHANIA, LALA PURSHOTTAM DAS, industrialist and businessman of Cawnpore. *b.* 1898. *Educ.*: at Mirzapore; joined Shri Gangaji Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., as Director in 1918; joined the J. K. Group in 1934 as Manager of J. K. Jute Mills Co. Ltd., and became Director of the Company in 1942. At present a Director of J. K. Jute Mills Co. Ltd., J. K. Commercial Corporation Ltd., J. K. Investment Trust Ltd. and other companies. *Address*: Kamla Tower, Cawnpore.



SINGHANIA, LALA SOHANLAL, 5th son of Lala Murlidhar Singhania of Cawnpore. *b.* 1906; *Educ.*: in Calcutta and entered business, took up manufacturing line by joining a cotton mill at Mirzapur and later joined Messrs. Juggilal Kamlapat Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd., Cawnpore, as a departmental head and rose to the position of General Manager and Director; taken on the Board of Directors of the J. K. Industries in 1942; at present a Director of J. K. Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd., J. K. Food Products Ltd., Standard Chemicals Ltd., Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd.; Kaiser-i-Hind Spg. and Wvg. Mills Co Ltd. and J. K. Commercial Corporation Ltd. Is a Rotarian and Freemason of the Scottish Constitution. *Address*: Kamla Tower, Cawnpore.



SINHA, LORD, 2ND BARON OF RAIPUR, *cr.* 1919; **AROON KUMAR SINHA**, Barrister-at-Law; *b.* 22 Aug. 1887; *s.s.* of 1st Baron; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's and Presidency Colleges, Calcutta. Three years in Cadet Corps, 3rd C.V.R. Graduated in Law, Worcester College, Oxford; called from Lincoln's Inn to the Bar in May 1911 *m.* 1st, 1916, Priyatama (*Decd.* 1919), *e.d.* of Rai Bahadur Lalit Mohan Chatterjee; two *d.*, 2nd 1919, Nirpuama, *y. d.* of Rai Bahadur Lalit Mohan Chatterjee; two *s.* Chairman, Bengal Provincial Recruiting (Advisory) Board; President, Calcutta Civic Guards, Civil Recruitment Committee and of the All India Light House for the Blind. Was a Director of the Central Provincial Co-operative Bank, 1925-26. *Address*: 7, Lord Sinha Road, Calcutta.

SINHA, ALAKH KUMAR, C.I.E. 1941; O.B.E. 1926; M.A.; Indian Police, (Retd.); Dy. Pres., No. 1 All India Civil Selection Board. *b.* June 29, 1884; *s.* of late Hon. Rai Gajadhar Prasad Bahadur; *m.* 1913, Rajeshwari Devi; four *s.* two *d.*; *Educ.*: Patna and Calcutta, St. Xavier and Scottish Churches; Calcutta Univ. Joined the Police in 1908; one of the first 9 Indians to enter the Indian (Imperial) Police as an Asst. Supdt. of Police; first Indian to be placed in charge of the Special Branch of the Bihar C.I.D., first Indian to be confirmed as Dy. Inspector-General of Police; first Indian to be confirmed as Dy. Inspector-General of Police C.I.D., and the only Indian to get the position of Inspector-General of Police in British India; King's Police Medal 1937. *Publications*: *Mr. O'Donnel's "False Step," 1907*. *Address*: Silverton, Mussoorie, U. P.

SINHA, The Hon'ble ANUGRAH NARAYAN, M.A., B.L. (Honours in English in B.A. 1912), Minister, Bihar Government since April 1946. *b.* July 1889; *Educ.* Patna College and University Law College (Calcutta). Professor of History, T.N.J. College, Bhagalpur (1915-16), enrolled vakil, Patna High Court and practised till 1921; non-co-operated after Nagpur

Congress; worked with Mr. Gandhi in his famous Champaran agrarian enquiry in 1917; was elected Asst. Secretary and then Genl. Secretary of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee for several years; elected Vice-Chairman, Patna City Municipality, 1924, and Chairman, Dt. Board; elected President, Bihar Provincial Conference, 1928; elected Working General Secretary, Bihar Central Relief Fund (in connection with Bihar earthquake), 1934; elected member of the Council of State (1926-29); elected member of the Central Assembly (1935-37); elected to the Provincial Assembly, Bihar, 1937; Working General Secretary, Bihar Central Relief Committee, 1234-35; General Secretary, Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, 1934-1936; Elected member of Bihar Legislative Assembly; Finance Minister, Bihar Government 1937 (July) to 1939 (3rd November); General Secretary, Reception Committee of the 53rd Session of the Indian National Congress. Jailed for 9 months in the Individual Civil Disobedience movement in 1940-41 and was detained for 22 months. *Address:* Patna.

SINHA, BHUPENDRA NARAYANA, RAJA BAHADUR (1918), B.A. (Calcutta), of Nashipur and Zamindar. *b.* 15th Nov. 1888. *m.* first Rani Prem Kumari and on demise Rani Surya Kumari. *Educ.:* Presidency Coll and University Law Coll., Calcutta. 1st Class Hon. Magte.; Trustees, Indian Museum; President, Indian Art School and re-elected in 1929; elected to the Bengal Council in 1926; elected as a co-opted member of the Royal Statutory Commission; Member, E. B. Railway Local Advisory Ctte., and Minister to the Govt. of Bengal; Leader, Landholders' party in the Council; Vice-President, Bengal Olympic Assocn., Calcutta, of Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School, Hindu Mission, Bengal and Calcutta Orphanage; Director of several Joint Stock Companies. Patron of the Bratachari movement. Leader of the Progressive party of the Upper House. Elected President, All-India Vatsh Conference at Aligarh in 1933 and at Sitapur in 1941 and also of the Agarwal Mahasabha at Benares in 1928 and at Allahabad in 1934. A member of the Bengal Film Censor Board, the Provincial Transport Authority and The Calcutta Improvement Trust and a Vice-President of the Empire Parliamentary Association. Member, Sanskrit Assocn. of Bengal, Bihar and Assam. Pres., Indian Art School; Ballygunge Girls' College and Kalidhan H. E. School. He is a fellow of the Royal E. Society (Lond.). *Address:* Nashipur Rajphati, Nashipur P.O., Dist. Murshidabad, Bengal.

SINHA, KUMAR GANGANAND, M.A. (1921); M.L.A. (1924-1930); elected to the Bihar Legislative Council (1937); re-elected (1946); Hon. Research Scholar of the Calcutta University (1922-28); Proprietor, Srinagar Raj. *b.* 24 Sept. 1898. *Educ.:* Presidency College (Calcutta); Govt. Sanskrit College, Calcutta; and Post-Graduate Department, Calcutta University. Elected a Secretary of the Congress Party in the Assembly, 1928; Life Member of the Empire Parliamentary Association; Member of the Executive Committee of the All-India Hindu Sabha, 1926-35; President of the Bihar Provincial Hindu Sabha for several years; elected Vice-President of All-India Hindu Mahasabha (1942); Visited Europe, 1930-31; Elected Leader of the opposition in the Bihar Legislative Council (1946); Member, Bihar Sanskrit Council and Parishad; Dist. Commissioner (for Darbhanga) of Boy Scouts Association (1937); Bihar Provincial Commissioner, Hindustan Scouts. Member, Bihar Provincial War Committee; Leader, National War Front (Darbhanga Dt.); Fellow, Patna University since 1941, elected to its Syndicate in 1944. *Publications:* Author of several papers and books. *Address:* P.O. Srinagar, Dist. Purnea (Bihar).

SINHA, DEWAN BAHADUR KAMESHWARA NARAYANA, Ex. Lieut., ex. M.L.C., Proprietor, Narshan Estate. *b.* Feb. 1890. *s.* of late Baboo Nem Narayana Sinha. *m.* *d.* of Proprietor, Maksudur Raj, Gaya, 1906. *Educ.:* in Sanskrit and English. Owns estates in six districts of Darbhanga, Gaya, Monghyr, Benares, Patna and Muzaffarpur Hon Mgte., 1911-23; made Hon. 2nd Lieut., 1918; elected member, Leg. Council, 1921; Hon. Secy. Bihar Land holders, Assen., 1922; appeared before Simon Commission, 1928 with supplementary memorandum on behalf of Bihar land holders; established Model H. E. School (Samastipur), M.E. School Tabhka; one of the founders of Brahmarshi Vidyalaya, Benares; erected a bridge at Tabkha; contributions to Hindu Univ., Greer B.B. Coll., Muzaffarpur and similar institutions; thrice elected delegate to Indian National Congress until 1920; edited Hindi journal, 1909-1912; deep study in ancient Indian history, antiquity, sanskrit literature, Indian politics and theosophy; maintain well equipped library; grants aids to different educational institutions and libraries. *Address:* Narhan P.O., Dt. Darbhanga, O.T. Rly. (Bihar).



SINHA, Lt.-Col. SACHCHIDANANDA, Barrister, First Elected Dy. President, Indian Leg. Assembly, first Indian Finance Member, Ex-Member Executive Council, Bihar and Orissa Govt., 1921-1926; also President of Leg. Council, 1921-22. Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, 1936-1944. First President of the Indian Constituent Assembly. *b.* 10 Nov. 1871. *m.* Srimati Radhika (decd.). *Educ.:* Patna College and City College, Calcutta. Called to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1893; Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1893; Allahabad High Court, 1896; Patna High Court, 1916. Founded and edited *The Hindustan Review*, 1899-1921; resumed Editorship 1926. Twice elected Member, Imperial Legislative Council. Elected Legislative Assembly, 1920. Was especially invited while in England in 1933, to appear before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms and submitted

a lengthy memorandum on the White Paper from the standpoint of constitutional nationalists. Convocation Lecturer at the Lucknow University, 1935, the Nagpur University, 1937, and the Utkal Univ. (Cuttack) 1944; received from Allahabad University degree of Doctor of Letters, *honoris causa*, in 1937. *Publications:* "*The Partition of Bengal or the Separation of Bihar*," "*Speeches and Writings of Sachchidananda Sinha*" (1935); second enlarged edition (1942); *Kashmir: The Playground of Asia* (1942); Third enlarged edition (1947); *Some Eminent Bihar Contemporaries* (1944) and *Iqbal: The Poet and His Message* (1946) *Address:* Patna, Bihar.

SINHA, HON. MR. JUSTICE SHIVA PRASAD, B.A., LL.B., Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Allahabad. *b.* Feb. 26, 1894. *m.* Mst. Krishna Kumari Debi, (dead 1943). *Educ.:* Kayastha Pathshala and the Muir Central College, Allahabad. Joined the bar in 1916; raised to the Bench in 1944. *Address.* 39, George Town, Allahabad.

SINHA, HON. MR. SHRIKRISHNA, M.A. B.L., Prime Minister, Bihar since 1946. *m.* Sm. Rammebi Devi (Decd.); *Educ.*, Monghyr, Patna Coll. and Calcutta. Pres. of the B. C. C. Bihar, twice; Vice-Chairman, Dist Board, Monghyr; Chairman, Dist. Board, Monghyr; Leader of the Swaraj Party in Bihar Council, 1927-30; Prime Minister, Bihar, 1937-39; was in jail for more than 8 years between 1920 and 1944 in Congress movements. *Address:* Prime Minister, Govt. of Bihar, Patna.

SIRMUR: HON. LT.-COL. H. H. Maharaja Rajendra Prakash Bahadur, Ruler of. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

SIROHI, H. H. MAHARAJADHIRAJ, MAHARAO SIR SARUP RAM SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. *b.* Sept. 27, 1888. *s.* to the *gadi* April 29, 1920. *Address:* Sirohi, Rajputana.

SISTA, VENKATRAO, M.S.M.A. (Lond.). Managing Director, Adarts Ltd. *b.* 2nd Sept. 1902, Matriculated 1921, Commercial training at Davar's College, specialised study of Salesmanship and Advertising, passed Incorporated Salesmanagers' Exam. with distinction, first Indian to be elected a member of Incorporated Salesmanagers' Association. Started Sista's Sales and Publicity Service in 1934, converted in 1939 into a limited company in the name of Adarts Ltd. Director, Adsites, Ltd., Bombay, Adarts (Calcutta) Ltd., Calcutta and The Medec Nutriments and Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Madras. Member of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Examiner in Salesmanship for D. Com. (I.M.C.) Examination Freemason, English, Scottish and Irish Constitutions. *Club:* Cricket Club of India, Bombay and Calcutta Club, Calcutta. *Recreations:* Tennis, Billiards, Swimming, Motoring. *Address:* Arunodaya, Nappoo Park, Matunga, Bombay.



SITAL PRASAD, LALA, B.Sc. *b.* May 7, 1892. After a distinguished academic career, joined the Provincial Civil Service in 1915, becoming Income-tax Officer of Cawnpore five years later; promoted Asstt. Commsnr. of Income-tax in 1932 and placed on special duty in the office of the Central Board of Revenue in 1940; in 1941, appointed Director of Inspection (Income-tax), a post newly created under the Central Board of Revenue. Retired in February 1943 and joined the firm of Messrs. Juggilal Kamlapat as Director of Messrs. J. K. Jute Mills Co. Ltd.; promoted J. K. Investment Trust Ltd. and J. K. Commercial Corporation Ltd. in 1944. Director, The U.P. Industrial Financing Corporation Ltd. and Free India General Insurance Co. Ltd. Has made a special study of Vedantic Philosophy. *Recreations:* Tennis, riding, motoring and music. *Address:* Kamla Tower, Cawnpore.



SITAMAU, H. H. RAJA SIR RAM SINGH, RAJA OF, K.C.I.E. *b.* 1880; descended from Rathore House of Kachhi-Baroda *m.* thrice. *Educ.:* Daly Coll., Indore, Hindi and Sanskrit poet, and keen student of science and ancient and modern philosophy, is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. *s.* by selection by Govt. of India in default of direct issue, 1900. *Address:* Ramnivas Palace, Sitamau, C.I.

SITARAM, THE HON. SIR, M.A., LL.B., D.Litt., Rai Saheb (1919), Rai Bahadur (1923), Knight Bachelor (1931). President of the U.P. Leg. Council. *b.* 12th Jan. 1885; *m.* Srimati Basudevi, sister of Lal Jagan Nath Aggarwal, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Lahore. Member, Municipal Board (1910-20), Chairman, Education Com., and Vice-Chairman; Hon. Secretary, Meerut College and Trustee for life; Hon. Sec., Devanagri High School (1913-37); Hon. Sec., Lyall Library, Meerut since 1911; elected member, U.P. Leg. Council (1921-37); President, U.P. Leg. Council (1925-37); member, Executive Council, Allahabad University, for several years; member, Executive Council, Hindu University; founder of Depressed Class schools and Sevak Mandal at Meerut; member, Indian National Congress (1905-19); Ex-President, Sri Badrinath Temple Committee; President, Raghunath Girls' Inter-College, Meerut, since 1937; President-Patron of the U.P. Sports Control Board, Lucknow, President, Upper House, U.P. Legislature, since 1937. *Address:* Meerut, Lucknow.

SIVA RAJ, NAMASIVAYAM, B.A. & B.L. (Madras Univ.); Advocate, High Court, Madras. *b.* September 29, 1892. *m.* Shrimati Meenambal, *g. d.* of the late Rai Bahadur Madurai Pillai of Rangoon. *Educ.:* Presidency & Law Colleges, Madras. Practising lawyer in the High Court, Madras; was Professor, Madras Law Coll.; Member, Madras Legislative Council; member, Central Assembly from

1936; member of Senate, Madras Univ. & Provincial Food Council; member, Pacific Relations Conference, Montreal in 1942-43 & Commonwealth Relations Conference, London in 1945; visited the Middle East as member of National Defence Council; elected Councillor of the Madras Corporation in 1938 and Mayor for the year 1945-46; President of the All-India Scheduled Castes Federation since 1942; attended the Simla Conference convened by H.E. the Viceroy as the accredited representative of the Scheduled Castes. *Address:* 12, Andy Street, Royapettah, Madras.

MITH, ALBERT, General Manager, The British India General Insurance Co., Ltd. and Director, The Zenith Life Assurance Co., Ltd *b.* 27th Oct. 1902. *m.* 19th Sept. 1932. One son and one daughter. Joined Head Office staff of London & Lancashire Insurance Co., Ltd., London, 1919. Transferred to the Calcutta Branch of that Company, 1923. Joined the British India General Insurance Co. Ltd., Head Office in 1928 as Assistant Manager. Appointed General Manager, 1935. *Clubs*: Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay Gymkhana, Cricket Club of India, Bombay Flying Club and Bombay Football Club. *Address* Mehta House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.



MITH, LT.-GEN. SIR ARTHUR FRANCIS, K.B.E. *cr.* 1942, C.B. 1941, D.S.O 1918, M.C.; Chief of the General Staff, India Command. *b.* 9 Dec. 1890; *s.* of late Col. Granville R. F. Smith, C.V.O., C.B., and late Lady Blanche Smith; *m.* 1918, Hon. Monica Crossley, *y. d.* of 1st Baron Somerleyton; one *s.* three *ds. Educ:* Eton, Sandhurst. Joined Coldstream Guards, 1910; Adjutant 3rd Batt Coldstream Guards, Sept. 1914-Nov. 1915; Staff. Nov. 1915-Aug. 1917; served European War, 1914-18 (wounded thrice, D.S.O., M.C., Croix de Guerre); Comdt. of Guards Depot, 1924-27; Staff of G.O.C. London District, 1927-30; Commanded 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards, 1930-34; Commanded Coldstream Guards Regiment and 4th Guards Brigade, 1934-38; Brigadier, General Staff, British Troops in Egypt, 1938-39; Maj.-Gen., General Staff, 1939; C.G.S., Middle East, 1940; G.O.C., London District, 1942-1945. *Address:* New Delhi.

MITH, SIR NORMAN PERCIVAL ARTHUR, KT. (1947), C.I.E. (1944), O.B.E. (1941), K.P.M. (1937), J.P. Director, Intelligence Bureau, Govt. of India since 1945; *b.* Nov. 30, 1892; *m.* Miss Martin *d.* of Thomas Martin; 3 *s.* 1 *d.*; *Educ.*: Dulwich Coll., Joined the Indian Police in 1912, and served in the Province of Bombay; Commr. of Police, Bombay, March to Sep. 1939; Joint Secy., Home Dept., Govt. of Bombay, Oct. 1939 to Feb. 1941; Inspector Genl. of Police, Bombay, 1942-44. *Address:* 11, Queensway, New Delhi.

MITH, WALTER ROBERT GEORGE, C.I.E. (1937), BAR-AT-LAW; Member, Federal Public Service Commission, Delhi-Simla, 1942. *b.* 5th Nov. 1887. *m.* Killen, *d.* of the late John Cochrane. *Educ.*: Grove Park School, Wrexham and Gray's Inn. Joined Police Service, Dec. 1908, as Assistant Superintendent; Superintendent of Police, March 1921; Dy. Commissioner of Police, Bombay, 1932; Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, March 1932; Commissioner of Police, Bombay, 1933; awarded King's Police Medal, 1933. *Address:* Kennedy House Annexe, Simla.

SOBH, SARDAR BAHADUR GURUDIT SINGH Landowner & Colliery Proprietor, Sardar Bahadur (1-1-1945). *b.* 1885, village Dhawan, Gurudaspur Dt., Punjab. *educ.* in his own mother tongue Gurmukhi. President, Sikh Conference held at Amritsar in the year 1945; All-India Jewan Singh Dal at Punjab; worked as a contractor to the East Indian Rly., Asansol Division 1918-40; engaged at Burnpur in construction of Sesh (steel Corporation of Bengal), 1937-39; in the last great war did valuable assistance in recruitment in Calcutta; served as Military Contractor in the recent world war; contributed nearly Rs. 50,000 towards war fund and public charity; Member of Purulia War Cttee. since 1943, in recognition of his services awarded the title of Sardar Bahadur by the Govt. and special certificate of Honour by H. E. the Viceroy of India and H. E. the Governor of Bihar *Present Address*, P.O. Purulia, Dt. Manbhum. *Permanent Address*: P. O. Sitarampur, Dt. Burdwan.



SODHBANS, SIRDAR PREM SINGH, F.L.A.A. (Lond.), B.A., Lahore. *b.* 20th July 1885 at Gujarkhan. *Educ.*: Ramnagar (G. Wala), & Lahore. Served in Army 1902-4; A.L.A.A. London, 30th Sept. 1911, and Fellow on 12th Dec. 1922. Member, War League, Gujranwala, 1917-19; Founder and Secretary of the Central Sikh League, 1919-22, President Lahore Distt. Gurdwara Committee, 1920-21; Member, Executive Cttee. of S. G. P. C., 1921-23. Host to Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs Gandhi and M. Shaukat Ali, on their visit to Nankan Sahib, 1921. Vice-Pres. and Pres. Lahore City Congress Cttee. and Member, A.I.C.C., 1920-22. Founder & Editor "Indian Accountant and Secretary" since July 1922; Hony. Secy., Indian Inst. of Registered Accountants, Lahore, since 1923. Was mainly responsible for compromise between the Punjab Govt. and the Akali Sikhs for working of Gurdwara Act in 1926. Approached Government of India along with 16 Professional Accountants of Bombay, Calcutta, U.P. and Punjab for establishment of Indian Accountancy Board in January, 1928. H. M. King's Commissioned Officer, 1927-34. Represented Punjab Flying Club at first and second conferences of Indian Flying Clubs at Delhi, 1930-31. Presented sword to H. E. Capt. Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Acting Governor, along with other Ex-soldiers, 1934. Member, Executive Committees of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1931-35 and 1937 and of Indian Chamber of Commerce, Lahore, 1925-47 and also its Hony. Secretary, from 1928 to 1942 and of the

Indian National Committee of International Chamber of Commerce, Paris, 1932-33, '35, '37-42, 46-47. Invited to attend the International Congress on Accounting, held in London in July 1933. Member, Board of Economic Enquiry, Punjab, 1936-40; Member of N.-W.R. Advisory Committee, 1933-36. Member of H. M. King George V Lahore Silver Jubilee Central Committee, 1936; Adviser to Indian Employers' Delegate to 20th Session of the International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1936. Guest of Honour at Luncheon at Midland Hotel given in his honour at Manchester by the Master Cotton Spinners' Association, July 1936. The First Indian Delegate and Guest of Honour to the 5th International Congress on Accounting held at Berlin, 1938 and Elected on the Panel of Presidents on 23rd September, 1938 Session. Guest of Honour at Luncheon by Deutchen Orient Verien, Berlin; President, Society of Registered Accountants in N India, 1937-38 and 1941-42; Member, Indian Accountancy Board (Govt. of India), 1939-44; Member, Prices Control Board, Punjab, 1939-44. President, Incorporated Secretaries Association (India), 1941-46; President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, 1942-43; Member of Panel E.P.T. Board of Referees 1941-46; Member of Council of N. Liberal Federation of India for 1944-45. Member, Punjab Industrial Development Cttee., 1945, Executive C'ttee, Boy Scouts' Assen., Pb., Gave evidence before the India Taxation C'ttee, 1925; the Royal Commission on Indian Reforms, 1928; Franchise Cttee, 1932; The Delimitation C'ttee, 1935; The Income-tax Inquiry Cttee, 1936; The Wedgewood Railway Inquiry Cttee, 1936, The Indian Sugar Tariff Board, 1937; The Punjab Unemployment C'ttee, 1938. The Punjab Land Revenue C'ttee, 1938. *Publications:*—"Indian Accountant and Secy." "Economic Planning of India", "German Problem in Europe, 1936 & 38", "India and League of Nations", "Industrial Development of India", "Development of Accountancy Profession in India"—the National Paper submitted to the 5th International Congress on Accounting held in Berlin, 1938, "Sikh Position in India", "Indians Abroad", etc., etc. *Address:* 16, McLeod Road, Lahore and No. 6, Hailey Road, New Delhi.

SOHAN LAL, LALA RAI BAHADUR, M.L.A. (Punjab). *Proprietor:* R. S. M Gulab Singh & Sons, Lahore. *b.* 15th September, 1907; S/o late Rai Bahadur Mohan Lal; Chairman, The Lahore Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Lahore; The Peshawar Electric Supply Co., Ltd., The Sialkot Electric Supply Co., Ltd., The New Indian Industries, Ltd. Director, The Sri Krishna Trading Corporation Ltd. and Noon Farm Products Ltd.; M. L. A. Punjab (1938-46); Member, Lahore Municipal C'ttee. from Aug. 1933 to March 1937; Pres., Sanatan Dharam High School, Lahore. *Address:* 5, Danepur Road, Lahore.



SOKHEY, LT.-COL. SIR SAHIBSINGH, I.M.S. M.A., B.Sc.,M.D. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond. Fellow, Indian Academy of Sciences; Fellow National Institute of Sciences of India, Knighthood—1946. Director, Haffkine Institute. *b.* 15th Dec. 1887. *m.* Menaka—Celebrated Indian danseuse. *Educ.:* Govt. College, Lahore, Edinburgh Univ., London Hospital Medical College, Trinity College, Cambridge, Johns Hopkins Univ., Harvard Univ. and Tornoto Univ. Joined I.M.S.—1913 standing First in the Competitive Exam. served in World War I, 1915-1921; Rockefeller Foundation Fellow—1923-1925; joined Haffkine Institute—1925 as Asstt. Director. *Publications:* Scientific papers in various scientific journals. *Address:* Haffkine Institute, Bombay.

SOLA, THE REV. MARCIAL, S.J., Ph. D., M.A. Former Principal of the Ateneo de Manila Institution from 1916-1920. Professor of Logic and Philosophy at St. Xavier's College, Bombay. *b.* Nov. 7, 1872 in the province of Barcelona, North of Spain. Ordained at St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A. in 1906. *Educ.:* Vich Spain and at St. Louis University, Mo., U.S.A. Went to the Philippines. On the staff of the Manila Observatory under the Spanish and the American Governments from 1899 to 1903. A Delegate to the World's Fair held in St. Louis, U.S.A., in 1904. Prof. for several years at the Ateneo de Manila Philippines, and Principal of that Institution from 1916 to 1920. On the Staff of St. Xavier's College, Bombay, since 1922. *Publications:* Author of "*The Metaphysical Service of the Philippine Islands.*" "*Study of Seismic Waves*". Contributor to the monthly review "*Razon y Fe*" edited at Madrid. Author of "*A Compendium of the Science of Logic.*" *Address:* St. Xavier's College, Cruickshank Road, Fort, Bombay.

SOMAN, RAMCHANDRA GANESH, District Pleader, Deputy President, Bombay Leg. Council. *b.* 24th November 1876; *m.* Mrs. Sitaba Soman. *Educ.:* Satara. Started practice at Satara (1900); edited a Weekly named *Prakash* for 15 years; was member of Bombay Leg. Council for Satara Dist., 1924-29 and 1934-36; was a follower of Lok. Tilak; Member of the Congress for more than 30 years; elected member and Deputy President in 1937 on Congress ticket to the Bombay Leg. Council; elected President of Satara Municipality in 1938 for triennial period; appointed Chairman of Directorate Board, W. I. Ins. Co. for third time in 1945 and on the Board of Directorate of Indian Western Bank, Satara; convicted under Cri. Law Amend. Act in 1930 but acquitted in H. C.; confined in jail as detenue in 1942 and in Jan. 1941 and again in Sept. 1941 under Defence of India Rules; released on health grounds Dec. 1943. *Address:* Shanwar Peth, Satara City.

SOMANI, G. D., Merchant & Millowner. *b.* 1908. **Son of Seth Hazarimalji Somani.** *Educ.:* **at S. V. S. Vidyalaya, Calcutta. Director, Shree Niwas Cotton Mills, Ltd., Bombay,**



Shree Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd., Jamnagar, Shree Laxmi Agents, Ltd., Jamnagar, The Nawanagar Electric Supply Co. Ltd., Jamnagar; All India Genl. Ins. Co Ltd., Bombay, Hindustan Mercantile Bank Ltd. (Bombay Board), Jodhpur Commercial Bank, Ltd., Jodhpur; Shree Mahalaxmi Colour Mfg. Co. Ltd., Jodhpur; The Jaipuri Mining Corpn. Ltd., Jaipur; Partner in the Managing Agency, Shree Vijay Laxmi Cotton Mills, Ltd., Cambay and Shree Ramesh Cotton Mills Ltd., Morvi; Member, Executive Committee, Millowners' Assen., Bombay. Co-opt. Member, Industries Sub-Committee, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay; Co-opted Dir., Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, Bombay and Member, Representative Advisory Assembly, Jodhpur. *Address:* **C/o The Shree Niwas Cotton Mills, Ltd., DeLisle Road, Bombay No. 13.**

SONALKAR, V. R., B.A. (Bom.), C.A.I.B (London), Deputy General Manager, The United Commercial Bank Ltd, Calcutta. *b.* 2nd Feb 1900. *Educ.:* **at Deccan College, Poona and Wilson College, Bombay. Took up Banking as a career. Joined the Central Bank of India Ltd. in 1922. Worked in connection with the amalgamation of the Tata Industrial Bank with the Central. Visited Central Bank's Branches at Hyderabad (Deccan), Madras, Rangoon, Calcutta, etc., as Inspector. Was Agent of the Central Bank at Rangoon, Karachi and Amritsar. Was specially deputed to organise, manage and control the Bank's large investments against agricultural produce in the big grain markets (Mundis) of the Punjab. Joined the Bank of Baroda Ltd., as Chief Accountant at Head Office in 1937. Was a co-opted Member of the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, appointed to deal with the proposed banking legislation (1940). Associate of the Institute of Bankers, London.** *Publication: Banking Frauds in India.* **Rotarian. Was Treasurer of the Rotary Club at Baroda.** *Address:* **C/o The United Commercial Bank Ltd., 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.**



SONI, HON. CAPT., RAI BAHADUR SETH SIR BHAGCHAND, Kt. (1944), O.B.E. (1941), Rai Bahadur (1935), a leading Banker and Merchant Prince of Rajputana, comes of a noble family renowned for its charities, one of its members the great-grandfather of the Rai Bahadur built the magnificent red stone Jain Temple at Ajmer. Proprietor of the firm of Seth Joharmal Gumbhirmal, Ajmer. *b.* **11th November 1904.** *Ed.:* **Govt. High School, Ajmer. President, Rajputana Olympic Association; Member, Advisory Committee, B.B.&C.I. Rly., Ajmer. May '43; Central Leg. Assem., 1935-45; Chairman and Managing Director, R. B. Seth Tikamchand Bhagchand Ltd.; Managing Agents of the Maharaja Kishengarh Mills Ltd.; Chairman, Maharaja Kishengarh Mills Ltd.; Director, The Ajmer, The Amalgamated, Ratlam, Jalgaon, Mandsaur Electric Supply Companies Ltd.; Mewar Textiles Mills Ltd., Bhilwara (Merwar); Indian Trade & General Insurance Co., Ltd., Calcutta; The Jodhpur Commercial Bank Ltd., Jodhpur; India Reconstruction Corporation Ltd., Cawnpore. Treasurer, B. B. & C. I. R. Co., Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur State Railways, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Shahpura States, Jaipur, Gwalior and Bharatpur Residencies. Special Hony. Magistrate 1st Class, Ajmer. Vice-Patron, All-India Girl Guides' Association; Vice-President, Rajputana Cricket Association; President, All-India Digamber Jain Mahasabha, Vice-President, Savtri Girls' College, Ajmer; Honorary Life Member, Jodhpur Flying Club; Chairman, Indian Club, Ajmer. Has given large contributions and donations for War purposes and other charities and is running Tikam Chand Jain High School for boys and a girls' school at Ajmer; Pres., Rotary Club, Ajmer, 1945; Member, Post-war Reconstruction Cttee., Ajmer. Member, Cricket Club of India. The All-India Digamber Jain community conferred the title Dharamveer in 1936 the title of Jati Shiromani by the All-India Khandelwal Mahasabha in 1937. Danvir, 1940. Awarded Tazim and gold honour by His Highness of Jodhpur** *Hobbies:* **Photography and Music.** *Address:* **Tikam Niwas, Ajmer.**



SOPARKAR, GORDHANDAS BHAIDAS, L.C.E., F.S.I., A.M.T.P. Inst. (Lond.), M.I.E., Property Valuation Expert; Ex-Consulting Surveyor to the Govt. of Bombay. *b.* **May 12, 1888;** *m.* **in 1908 to Taragauri, decd. 1931,** *d.* **of Sheth Ranchhoddas Varjivandas.** *Educ.:* **Elphinstone High School and College and Engineering College, Poona; recipient of several prizes and Govt. Scholarships in School and College career; received special training in London in Valuation and Town Planning; Taken up in the Town Planning and Valuation Department in 1914; officiated as Consulting Surveyor to Govt. from June 1919 to Jany. 1920; Deputy Asstt. Consulting Surveyor to Govt., 1920-30; Asstt. Consulting Surveyor to Govt., 1930-38; Consulting Surveyor to Govt. from 1938 to August 1943,**

was deputed to Bhavnagar State in 1935 and Chhota Udepur State and Tata Sons Ltd., in 1939 for expert advice in Town Planning. Designed 'Krishnanagar' residential suburb for Bhavnagar and 'Mithapur' Industrial Suburb for Tata Chemicals; Member, Rent Inquiry Cttee., 1938-39. *Address:* Suman Vihar, Khar.

SOUTER, SIR EDWARD MATHESON, KT. (1944), C.I.E. (1935); Pres., Cawnpore Development Board; from 1940-45; Controller of Supplies, U.P. (Dept. of Supply). Formerly Managing Dir., Ford & Macdonald Ltd., Cawnpore. *b.* Jan. 26, 1891, *m.* Dorothy Mary Andreae. *Educ.:* Inverness Academy, Scotland. Joined Ford & Macdonald Ltd. in 1908; represented Upper India Chamber of Commerce in Lower House of United Provinces Legislature from 1926-40; Hon. Chairman, Cawnpore Improvement Trust, 1931-1939; *Address:* Civil Lines, Cawnpore.

SPENCE, SIR GEORGE HEMMING, K.C.I.E., 1943, Kt., 1939, C.S.I., 1937, C.I.E., 1931, M.A., Oxon. *b.* 6th Nov. 1888 *m.* to Constance Isabel, daughter of the Rev. T. N. H. Smith-Pearse. *Educ.:* at Marlborough College and Trinity College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1912; Served in the Punjab till 1919, and thereafter under the Government of India. Member, Viceroy's Executive Council,(*Law & Education*) 3rd July to August 1946. *Address:* 8, Hastings Road, New Delhi.

SPENS, THE HON. SIR WILLIAM PATRICK, O.B.E. (1918), M.A. (Oxon.), Kt. (1943), Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem (1945), K. C. (1925); Chief Justice of India; Chairman of St. John Ambulance Assen. (Indian Council) and Chief Commr. of St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas within the Empire of India (1945). *b.* August 9, 1885; *m.* Hilda Mary, elder *d.* of Lt-Col. and Mrs. Wentworth Grenville Bowyer: *Educ.:* Rugby and New College: Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple. 1910; Master of the Bench, Inner Temple, 1935; Served European War, 1914-18, Capt. and Adjt. 5th Battn., the Queens; Lucknow 1914-15; Mesopotamia, 1915-18; D.A.A.G., Meerut, 1919; Commissioner, Imperial War Graves Commission. 1931-1943; Co-opted member of Bacon Marketing Board, 1931-43; M. P. (Cons.), Ashford Division of Kent, 1933-43; Director, Southern Railway, 1941-43; Chairman, National Vegetable Marketing Board, 1941-42. *Address:* Chief Justice's Lodgings, 19, Akbar Road, New Delhi.

SPOONER, EDWIN GEORGE, C.I.E., Iron & Steel Controller to Govt. of India. *b.* Sept. 12, 1898, Birmingham. *s.* of George Henry Spooner. *m.* 1st April 1929, Thelma Marie Bibra. *Educ.:* Secondary School, Birmingham. Served in France with the Coldstream Guards in 1914-1918 war; joined Martin & Co., Calcutta (Engineers and Contractors), 1924 and held executive positions connected with the Iron and Steel Industry in India; at the outbreak of World War II, was Sales Manager, and Commercial Manager, the Steel Corporation of Bengal, Ltd., Councillor, Corporation of Calcutta, 1936-37. *Recreation:* Golf. *Club:* Bengal Club, Calcutta. *Address:* 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.

SREENIVASAN, M. A., *b.* Sept. 28, 1897; *Educ.:* Hindu High School, Madras, and Central Coll., Bangalore; secured first rank in the Mysore Civil Service Competitive Examination in 1917, and appointed Probationary Asstt. Commissioner in 1918; served in various departments; deputed to Europe and America in connection with the Mysore Sandal Oil business in London and New York, and the establishment of a Trade Commissioner's Office in London; was later deputed to study and report on the economic and social conditions of labour in the Kolar Gold Fields; General Manager of Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Mysore, 1931-33; Deputy Commissioner and President, City Municipal Council, and Chairman, City Improvement Trust Board, Mysore, 1935-39. Was appointed Government Director and Chairman of important industrial concerns of the State. Services were lent to the Govt. of India as Controller of Supplies, South India, May 1940; Controller of Purchase, New Delhi, 1943. Recalled in April, 1943 for appointment to the Council of Ministers of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore Minister for Agriculture, Mysore State, Apr. '43—June 1946. *Address:* Bangalore.

SRI PRAKASA, M.L.A. (Central), B.A. (Allahabad 1911), B.A., LL.B. (Cantab), and Barrister-at-Law (1914); *c. s.* of Dr. Bhagavan Das, M.A., D.Litt; *b.* August 3, 1890, *m.* Anasuya Devi, *d.* of Shri Govind Prasad, landlord of Sasaram (Bihar) who died in 1926; 2 *s.* 2 *d.* Educationist, Journalist and Politician, connected with the Benares Hindu Univ. (1914-17), *Leader*, Allahabad (1917-18), *Independent*, Allahabad (1919), *Aj*, Benares (1920-43), member, A.I.C.C. from 1918. Foundation Member, Kashi Vidyapith (1921); Benares Municipal Board 1921-25. General Secy., United Provinces Provincial Congress Cttee. (1928-34), and Indian National Congress (1929-31). Pres., U.P. Political Conference (1934) and Pres. U.P.C.C. on (1934-35); Member, Legislative Assembly (Central), 1935; re-elected, 1945; Chairman, Reception Cttee., Indian National Congress, 1936. Imprisoned for Congress activities in 1930, 1932, 1941 and 1942. *Publications:* *Annie Besant, as Woman and as Leader* (in English) and *Grihasta Gita*, *Sphut Vichar* and *Nagarik Shastra* (in Hindi) besides a large number of articles in current periodicals on social, educational and political subjects. *Recreations:* Formerly riding, hockey and Indian exercises, and now walking. *Club:* Kashi Club, Benares. *Address:* Sevashrama, Benares.

SRIKANTAN, K. S., M.A., Director for Labour and Information, Holkar State since 1946. *b.* July 1906 at Nanjangud, Mysore State. *Educ.:* Maharaja's College, Mysore. Passed B.A. (1926) and M.A. (1929) with distinctions, and also the Mysore Law Examinations. Apptd. Professor of History and Economics in a South Indian College affiliated to the Madras Univ.; passed with distinction the Madras University Librarianship Examination; later



appointed Professor of Economics in a College affiliated to the Bombay Univ.; served on the Bombay Govt. Conciliation C'ttee, as representative of employees; subsequently appointed Asstt. Director of Industries and Commerce, Mysore Govt.; apptd. Dir. of Industries and Commerce, Holkar State, 1943, and ex-Officio Textile Commissioner, Labour Commissioner and Controller-General of Civil Supplies; served on several Govt. of India C'ttees as representative of the Holkar State; has delivered several University extension lectures; an active Member of the Madras Library Assen. for a long time; author of several publications. *Recreations:* Reading, writing and indoor games. *Address:* 9, Yeshwant Niwas Road, Indore.

SRINIVASA MURTI, CAPTAIN G., B.A., B.L., M.B., C.M., Vaidya Ratna. *b.* 1887. *m.* Srimati Sringarammal. *Educ.:* Madras University, awarded the Johnstone and many other medals and prizes. Served as Lecturer, Surgeon, and Superintendent in Madras Medical Schools and College and in Civilian and War hospitals; Secretary, Committee on Indigenous Medicine; President, Ayurveda Mahamandal, Nasik Session, 1929; Ex-Secretary of the Madras Medical Association and Editor, *Madras Medical Journal*; Principal, Government Indian Medical School, 1924-42; Awarded "Vaidya Ratna" Birthday Honours, 1932; Past Treasurer and Recording Secretary, Theosophical Society, Adyar; Director, Adyar Library and General Editor, Adyar Library Series; Founder and First President, Academy of Indian Medicine, Madras. Founder and Director, Ashtanga Polyclinic, Madras; Founder and first Pres., Indian Medical Practitioners' Co-operative Pharmacy and Stores Ltd., Consulting Physician, Govt. Hospital of India Medicine, Madras. *Address:* Adyar, Madras.

RINIVASAN, KASTURI, B.A., Managing Editor, *The Hindu*, Madras; President, All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference (1940-1944); Chairman, Indian Section of the Empire Press Union; 1943-45; eldest son of the late S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, Pro. and Editor of *The Hindu*; *b.* Aug. 1887; graduated from the Madras Presidency Coll.; joined *The Hindu* as Manager and assumed Editorship in February, 1934. *Address:* Sabarmati, Mowbrays Road, P.O. Teynampet, Madras.

RIVASTAVA, BALESHWAR PRASAD, Rai Bahadur, *s.* of late Munshi Janki Prasad Srivastava, Rais and Landlord, Bansi, Dt. Basti. *b.* July 5, 1893; *m.* Feb. 27, 1917.



Sushila, *d.* of the late Rai Bahadur Rajjan Lal; 3 *s.*, 3 *d.* *Educ.:* Muir Central Coll., Allahabad and Christ Church Coll., Cawnpore; Director, Cawnpore Dyeing & Cloth Printing Co., Ltd., Northern India Oil Industries Ltd., Pioneer Consolidated Co. of India Ltd.; Chairman, Municipal Board, Cawnpore, 1936-42; Member, Board of High School & Intermediate Education since 1931. *Address:* River View, Cawnpore.

SRIVASTAVA, MRS. SUSHILA, *d.* of the late Rai Bahadur Rajjan Lal, Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Punjab. *b.* Jan. 28, 1900; *Educ.:* Queen Mary's Coll., Lahore; *m.* Rai Bahadur Baleshwar Prasad Srivastava on Feb. 27, 1917; Has travelled extensively in Europe and takes a keen interest in social work and in girls' education; Member of the Cawnpore Municipal Board since 1932 and is in charge of girls' education within the Municipality. Member of the Senate of the Agra Univ. from 1936-39; one of the founders of the Cawnpore Women's Assen. and its President for a number of years. *Address:* River View, Cawnpore.



SRIVASTAVA, DR. SIR, J.P., K.C.S.I. (1946), Kt. (1934), K.B.E. (1942), M.S.E., Tech. (Vict.), D.Sc. (Agra), D. Litt. (Lucknow). Son of late Munshi Janki Prasad Srivastava, Rais and Landlord, Bansi, District Basti. *b.* 16th August 1889. *m.* Kailash Srivastava, 2nd Feb. 1907. Two sons and five daughters. *Educ.:* Christ Church College, Cawnpore, Muir Central College, Allahabad and College of Technology, Manchester. Has pioneered industrial undertakings with the direction and management of which he was actively associated until recently, *e.g.* The New Victoria Mills Co. Ltd., Cawnpore, The Indian Turpentine & Rosin Co., Ltd., Clutterbuckganj (Bareilly), The Raza Textiles Ltd., Rampur State, The Indian Bobbin Co. Ltd., Clutterbuckganj (Bareilly) and the Gwalior Sugar Co. Ltd., Dabra (Gwalior State). Was also on the boards of a number of other important Companies and Banks. A prominent member of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce which he represented on the U.P. Legislative Council from 1926 to 1936 and thereafter on the U. P. Legislative Assembly, 1936-42. Minister of Education, U.P., 1931-36, Minister of Finance and Industries, 1937. Chairman, U. P. Simon Committee, 1928. Chairman, Cawnpore Improvement Trust, 1928-31. Member, National Defence Council, 1940-42. President, Agra and Oudh Hindu Sabhas, 1940-42. Member for Civil Defence in Viceroy's Executive Council from August 1942 to September 1943 and later Food Member till June 1946. Widely travelled in Europe and other foreign countries. Associated with a number of philanthropic and humanitarian Associations. As one of the Proprietors of the Pioneer, Lucknow, has great interest in journalism. *Recreations:* shooting and music. *Clubs:* The Naini Tal Club, Nainital Rotary Club, United Service Club, Lucknow, The Cricket Club of India, Bombay, the Calcutta Club, Chelmsford Club, Roshanara Club and Imperial Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. *Address:* 'Kailash,' Cawnpore.

SRIVASTAVA, RAM CHANDRA, B.Sc., C.I.E., O.B.E., Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology (Govt. of India), Cawnpore. *b.* 10th Sept. 1891. *m.* to the late Radha Pyari

Srivastava and again to Nawal Kishori Srivastava. *Educ.:* **Muir Central College, Allahabad; Municipal School of Technology, Manchester; Royal Technical College, Glasgow and University College, London; Manager, Cawnpore Sugar Works Distillery; Manager, Behar Sugar Works, Pachrukhi; and Deputy Director of Industries, U. P.** *Address:* **Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Nawabganj, Cawnpore.**

STEPHENS, IAN MELVILLE, C.I.E., M.A., Editor and Director, the *Statesman*, Calcutta, and New Delhi. *b.* Feb. 1903; *Educ.:* Winchester, King's College, Cambridge (foundation scholar: R. J. Smith Research Student); 1st Class honours, Natural Sciences Tripos Pt. I., 1924, Historical Tripos Pt. II., 1925; and Supervisor in History, King's College, 1925-26; Private Secretary to Sir Ernest Clark, K.C.B., 1926-28; and then to Sir Ernest Debenham, Bart, 1928-30; Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Information with the Govt. of India, 1930-32; Publicity officer to the Indian Franchise (Lothian) Committee, 1932; Director, Bureau of Public Information, 1932-37. Awarded C.I.E. and Jubilee Medal in 1935 and Coronation Medal, 1937. Joined Staff of *Statesman* as Assistant Editor, 1937; Also Director, 1939; Editor since Sept. 1942. *Address:* The "Statesman," Calcutta.

STEWART, SIR HERBERT RAY, Kt. (1946), M.Sc., F.R.C.Sc.I., D.I.C., N.D.A.; Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and Agricultural Commissioner with the Govt. of India. *b.* 10th July, 1890; *s.* of Hugh Stewart Ballyward, Co. Down; *m.* 1917, Eva, *d.* of William Rea, J.P., Ballygawley, Co. Tyrone. *Educ.:* Excelsior Academy, Banbridge; Royal College of Science, Dublin; Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. Military Service, 1915-19; entered the Indian Agricultural Service as Deputy Director of Agriculture, 1920; Professor of Agriculture, Punjab, 1921-27; Assistant Director of Agriculture, 1928-32; Director of Agriculture, Punjab, 1932-43; Officiating Agricultural Expert, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Government of India, 1938. Member, Punjab Legislative Council from time to time, 1927-36; Fellow of the University of the Punjab, 1929-43 and Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, 1936-1943. *Publications:* various pamphlets on agriculture and farm accounts. *Address:* New Delhi.

STOKOE, REV. CANON CECIL GEORGE, M.A. (Oxon.), F.R.G.S. (1929), Chaplain in Kashmir. *b.* 9th April, 1867. *m.* 1st, Harriet Louise Philbrick; 2nd, Frances Cecilia Harington. *Educ.:* St. Paul's School, London; Trinity College, Oxford; Wells Theological College. Ordained deacon in 1893 and Priest in 1894; Curate in Leeds, Reading and Lancaster. Chaplain, H. M. Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, 1899-1922; Chaplain of Kashmir, since 1924; has travelled extensively in Europe, Asia, Africa, America. *Address:* The Parsonage, Srinagar, Kashmir.

STONE, THE HON. SIR (JOHN) LEONARD, Kt., *cr.* 1943, O.B.E. (1943), Chief Justice, High Court, Bombay. *b.* 6th Nov. 1896; son of late John Morris Stone, Blackheath & Lincoln's Inn, and late Edith Emily Stone, *d.* of Alderman Edward Hart; *m.* 1923 Madeleine Marie, *d.* of late Frederick Scheffler of New-York and *st.-d.*, late Albert Hanssens of Brussels and Istanbul; one son. *Educ.:* Malvern College. Served European War, 1914-22, Worcester Regt., Gallipoli, Army of the Black Sea, Control Officer, Eskishehir, 1919-20; Inter-allied Commission of Inquiry, Turco-Greek War, 1921 (despatches thrice). Called to Bar (Gray's Inn), 1923; joined Lincoln's Inn, 1931; Bencher, Gray's Inn, 1942; practised Chancery Bar; London Home Guard 1940; Pres., Comm. of Inquiry (Bombay Explosion, 1944) 1944. *Address:* High Court, Bombay; 4, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. 2.

STONES, SIR FREDERICK, Kt. (1941), O.B.E., J.P., M.L.C., Director, E. D. Sassoon & Co. Ltd., Bombay. *b.* October 4, 1886; *m.* Sarah Danson. *Educ.:* at Culcheth, Central Secondary School; College of Technology, Manchester. Served apprenticeship with J. Howarth & Sons, Manufacturers, Meadow Mills, Failsworth, 1903-04; Manager's Assistant at Wilton Mfg. Co., Middleton, England, 1904-08; Weaving Master, Bengal Cotton Mills, Calcutta, 1908-09; Weaving Master, Swan Mills, Ltd., Bombay, 1909-10; Mills Superintendent, Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co., Bombay, 1910-20; Director, E. D. Sassoon & Co. Ltd., Bombay, since 1920. *Address:* E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

SUBBARAYAN, DR. PARAMASIVA, M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Dublin), Zemindar of Kumaramangalam. *b.* 11th Sept. 1889; *m.* Radhabai Kudmal, *d.* of Rai Sahib Rangarao of Mangalore. Three *s.*, one *d.* *Educ.:* Newington School, Madras, the Presidency and Madras Christian Colleges and Wadham College, Oxford. Was Council Secretary for a few months in the first reformed Legislative Council; has been a Member of Madras Legislative Council representing South Central Landholders from 1920. Member, All-India Congress Committee, 1920. Chief Minister, Government of Madras, 1926-30. Elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly unopposed for Tiruchengodu rural. Member, All-India Congress Committee, 1937-44; Minister for Law, Madras, 1937-39. President, Madras Olympic Association and Madras Hockey Association. *Address:* Tiruchengodu, Salem District.

SUBBARAYAN, MRS. K. RADHABAI, B.A. (Madras Univ.). Landholder and Social Worker. *b.* April 22, 1891. *m.* Dr. P. Subbarayan, Zamindar of Kumaramangalam. *Educ.:* Madras & Oxford. Member of Madras Univ. Senate & Syndicate for some years; served 1 term on Salem Dt. Board; served on first and second Round Table Conferences, India Franchise Cttee.; member of Congress Party on Legislative Assembly from 1938-45; served on other social, political and educational bodies. *Address:* Tiruchengodu, Dt. Salem.

SUBEDAR, MANU, B.A., B.Sc. (Eco.), London, Barrister-at-Law, M.L.A. (Central), Lecturer in Economics, Bombay University; Professor of Economics, Calcutta University; Examiner for M.A., Bombay and Calcutta. Partner, Lalji Naranji & Co.; gave evidence on behalf of the Indian Commercial Community before the Babington-Smith Committee; wrote separate dissenting report on Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and also on Housing Scheme; Member, Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee; Official Adviser on matters of technical finance to various Indian States; Nominated Member, Municipal Corporation, Bombay (1930); Wrote separate Minority Report on the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee, 1931; Vice-President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1932 and 1934; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1935; Financial Adviser to the Chamber of Princes, 1936-1939; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1937. *Address*: Kodak House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SUBRAMANYAM, PALGHAT RAMAKRISHNA, M.A., Stock, Share and Finance Broker. *b.* on 5th June 1909 in Palghat. *Ed* in Mysore. In 1929 obtained first rank in B.A. Degree



Examination held by the Mysore University with Mathematics, Economics and Statistics as optional subjects. Was the recipient of four gold medals. Was a merit scholarship holder in the B.A. as well as M.A. classes. Passed M.A. Degree with distinction with advanced Mathematics, Statistics and Mathematical Economics as his special subjects. *m.* Miss Ambujam Harihara Iyer in 1930. 3 sons and 1 daughter. Joined Messrs. Batlivala and Karani, as Statistician, Investment Consultant and Sub-broker, 1933. After serving them for a period of eight years and three months, was elected a member of the Bombay Stock Exchange on October 7, 1941 and started independent business as a Stock Share and Finance Broker on November 28, 1941. *Address:* 61, Stock Exchange Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

UHRAWARDY, THE HON'BLE MR. HUSSEYN Shaheed, M.A., B.Sc., B.C.L. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Chief Minister and Home Minister, Government of Bengal. *b.* Midnapore 1893. *Educ.*: Calcutta Madrassah, St. Xavier's College, Oxford (Honours Jurisprudence, M.A., B.C.L.) Barrister, Gray's Inn. Deputy Mayor, Calcutta Corporation, during the late Mr. C. R. Das's mayoralty. Former Secretary, Bengal Provincial Muslim League; member, Bengal Legislative Council after Swaraj Party entered legislatures; held portfolios as Ministers of Labour, Finance, Public Health and Local Self-Govt.; Food Minister, 1943-45; Prominent Muslim League leader in Bengal. Formed Government 1946 after coalition attempt proved abortive. *Address:* Secretariat, Calcutta.

SUHRAWARDY, SIR ZAHHADUR RAHIM ZAHID, M.A., B.L., Kt., Bar-at-Law. *b.* Midnapore, 1870; *Educ.*: Dacca College, Ripon Law College, Calcutta; Lincoln's Inn, London. Advocate, High Court, Calcutta, 1912; Judge, Presidency Small Causes Court, 1916; Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1921; retired 1931; Member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1916 and 1921. *Address*: 21, Theatre Road, Calcutta.

SUKHBIR SINGH, KUNWAR, B.A., *s.* of the late R. B. Kr Raghubir Singh; *b.* Nov. 4 1922. *m.* in 1941. 1 *s.* 1 *d. Educ.*: Govt. High Sch., Hathras and Agra Coll.; With his mother pays annually Rs. 40,000 to The Government as Land Revenue & Taxes; Member, U.P. Zamindars Assen., Vice-Chairman, Managing Cttee. of that body; Member, Masonic Lodge, Council of the National Liberal Federation. Ex-Provincial War Cttee., Rotary Club, Agra Contributed about Rs. 15,000 to the various War Funds, besides purchasing Interest Free Defence Bonds worth Rs. 10,000 in Sept. 40; invested equal amount in War Loans; offered various concessions to his tenants joining the Army and had recruited 13 men. *Hobbies*: Cinematography & Journalism. *Recreation*: Reading. *Address*: Hallowes House, Surajpur Estate, Dt. Aligarh & Chandra Villa, Barlowganj, Mussoorie.



SUNDARA RAJ, DEWAN BAHADUR DR. R., F.N.I. Fishery Development Officer, U.P., since 1944 Air Raid Warning Liaison Officer, Southern Command, 1943. *b.* 1888, *m.* Phyllis Seymour Darling, M.R.S.T., F.R.G.S. *Educ.*: M.A. (Madras) and Ph.D. (Liverpool); Dir. of Fisheries, Madras, 1925-40; Pres., Ind Sc. Con. (Zoology), 1928; Member, Fish Committee I.C.A.R.; conducted 5 record Pearl Fisheries, 1926-28; inaugurated Fish Refrigeration, Pearl Farming and Medicinal Fish Liver Oil Industry in India; author of many fisheries publications, notably the Madras Fisheries Bull. 1923-41, including 1st Fish Statistics and reports on trawling in Madras; Dams & Fisheries Proc. Ind. Acad. Sc. Vol. XIV. Chief Zoological publications:—papers on Fauna of Krushadai Island, Madras Govt. Mus. Bull, 1927; several accounts of Fish including a new genus of Schizothoracine and new carps Ind. Mus. Rec. Vols. XII & XLIII and Proc. Ind. Sc. Cong., 1915 onwards. *Address:* Civil Secretariat, Lucknow; "The Anchorage," Adyar, Madras.

SUNDARESAN, NIVARTI, B.A., B.L., O.B.E., India's Executive Director of the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development and Financial Adviser to India's Agent-General at Washington. *b.* June 13, 1895. *Educ.*: Christian Coll., Madras & Law Coll., Madras. Deputed to the British Empire Exhibition, Wembley. Thereafter in Currency Dept. and Finance Dept. till March 1937; services lent to the Govt. of Burma in Audit Dept. till March

1941; Attached to the Supply Finance Dept. as Dy. Financial Adviser from April 1941 to June 1942; Reposted to Finance Dept. in August 1942 first as Dy. Secy. and later as Jt. Secy. *Club:* Calcutta Club. *Address:* Agency-General, Washington.

SURGUJA, MAHARAJA SAHEB OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

SWAMI RANGANATHANANDA, President, Ramakrishna Math & Mission, Karachi, since August 1942. *b.* January 1909; A Sanyasin of the Ramakrishna Order of Monks; joined the Ramakrishna Mission, Mysore in 1926; took orders in 1933; left Mysore in 1934 and worked in the Bangalore Branch of the Mission till 1938; served as Secretary and Librarian of the Ramakrishna Mission Society Free Library and Reading Room, Rangoon, July 1939 to Feb. 1942; organised the Ramakrishna Mission Distress Relief Fund in 1943 and collected about Rs. 4½ lakhs, out of which help was sent to Bengal to the tune of about 13,000 bags of rice and about Rs. 20,000 in cash, and about Rs. 25,000 in cash to Malabar; at present engaged in extending the Mission activities in Karachi by opening an Indoor Eye Hospital for 50 beds, a Student's Home, a Vivekananda Free Library and Reading Room, a Vivekananda Lecture Hall and a Gymnasium; holds regular discourses on the Gita (in English) at the Math on Sundays attended by between 1,000 and 1,500 people. *Address:* Ramakrishna Mission, Garden Quarter, Karachi (Sind).

SWAMI, THE HON. T. V., A.I.E.E., A. M. Inst., B.E., A.Am. I.E.E., F.R.S. A. (London). Development Minister to Government of Dungarpur. *b.* 16th Jan. 1908. *m.* Srimati Sulochana Devi; one *s.* three *d.* Member, The Indian Roads and Transport Development Assn., Indian Statistical Institute; Life Member, Indian Red Cross Society. *Publications:* 'The Present War', 'Ways of Dictators Exposed', 'Hitler in the Grip of Mental Confusion', 'Future of Indian States' and frequent contributions to the press on political topics. *Address:* Dungarpur (Rajputana); 'Retreat', Hyderabad (Deccan).



SWAT, THE NAWAB SAHEB OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

SWORD, REV. VICTOR HUGO, Th.B. 1922, B.A. 1928, B.D. 1935, M.A. 1935, Th.D. 1936. Clergy. *b.* March 22, 1894. *m.* Cora Walter. *Educ.:* Bethel Coll., Northern Seminary University of Chicago, Northwestern University Garret Biblical Institute. Missionary in Assam; Pres., Bapt. Union, India, Burma and Ceylon, 1942; Pres., Assam Christian Council; Secy., A.C.C., Member, student Christian Movement; Gen. Com. Member ex. Com. N.C.C., Member, Serampore Univ. Senate. *Publications:* Baptists in Assam, 1935, Pastor's Handbook in Assamese; Contributed many articles to Rel. Press. *Address:* Gauhati, Assam.

SYED AMJAD ALI, B.A. (Hons.), C.I.E. (1944), O.B.E. (1936). *b.* July 5, 1908. *Educ.:* at Government College, Lahore, and the Middle Temple, London. Graduated, 1927. Went to England in 1931 and worked as Hon. Joint Secretary of the Muslim Delegation and Hon. Publicity Officer of the Round Table Conference; elected Secretary, All-India Muslim Youth League. Went to England again and worked as Hon. Secretary of the Muslim Delegation to the Round Table Conference and Hon. Secretary of the British India Delegation to the Joint Select Committee. Was Hon. Private Secretary to H. H. the Aga Khan during his three successive visits to India in 1934, 1935 and 1936. Was Resident Secretary of the Unionist Party from its inception and relinquished it on becoming the Parliamentary Private Secretary of the Premier. Went to Sydney for the Second British Commonwealth Relations Conference, 1938. Delegate and Secretary of the Indian Group Official Whip of the Govt., Nov. 1940-19[illegible]. *Address:* "Ashiana" Lahore.



SYED, SIR MUHAMMAD SAIADULLA, C.S.I. (1946); Kt. (1928), M.A. (Chemistry), 190[illegible] B.L., 1907 *b.* May 1886. *Educ.:* Cotton College Gauhati, Assam (F.A.), Presidency College, Calcutta (M.A.); Ripon College, Calcutta (B.L.). Asst. Lecturer in Chemistry, Cotton College, Gauhati, 1908; Practised as Lawyer in Gauhati Courts, 1909-19; in the Calcutta High Court, 1920-24; Member, Assam Legislative Council, 1913-20; again since 1923; Minister, Assam Government in charge of Education and Agriculture, 1924-[illegible]; Member, Executive Council, Assam Government in charge of Law and Order and P.W.D. 1929-30. Member in charge of Finance and Law and Order from Nov. 1930 to April 1[illegible] Premier of Assam, April 1937 to Sept. 1[illegible] and again from November 1939-June [illegible]. *Address:* Gauhati, Assam.

SYKES, PAUL, B.COM., Canadian Govt. Trade Commissioner for India, Burma and Ceylon. *b.* Dec. 22, 1897. *m.* to Jean Campbell, *d.* of late Lt.-Col. H. R. Duff, R.C.A.M.C., *Educ* at Queen's University, Kingston, (Ont.). Served with Canadian Expeditionary Force, 1916-1919; in business, 1919-21; Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, 1922-26; has served in present capacity in New Zealand, Hongkong, Manchuria, North China, Germany and in Calcutta. *Address:* Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay.

TALCHER: RAJA BAHADUR K. C. B. HARI CHANDAN, RULER OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

TAMBE, SHRIPAD BALWANT, B.A., LL.B. *b.* 8 Dec. 1875. *Educ.:* Jabalpur (Hitkarini School), Amraoti, Anglo-Vernacular and High School and Bombay Elphinstone College and Govt. Law School. Pleader at Amraoti, Member and Vice-President of

Amraoti Town Municipal Committee; President, Provincial Congress Committee; Member, C.P. Legis. Council, 1917, 1920 and 1924; President, C. P. Legis. Council, March 1925. Home Member, Central Provinces Government; Ag. Governor, Central Provinces, 1929. Delegate to the 1st and 2nd Round Table Conferences. Member, Indian Franchise Committee, 1932. *Address:* Dhantoli, Nagpur, C. P.

TANDAN, RADHA RAMAN, M.A., B.L., Zemindar and Advocate, Muzafferpur.



Graduated with honours in history from the G. B. B. College, Muzafferpur and obtained post-graduate and Law Diplomas at Patna. *b.* 1st March 1912, belongs to a high Khattry family; *m.* Shrimati Pramodwala Devi. Worked for the Earthquake relief measures in 1934; took leading part in organising the 1st Bihar Women's Educational and Industrial Conference, inaugurated by H. E. Lady Stewart at Muzafferpur in Feb. 1940; President, Tarun Parishad, a premier Hindi institution at Muzafferpur, Vice-President, Bihar and Orissa Income Tax Payers' Assen.; Hony. Secretary, the Muzafferpur Dist. Postal and R.M.S. Union, General Secretary, G. B. B. College Old Boys Assocn.; Elected member, Executive Cttee., Home for the Homeless; Member, Governing bodies, the Abeda H. E. School and Tirhut Academy; Executive Cttees., Bar Assen., Muzafferpur; Town Club, Muzafferpur. Contributes to the columns of the provincial dailies, Journalist and Short-story-writer. Interested in Tennis and keen chess-player; the only hobby reading books. *Address:* "Ramana", Muzafferpur.

TANDON, PURUSHOTTAMDAS SHRI, Speaker Legislative Assembly, United Provinces. Practising lawyer in Allahabad till 1921, when gave up practice owing to Non-Co-operation Movement. President, U.P. Provincial Congress Committee, 1923; took part in Non-Co-operation movement and was jailed for one year and a half; worked for some time as Secretary and General Manager, Punjab National Bank, Lahore; Joined Servants of People Society, founded by Lala Lajpat Rai in 1920 as President; Chairman, Allahabad Municipality, for several years; for his services to the city, a park in the City has been called after him by the Municipality; took prominent part in Civil Disobedience Movements, 1930 and 1932, and was jailed several times; Organised no-rent campaign in U.P., 1932; Took active part in Rowlatt agitation and Satyagraha, 1919; elected speaker, U.P. Leg. Assembly in 1937; kept in detention for over 8 months in 1941 and again for over two years, 9th Aug. 1942 to 22nd Aug. 1944; takes active interest in Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. *Address:* Servants of the People Society, 10 Croswaith Road, Allahabad.

TANNAN, MOHAN LAL, O.B.E., M.Com., (Birm.), Bar-at-Law, I.E.S. (Retd.), R.A., Export Trade Controller & Special Officer, War Risks Insurance, Bombay; General Manager, the Punjab National Bank, Lahore, 1937-39; Principal and Professor of Banking, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, 1920-37; on deputation to the Government of India, Commerce Department, as Secretary, Indian Accountancy Board and Under-Secretary, 1932-35. *b.* 2 May 1885. President, 10th Indian Economic Conference, 1927. Vice-President, the Indian Economic Society, 1921-23; Syndic of the Bombay University, 1923-24 to 1927-28; Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay; Director, Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Bombay; Member, Council, Indian Institute of Bankers. *Publications:* "Banking Law and Practice in India," "Indian Currency and Banking Problems," jointly with Prof. K. T. Shah, and several pamphlets such as the "Banking Needs of India," "Indian Currency and the War," "Regulation of Banks in India," etc. *Address:* The Cliff, Carmichael Road, Bombay.

TAPASE, GANPATRAO DEVAJI, B.A., LL.B., Minister-in-Charge, Industries, Fisheries and Backward Classes. *b.* 1910; *Educ:* at Poona, was practising pleader in Satara Dist. for a long time; leading congressman of the Satara Dist. and a well-known social worker; was active Municipal member of the city. *Address:* Drummore, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

TARAPORVALA, KHAN BAHADUR COOVERJI E., Financial Secretary, H. E. H. the Nizam's Govt. since June 1946. *b.* September 3, 1890. *Educ:* St. Xavier's College, Bombay, B.A. (Hons.), 1917; B.Sc. (Distinction), 1918; Dakshni Fellow, Bombay Univ., 1918; Sir James Fergusson Scholar, 1919-20; Certified Associate of the Institute of Bankers, London, 1923. *m.* Homa, *d.*



of the late Jamshedji D. Panday of Bombay. 2 *s.* and 2 *d.* Et. *s.* is a Staff Officer in the Hyderabad State Bank. Lecturer, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, 1919-20; joined Imperial Bank, 1921; worked as agent at Sandhurst Road Byculla, Yeotmal, Godhra and Ujjain Branches of the Bank; joined H.E.H. the Nizam's Govt. Service as Assistant Secretary, Finance Department, 1930; Govt. Auditor, Nizam's State Railway, 1938; Deputy Financial Secretary, 1942; Additional Financial Secy., H.E.H. the Nizam's Govt., 1945. *Address:* Meher Manzil, Somajiguda, Hyderabad-Deccan.

TATA, JEHANGIR R. D., *b* 1904. Joined Tata Sons, Limited, in 1922, as an assistant and appointed Director in 1926. Actively associated in the management of The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., and other Companies associated with or under the Managing Agency of Tata Sons, Ltd. Started The Tata Sons Aviation Dept., in 1932. First Pilot to qualify in India, holding a flying licence since 1929. Inaugurated as pilot the Karachi-Bombay Air Mail Service in 1932 and the

Bombay-Delhi service in 1927. Appointed Chairman of Tata Sons, Ltd., on the death of the Chairman, Sir Nowroji Saklatvala, in July 1938. Now Chairman and/or Director of all Tata and Associated Companies and also Director of Associated Cement Companies, Ltd., Imperial Bank of India, The Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., The New India Assurance Co., Ltd. *Address:* Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

TAUNTON, SIR IVON HOPE, KT. (1946), C.I.E. (1941); Officer of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem (1943); B.A. (Cantab.); I.C.S. *b.* 19, Dec. 1890. *Educ.:* Uppingham and Clare College, Cambridge. Asstt. Collector and Magistrate in Sind, 1914; on military service, 1917-19; Offg. Collector and Dist. Magistrate, 1923; Offg. Dy. Commissioner, 1924; Offg. Collector and Dist. Magistrate, 1925; Chairman, Cattle Theft Commission, 1925; Offg. Collector and Superintendent of Stamps, 1926; Offg. Deputy Secretary to Government, Home and Ecclesiastical Departments, 1926; Offg. Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department, 1927; in foreign service as Finance and Revenue Member; Khairpur State Executive Council, 1927; Offg. Collector, Sholapur and Political Agent, Akalkot, 1932; Collector, 1932; appointed Commissioner, Bombay Municipality, 1934. Chief Secretary to Government, Sind, 1939; Revenue Commissioner and Revenue Secretary to Government of Sind, 1940; Adviser to the Governor of Bombay, 1942-45; Grand Master, All Scottish Freemasonry in India; President, Bombay Provincial Hockey Assen. and Bombay Adult Education Society. *Address:* Secretariat, Bombay.

TAYAL, MADAN MOHAN, B.A., Zamindar, banker & millowner; *s. s.* of Lala Dev Raj, Landlord and Rais of Hissar. *b.* March 1920; *Educ.:* St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi; *m.* Sm. Prabhat Devi, *d.* of Syt. Shanti Pershad Jain of Dalmianagar; 1 *d.* Managing Director: Tayal Brothers Ltd., The Punjab Food Products Ltd., The Rohtak & Hissar Districts Electric Supply Co., Ltd.; Director: Bharat Bank Ltd., Delhi Board, The Central Distillery & Chemical Works Ltd., Meerut; Managing Partner, Messrs. Chiranjilal Devraj, Delhi; big zamindar and landlord of Hissar District. *Recreations:* Travelling, Tennis & Photography. *Club:* Hissar Club. *Address:* Hissar.



TEHRI, LT.-COL. H.H. MAHARAJA SIR NARENDRA SHAH, K.C.S.I., LL.D., of Tehri-Garhwal State. *b.* Aug. 3, 1898. *m.* 1916. Heir-apparent born, 1921. Succeeded, 1913. *Educ.:* Mayo College, Ajmer. *Address:* Narendranagar, (Tehri-Garhwal State).

TEK CHAND, Dr. SIR BAKHSHI, Kt. (1942), M.A., LL.D. *b.* Aug. 26, 1883; *m.* Shrimati Lilawati, *d.* of L. Bhagat Ram, Sialkot Dt.; *Educ.:* D. A. V. School, Lahore, Govt. Coll., and Univ. Law Coll., Lahore. Adv., High Court, Lahore, 1905-27, Puisne Judge, High Court, Lahore, 1927 to 1943; officiated as Chief Justice in 1934, 1937, 1939 & 1942; Retired, August 1943; Fellow, Punjab Univ. since 1913; Member of the Syndicate, since 1920; elected Member, Punjab Leg. Council from Lahore City, 1926; Chairman, Sir Ganga Ram Trust Society and Punjab Medical Education & Relief Society; enrolled Advocate of the Federal Court of India in April 1944; conferred degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causa* by Punjab Univ. in Dec. 1944. *Address:* 6, Fane Road, Lahore.

TENDOLKAR, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAMRAO RAGHUNATH, B.A. (Hon.), LL.B. (Hon.) (Belfast), of Gray's Inn, Barrister-at-Law (Trinity 1923). Judge, High Court, Bombay. *b.* Oct. 21, 1899. *m.* Anandi, *d.* of Wasudeo Parsharam Wagh, Malvan. *Educ.:* Rajaram Coll., Kolhapur; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay; Univ. Coll., London; Queen's Univ., Belfast. Advocate (O.S.) High Court, Bombay; Part Time Professor, Govt. Law Coll., 1938-41. *Publications:* The Bombay Rent Acts. *Address:* Topiwalla Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay (4).

TENDULKER, SARDAR RAO BAHADUR VINAYAK MAHADEO, Merchant and Landlord in Kolaba District. *b* in 1875. *m.* 1888, two sons, four daughters. Leader of Bhalawalliker Saraswat Community. Rao Saheb in 1917, Sardar of the Deccan in 1934 and Rao Bahadur in 1938. Elected President of Taluka Local Board, Roha in 1922 and the first elected President of District Local Board in 1926. Honorary organizer, Co-operative Credit Societies, Kolaba in 1916. Associate Provincial Recruiting Board in 1917. Honorary Special Magistrate in Roha Taluka in 1935, Ex-member, Abkari Advisory Committee, District Agriculture Association, Kolaba and the Chairman, Co-operative Credit Society, Chanera in Roha Taluka. Jubilee medal in 1935, Coronation in 1937, Afrinama of H. E. Governor of Bombay in 1933 for good services in village improvement and Civil Disobedience in Roha Taluka. Donated Rs. 30,000 to Revdanda High School in Oct. 1945; the society has erected a marble statue of Sardar Tendulkar in front of the school. *Address:* Kokban Taluka, Roha, Kolaba District.



TENNANT, WILLIAM ROBERT, A.M. (Aberdeen); C.I.E. (1941). Dy. Auditor General of India; *b.* Sept. 26, 1892. *m.* Isabel Leslie, *d.* of Late Rev. H. M. and Mrs. Adam on 31st Jan. 1925. *Educ.* Aberdeen Grammar School and Aberdeen Univ. Served in Royal Arty., 1915-19. Apptd. to I.C.S. as "War Service" candidate on 8th Oct. 1919. Served in U.P. as Asst. Magistrate, Census Supdt. and Asst. Settlement Officer, 1919-23; Joined Indian Audit Dept.

nd served there from 1923 onwards; Dy. Sec., Govt. of India, Finance Dept. and Offctg. Financial Adviser, Military Finance, 1927-33. Acc.-Gen., Bombay, 1934-37; Dir. of Audit, Defence Services, 1937-40; Dy. Auditor General since 1940. *Address:* U.S. Club, Simla.

THAKER, S. H., A prominent Insurance Executive and Banker. *b.* 4th October 1904. Took up to Insurance at an early age and after distinguishing himself in the varied capacities of an Agent, Organiser and Secretary in Leading Insurance Companies, started the Warden Insurance Co., Ltd., in 1933 of which he is the Managing Director. He is also the Managing Director of the Shroff's Bank of India Ltd., and Anand Insurance Co., Ltd., which is a big Composite Insurance Company. Besides, he is Director of a good many business concerns. *Clubs:* Orient, Ahmedabad and Cricket Club of India, Bombay. *Address:* Warden House, Sir Phiroz shah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. *Residence:* 2A, Warden Road, Mahalaxmi, Bombay.



THAKERSEY, DEVIDAS MADHOWJI, J.P., and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, merchant. *b.* 1873, an under-graduate, joined his father's business at the age of 20 and since the death of his father and uncle, is in sole charge of the import business. His firm, Madhowji Thakersey, Sons & Co., was one of the promoters of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Indian Mercantile Insurance Company, Ltd. Was Vice-Chairman in 1922 and Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1923; was the first elected member on the Bombay Port Trust representing the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Piecegoods Merchants' Association from 1922 to 1932. Was a member of the Local Board of the Reserve Bank of India for the first term of 3 years and still holds that office Chairman of the Indian Mercantile Insurance Company and the Bombay Piece-goods Merchants' Association for the last 8 years. Chairman of the Trustees Board of the extensive properties belonging to the Halai Bhatia Community; and the Bombay Branch of the Akhil Hind Varnashram Swaraj Sangh, and President at the All India Gathering of the Sangh held at Madras in 1937. He is on several Committees of Textile Control Board. He was appointed by the Bombay High Court as Receiver of all the properties of Nathdwara-Shrine in British India in the year 1934 and still continues in the office. He is on the Committees appointed by the Udaipur Darbar and the Baroda Government for the important shrines situated in their territories. Has built dharamshalas at many places in India and founded other charitable institutions like Sanskrit Pathshala, Annakshetra and Ayurved dispensaries in native place. *Address:* 29C, Doongarsi Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.



THAKKAR, AMRITLAL V., L.C.E., Vice-President, Servants of India Society. *b.* 1869, Bhavnagar. *Educ.:* Matriculation, 1886; L.C.E., Poona Engineering College, 1890. Worked as Civil Engineer, 1890-1914; East Africa, Uganda Railway, 1899-1902; State Engineer, Sangli, 1904-5; Bombay Municipality, 1905-14; resigned, to join Servants of India Society; has been striving strenuously to eradicate illiteracy from among the backward classes; settled in Panch Mahals among the aboriginal tribe, known as Bhills (started the 'Bhil Seva Mandal'), 1922-32; he is affectionately, called" Thakkar Bapa" ; joined Mahatma Gandhi in the Crusade against untouchability, and has been working as General Secretary, All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh, since its inception in 1932; organised labour welfare work, Jamshedpur, 1920; toured Khandesh, Orissa, Assam, etc., to study the life of the aboriginals, 1926. Organised famine relief—Cutch, 1916; Orissa, 1920, Panchmahals, 1922; Flood relief work—Gujarat and Sind, 1929; Assam 1929 and 1938; interested in co-operative movement among backward tribes, and states' peoples' activities; presided Bhavnagar State subjects Conf., 1926; officiated Chairman, Patiala Inquiry Committee, and presided Punjab States peoples' conf., 1928. In the three years, 1933-34-35, toured extensively in all parts of the country to organise branches of the Sangh and to inspect work in progress, toured also as the Secretary to Mahatma Gandhi's Harijan tour party from Nov. '33 to July '34; General Secy., Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust since its inception in 1944. *Address:* Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi.

THAKUR DATTA SHARMA VAIDYA (PANDIT), K.V., V. Bh. An Ayurvedic physician of Lahore, inventor of panacea for everyday ailments, viz., "Amritdhara," author of several medical books. Vice-President of the All-India Ayurvedic & Unani Conference; presided over the first Sind Ayurvedic Conference and 3rd Punjab Ayurvedic Conference; lecturer on health and hygiene; social and religious worker, President of the Arya Samaj, Lahore, founded a chair for vedic research in the Gurukula Kangri, Hardwar, by a donation of Rs. 30,000 with a further lakh of rupees in 1946; has created a Trust for medical relief and industries amounting to Rs. 4 lakhs. Governing Director, Amritdhara Pharmacy Ltd., manufacturing Amritdhara and other Ayurvedic medicines. *Address:* Amritdhara, Lahore.



THAKURDAS, SIR PURSHOTAMDAS, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E. (See under Purshotamdas.)

THANADEVLI: DARBAR SHREE AMRAWALA SAHEB, RULER OF (*See Indian Princes' Section*).

THAPAR, Lala Karam Chand, a leading Industrialist and Businessman of Calcutta. *b.* 1896 at Ludhiana (Punjab). *Educ.:* Punjab Univ. Took to business early in life; went to Calcutta in 1920; developed coal and sugar business; took over management of Shree Sitaram Sugar Co. Ltd. in 1934; Mg. Dir., Indian Trade & General Insurance Co. Ltd. and Mahabir Insurance Co. Ltd.; Director, The Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd., The National Investment Trust Ltd. etc.; responsible for the establishment of The Indian Sugar Syndicate Ltd.; a prominent member of several important Govt. and public bodies; ex-Chairman, Indian Colliery Owners' Assn.; Ex-President, All-India Organisations of Industrial Employers; well-known for his charitable disposition and during the last famine in Bengal was instrumental in constituting the Punjab Relief Cttee. (for Bengal) which, under his chairmanship, organized relief work in Calcutta and other centres. *Address:* 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

THOMAS, Sir Roger, Kt. (1947), C.I.E. (1942), J.P., B.Sc., F.R.G.S. *b.* 1886 Clynder, wen, Pembrokeshire. *Educ.:* Narberth County School and Aberystwyth Univ., Wales; 1st Class Hons. Agriculture, Sports Colours, Rugger, Rowing & Field Sports; Joined Indian Agricultural Service, 1913, as Dy. Director of Agriculture, Madras. Cotton Expert, Mesopotamia, 1917; Director of Agriculture, Mesopotamia, 1924. Retired prematurely from Govt. service, 1927; **Manager,** British Cotton Growing Assen., Punjab, 1928; Managing Director, Sind Land Development Ltd., 1932; Minister of Agriculture and Post-war development, Sind 1944; Adviser to Government of Sind on Agriculture and Reconstruction 1945; Member, Recon-truction Committee (Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries), Govt. of India; Indian Central Cotton Cttee., Imperial Council of Agricultural Research; and Textile Control Board. *Address:* Box 14, Mirpurkhas, Sind.

THOMBARE, Rao Bahadur Y. A., B.A., Political Adviser to H.H. the Raja Saheb of Sangli, Retired Diwan, Sangli State. Kha Sahib (1934), Rao Bahadur (1937). *Educ.:* Bombay University. Joined Sitamau State service (1904) and worked as Judicial Secretary, Jail Superintendent, etc., twice officiated as Dewan; joined Indore State service and held position as Judge, Nazim Adalat Court; Judge, Small Causes Court and Additional District and Sessions Judge, Indore District; Dewan, Sitamau, 1912-21; practised as pleader at Poona, 1921-22; Legal Adviser to Meherban Shrimant Captain Fattesinhrao Raje Saheb of Akalkot; State Karbari and Dewan of Akalkot State, 1923; joined Sangli State service, 1923; accompanied His Highness of Sangli to the First Round Table Conference, 1930, and Second Round Table Conference, 1931; delegate to Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms, 1933. *Address:* Sangli.

THUMBOO Chetty, Amatyasiromani Sir T., Kt. (1946), K.C.S.G. (1946), O.B.E. (1935), K. S. G. (Conferred by H. H. the Pope in 1938). Was conferred titles of Rajasabhabhushana and Amatyasiromani by H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore in 1928 and 1942 respectively, Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore since 21st March, 1942. *b.* 18th Aug. 1877; *m.* Gertrude, *d.* of S. Rajarathnam Chetty of Madras. *Educ.:* St. Joseph's Coll., Central Coll., Bangalore. Joined Mysore State Service, 1904, as Asst. Commsnr.; Appt. Asst. Secy. to H. H. the Maharaja in 1914; was Deputy Commsnr. in 1921 and Huzur Secy. to H. H. in 1922; Given the status of a member of Council in 1929. *Publications:* Articles on St. Philomena and other subjects to Catholic Journals. *Address:* Parl House, Mysore, and Ballabrooie, Bangalore.

TIWANA, The Hon. Lt.-Colonel Nawab Malik Sir Khizar Hayat Khan, D. C. L. (Oxon.), K. C. S. I., (1946), O.B.E. (1931), M.L.A., Premier of Punjab since 31st Dec., 1942. *b.* 7th August 1900. *Educ.:* Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore; stood first in the Diploma Exam. (1916). While at College was deputed to Delhi Darbar of which he possesses a medal; volunteered for service during the Great War while still a student of the Govt College, Lahore; helped in recruiting work; was given a commission in the Army on 17th April, 1918, and is now attached to the 19th Lancers; saw active service in 3rd Afghan War and mentioned in despatches; took up management of Kalra Estate—one of the biggest estates in the Punjab. Sometime President and is now a leading member of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India; possesses 1st class magisterial powers; saw active service again in the N.-W. F. disturbances and secured the N.-W. F., 1930-31 clasp. A former Vice Chairman of the Shahpur Dist. Board; was present in London at the Jubilee celebrations of His Late Majesty; was awarded the Silver Jubilee and the Coronation Medals. Minister of Public Works, Punjab, 1937-42. *Address:* Secretariat, Lahore.

TODHUNTER, Sir Charles George, K.C.S.I. (1921), Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, Officer of St. John of Jerusalem. *b.* 16 Feb. 1869. *Educ.:* Aldenham Sch. and King's Coll., Cambridge, Members' Prizeman Cambridge University, 1888; *m.* Alice O.B.E., K.-i-H., *d.* of Captain C. Losack, 93rd Highlanders 1945. Served in I.C.S., Madras; conducted special inquiries into Customs and Excise matters in Kashmir, the C.P. and C.I. States. Sec., Indian Excise Committee, 1906; Collector, Imperial Customs, 1907; I.G. of Excise and Salt to the Govt. of India, 1909-1910. President, Life-Saving Appliance Committee, 1913; Secretary to Govt. of Madras, 1915; Member of Board of Revenue 1915; Member of Executive Council, 1919-24; President, Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee, 1924-25; Member, Council of State, 1926. Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, 1926-42; Economic and Industrial Adviser to the Government of Bikaner, 1943. *Address:* Kengeri, Mysore State.

TONK, H. H. Said-ud-Daulah, Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Hafiz Sir Mohammed Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur Sowlat-i-Jang, G.C.I.E. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

TOTTENHAM, Sir Alexander Robert Loftus, M.A. (Oxon.), C.I.E. (1925). Kt. (1931), Dewan, Pudukkottai State. *b.* 1873; *Educ.*: Clifton and Queen's College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1897; Assistant and Special Assistant Collector, 1898-1906; Secretary to Commissioners of Land Revenue, 1906; Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, 1906-1911; Collector and District Magistrate, 1911-1922; Additional Member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1918-19; Commissioner of Income-tax, 1922; Member, Central Board of Revenue, and Joint Secretary, Finance Department, Govt. of India, 1923-1933; Retired 1933; Administrator of Pudukkottai State, South India, from 1934 and Dewan from 1944 *Address*: Administrator's Bungalow, Pudukkottai (South India).

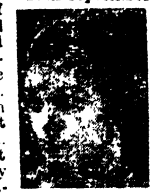
TOTTENHAM, Sir Richard, I.C.S., B.A. (1913), M.A., K.C.I.E. (1946); C.I.E. (1930), C.S.I. (1936), Knight (1937). Home Dept., Govt. of India. *b.* Nov. 18, 1890; *m* Hazel Joyce, *d.* of the late Major Gwynne, R. W. Fusiliers. *Educ.*: Harrow and New College, Oxford. Joined Madras Civil Service, 1914 and served as Asstt. & Sub-Collector and as Under-Secy., Public Dept., till 1924; In Army (now War) Dept. of Govt. of India on special duty, as Deputy Secretary & Secretary from 1924 to 1937; (with one year as Retrenchment Secretary, Madras, 1931-32); President, Council of State and Dewan, Bharatpur, 1938 to 1940. *Address* New Delhi; also c/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London.

TRAVANCORE Hon. Maj.-Gen. His Highness the Maharaja of. *See Indian Princes' Section.*

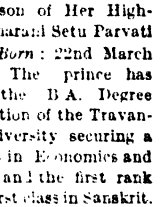
TRAVANCORE: H. H. Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi. *b.* November 1896. Grand-niece of the late Maharaja and Mother of H.H. Sir Bala Rama Varma Sri Chitra Tirunal Maharaja of Travancore. *m.* 1907, Ravi Varma Kochu Koil Tampuran, B.A., F.M.U., two sons and one daughter. *Educ.*: Privately. Interested in movements calculated to promote Fine Arts and Social Reform, presided over the All-India Women's Conference on Educational and Social Reform at Calcutta, 1929, and at Trivandrum, 1937. Has travelled extensively in India, England, Europe and the Far East; is the recipient of the honorary Degree of "Doctor of Literature" from the Andhra University and "Doctor of Letters" from the Benares Hindu University and the Annamalai University. Pro-Chancellor, Travancore University. At the end of November 1940, Her Highness presided over the 7th Biennial Conference of the National Council of Women in India at Delhi. Her Highness is the President of the Council and one of its patrons. Her Highness's contribution for the promotion of Fine Arts and Social Reform has been suitably recognised in a magnificent marble statue of Her Highness, erected at Trivandrum by public subscription. *Recreations*: Music. *Address*: Kaudiar Palace, Trivandrum.



TRAVANCORE: Kartika Tirunal, Rani Lakshmi Bayi, Her Highness the First Princess of Travancore. *b.* on 17th September 1916. Only daughter of Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi and only sister of their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Elava Raja of Travancore. Received early education in Malayalam and Sanskrit and later in English. Visited Europe for first time in 1932 in company with Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi and again accompanied His Highness the Maharaja in the following year. Chief Guide of the Travancore Girl Guide organisation; plays tennis, a gifted singer and plays on the Veena. Married in Jan. 1934 Lieutenant-Colonel Goda Varma Raja, a scion of one of the ancient Ruling Families which existed in Travancore before the 15th Century. Has 2 daughters, Princess Poyam Tirunal born on the 7th Sept. 1942 and Princess Aswathi Tirunal, born 4th July 1945. *Address*: Kaudiar Palace, Trivandrum.



TRAVANCORE: Martanda Varma, His Highness, The Elava Raja (Heir-apparent of Travancore). His Highness is the younger brother of His Highness the Maharaja and second son of Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi. *Born*: 22nd March 1922. The prince has passed the B.A. Degree examination of the Travancore University securing a 1st class in Economics and History and the first rank in the First class in Sanskrit. *m.* Radha Devi, *d.* of Lt.-Col. K. G. Pandalai of Madras, Sept. 1945. He is also the recipient of a Gold Medal having secured the highest number of marks in Sanskrit. The Brumadampu or Upanayana, which is one of the Sastraic rites prescribed for a Kshatriya Prince, was performed in January 1939. The Prince is a lover of horses, a keen and smart rider and competed in the open sports of the State Forces carrying off a prize for tent-pegging. He is also an excellent photographer, sharing this hobby with His Highness the Maharaja and is now developing interest in tennis and similar open air games. His Highness is Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of His Highness the Maharaja's Bodyguard and Honorary Colonel of the Travancore University Officers' Training Corps. He is the Chief Scout of the Travancore Boy Scouts' Association. *Address*: Trivandrum, Travancore.



TREVOR, CECIL RUSSELL, C.I.E. (1st Jan. 1946), Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay. *b.* February 20, 1899; *Educ.:* 1907-11 Bastion House, Prestatyn, N. Wales; 1911-14 St. Xavier's Coll., Bruges, Belgium; 1914-16 privately. 1917-20 served with the King's Liverpool Regiment; 1921-35 employed in various capacities at different offices of Imperial Bank of India; 1935-43 Chief Accountant, Reserve Bank of India; since 1943 Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India. *Address:* 11 Breach Candy Gardens, Warden Road, Bombay.

TRIPURA, HON. COL. H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

TRIVEDI, H.E. SIR CHANDULAL MADHAVLAL, K.C.S.I. (Dec. 1945), Kt. (1945), I.C.S., B.A. (Bom.) O.B.E. (1931), C.I.E. (1935), C.S.I. (1941). Governor of Orissa, since May 1946.



b. 2nd July 1893; *m.* Kusum Trivedi. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College, Bombay, and St. John's College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1917, and served as Asstt. Commissioner, Central Provinces till Nov. 1921; after serving in various capacities, was posted as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, 1932-35 (Offg. Joint Secretary, April 1934 to September 1934); Secretary to the Govt. of India Secretariat Organisation Committee, 1935-36; Commissioner, Berar, 1936; Commissioner, Chattisgarh Division, 1936-37; Chief Secretary to Government, C.P. and Berar, from 1937 to March 1942; Secretary to Government of India, War Dept., July 1942 to Jan. 1946. *Address:* Governor's Camp, Orissa.

TULSIDAS Khimji, Prop. of Tulsidas Khimji. *b.* 1873; *s.* of Khimji Valabhdas; *Educ.:* Fort High Sch.; Started business career at a young age and became well-known in commercial circles; Member, East India Cotton Assn.; Bombay Chamber of Commerce; Indian Merchants' Chamber; Pres., Clearing Agents' Assocn.; Responsible for controlling advances by the Banks on cotton, seeds, grains, sugar, piece-goods and yarn. Trustee, Santa Cruz Laxmi Narayan Temple & Santa Cruz Residents' Assn. & Educational Society; Clearing and Insurance Agent; Muccadum to the leading Banks in Bombay & Karachi. *Address:* 46, Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay. *Residence:* Tulsi Bhuvan, Ghod Bunder Road, Santa Cruz.



TURNBULL, FRANCIS FEARON, B.A. (Hons.) (Cantab.), C.I.E. 1946, Civil Servant. *b.* 30-4-05 *m. Educ.:* Marlborough Coll., Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Asst. clerk, House of Commons, 1928-36; Transferred to India Office, August 1936; Asst. Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for India, 1932-34; Private Secretary to the Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, 1941-45 and to the Rt. Hon. Lord Pethick Lawrence since August, 1945; Secretary to the Rt. Hon. Sir Strafford Cripps on his Mission to India, March 1942; on the staff of the Cabinet Delegation to India, March 1946; *Address:* 13, Hillside, London, S.W. 19.

TURNER, ALFRED CHARLES, M.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E., M.B.E. (Military), 1919, I.C.S., C.S.I., Financial Commr. of Railways, Govt. of India. *b.* March 12, 1892; *m.* Gladys Blanche Hoskins. *Educ.:* Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Served in Great War, August, 1914-May, 1919, partly in Royal Fusiliers and partly as Inspector of Propellant Explosives, Ministry of Munitions, retired as Captain; Served in U.P. from May, 1920, till March, 1938, last 2 years as Finance Secretary. *Publications:* Settlement Report of Rae Bareli District, U.P., 1926-29; Census Report of the U.P., 1931. *Address:* Railway Board, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

TYABJEE, CAMAR S., O.B.E., Managing Agent, H.E.H. The Nizam's Industrial Trust Fund, for the management of the Osmanshahi Mills Ltd., and Azam Jahi Mills Ltd., Hyderabad-Dn. *b.* 28th March 1902.



Educ.: St. Xavier's School and Coll. After education joined his family concern, Tyabjee & Co.; became its sole proprietor in 1923. *m. d.* of late Rt. Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari, 1923. Appointed Agent, H.E.H. The Nizam's Govt. in Bombay, 1930; Dir. representing H. E. H. The Nizam's Govt. on the mills belonging to the Currimbhoy group from 1932 until liquidation; Chairman, Advisory Board, Osmanshahi & Azam Jahi Mills Ltd., Hyderabad State, managed by the Industrial Trust Fund of the Nizam's Govt.; also ex-officio Dir. of the mills; Secy., Bombay War Gifts Fund, inaugurated by H. F. the Governor in June 1940 to collect funds for a Squadron of aeroplanes for the defence of India, 1940-1942. One of the delegates who went with H. E. The Governor to Peshawar for the naming ceremony of the Bombay Squadron to the I.A.F., Member, Bombay Industrial Dispute Rules since 1939, representing the interests of Employers; Indian Central Cotton Cttee., Indian Institute of International Affairs, Post-war Planning Cttee., Coal Mines Labour Advisory Cttee. (Welfare Fund), Textile Advisory Cttee., Scientific and Industrial Research Board, Hyderabad Chamber of Commerce and Hyderabad Women & Children's Medical Aid Assn.; Chairman, Hyderabad Millowners' Assn.; Hyderabad War Week, for collecting funds for war effort, 1944-46; Dir. on the Boards of Deccan Flour Mills Ltd., Hyderabad Commercial Corpn. Ltd., Sirsilk Ltd., (Hyderabad Construction Co. Ltd.); awarded Khushraw-e-Deccan Gold Medal by H. E. H. the Nizam, 1946. *Address:* C/o Osmanshahi Mills Ltd., Hyderabad-Deccan.

TYABJI, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HATIM BUDRUDDIN, M.A. (Oxon.), Judge, Chief Court of Sind since Jan. 1939. *b.* Dec. 9, 1891 ; *m.* **Maryam,** *d.* of late Sir Akbar Hydari. *Educ.:* **St. Xavier's High School and Coll., Bombay and Balliol Coll., Oxford. Ag. Judge, July-Oct. 1938.** *Address:* **Sunnyside Road, Karachi.**

TYABJI, HUSAIN BADRUDDIN, M.A. (Hons.), LL.M. (Hons.), Cantab., 1896 ; J.P., Bar-at-Law, Second Judge, Presidency Court of Small Causes, Bombay. Acted as Chief Judge. Retired. *b.* 11th October 1873. *m.* **Miss Nazar Mohammad Fatehally.** *Educ.:* **Anjuman-e-Islam Bombay ; St. Xavier's School and College, Downing College, Cambridge. President, Downing College Debating Society, Cambridge, Indian Majlis, Cambridge, Anjuman-e-Islam, London ; Vice-President, London Indian Society; Member, British India Committee, London Formerly Member, Managing Committee, Trustee, Treasurer and Pres., Anjuman-e-Islam, Bombay, Mutawalli, Badr Baghh. Practised in the Bombay High Court.** *Address:* "Chateau Marne," 45, Marzbanabad, Andheri.

TYABJI, MRS. KHADIJA SHUFFI, M.L.A., J.P. Hony. Presidency Magistrate. *b.* 1885, has two children. She is an elected member of the Municipal Corporation and the first elected Muslim lady Member of the Schools Committee. A member of the Schools Committee for several years, its Chairman, 1934 ; first Commissioner, Municipal Girl Guides ; Presided at the Bombay Presidency Muslim Ladies, Educational Conference, Poona, 1926 ; Chairman, Reception Committee of the Bombay Constituent Conference of All India Educational and Social Reforms, 1930 ; was Vice-Chairman, National Council of Women in India, was Chairman, Local Committee of the All-India Conference on Educational and Social Reforms ; Chairman, Red Cross Executive, 1928 ; Vice-President, Social Service League ; Chairman, Mahila Seva Mandal ; was Chairman, now Member, Port Haj Committee. Founded a Muslim Purdah Nursing Division, first of its kind in the world. Appointed Associate Serving Sister Overseas Brigade St. John's Ambulance, 1937 ; Chairman and now a member, Allbless and Cama Hospital Advisory Board and is also connected with the following institutions for many years —Govt. Urdu Text Book Committee ; Infant Welfare Society ; The National Baby Week ; Executive Committee, Governors' Hospital Fund ; Advisory Committee, J. J. and Allied Hospitals ; Seva Sedan Council, Bombay, Presidency Women's Council. As Chairman, Flag Day Committee, collected Rs. 22,000 in one day for the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. President, All-India Educational Conference, Women's Section, Poona, 1940. Member, War Gifts Fund, Ladies' Committee. Awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal, 1935 ; Gold Medal, 1941. Appointed Member of Health Survey and Development Committee, Government of India, Nov. 1943. *Address:* Oomar Mansion, Warden Road, Bombay 6.



TYMMS, SIR FREDERICK, K.C.I.E. (1947). Kt. (1941). *b.* Wales, 4th August 1889; *s.* William Henry Tymms. *Educ.:* Tenby and King's College, London. Director General of Civil Aviation in India, 1945 ; M.C., 1916 Chevalier de L'ordre de la Cour ronne; Belgian Croix de Guerre, 1917 ; C.I.E., 1935 ; F.R.Ae.S. ; War service ; South Lancashire Regiment and Royal Flying Corps ; British Aviation Mission to U.S.A., 1918 ; Civil Aviation Department, Air Ministry from 1919 ; Air Ministry, Superintendent, Cairo Karachi Air Route and Chief Technical Assistant, Air Ministry ; Representative of Govt. of India with British Purchasing Commission to U.S.A., 1940. Director, Civil Aviation in India, 1941-42 and 1943-45, Managing Director, Tata Aircraft Ltd., Bombay, 1942-43 ; Delegate to International Civil Aviation Conference, Chicago, 1944 ; *Clubs:* Royal Aero, Royal Air Force. *Publications:* Part author "Commercial Air Transport", 1929 ; "Flying for Air Survey Photography", Scientific papers on Air Navigation and Air Routes for Royal Aeronautical Society. *Address:* New Delhi Simla.

TYNDALE-BISCOE, REV. CECIL EARLE, M.A., Principal of C. M. S. Schools, Kashmir, N. India; Hon. Canon, Lahore Cathedral of, 1932 ; Canon Emeritus 1944 ; Hon. Fellow, Jesus Coll., Cambridge 1945. *b.* Holton, Oxon, 9th February 1863, *s.* of William Earle Biscoe, J.P., D.L., of Holton Park, Oxon ; *m.* 1901, Blanche Violet, *d.* of Rev. Richard Burges ; three *s.* one *d. Educ.:* Park Hall, nr. Evesham ; Bradfield College ; Jesus College, Cambridge. Coxed the Cambridge boat, 1884, defeated Oxford, and the Jesus College boat, head of the river for three years and won the Grand Challenge at Henley 1886 ; deacon, 1887 ; priest, 1890 ; curate at Bradfield, Berks, 1887 ; at St. Mary's Whitechapel, 1888-90 ; arrived Kashmir, N. India, Church Missionary Society, 1890 ; Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal 1st Class, 1912 and Bar, 1929 ; Canon Emeritus, 1942. *Publications:* "Character Building" ; "Kashmir in Sunlight and Shade." *Recreations:* Boating, swimming. *Address:* Srinagar, Kashmir, N. India.

TYSON, GEOFFREY WILLIAM, C.I.E. (1941). Editor of "Capital," Calcutta. *b.* 14th June, 1898. *m.* Kathleen Corbett (nee Allen) ; one *s. Educ.:* Lancaster Royal Grammar School ; London School of Economics (University of London). Royal Naval Reserve (afloat), 1914-18 ; Editorial Staffs, Northern Whig, News Agencies ; Editor, India Monthly Magazine ; Assistant Editor, Capital ; Member, Indian Central Leg. Assembly, since 1944 ; Chairman, Public Relations Committee, Bengal, since 1941 ; Hon. Publicity Adviser to Bengal Govt. since 1942 ; Bengal Board of Censors 1942-1943 ; Member, Bengal Post-war Reconstruction Committee. *Publications: Danger in India* (1930) ; *India Arms for Victory* (1942) ; *Forgotten Frontier* (1945) ; Contributions on

India and Economic topics to Reviews, etc., Short Stories, occasional Magazine articles under pseudonum of Geoffrey Irwin. *Address:* 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta, India.

TYSON, JOHN DAWSON, M. A. (Oxon.), C.S.I. (1945), C.B.E. (1933), I.C.S., Secretary to Governor of Bengal. *b.* 25th April, 1893; *m.* Dorrice Alexander Yuill; *Educ.:* Aldenham, Magdalen Coll., Oxford. During 1914-18, served in Argyll and Suth'd Highlanders-Captain, entered I.C.S. 1919; posted to Bengal; Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, 1926-27; Secretary to Agent of Government of India in South Africa, 1927-29; Acting Agent, 1930; Private Secretary to Governor of Bengal, 1930-34 and 1938; Adviser, Cooch Bihar State, 1936; represented Government of India before West India Royal Commission, 1939; Acting Secretary to Government of India, Dept. of Communications, 1939; Secy., Govt. of India, Dept. of Education, Health and Lands, 1940-45. *Address:* Bengal United Service Club, Calcutta.

UDAIPUR: HON. MAJ.-GEN. HIS HIGHNESS THE RULER OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

UDAY SHANKAR, A.R.C.A. (London.), *b.* Dec. 8, 1900, at Udaipur. *Educ.:* Benares and Bombay, and finally at the Royal College of Arts, London, where he was the first Indian to top the list, besides winning the Spencer and George Clausen prizes. *m.* Amala Nandi, B.A., an artist of his group, in 1942. One son. Had experience of the stage when helping his father to produce plays in London, and in 1923 joined Pavlova and toured with her as her partner for the India ballets which he had composed for her. In 1930 formed own company of dancers and musicians with which he had success all over Europe, America and the East; founded the India Culture Centre at Almora, 1939. In 1944, the trustees decided to close the institution temporarily for the duration of the war. Now producing his maiden film Kalpana. *Publications:* Has contributed articles on art to all important magazines of the world. *Hobby:* Cinematography and Mechanics. *Address:* C/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Ltd., Post Box 49, Madras.



UJJAL SINGH, SARDAR Bahadur, M.A. (Punjab). Landlord and Millowner. *b.* 27 Dec 1895. *Educ.:* Govt. Coll., Lahore. Went to England in 1920 as member of Sikh Deputation to press the claims of the Sikh community before the joint Parliamentary Committee; member of Khalsa College Council and Managing Committee; Member, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1925-30 and again in 1943; and Provincial Cotton Committee since 1925; elected member, Punjab Legislative Council; was member and Hon. Secretary of Punjab Reforms Committee which co-operated with the Simon Commission; Presided over non-Government Schools Conference, Punjab, 1928; was selected delegate for Round Table Conference, 1930 and 1931, served on Federal Structure Committee and other Important Committees of Round Table Conference; Presided over Punjab Sikh Political Conference, 1932; was appointed Member, Consultative Committee, 1932; Presided over Sikh Youths Conference, 1933; Presided at the Khalsa College Convocation, 1935; re-elected to new Provincial Assembly, 1937; appointed Parliamentary Secretary (Home); Resigned his office in 1941. Met Sir Stafford Cripps in deputation in March 1942 on behalf of Sikh All Parties Conference; Member, Punjab Provincial War Board & Provincial Price Control Board; Presided over All-India Sikh Youth League Conference in January 1943; again appointed member, Indian Central Cotton Ctee., 1943; apptd. member, Textile Board, Jan. 1945; Pres., the Sikh Educational Conference, March 1945; was a delegate to U.N. Conference on Food and Agriculture, held at Quebec Oct., 1945; appointed Member, All-India Council for Technical Education, April 1946. *Address:* 94, Upper Mall, Lahore.

USMAN, SIR MAHOMED, K.C.S.I. (1945), K.C.I.E. (1933); Kt. (1928), Kaiser-i-Hind Second class (1923); Khan Bahadur (1921); Khan Sahib (1920); B.A., *b.* 1884. *m. d.* of Shifa-ul-Mulk Zynulabadin Sahib Bahadur, B.A. *Educ.:* Madras Christian College; Councillor, Corporation of Madras, 1913-1925; Hon. Pres. Magte., 1916-20; Fellow of the Madras University since 1921; Vice-President and Chairman, Red Cross Society, Madras Branch, 1941-43; Chairman of Committee on Indigenous Systems of Medicine, 1921-23; President, Muthialpet Muslim Anjuman, Madras; Elected Member, Madras Legis. Council, 1921-23; Sheriff of Madras, (1924); President of the Corporation of Madras, 1924-25; President, Mahomedan Educational Association of Southern India, 1925-35; Chairman of the Overseas League, Madras Branch; Home Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Madras, 1925-34; Ag. Governor of Madras, 1934; Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, 1940-42; Member (Posts & Air Governor-General's Executive Council, 1942-June 1946; *Address:* Teynampet Gardens, Teynampet, Madras.

USMAN, KHAN SAHIB MAHOMED, J.P., *s.* of late Khan Bahadur Abdul Sattar of the Memon Community of Karachi, Director of Karachi Electric Supply Corporation Ltd., and life member, St. John Abulance Assn. and the Countess of Dufferin Fund; Director, Quetta Electric Supply Co., 1938-40; Municipal Commissioner, Quetta, 1938-39; was elected and nominated in place of his father who had retired from both after



the Quetta Earthquake; succeeded his father as a Military Contractor in 1942; takes keen interest in social and religious matters of the Muslim Community; for his services to his community in particular and Muslims in general, the Sind Govt. has made him a J. P.; H. M.'s Govt., conferred on him the title of Khan Sahib in 1945 in consideration of his loyal and valuable services to the war efforts. *Clubs*: Karachi Club, and various other clubs of Karachi. *Address*: Preedy Street, Saddar, Karachi.

UTTAMCHAND MOTILAL SETH, Banker and Landlord. *b.* 1912. *m.* S. S. Vatsalabai in 1937 Educated privately. Entered business in 1930. Visited Europe in 1934, Managing Trustee of Shri Laxmi Narayan Sansthan, a private Family Trust created by his father; Trustee of Seth Bansilal Fakirchand Trust, Permanent President of the Agarwal Maha Sabha, Akola; a Freemason; member of several clubs prominent being the Gondwana Club Nagpur and the Royal Western India Turf Club, Bombay. *Recreations*: Bridge, Billiards, Shooting and Aviation. *Address*: Akola (Berar).



VACHHA, JAMSHEDJI BEJANJI, Khan Bahadur B.A., B.Sc., C.I.E., Commissioner of Income-Tax, Bombay Presidency from 1927 to 1939 *b.* 26th May 1879. *m.* Roshan Ardashir Karanjawalla, B.A. *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, Bombay. Entered Government Service as Deputy Collector, 1902. Officiated as Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Dept., and Member, Central Board of Revenue in 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1936. *Publications*: The Bombay Income-Tax Manual. *Clubs*: Member, Wilmgdon Sports Club and the Royal Western India Turf Club. *Address*: Banoo Mansion Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

VADIA, DARBAR SHRI SURAGWALAS AHEB, THE CHIEF OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section*)

VAGH, BALWANT VITHAL, B.E. (Civil), M.I.E. (Ind.), Manager, Bitumen Department, Messrs. Burmah-Shell, Bombay. *b.* Sept. 26, 1893; *m.* Miss Sulabha Deshpande, Kolhapur, Dec. 26, 1917; *Educ.*: College of Engineering, Poona, Bombay Municipality 1916-30. Burmah-Shell since 1930. Member Inst. of Engineers (India); Chairman, Bombay Centre Inst. of Engrs. (India), 1943-44; Member of Council, Inst. of Engrs. (India); Convenor Bullock-Cart Sub-Cttee. since 1945; Member of Council and a Vice-Pres. (1946) Indian Roads Congress; Delegate, International Roads Congress, Holland, 1938; Member, Managing Committee, G.S.B. Housing Society, 1928-34; Member, Board of Trustees for temples, etc. G.S.B. Community, 1927-42; Chairman 1942 to-date; Chairman, Saraswat-Co-op. Bank 1933 and 1934; Vice-President and Trustee, the Khar Model Education Society since 1941; Hon. Asst. Technical Recruiting Officer, Bombay, 1943-45. *Address*: "Prabhat", Khar, Bombay 21.

VAIDEESWARA AYYAR, T. N., Chairman and Editor, The Lokaprakasam Ltd. *b.* Jan. 1883. *Educ.*: Trichur, Calicut, Palghaut. *m.* Srimathy Rugmony Ammal, 1901. Served in the staff of *Indian Patriot*, *Madras Times*, *New India*, *Hindu* etc., ere founding and editing the anglo-Malayalam newspaper, *Lokaprakasam* (1912) at Trichur. Was entrusted with the responsibility of piloting the Cochin Land Tenure Regulation, the Cochin Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Regulation, the Cochin Flood and Famine Relief work, etc. Contributed substantially for the spread of mass education at great sacrifice. Founded and Edits *The States of India*, pictorial monthly on Indian States; toured extensively, visiting several Hindu Pilgrim Centres from Himalayas to Cape Comorin. Published works connected with Cochin Land Tenure, Daily War Bulletins (1st European War) of *Lokaprakasam*, *States' War Efforts*, *States War Industries*, and *India-America Number* of "The States of India". *Address*: Lokaprakasam House, Trichur (S. India); 6, Lalit Estates, Bombay 22.



VAIDYANATHAN, LALGUDY SWAMINATH, M.A., F.I.A., Manager, Oriental Govt. Security & Life Assurance Co. Ltd., since April 1946. *Educ.*: at Madras Univ., passed M.A. securing the Stuart Prize; Associateship of the Institute; selected by Govt. of Bombay as Govt. Scholar for further Actuarial studies in England. On return apptd. part-time Prof. of Actuarial Science in Sydenham Coll. of Commerce & Economics, Bombay and simultaneously apptd. in the Oriental Life Insce Co., First Indian to become Fellow of Institute of Actuaries. During 1941 census was entrusted by the Govt. of India with actuarial work representing the compilation of mortality tables for various provinces and whole of India: Actuary of the Oriental Govt. Security & Life Assurance Co., Ltd., for ten years; Supdt. of Insurance, Commerce Dept., Govt. of India, Oct. '43-March '46. *Publications*: Two papers submitted to the Institute of Actuaries on "Mortality of Indian Assured Lives" the latter of which won for him the prize offered by the Institute from the Sir George Hardy Memorial Fund. *Address*: Bombay.

VAIDYA, KESHAV BALKRISHNA, B.COM. *b.* Aug. 8, 1896; *m.* 1923; 2 *s.* 2 *d.* Gen. Manager, Great Social Life & General Assn. Ltd. Indian Shipping Industry Ltd., Amritlal Ojha & Sons Ltd., Indian Enamel Works Ltd. (since 1941), Jubbulpore Glass Factory, 1920-22; Secy., Bombay Textiles Ltd; and Secy., Hattersley Mill (1941); Managing Partner, Bombay & C. P. Trading Company and Row & Vaidya, Bombay, 1922-1925; Asstt. Manager, Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., 1925-30, Calcutta, Rangoon & Bombay, and Manager at Akyab, 1929-1930; proceeded to Far East 1931 Nov.; Gen. Manager for China, Amritlal Ojha & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, Canton & Shanghai 1931-1934; Managing Director, National Publishers, Ltd., Hongkong & Canton, 1933-41; K. B. Vaidya & Co. Ltd., Hongkong, Canton & Shanghai since 1934; Chief-Editor, "Canton Daily Sun" & "Canton Truth," 1934-41; Pres., Hindu Assen., Hongkong, 1934-1935; Hongkong Men's International Club, 1935-1936; Provisional Pres., Indian Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong, 1935; Founder-General Secy., Indian Assen. of Hongkong & South China, 1939, 1940 & 1941; Member of several Sports Club in Hongkong & Canton, 1931-41; Lectured at various Rotary Clubs, Univs., Theosophical Societies, Y.M.C.A.'s in China, 1935-1941; Returned to India in August 1941 after 10 years continued stay in the Far East; General Secy., Far East Indian Assen., Bombay (since 1941); Pres., Ranade Centenary Economic, Industrial & Commercial Conference, Poona, 1942; Narveer Tanaji Malsure Celebrations, Sinhagad-Poona, 1942; Maharashtra-Brihanmaharashtra Conference, Poona, 1942; Vice-Pres., Maharashtra Prosperity Society, Bombay. *Publications*: "*Reflections on Canton Revolt & After*" *Canton*, 1936; "*Where will Japan Move Next & When*", Bombay 1942; "*Secret of China's Resistance*," Bombay 1943; *Sailing Vessel Traffic on the West Coast of India*, 1944; *And Now China Soviet Designs on China*, 1945; "*India and the Far East*," 1946. "*Naval Defence of India*, 1946. A prolific writer on political and economic subjects, specially connected with the Far East. *Club*: Hindu Gymkhana, Dadar. *Residence*: 160, Sir Bhalchandra Road, Hindu Colony, Dadar--Bombay.

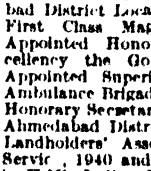


VAIDYA, PARASHURAM LAXMAN, B.A. Hons. (Bom.), M.A. (Cal.), D. Litt. (Paris), Prof. of Sanskrit and Allied Languages, Nowrosjee Wadia Coll., Poona, and also at Rajaram (1918-19), Willingdon (1919-30) & Fergusson (1930-32) Colleges. *b.* 1891. *Educ.*: privately in Sanskrit Pathashalas and at New English School and Fergusson Coll., Poona, Bombay, Calcutta and Paris Universities; Univ. scholar, Priseman and Medallist; Govt. of India Language scholar (1921-23); Wilson Lecturer, Bombay (1926); Paranjpe Lecturer, Nagpur Univ. (1943); Springer Research Scholar (1926-28), etc. Attended International Congress of Orientalists at Leyden and of Linguists at Geneva (1931); Pres. of Pali and Prakrit Section at Mysore of All-India Oriental Conference; Member, Executive Council, All-India Oriental Conference; Editor of several Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit and Apabhramsa Works, Member, Mahabharata Editorial Board of the Bandarkar Institute and Editor of Karnaparvan; Examiner in several Indian universities. *Address*: Wadia College, Poona.

VAKHARIA, DWARKADAS HARIDAS, J.P., Merchant. Sole Proprietor, Popatlal Ghelabhai & Co., Bombay. *b.* 1895 at Porbandar (Kathiawar). *s.* of the late Haridas Girdhardas. *m.* Miss Jashodabai, *d.* of Seth Lalji Amershi of Ranavav (Kathiawar). 3 *d.* and 2 *s.* *Educ.* at Porbandar High School, Porbandar. Joined his aunt's business in 1912 as an Assistant, became Partner, 1918. Chairman, Southern Knitting Works Ltd., Poona, Alpha Chemicals Ltd., Poona, New Metro Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay, Vice-Chairman & Trustee, Ghatkopar Hindu Mahasabha, Member, Ghatkopar Jivdaya Mandal, Director, The National Savings Bank Ltd., Bombay, Maharashtra Industrial Investment, Poona, Shree Jam Wire Products Co., Ltd., Jamnagar and Lokmanya, Barsi Mills Ltd., Barsi, Shree Narayan Sugar Factory, Ltd., Ganeshwadi (Deccan); The Saurastra Bank Ltd., Rajkot. Partner, The Indo-Textile Agency, Bombay. Member, Ramji Asar High School, Gurukul High School and Dhanji Devsi Rashtriyashala. Trustee of various Charitable and Educational Institutions in Bombay and Kathiawar. Has visited Japan twice. *Office Address*: 104, Chakla Street, Bombay.



VAKIL, MAJOR SARDAR JEHANGIR RUSTOM, (A. I. R. O.) The Kumaon Regt., Landlord and Merchant. Eldest son of the late Khan Bahadur Sardar Sir Rustom Jehangir Vakil (Minister, Government of Bombay, 1930-33). *b.* 1906. *Educ.*: in India and London University and University of Harz (Germany). *m.* Ketayoun, youngest daughter of Mr. & Mrs. T. R. Kothawala of Baroda, 1931. One *s.* and one *d.* Vice-President, Ahmedabad District Local Board, 1934-37. Honorary First Class Magistrate upto July, 1938. Appointed Honorary A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, 1938. Appointed Superintendent of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, 1940. Formerly Honorary Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society, Ahmedabad District Branch and the Gujarat Landholders' Association. Called to Army Servic , 1940 and now released after serving in H.M's Indian Land Forces in Middle East and Iraq and Iran Forces. *Clubs*: Willingdon and Cricket Club of India, Bombay, etc. *Address*: Der-eh-Nishat, Shahibag, Ahmedabad.



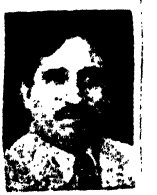
VALA: THAKORE SAHEB OF. (*See Indian Princes' Section.*)

VANDRAVAN GORDHANDAS SETH, Proprietor, the Cotton Information Bureau, Bombay. Merchant and Commission Agent. He is a member of the Bullion Exchange, and member, East India Cotton Association, and Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay. Director, B. B. Hiralal & Co., Ltd., Bombay. Director, Saurashtra Bank Ltd. and National Security Bank Ltd. As a member of the Dasa Sorathia Vanik Community, he is a trustee of several Charitable Trusts and an elected member on the Panchayat Board. He is also the president of Shree Medarda Panjrapole and Medarda State Subjects Association, Bombay. Interested in educational and social welfare work. *Address:* 381, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.



VARADACHARIAR, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SRINIVASA, Kt., B.A., B.L., Rao Bahadur (1926), Chairman, Central Pay Commission, Delhi. *b.* 20 June 1881; *m.* Rukmani Ammall (1898), *Educ.*: Pachaiyappa's College, Madras. For two years Lecturer in Pachaiyappa's College; enrolled as a High Court Vakil (1905); practised at the Bar ever since till appointed Judge of the High Court, 1934-1939; Judge, Federal Court, Delhi, 27th Feb. 1939 to 19th June 1946; acted as Chief Justice, April June 1943; elected an Hon. Master of the Bench of the Inner Temple Nov. 1944; for some years Editor of the "*Madras Law Journal.*" *Address:* New Delhi.

VARDE, VAMAN PUNDLIK, B. COM., Proprietor of R. R. Nabar & Co., Bombay. *b.* in 1898. *Ed.* at Ratnagiri High School and Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay. Passed B.Com. in 1918. Held appointments in Tata Industrial Bank Ltd., the Union Bank of India Ltd., and was later Chief Accountant in the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd. Joined R. R. Nabar & Co., Bombay, as a partner. Bought his card in 1936 and became a member of the Bombay Stock Exchange. After the death of Mr. R. R Nabar in 1937, became the sole proprietor of the firm. Hon. Mg. Dir., Bombay Provincial Co operative Bank, Ltd; Vice-Chairman, Bank of Maharashtra, Ltd.; Director, Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Ltd., Kirloskar Bros. Ltd. (Dist. Satara); Vanguard Insurance Co. Ltd., Madras; Kirloskar Ltd., Harihar; Vasant Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay; Bihar State Bank Ltd.; Travancore Electro-Chemical Industries, Ltd; also Chairman, Saraswat Co-operative Bank Ltd., G. G. Dandekar Machine Works Ltd. (Bhiwandi), Swastik Safe Deposit & Investments Ltd. Revived and re-organised the Deccan Merchants Co-operative Bank Ltd. in 1929 and was its Hon. Secretary for three years. Reconstructed Dadar Co-operative Bank Ltd. in 1938. Hon. Treasurer, Social Service League and Chikitsak Samooha; Chairman, Secretary or Treasurer of many other Co-operative, Educational and Charitable Institutions in Bombay. *Address:* "Prabhat," 38, Shivaji Park, Mahim, Bombay.



VARMA, THE HON. MR. SUKHDEO PRASAD, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Chief Justice, High Court at Jaipur since July, 1946. *b.* 14th of January, 1885; *m.* Srimati J. Varma, 3 *s.* and 2 *d.* *Educ.*: at Muzaffarpur; Presidency College, Calcutta, B.A.; London. After graduation proceeded to England: called to Bar, Middle Temple, 1910. Started practice as an advocate at Muzaffarpur in 1910; while still in practice worked for some time as Professor of English in the Muzaffarpur College; Lecturer, Patna Law College, 1912-1920; joined Patna High Court Bar on its establishment in 1916; Assistant Government Advocate, 1924; Government Advocate, Patna High Court, 1932; Puisne Judge, Patna High Court, Jan. 1934 to June 1946. *Recreations:* Tennis, chess, gardening and music. *Clubs:* New Patna Club; Bihar Flying Club and Victoria Jubilee Club. *Address:* Jaipur, B.B. & C.I. Railway.

VARTAK, GOVIND DHARMAJI, B.A., Minister, Local Self-Government, Govt. of Bombay. *b.* 10th October 1894. *m.* Shrimati Annapurna *Educ.*: Wilson High School and Wilson Coll., Bombay. Comes of a well-to-do agriculturist family; after graduation, took to social and political activities and soon became a political leader in the Thana District which he has served for the last 25 years, in various capacities; a staunch prohibitionist, he started anti-liquor campaign as early as 1920 since when he has been actively associated with the Congress; twice imprisoned, one in 1940-41 and the other in 1942-43; takes keen interest in the problems of Local Self-Government; was twice elected Pres. of the Thana District Local Board; served on the Rice Sub-Cttee., Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, as a representative of the rice-growers of the Bombay Province for more than two years; fought with considerable success in 1929 against the Government's proposals to enhance the land assessment in Bassein Taluka; elected M.L.A., Bombay, 1937; is keenly interested in educational matters and has made handsome donations to various educational institutions. *Address:* Virar, District Thana.

VAZIFDAR, DR. (MISS) GOOL NOWROJI, M.B.B.S., F.C.P.S. (Bom.), Daughter of Khan Bahadur N. J. Vazifdar. First woman Fellow (by examination) of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay. Educated at the Grant Medical College, gaining several medals and scholarships. After her graduation she worked as Resident Accoucheuse at Nowroji Wadia Maternity Hospital; afterwards appointed Honorary Assistant Surgeon at the Cama and Albless Hospitals



She was then appointed as Honorary Obstetric Physician at the same Hospital and was also appointed Assistant Medical Officer in addition to her duties. Superintendent, Red Cross Blood Bank. *Address:* New Hospital for Women, New Queen's Road, Bombay.

VAZIFDAR, KHAN BAHADUR CAPTAIN N. J., M.B.E., L.M.&S., F.C.P.S., F.C.S. (Lond.), General Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society, Bombay; Assistant Red Cross Commissioner (Provincial) and Secy., Bombay Provincial Joint War Cttee. and Amenities for Troops Fund Cttee., Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay Retired Chemical Analyser to Government of Bombay and Professor of Forensic Medicine, Grant Medical College, Bombay; Fellow of the Indian Chemical Society; Examiner in Chemistry, in Physiology, in Medical Jurisprudence and Mental Diseases in the University of Bombay. Examiner in Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay. Examiner in Biochemistry of the M.Sc. Examination of the Bombay Univ., Examiner in Forensic Medicine in the University of Lucknow and Medical Examination Board, Nagpur. Examiner in Technical and General Chemistry, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. President, College of Physicians Surgeons, Bombay (1937-1940). *Publications:* Author of several medical publications, *Physiology of the Central Nervous System and special senses* (7th edition) and *Synopsis of Physiology* (6th edition). *Address:* Red Cross Society Office, Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.



VAZIFDAR, SOHRAB SHAPOOR, M.R.C.P (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), LIEUT.-COLONEL, I.M.S., *Retd.* J.P., Honorary Magistrate, *b.* 1st August 1883. *m.* to Mary Hormusji Wadia. *Educ.:* Grant Medical College, Bombay; St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. Entered I. M. S. in 1908. During the Great War served in German E. Africa and subsequently in South Persia and Mesopotamia. Appointed Professor of Pathology, Grant Medical College in 1923; Second Physician, J. J. Hospital and Professor of Materia Medica, Grant Medical College in April 1923; First Physician, J. J. Hospital and Professor of Medicine, G. M. College in 1925; and Superintendent, J. J. Hospital, 1926-38. *Address:* C/o Lloyds Bank Limited, Bombay.

VEERAPPA CHETTIAR, AL. VR. P. V. VR., Zamindar of Rettayambadi (Madura District), Proprietor of many other Estates in Madura, Ramnad, and Tanjore Districts. Landlord and Banker. *b.* April 3, at Lakshmipuram, Ramnad District, South India. Was adopted by Al. VR. P. VR. Venkatachalam Chettiar. *Educ.* at Devakottai, Ramnad District. *m.* Srimathi Unnamalai Achi. 1929. Has one son. Director, The New Tone Studios Ltd., Madras; Sree Meenakshi Electric Supply Corporation Limited, Devakottai. President, Committee of Supervision, Sree Mayuranathaswami Temple, Mayavaram, Tanjore Dist. His family have made endowments to various charities and funds organised by Government and Local Boards. The Mayuranathaswami Temple, Mayavaram was built by his family at a cost of 23 lacs of rupees. Has business concerns in Burma. Is generous and philanthropic. *Address:* Devakottai, South India.



VELINKER, SHRIKRISHNA GUNAJI, B.A., LL.B. (Bombay), J.P. (1903); Holder of Certificate of Honour, Council of Legal Education, Trinity (1909); of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn; Bar-at-Law, Trinity (1909). *b.* 12th April, 1868. *m.* to Prabhavatibai, *d.* of Rao Bahadur Makund Ramchander, Executive Engr., Bombay. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Enrolled as pleader, High Court, Bombay, in January 1893; called to the Bar in June 1909. In prominent practice in the High Court at Bombay and criminal courts of the Presidency. One of the Commissioners appointed under the Defence of India Act to try culprits in Ahmedabad and Viramgam arson and murder cases, 1919; President, Tribunal of Appeal under City of Bombay Improvement Act, Sept. 1921 to April 1923. Was Elected member, Bombay Bar Council, and Vice-President since 1933 till January 1944. *Publications:* Law of Compulsory Land, Acquisition and Compensation; Law of Gaming and Wagering. *Address:* Ratan House, 425, Lamington Road (South), Bombay.

VENKATA NARAYANA NAYUDU, DIWAN BAHADUR, J., C.I.E., B.A., B.L., Rao Sahib (1920); Diwan Bahadur (1923); C.I.E. (1930). Retired Collector and District Magistrate and Secretary to Government of Madras. *b.* Nov. 9th, 1875; *m.* to Srimati Manickyamma. *Educ.:* at C. M. S. High School, Ellore, Noble College, Masulipatam and Law College, Madras; Supdt. of Land Records, 1908; Dy. Collector, Madras Provincial Civil Service, 1913; Revenue Settlement Officer, 1917; Director of Land Records, 1919; Collector and District Magistrate, 1921; Inspector-General of Registration, 1923; Commissioner of Madras Corporation, 1925; Law and Education Secretary to Govt. of Madras, 1928. Retired in 1930. *Pub.:* *Students' Manual of the*

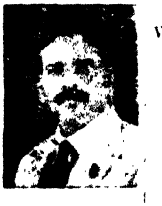
History of England; Chain Survey Manual for Revenue Subordinates; The Adoration of the Supreme Being. *Address:* Venkata Vilas, Orme's Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

VENKATA RAO, M.A., General Secretary and Director, The Associated Finance and Investment Corporation Ltd., Bangalore. *b.* In Bangalore on June 25, 1900. *Educ.:* at



Maharaja's College, University of Mysore (1919-1923). Distinction in English and Philosophy. Obtained a First Class in the M.A. Degree Examination with Psychology and Metaphysics as main subjects. Developed a special interest in Idealist Philosophy. Lectured on Logic and Philosophy to College classes from 1930 to 1935. Took a prominent part in the affairs of the University Union. Represented the University Union in an Indo-British Debate. Keen debater. Carried out researches in Vedantic metaphysics and epistomology. Interested in a reinterpretation of types of realism and idealism in Indian philosophy. Lectured latterly on Sociology and Anthropology. Retired voluntarily as Assistant Professor of Philosophy in the Maharani's College, Bangalore, in order to make if possible an independent contribution to social and political thought in India in the coming years. *Address:* The Associated Finance and Investment Corporation, Ltd., Bangalore.

VENKATAPATHY, NAIDU GETTU, RAO BAHADUR (1923). *Educ.:* Christian College. Travelled in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, etc. Possesses good knowledge of Municipal and other organisations in Western Countries. Councillor, Madras Corporation, 1919-26 and served on its various committees. Was the Vice-President of Temperance Association, Naidu Sangham, Depressed Class Mission Society, Thelaga Association and Santhome Dispensary, and Trustee of the Victoria Public Hall. Has worked on the Committees of various other important Associations.



For some time Moral Lecturer for Hindu Convicts in Madras Penitentiary. Continues to be Committee Member of the Countess of Dufferin Fund. Was Special Juror of the Madras High Court and is the Vice-President of Society for Protection of Children; Member of the Madras Andhra Sabha, South Indian Athletic Association Suguna Vilas Sabha, National Indian Association and the Cosmopolitan Club. *Address:* "Hanover House," Harley's Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

VENKATARAMANI, K. S., M.A., B.L., Adviser, Rural Uplift and Education, Alwar State since Jan. 1946. *b.* 10th June 1891. Advocate, High Court, Madras (1918-1938). Poet, Novelist and essayist, deeply interested in rural uplift and education. Member, Madras Univ. Senate (1923-26); Annamalai Univ. Senate (1930-39) and Academic Council and the Syndicate (1933-36); was awarded in 1927 gold and silver plate by the Madras Bar Assn. and an ivory shield and *sadra* by Sri Sankaracharya Swamiji of Kamakoti Peetam in recognition of services to our Cultural Renaissance; delivered special lectures at the Universities of Benares (1933), Allahabad (1936), Mysore (1945), Delhi (1945) and the Sajaji Rao Memorial Lectures at Baroda (1939); founded in 1938, an Ashram for rural uplift and Cultural Renaissance named Markandeya Ashrama; Founder editor "Bharata Mani" (1938), a cultural Tamil monthly. *Publications:* "Paper Boats", 'Murugan, The Tiller" and several other books in English. *Address:* Alwar, Rajputana, or Kaveripoom-Pattinam, Tanjore Dt.

VENKATASWAMI NAIDU, K., B.A., B.L. M.L.C., Advocate, Deputy President, Madras Legl. Council. *b.* July 1896; *m.* K. Varalakshmi Amma. *Educ.:* Pachaiyappa's College and Law College. Enrolled as Advocate in 1924; Councillor, Corporation of Madras since 1928. Trustee, Pachaiyappa's Trust Board; Mayor of Madras, 1938-39; President, Madras Central Industrial Museum; District Scout Commissioner, Madras North; Member, Senate, Madras University and Annamalai University. President, Purushawalkam Anna Dana Samajam; Vice-President, Chennapuri Anna Dana Samajam; Scout Commissioner, Corporation Scout Association, Vice-President, Provincial Scout Council Executive C'ttee, S.P.C.A., Pres., Madras City Congress C'ttee., Member, A.I.C.C., Leader, Congress Party, Madras Corporation. *Address:* Appah Gardens, Taylor's Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

VENKATRAMAN, RAO BAHADUR SIR T. S. OF TIRUVAIL, KT., C.I.E., B.A. (1905), D.Sc. (Hony. Degree of Andhra Univ. 1941); Rao Bahadur (1928), C.I.E. (1937); Knighthood (1942); Government of India Pensioner. *b.* 1884; *m.* Shrimathy Meenakshi Ammal. *Educ.:* S. P. G. Coll., Trichinopoly & Presy. Coll., Madras. Apptd. to Indian Agri. Service, 1919; Govt. of India Sugar-cane Expert, 1919-1942; was deputed by Govt. to represent India at (1) The International Sugar-cane Conference in Java, 1929; (2) similar conference in Australia, 1935; and (3) the International Genetical Congress at Edinburgh, 1939; Pres., Agri. section of Indian Science Congress in 1927 and 1938; Genl. Pres. of the whole Indian Science Congress, 1937; Delivered Madras Univ. Subramania lectures 1930; Travancore Curson Prize lectures, 1936; and the Baroda Golden Jubilee lectures 1936. *Publications:* Various publications in the Imperial Dept. of Agriculture Bulletins, Memoirs and articles in publications issued by the Imp. Council of Agri. Research (India), the two most important

being those on the intergeneric hybrids between the sugar-cane and (1) The Sorghum plant and (2) the Bamboo plant. *Address:* 56, Thyagaroya Road, Thyagaroyanagar, Madras.

VICCAJEE, VICTOR FRAMJEE, B.A., F.S.A.A., A.C.I.S., F.R.Econ.S., F.I.C.W.A., R.A., Senior Partner, S. R. & Co., Incorporated Accountants of Calcutta. *b.* 20th January 1903, *s.* of the late Mr. Framjee Viccajee of Shanghai. *Educ.*: Thomas Hanbury School, Shanghai, and Lugard Hall, University of Hong Kong. Awarded the H. O. White Bursary. Served articles of clerkship under Mr. Fred Percy Barnes, F.S.A.A. of London. *m.* Jer, *d.* of the late Jehangir Neemuchwala, Solicitor, Bombay; 2 daughters. Has acted as lecturer to the B.Com. and M.A. classes of the Calcutta University. Local Examination Representative of the Institute of Book-Keepers, London. Playing member (amateur) of the Calcutta Symphony Orchestra. Original "delegate" to the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court of Calcutta. Hon. Treasurer, the Alliance Francaise of Calcutta. Past Master of Lodge "St. Mary," No. 3331 E.C. *Address* 1B, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.



VICKERS, HAROLD JAMES, I.P., C.B.E. (1936); Inspector-General of Police, N.W.F.P. since 1945; *b.* 1895; *m.* Mabel Mary Langley. *Educ.*: The Liverpool Institute. Joined Indian Police in 1914; Served in 9th Royal Scots, 26th (K.G.O.) Light Cavalry & Royal Air Force; Dy. Director, Intelligence, Govt of India, Peshawar, 1933-40; Awarded King's Police Medal, 1926 and Indian Police Medal, 1944; Dy. I.G. of Police, N.W.F.P., 1940-45. *Address:* Peshawar.

VIJAYARAGHAVACHARYA, DIWAN BAHADUR SIR T., K.B.E. (1926); Prime Minister, Udaipur State, since 1939. Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research from 1929 to 1935. *b.* August 1875. *Educ.*: Presidency College, Madras. Joined Provincial Service, 1898; Revenue Officer, Madras Corporation, from 1912 to 1917; Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 1917-18; Director of Land Records, 1918; Deputy Director of Industries, 1918-19; Diwan of Cochin, 1919-32; Collector and District Magte., 1920; Commissioner for India, British Empire Exhibition, 1922-25; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1925-26; Director of Industries, 1926; also Director of Fisheries, 1926; opened Canadian National Exhibition, August, 1926; Member, Public Service Commission, 1926-29. Chairman, Madras Government Committee on Co-operation, 1939 *Address:* Udaipur.

VIRMANI, RAM NARAIN, proprietor, Seth Dhanpatmal Jawaladas and Seth Jawaladas Ram Narain, Anand Cotton factory, Ice and Oil Mills, Lyallpur and The Narain Flour Mills Jaranwala Limited, Banker and Industrialist of the Punjab. *b.* January 1, 1900. Director, The Sunlight of India Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore, The Hind Textiles Ltd., Lahore, Chairman of the Punjab Commerce Bank Ltd., The Shyam Chambers Ltd., Lyallpur, the Globe Industries Ltd., Lahore the S. P. Chemicals Works Ltd., and the Dhara Flour and General Mills Ltd., Amritsar. Has one son. *Address:* Seth Jawaladas Ram Narain, Lyallpur.



VISSANJI, SIR MATHURADAS, KT. (1943), J.P. Ex-Sheriff of Bombay. *b.* April 11, 1881. Entered business at the early age of 18 and was trained under the guidance of his father, the late Rao Bahadur Visaanji Khimji. The Brokerage and Muccadumage of Bombay Company & Wallace & Co., and the management of Wallace Flour Mills form the centre of his business activities. He is the chairman and director of various commercial and industrial concerns and is the director-founder and the first President of the East India Cotton Association. He is an ex-president of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and President of many educational and charitable institutions and trustee in numerous others. For some years he was member of the Indian Legislative Assembly representing the Indian Merchants' Chamber. He has travelled extensively. A leading businessman and acknowledged leader of the Hindus in Bombay, he is held in high esteem amongst all sections of the public. *Address:* 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

VISVESARAVAYA, SIR MOKSHAGUNDAM, K.C.I.E., M.I.C.E., late Dewan of Mysore. *b.* 15th Sept. 1861. *Educ.*: Central College, Bangalore, and College of Science, Poona. Holds Honorary Degrees from four Universities (D. Sc., of *Calcutta*; LL.D., of *Bombay*;

D.Litt., of *Benares*; and D.Sc. of *Patna*). Asst. Engineer, P.W.D., Bombay, 1884; Supdt. Eng., 1904; retired from Bombay Govt. Service, 1908. Apptd. Sp. Consulting Eng. to Nizam's Govt., 1909; Ch. Eng. and Sec., P.W. and Ry. Depts., Govt. of Mysore, 1909; Dewan of Mysore, 1912-1918; Chairman, Bombay Technical and Industrial Education Committee (appointed by the Government of Bombay), 1921-22; Member, New Capital Enquiry Committee, Delhi, 1922; Retrenchment Adviser to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1924; Chairman, Indian Economic Enquiry Committee (appointed by the Government of India), 1925; Member, Bombay Back Bay Inquiry Committee (appointed by the Government of India), 1926. Chairman, Irrigation Inquiry Committee (appointed by Govt. of Bombay), 1938. President, the All-India Manufacturers' Organization since March 1941. *Publications*: "Reconstructing India" (P. S. King & Son, Ltd., London, and "Planned Economy for India" (1934), Bangalore Press, Bangalore. *Address*: Uplands High Ground, Bangalore.

VISWANATH, Bhagavatula, Rao Bahadur, C.I.E. (1944), D.Sc., F.R.I.C. (London), Rao Bahadur (1929). Director of Agriculture, Madras. *b.* 1st January 1889; *m.* to Srimati Venkata Lakshmi. *Educ.*: at Vizianagram. Assistant Chemist, Agricultural Research Institute, Coimbatore till 1923; Agricultural Chemist to Government of Madras, 1923-34; Imperial Agricultural Chemist, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, since 1934; Joint Director 1935 and Director, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, 1936-April 1944. President, Agricultural Sections, Indian Science Congress, 1937. President, Indian Society of Soil Science, 1935-37. Vice-President, Indian Society of Soil Science. Vice President, Society of Biological Chemists, India, 1938. Foundation Fellow of National Institute of Science, India; Indian Academy of Science; Indian Chemical Society. *Publications*: Several original contributions on soils and plant nutrition and on the utilisation of Agricultural products and wastes. *Address*: Director of Agriculture, Madras.

VISWANATHA, Sekharipuram Vaidyanatha, M.A., L.T. (Madras) Retired Professor and Archæologist, Journalist and Author. *b.* 20th October, 1891; *m.* to Venkatambal *two d. one s. Educ.*: Victoria College, Palghat; Government College, Kumbakonam; Madras Christian College and Teachers' College, Saidapet. Lecturer, Findlay College, Mannargudi, 1915-1919; Senior Lecturer, National College, Trichinopoly, 1919-29; Temporary Government Epigraphist, Madras, for two years; Examiner to the Universities of Madras and Mysore; Extension Lecturer, Mysore University; Member, All-India Oriental Conference; served on staff of "Aryan Path," Bombay, 1936. *Publications: International Law in Ancient India* (*Longmans*, 1925); *Racial Synthesis in Hindu Culture*; (Trubner's Oriental Series, 1928) contributions to Journals; Some Links in the History of the Deccan and of Mysore; Little Thoughts on Mystic Themes; Dravidian Civilization, etc. A Sanyasin since Jan. 1945 under the name *Viswa Prem*. *Address*: "Govardhan," R. S. Puram, Coimbatore.

VIZIANAGRAM, Maharajkumar Sir Vijaya. (*See Indian Nobles' Section*).

VYAS, C. B., B.A., Proprietor, C. B. Vyas & Co., Bombay and Ahmedabad. *b.* 31st July 1901 at Vaso, Baroda State. Son of the late Bhailal Vishvanath, Naib Dewan Sachin State. *m.* Miss Mahalaxmi, 1 son, 2 daughters. *Educ.*: at I. P. Mission High School, Surat and graduated from the Baroda College, Baroda, in 1925. Left studies to participate in the Non-Co-operation movement of 1920-21. Went to Africa in 1922 and joined the Public Works Dept., Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganika Territory. Entered business as Manager of the firm of D. J. Parmer, Surat. Later joined as Educational Inspector, Sachin State. For nearly 10 years was on the staff of the Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd. and then was the Sole Sales Manager for India, Burma & Ceylon of the Travancore Rubber Works. Left this firm in 1941 to start his own business and is also a Director of the Security Provident Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay. Member, Masonic Lodge, Baroda and now of Bombay too. *Address*: 5, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.



VYAS, Rao R., Principal Partner, The Mysore Industrial Development Co., and special Director, The Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries Ltd., Bangalore. Director, Mysore Silk Filatures Ltd., Mysore, Consulting Geologist, Jhagrakhand Collieries Ltd., Central India. Son of Mr. R. Nanjundappa. *b.* in 1881 at Gudibanda, Kolar Dist. Post-Graduate apprentice in the Mysore Government Geological Department, 1905-1906. Prospector, Peninsular Mineral Co., Ltd., Bangalore, discovered Sindhuvalli Chrome Mines. Geologist, Messrs. Tata Sons & Co., 1906. Geologist & Head of Department, Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., 1908-1917. Government of Mysore Industrial Geologist, 1917 and on Contract, 1918-1921, worked out a scheme for the manufacture of Porcelain in Mysore. Consulting Geologist to Messrs. Dalchand Bahadur Singh, Calcutta. *Address*: 122, Sauthikuteera, Central Bank Road, Chamarajendrapete, Bangalore City.



WADHWAN: H. H. Maharana Shri Surendrasinhji, Thakore Saheb of. (*See Indian Princes' Section*).

WADHWANI, DR. HEMANDAS R., M.B., B.S., K.I.H., J.P., *b.* Jan. 12, 1895. *Educ.*: Grant Medical Coll., Bombay, 1920, specialised in Ear Diseases (Deafness) at Neumann Clinic, Vienna. A leading practitioner in Jacobabad and Karachi; Hon. Secy., Indian Red Cross Society, Jacobabad, for several years; has done a great deal in reducing maternal mortality; visited Paris to see the working of the League of Red Cross Societies for some time in 1932; Received Kaiser-i-Hind Medal in 1934 for Red Cross work; Elected M.L.A., Sind, 1937; Appointed Minister of P.W.D. and Public Health, 1937-38; Minister of Public Health, Industries and Civil Defence, 1942-45; Member, N. W. Ry. Advisory Board, Karachi, 1937; Member, Health Survey and Development Committee and Medical Council of India; 1st President of the Sind Nursing Council; Takes keen interest in social reform work; Anti-Dowry legislation in Sind is due to his efforts; has started Sind Anti-Detileti (Anti-Dowry) Assen. of which he is the President; has brought about many reforms in the Public Health, Medical and Industries Depts. of Sind while Minister; The Dow Medical College, Sind, was started by him. *Address*: Strachan Road, Karachi.



WADIA, ARDESHIR RUTTONJI, RAJASEVASAKTA, B.A., BAR-AT-LAW, Director of Public Instruction, Mysore (Retd.); *b.* 4 June 1888. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's High School and Wilson College Bombay; Middle Temple, London, for Bar; St. Catherine's, Oxford, for Diploma in Economics and Political Science; Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge, for Moral Science Tripos. Prof. of English and Philosophy, Wilson College, Bombay, 1914; Lecturer in Psychology, University of Bombay, 1914-16. Professor of Philosophy, Mysore University, 1917-1942. Secretary, Inter-University Board, 1932-37. President, All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations, Patna, 1926, and Indian Philosophical Congress, Dacca, 1930. Delegate, Congress of the Universities of the British Empire, London and Edinburgh, 1931. President, Fourth All-Karnataka Hindi Prachar Conference, 1933. President, Executive Committee, Indian Philosophical Congress, Principal Miller Lecturer, Madras Univ., 1931-32; S. N. Ghosh Lecturer in Comparative Religion, Calcutta Univ., 1945-46 *Pub.*: The Ethics of Feminism; Civilisation as a Co-operative Adventure; "Pragmatic Idealism" in "Contemporary Indian Philosophy." "Zoroaster." *Address*. 6, Infantry Road, Bangalore.

WADIA, SIR BOMANJI JAMSETJI Kt., M.A., LL.B., (Univ. of Bombay), Bar-at-Law, *b.* 4 Aug. 1881. *m.* Rattanbai Hormusji Wadia and subsequently to Perin Nowroji Chinoy of Secunderabad. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College, Bombay, and at the Inner Temple, London, for the Bar, 1904-6, was Principal, Govt. Law College, Bombay, 1919-1925. Acting Puisne Judge of the High Court of Bombay for two months from 5th June 1928, and again from January to October 1929, and from 1st Feb. to October 1930. Additional Judge, 1930-31; Puisne Judge, High Court, 1931-41. Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay since June 1942. *Address*: 162, Queen's Road, Bombay.

WADIA, SIR CUSROW, N., Kt. (1932), C.I.E. (1919). *b.* 1869, *Educ.*: King's Coll., London. Joined Nowrojee Wadia & Sons in 1888; Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association (1918). Retired from Business, 1933. *Address*: Matatlal Park, Warden Road, Bombay.

WADIA, D. A., KHAN BAHADUR (1936), M.B.E (Jan. 1946), Agriculturist, Excise Vendor and Contractor. *b.* at Nargol, Thana District on Sept. 7, 1878. *Educ.*: Upto seventh standard English. *m.* Jerbanoo, *d.* of Inamdar and Zamindar Bhikaji Behramji Patel, 7 *s.* and 2 *d.* all being well educated; the *e. s.* is managing the business with his father; the 2nd son a lawyer, is now serving in the Military Dept., Four others are in the Bombay Provincial Service. Two daughters are working in a High School. Khan Bahadur Wadia has done immense public work and social service, especially for the District Local Board, the Village Panchayat and in other fields of non-official and Semi official activities; deeply interested in rural reconstruction and development in Thana District and his guidance as Vice-President and member of the Executive Committee of the Dist. Rural Development Board has been valuable; was thrice elected to the Provincial Rural Development Board; is on the Cttee. of Nargol Charitable Institution since its inception; rendered valuable help to the war efforts with sincerity and devotion; he co-operated whole-heartedly with all activities connected with war work; Leader of the Thana West National War Front; is the Vice-Chairman of the District Victory Fund; is the recipient of the Delhi Durbar Medal, the Coronation Medal and the Silver Jubilee Medal. *Address*: "Din-E-Yar" Cottage Toombh, Post Sanjan, Dist. Thana.



WADIA, DARASHAW NOSHERWAN, M.A., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S.B., Mineral Adviser, Govt. of India. *b.* October 1883. *m.* Meher G. Medivala. *Educ.*: Baroda College, Bombay University, Prof. of Geology, Prince of Wales College, Jammu (Kashmir), 1907-1920; Geological Survey of India, 1921-1939; Carried out the Geological Survey of N. W. Punjab, Hazara and Kashmir as part of official duties; Mineral Adviser, Ceylon Government since 1938. President, Indian Science Congress, XXIX Session, 1942. President, National Institute of Science of India, 1945-46. "Back Award." Royal Geographical Society, London, 1934; "Lyell Medal" awarded by Geological Society, London, 1943. *Publications*: *Geology of India* (Macmillan, London, 1919, 1926, 1928); *Syntaxis of N. W. Himalayas* (1931); *Geology*

of Nanga Parbat and Gilgit District (1932); *Structure of the Himalayas* (1938). *Address: Secretariat*, New Delhi.

WADIA, SIR NUSSERWANJI NOWROSJEE, K.B.E., C.I.E., M.I.M.E., M.I.St.E., J.P., F.C.P.S. (Ind.), (Hon.); Millowner. *b.* 30th May 1873. *m.* Evylene Clara Powell. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College. Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, 1911 and 1925. *Address*: "Bella Vista," Pedder Road, Bombay.

WADIA, PESTONJI ARDESHIR, M.A., Professor of Philosophy and History, Wilson College, Bombay. *b.* 16th Dec. 1878. *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, Bombay. *Publications*: The Philosophers and the French Revolution; Zoroastrianism and our Spiritual Heritage; Inquiry into the Principles of Theosophy; The Wealth of India; Money and the Money Market in India, An Introduction to Ivanhoe and History of India. Mahatma Gandhi, a dialogue in understanding. A Missionary and His Pledge. Our Economic Problem. *Address*: Hormazd Villa, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

WADSWORTH, THE HON. JUSTICE SIR SIDNEY, B.A. Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., Knight (21-2-1946), Judge, High Court, Madras. *b.* 21-12-1888. *m.* Olive Horence *d.* of Sir Robert Clogg, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., *Educ.*: Loughborough Grammar School; Sorboune, Paris; Jesus Coll., Cambridge, Middle Temple. Arrived Madras, Dec. 7, 1913; served as Asstt. Censor; Sub-Collector; Under-Secy. to Govt; Acting Private Secy. to H. E. the Governor; Secy., Board of Revenue; Registrar, High Court; Dt. Judge; Judge, High Court (since June 1936). *Address*: Cottingley, Anderson Road, Cathedral P.O., Madras.

WAGSTAFF, COLONEL HENRY WYNTER, M.Inst.T., M.C., C.S.I. (1945) Member, Staff, Railway Board, Govt of India; *b.* July 19, 1890; *m.* Jean Everil Mathieson; *Educ.* Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; 2 Lt. R.E., 23 12 1910, came to India 1913; N. W. Frontier and Mesopotamia, 1914-15; seconded to Indian State Railways, 1921; promoted Colonel, 1940; Member, Railway Board, 1942. *Address* New Delhi & C/o Lloyds Bank, Bombay.

WAJID KHAN, SAHIBZADA DR. ABDUL, M.A., Ph.D. (Econ.), London, D.Sc. Controller, C.S. Murshidabad. *b.* May 1902. *s.* of the late Sahibzada Abdur Rashid Khan of U. P. Civil Service. *m.* 1926, Anjum Zamani Begam (deceased) Remarried 1937 Kaniz Sakina Begam, sister of Raja Salib of Kutwara (Oudh). Has 2 *s.* and 3 *d.* *Educ.* Muslim University, Aligarh and London School of Economics, University of London. Assisted in preparation of Indian States case for Butler Committee in 1928; acted as Secretary to H. H. the Chancellor, Chamber of Princes, 1931; Personal Secretary to H. H. Nawab of Bhopal, 1931-33; Secretary to H. H. Maharaja of Patiala, 1935-36; Secretary to H. H. Chancellor, Chamber of Princes, 1937-38. Elected Member of the Ministers' Committee of the Chamber of Princes, from Malwa States, 1940. Chief Minister and I. G. Police, Jaora State, C.I., 1938-41. On military duty (GHQ), 1942-44; Special Officer (D.I.G.) Civic Guards, Bengal, 1944-46. Is a writer on Indian States' affairs. *Publications*: "Financial Problems of Indian States under Federation," 1935. *Address*: Berhampore Club, Berhampore, Bengal.



WAJIHUDDIN, HAJI, KHAN BAHADUR (1926), M.B.E. (1936), Director of Pioneer Arms Co. Delhi and Khan Bahadur Haji Wajihuddin & Co. Fyzabad, U.P. Treasurer, Red Crescent Fund, 1910-12. During Great War (1918) Hon. Secretary, Meerut Cantonment War Loan Committee. Elected to Municipal Board, 1916 to 1922. Elected Cantonment Committee, 1926 to 1930. Elected to the Central Legislative Assembly in 1920, 1923 and 1930 and remained in office for 10 years. Appointed in 1922 to bench of Hon. Magistrates; in 1930 Special First class powers conferred and in 1935 same powers for life awarded. Hon. Secretary to the Central Haj Committee of India, 1922; President, U. P. Punjabi Sowdagar Conference, 1930. Chairman, All-India Muslim Conference 1936; President, Ayurvedic & Unani Tibbi Anjuman, United Provinces Meerut; Member, U.P. Provincial War Council and Delhi War Cttee. Ward No. 1; Pres., Central Haj Pilgrims Protection League. Elected to Sunni Majlis-e-Auqaf, Delhi, by Central Legislature (1943). *Address*: Kashmiri Gate, Delhi.

WALCHAND HIRACHAND, Chairman, The Premier Construction Co. Ltd., The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., and The Premier Automobiles Ltd.; Director, Associated Cement Companies Ltd., Tata Chemicals Ltd., etc. *b.* 1882 at Sholapur; *Educ.*: Sholapur, Poona and Bombay; took large contracts for construction of Railway lines, river bridges, large Military Works, Bhore Ghat Tunnel Work and other large Public Buildings, etc.; Interested in the Sugar Industry and runs two Sugar Factories in Bombay Presy.; An Agriculturist on a large scale; Also interested in Pipe Manufacturing Industry having 38 Factories operating all over India, and Ceylon; Pres., The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, 1927; Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, 1927-38; Indian National Cttee. of the International Chamber of Commerce, 1931-33, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1932-33; The All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers, 1933-34; Indian National Shipowners' Assen.; Vice-Pres. International Chamber of Commerce, Paris, 1934-35 and 1936-37; Member, Governing Body of Imperial Agricultural Research Council of Govt. of India for five years; Employers' Delegate to the International Labour Conference at Geneva, 1932; Leader of the Indian Delegation to Ninth Congress of International Chamber of Commerce at Berlin, 1937, and Copenhagen, 1939; *Clubs*: Willingdon, Orient, Western India Turf, Bombay and Calcutta. *Address*: Construction House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

WALI-ULLAH, Mohamed, B.A., LL.B., M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon); LL.D. (Trinity Coll., Dublin); Bar-at-Law, Puisne Judge, High Court, Allahabad, since July 1944. *b.* **Oct. 14, 1892,** *m.* **Begam Mumtaz Jehan.** *Educ:* **Jubilee High School, Gorakhpur; Muir Central Coll., Allahabad—B.A. (1911), LL.B. (1913); Univ. of Oxford, B.A. Hons. (1915), B.C.L. Hons. (1916); Trinity Coll., Dublin, LL.D., (1917). Gray's Inn, London; called to the Bar, Jan. 1917, practiced at the Bar 1918-1919; Professor of Law, Unl. School of Law, Allahabad, 1919-23; Joined the Allahabad High Court, 1923; Astt. Govt. Advocate 1925-37; Government Advocate, 1937-44.** *Address:* **12, Elgin Road, Allahabad (U.P.).**

WARE, Sir Frank, F.R.C.V.S., C.I.E. (1937), Director of Animal Husbandry, U.P. *b.* **Feb. 22, 1886;** *m.* **Martha (nee) Turner, M.Sc.** *Educ.:* **Royal Veterinary College, London. Joined Indian Veterinary Service in 1907; Principal, Madras Veterinary College, 1925-27; Director of Veterinary Services, Madras, 1927-29; Director, Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar, 1929-38. Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Govt. of India, 1938-44.** *Publications:* **Various publications on Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Subjects.** *Address:* **Lucknow.**

WASSOODEW, Keshowrao Balkrishna, B.A., LL.B., Retd. Puisne Judge, High Court, Bombay. *b.* **14th January 1883;** *m.* **daughter of Dr. G. B. Prabhakar, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.;** *Educ.:* **John Connon High School, Elphinstone College and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Entered Provincial Civil Service, Executive Branch, 1907. After serving as Deputy Collector and Magistrate appointed as Assistant Judge in Ahmednagar in 1912. Since then served in various Districts as Additional and District and Sessions Judge; since retirement has been adjudicating labour disputes under the Defence of India Rules; Pres., Bombay Revenue Tribunal, for 5 months in 1945.** *Address:* **56C, Warden Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.**

WATSON, Dennis George, C.I.E. (June 1945); Inspector-General of Police, C.P. & Berar. *b.* **April 23, 1892.** *m. d.* **of Lt.-Col. F. O. Bowen, D.S.O., Dromard House, Clones, Comonaghan, Ireland.** *Educ.:* **Blundell's School, Tiverton, N. Devon. Indian Police Feb. 1912; I.A.R.O. 1917-19; I.G. of Police, Indore State, 1929-32 and 1937-41; D. I.-G. of Police, C.P. & Berar, 1936; I.G. of Police C.P. & Berar, Feb. 1944.** *Address:* **Nagpur, C.P.**

WAUGH, Arther Allen, K.C.I.E. (1946); C.I.E., 1937; C.S.I., 1943; Indian Civil Service, 1943-45. *b.* **25th July 1891.** *Educ.:* **George Watson's College, Edinburgh; Edinburgh University, M.A.: entered Indian Civil Service, 1914; Secy., Supply Dept., Govt. of India, 1943-46; Industries, Supplies and Home Member, Govt. of India, July to Aug. 1946.** *Publications:* **Land Revenue Policy in the United Provinces, 1932.** *Address:* **Kotah House, New Delhi.**

WAVELL, His Excellency Field-Marshal The Right Honourable The Viscount Wavell, of Cyrenaica and Winchester, G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., C.M.G., M.C., Viceroy and Governor-General of India. 1st Viscount (created 1943), Archibald Percival, P.C., G.M.S.I., G. M. I.E. created 1943; G.C.B. created 1941; K.C.B. created 1939; C.B. 1935; C.M.G. 1919; M.C.; Viceroy and Governor-General of India, 20th Oct. 1943; *b.* **May 1883;** *s.* **of late Major-Gen. A. G. Wavell, C.B.;** *m.* **1915, Eugenie Marie, C.I., 1943, only child of late Colonel Owen Quirk, C.B., D.S.O.; one son, three daughters.** *Educ.:* **Winchester Coll.; R.M.C. Sandhurst; Staff Coll. Appointed The Black Watch, 1901; served S. African War (medal with 4 clasps); Indian Frontier, 1908 (medal with clasp); European War, 1914-18; served in France, 1914-16 (wounded, M.C.); as Military Attache with Russian Army in Caucasus, Oct. 1916-June 1917 (Orders of St. Vladimir and St. Stanislas), and with Egyptian Expeditionary Force, 1917-20; B.G.G.S. XX. Corps, 1918-19, B.G.G.S., E.E.F., 1919-20; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel 1917; Colonel, 1921; Maj.-Gen., 1933; Lt.-Gen. 1938; General, 1940; Field-Marshal, 1942; Commander, 6th Infantry Brigade, Aldershot, 1930-34; A.D.C. to the King, 1932-33; Commander, 2nd Division, Aldershot, 1935-37; Commanded Troops in Palestine and Trans-Jordan, 1937-38; G.O.C.-in-C., Southern Command, 1938-39; Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, 1939-41; A.D.C. General to H.M. the King, 1941; Commander-in-Chief in India, 1941-43. Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; also as Commander Legion of Honour; Order of the Nile; Order of El Nahda; Order of George (Greece), Virtuti Militari (Poland), Greek Military Cross, Seal of Solomon (Ethiopia); Order of Orange of Nassau; Czech War Cross.** *Publications:* ***The Palestine Campaigns*, 1928;** ***Allenby*, 1940;** ***Generals and Generalship*, 1941;** ***Allenby in Egypt* 1943.** *Recreations:* **hunting, golf, shooting, ski-ing.** *Clubs:* **Athenaeum, United Service.** *Address:* **Viceroy's Camp, India.**



WEIGHTMAN, Hugh, B.A., C.I.E. (1941), K.I.H. (Gold Medal) 1936; Secy., External Affairs Dept., Govt. of India. *b.* **29-11-1898.** *m.* **Margaret Elizabeth Agnes Weightman (nee Storry-Deans).** *Educ.:* **Hymers Coll. & Corpus Christi Coll., Cambridge. I.C.S.; Assistant Commissioner, Jórhat and Golaghat; President, Manipur State Durbar; Under Secy., Govt. of Assam; transferred to Indian Political Service in 1929; served in Central India, Baluchistan and Bahrain (Persian Gulf); Deputy Secy. and later Joint Secy., External Affairs Dept., 1940-44; Revenue Commissioner, Baluchistan, 1944-45; Secy. to Govt. of India, External Affairs Dept. since Jan. 1946.** *Address:* **5, Sonebtibagh Road, New Delhi.**

WEST, STEWART ELLIS LAWRENCE; C.I.E. (1944), O.B.E. (Military) 1918, M. Inst. T. *b.* March 2, 1890; *m.* Vera Musriel Van Ryneveld; *Educ.*: Berkhamsted School; Joined N. W. Railway, March 1909; Military Service E. Africa 4 years; Principal, Railway Staff College, 1931; Director, Traffic, Railway Board, 1938; Member, Transportation, Railway Board, 1946. *Address*: C/o Railway Board, N. Delhi.

WESTON, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE ERIC, B.A. (Cantab.), Judge, High Court, Bombay, since Dec. 1942. *b.* 8th Dec., 1892. *m.* Georgina Frances, *d.* of W. J. Cork of Hampstead London. *Educ.*: St. John's Coll., Cambridge. Served in various dists. in Bom Presy. and Sind as Asstt. Col & Mgte. from 1916-1921 and Asstt. and Dist. Judge, 1921-1931; Dist. Judge, Aden, 1931-1934; Judicial Comm., W.I.S.A., Rajkot and Ajmer, 1934-35 and 1937-38; Judge, Chief Court of Sind, 1938-42. *Address*: High Court, Bombay.

WHEELER, SIR E. OLIVER, KT. (1943), Brigadier (Late Royal Engineers), Cross of Legion of Honour 5th Class, 1915; M.C., 1916; Surveyor General of India *b.* 18th April, 1890 (Canada); *m.* Dorothea Sophie Danielsen. *Educ.*: Trinity College, School, Port Hope, Canada Royal, Military, College, Kingston, Canada. Commissioned Royal Engineers, 1910; M.E.S. India, 1912-14; I.E.F. "A" France, 1914-15; I.E.F. "D" Mesopotamia, 1916-18; Kurdish Operations near Sulaimaniyah, 1919; Joined Survey of India on 9th December, 1919; Mount Everest Expedition, 1921. Surveyor General of India, 1941. *Address*: Temporary Secretariat Buildings, Civil Lines, Delhi.

WILLIAMS, ARTHUR DE CORTLOGON, B.A., J.P. C.S.I. (1946), C.I.E. (1938), I.C.S. Commissioner of Food and Civil Supplies, Bengal; *b.* Sept. 27, 1890; *m.* Benhea Helen Field, 1919. *Educ.*: Winchester, Marlborough and Balliol Coll., Oxford. Joined I.C.S. 29-3-15; Secy., Govt. of Bengal, Leg. Dept. and Secy, Bengal Leg. Council (1926); Addl. Dy. Secy., Govt. of India, Leg. Dept. (1927); Dy. Secy., Leg. Dept., Govt. of India (1929); Member of the Council of State (1930); Jt. Secy. and Draftsman, Govt. of India, Leg. Dept. (1935); nominated member of the Leg. Assembly and of the Council of State (1935); Secy. to the Executive Council of the Governor-General (1936); Secy. to the Governor General and to the Govt. of India, Defence Co-ordination (1938); Secy. to the Governor of Bengal (1942); Chief Secretary, Govt. of Bengal (1943); Adviser to the Governor of Bengal, Aug. 1945 to April 1946. *Address*: 8, Government Place North, Calcutta.

WILLIAMSON, LT.-COL. HAROLD, O.B.E. (Military 1926); M.D. M.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.C.S.E.; Surgeon to H. E. the Viceroy, Lieut.-Col. I.M.S. *b.* Feb. 26, 1891. *m.* Margaret, *d.* of the late C. G. Berrill of Pytchley Manor, Northants; two *ds.* and one *s.* *Educ.*: Westminster School, Charing Cross Hospital, Durham Univ.; H.M. Navy, 1914-19; In actions at Falkland Islands and Dogger Bank; Surgical Specialist, Burma, 1922-26; Gynaecological Specialist, Quetta, 1927-29; Foreign & Political Dept. 1929-39; D.M.S. Jaipur 1939-41; on active service 1941-43. *Publications*: Papers on various medical subjects; certain sections in Neame & Williamson-Noble's "Handbook of Ophthalmology"; Editing new edition of "O'Meara's Medical Guide for India"; *Address*: 3, Viceregal Estate, New Delhi.

WIMBERLEY, MAJOR EDMUND ARABIN B.A. (Cantab.), O.B.E. (1941) Master of the Mint, Lahore. *b.* Sept. 16, 1906. *m.* Frumes Doreen, Nee, Churton. *Educ.*: Clifton Coll., R.M.A. Woolwich, Cambridge Univ., Commissioned to Royal Engineers, Feb. 3, 1926; arrived India, March 1929 and served in Royal Bombay Sappers & Miners & M.E.S.; joined H.M's. Indian Mints as Deputy Mint Master, April 1937; constructed H.M's. Mint, Lahore and appointed Mint Master, 1943. *Address*: His Majesty's Mint, Baghbunpura, Lahore.

WYLIE, H.E. SIR FRANCIS (VERNER), K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of United Provinces since Dec. 1946. *b.* 9th Aug. 1891. *m.* Kathleen Byrne, 1923. *Ed.* at the Royal School Dungannon (1904-09) and Dublin University (1909-15). Entered I.C.S., 1914. Arrived in India, 1915. Posted to the Punjab as Assistant Commissioner. Served in Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1916-19. Held various appointments in the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India, 1919-37. Governor of C.P. & Berar, 1938-40. Political Adviser



to H.E. The Crown Representative, 1940-41; British Minister to Afghanistan, 1941-43; Political Adviser to H. E. the Crown Representative, 1943-Nov. '45. *Address*: Governor's Camp, United Provinces.

YAMIN KHAN, MOHAMMAD SIR, B.A., Kt. (1936), C.I.E. (1931), M.L.A. Barrister-at-Law. Deputy President, Central Assembly; *b.* June 1888. *Educ.*: at Meerut College, M.A.O. College, Aligarh and England. Practising Barrister at Meerut since December 1914; Senior Advocate, Federal Court of India, since 1938; acted as Secretary of U.P. Special War Fund, Y.M.C.A. Fund, also District War League for Meerut District 1914-18, Member, Municipal Board, Meerut 1916-1932; Vice-Chairman 1918-1924, and Chairman, 1928-1931; Member Leg. Assembly, 1920-1923, 1927-30 and from 1931 to date; Council of State, 1924-1925; Leader of the United India Party in the Assembly 1931-1934; Leader of the Democratic Party in the Assembly, 1937-1939; Member, Statutory Railway Board, and Reserve Bank Committees of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in London, 1933; non-official visitor to Andaman Islands, 1936; Member, Aliens Advisory Committee, 1940-41; Viceroy's

Amenities for Troops Fund; Member, Executive Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund; Joint War Committee of Red Cross & St. John Ambulance; Working and Managing Committees of Red Cross & St. John Ambulance; Executive Council and Court of Muslim University, Aligarh, and of the court of Delhi University; Secretary, Muslim League Party in the Central Legislature. Recipient of Silver Jubilee and Coronation medals, Author of God, soul and Universe in Science and Islam. *Permanent Address:* Kothi Junnat Nishan, Meerut.

YARGOP, RAO BAHADUR VENKATESH VISHNU, B.A., LL.B., Dewan, Miraj Junior State. *b.* 2nd January 1891. *Ed.* Government High School, Dharwar, Fergusson College and Deccan College, Poona. Practised as a pleader in Gadag (Dist. Dharwar), 1918-1927. Appointed Diwan of Miraj, Junior State, 27th May 1932. Was awarded King George V Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935. Chairman, Krishna Sugar Mills, Ltd., at Kittur (Budhgaon State), Chairman, Budhgaon Bank Ltd., Budhgaon and President of the Miraj Junior State Rayat Sabha (Assembly). Director of Food Supply, Miraj Junior State. Takes keen interest in agricultural and industrial development of the State. *Address.* Budhgaon (M.S.M. Rly.).



YUSUF, SIR MOHAMUD ISMAIL, Kt. *cr.* 1915. Until 1906 head of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company. Founded Ismail College, first Muslim College in Western India, at Bombay; Marine College, Seamen's Orphanage, Hospital, Sanatorium, Schools, etc., in Novha, and other Charitable Institutions in Bombay. One of the largest land-owners in Bombay. Honorary Special First Class Magistrate, Novha. Now living in retirement in his Novha Island. *Address:* Novha House, Queen's Road, Bombay.

ZAFRULLA KHAN, CHAUDHURI SIR MUHAMMAD, K.C.S.I. (1937); Kt., B.A. (Honours), Punjab, LL.B. (Honours), London; LL.D. (Hony.) (Cantab.); Hon. Fellow, King's College, London, Hon. Bencher, Lincoln's Inn; Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn); Judge, Federal Court of India, Oct. 1941. *b.* 6th Feb. 1893. *m.* Badrun Nissa Begum, eldest daughter of the late Mr. S. A. Khan, I.C.S. (Bihar & Orisa). *Educ.:* at Govt. College, Lahore, King's College and Lincoln's Inn, London. Advocate, Sialkot, Punjab, 1914-16; practised in Lahore High Court, 1916-35; Member, Punjab Legislative Council, 1926-35; Delegate, Indian Round Table Conferences, 1930, 1931 and 1932; Delegate to the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Reforms, 1933; President, All-India Muslim League, 1931; Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, 1935-41; Agent-General to the Govt. of India, 1942. *Publications: Indian Cases; The Criminal Law Journal of India; Reprints of Punjab Criminal Rulings*, Vol. IV and *Fifteen Years' Digest. Address:* New Delhi.

ZAHID HUSAIN, C.I.E., Finance Member, H. E. H. the Nizam's Govt. *b.* Jan. 6, 1895. *Educ.:* at the old M.A.O. College, Aligarh (now the Muslim University); joined the Indian Audit & Accounts Service in March 1918 as a result of a competitive examination; after serving in various branches of the Accounts organisation of the Government of India, became Additional Financial Adviser, Supply Department, in March, 1940; Financial Commissioner of Railways, Oct. 1943. *Address:* Hyderabad, Deccan.

ZAIDI, SYED BASHIR HUSAIN, C.I.E. (1941). Chief Minister of Rampur State. Belongs to the Saadat Bareha family of Muzaffarnagar District. *b.* 1895. Married. *Educ.:* Took his degree in 1919 from St. Stephen's College, Delhi; Honours Degree in History from Cambridge in 1922. Member of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, called to the Bar in 1923, joined State Service, 1930. Attended the Third Indian Round Table Conference in 1932. Appointed Chief Minister, 1st December 1936. Ex-officio Director of Raza Sugar Co., Ltd., Ruland Sugar Co., Ltd., Rampur Maize Products, Ltd., Rampur Distillery & Chemicals Ltd., Raza Textiles Ltd., Rampur Industries, Ltd., Dawn Match Co., Ltd., Rampur Machine Tool & Engineering Co., Ltd., Raza Textiles Distributing Co., Ltd., Naheed Cinema Co., Ltd., Rampur Tent and Clothing Co., Ltd. *Address:* Rampur, U.P.





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INDIA: HIS EXCELLENCY FIELD MARSHAL THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE VISCOUNT WAVELL, of Cyrenaica and Winchester, G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., C.M.G., M.C., Viceroy and Governor-General of India. *Born:* May 1883. *Married:* 1915, Eugenie Marie. *1 s. & 3 d. Educ.:* Winchester Coll.; R.M.C. Sandhurst; Staff Coll.

Appointed the Black Watch, 1901; served S. African War; Indian Frontier, 1908; European War, 1914-18; served in France, 1914-16; Military Attache with Russian Army in Caucasus, Oct. 1916—June 1917 and with Egyptian Expeditionary Force, 1917-20; B.G.G.S., XX. Corps, 1918-19, B.G.G.S., E.E.F., 1919-20; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 1917; Colonel, 1921; Maj.-Gen. 1933; Lt.-Gen., 1938; General, 1940; Field-Marshal, 1942; Commander, 6th Infantry Brigade, Aldershot, 1930-34; A.D.C. to the King, 1932-33; Commander, 2nd Division, Aldershot, 1935-37; Commanded troops in Palestine and Trans-Jordan, 1937-38; G.O.C.-in-C., Southern Command, 1938-39; C.-in-Chief, Middle East, 1939-41; A.D.C. General to H.M. the King, 1941; C.-in-Chief in India, 1941-43. Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; Commander, Legion of Honour; Order of the Nile; Order of El Nahda; Order of George (Greece); Virtuti Militari (Poland); Greek Military Cross, Seal of Solomon (Ethiopia); Order of Orange of Nassau; Czech War Cross. *Publications:* The Palestine Campaigns, 1928; Allenby, 1940; Generals and Generalship, 1941; Allenby in Egypt, 1943. Assumed charge as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, 20th October 1943. *Secretary (Personal) and Private Secretary:* G. E. B. Abell, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S.; *Military Secretary:* Col. D. H. Currie, C.B.E., M.C., D.C.M.

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ASSAM: HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ANDREW GOURLAY CLOW, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of Assam.

Born: 29th April, 1890.

Educated: Merchiston, St. John's College, Cambridge.

Married: Ariadne Mavis Dunderdale, 1925.

Served in U.P. as Assistant Collector, Assistant Settlement Officer and Settlement Officer, 1914-20; Controller, Labour Bureau, Government of India, 1920-23; Adviser and Delegate, International Labour Conferences, Geneva, 1921, 1923, 1929, 1931 and 1934; Dy. Secretary to Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, 1924-27; Joint Secretary (ditto), 1931-35; Secretary (ditto), 1936-38, Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923, 1925-27, 1932-35; Member, Council of State, 1928-29, 1932-33 and 1936-38; Member, Royal Commission on Labour in India, 1929-31; Communications Member, Government of India, 1939-42. Acting Governor of Bombay for 3 months from 28th August 1946 during the absence on leave of H.E. Col. The Rt. Hon. Sir John Colville.

Assumed charge as Governor of Assam, 4th May, 1942.

Address: Government House, Shillong.

Secretary to the Governor: R. W. Godfrey, O.B.E., I.P.

Military Secretary: Major T. B. Alder.

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BENGAL: HIS EXCELLENCY SIR FREDERICK JOHN BURROWS, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bengal.

Assumed charge on 19th February 1946.

Address: Government House, Calcutta.

Secretary: J. D. Tyson, C.S.I., C.B.E., I.C.S.

Military Secretary: Lt.-Col. J. M. Hugo.

Deputy Secretary: W. H. Saumarez Smith, M.B.E., I.C.S.

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Asstt. Private Secretary: Miss P. Miller.

Assistant Secretary, Governor's Secretariat: P. B. Sen Gupta.

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" " MR. TARAK NATH MUKERJEE.

" " MR. NAGENDRA NARAYAN RAY.

" " MR. FAZLUR RAHMAN.

" " MR. DWARKANATH BARORI.



BIHAR : HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HUGH DOW, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of Bihar

Born : 8th May 1886.

Educated : Aske's Hatcham School, University College, London.

Married : Ann, daughter of J. Sheffield; one son and one daughter.

Entered Indian Civil Service, 1909, and served as Assistant Collector in Sind. Municipal Commissioner for Surat, 1916-18. Asstt. Commr. in Sind for Civil Supplies and Recruiting, 1918-20, and Deputy Controller of Prices. Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, Bombay, 1921. Acting Secretary, Finance Department, 1923. Financial Adviser to P. W. D., 1926. Revenue Officer, Lloyd (Sukkur) Barrage, 1927-33. Chairman, Sind Administrative Committee, 1933-34. Jt. Secretary, Commerce Dept., Government of India, 1934-36; Secretary, Commerce Dept., 1936-39; Director-General of Supplies and President, War Supply Board, 1939-40. Governor of Sind, 1941-46. Assumed charge as Governor of Bihar, May 1946.

Address : Governor's Camp, Bihar.

MINISTERS

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" " MR. A. N. SINHA.
" " MR. SAIYID MAHMUD.
" " MR. JAGLAL CHAUDHURI.
" " MR. RAM CHARITAR SINGH.
" " MR. BADRINATH VERMA.
" " MR. KRISHNA BALLABH SAHAY.
" " MR. BINODANAND JHA.
" " MR. ABDUL QAIYUM ANSARI.



BOMBAY: HIS EXCELLENCY COL. THE RT. HON. SIR (DAVID) JOHN COLVILLE, P.C. (1936), G.C.I.E., Cr. 1943, T.D., Knight of the Order of St. John (1945), J.P., D.L. Lanarkshire; Governor of Bombay.

Born: 1894. Only son of late John Colville, M.P., of Cleland, Lanarkshire.

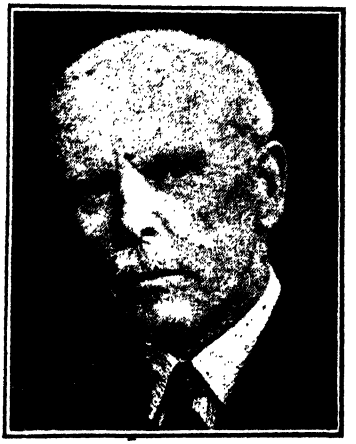
Married: 1915, Agnes Anne, Commander (Sister) of the Order of St. John, *cr d.* of Sir William Bilsland, Bart., LL.D. One son and two daughters.

Educated: Charter-house; Trinity College, Cambridge, M.A. Member of Royal Company of Archers (King's Bodyguard for Scotland); Served European War with 6th Bn. The Cameronians (wounded); member of Lanark County Council, 1919-26; formerly Director of David Colville & Sons, Ltd., and other steel and engineering companies, also of Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, the West of Scotland Iron and Steel Institute, and Hon. Vice-President of Association of British Chambers of Commerce; Contested Motherwell and Wishaw Division, 1922 and North Midlothian, Jan. 1929; M.P., North Midlothian, 1929-1943; Secretary, Department of Overseas Trade, 1931-35; Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Scotland, 1935-36; Financial Secretary to the Treasury, 1936-38; Secretary of State for Scotland, 1938-40; Temp. Col. Staff, 1940. Held the office of Viceroy and Acting Governor-General of India, 21st March to 4th June 1945, from 26th August to 15th Sept. 1945 and again 2nd to 24th Dec. 1946 during the absence of Lord Wavell.

Assumed charge as Governor of Bombay, 25th March 1943. On leave for 3 months from 28th Aug. '46. *Address:* Government House, Bombay. *Secretary to the Governor:* D. Symington, C.I.E., I.C.S. *Military Secretary:* Lt.-Col. L. C. Palk, O.B.E., P.S.C.

MINISTERS

B. G. KHER, *Prime Minister, Political & Services and Educ.;* M. R. DESAI, *Home and Revenue*; DR. M. D. GILDER, *Health (Public Health and Medicine) and Public Works Dept.;* D. N. DESAI, *Legal and Civil Supplies;* V. L. MEHTA, *Finance, Co-operation and Village Industries;* L. M. PATIL, *Excise and Reconstruction;* GULZARILAL NANDA, *Labour;* M. P. PATIL, *Forests and Agriculture;* G. D. VARTAK, *Local Self-Govt.;* G. D. TAPASE, *Industries, Fisheries and Backward Class Department.*



CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR: HIS EXCELLENCY SIR FREDERICK CHALMERS BOURNE, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar.

Born : 12th August 1891.

Married : Heather Frances Burbury.

Educated : Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford 4th Bn. Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.), 1914-20.

Entered I.C.S., Dec. 1920, and served in the Punjab as Assistant Commissioner; Offg. Deputy Commissioner, March 1924; Deputy Commissioner (Provisional), Nov. 1926; ditto (perm.) Oct. 1929; Senior Secretary to Financial Commrs. and Dy. Secretary to Government, Punjab, Development Department, Feb. 1932; Secy. to Govt., Punjab Elec. and Industries Dept., July 1934 to March 1937; Secy. to Govt., Punjab, Home Department, August 1940. Chief Secretary to Govt., Punjab, Oct. 1941; C.I.E., Jan. 1941; C.S.I. Jan. 1944. Acting Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar, 1945. Acting Governor of Assam, 1946. K.C.S.I., August 1946. Assumed charge as Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar on 16th September 1946.

Address : Governor's Camp, C.P. and Berar.
Secretary to the Governor : A. H. LAYARD, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Military Secretary : MAJOR W. J. B. PURCELL.
Aide-de-Camp : Capt. J. P. ODONE.

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THE HON'BLE MR. RAMESHWAR AGNIBHOJ, *Minister of Agriculture.*

THE HON'BLE MR. BABA ANANDRAO DESHMUKH, *Minister of Excise.*



MADRAS: HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD EDWARD NYE, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., Governor of Madras.

Born: 23 Apl. 1895, *s.* of Charles E. and Mary Nye; *m.* 1930, Colleen, *d.* of General Sir Harry Knox. *Educ.*: Duke of York's School, Dover.

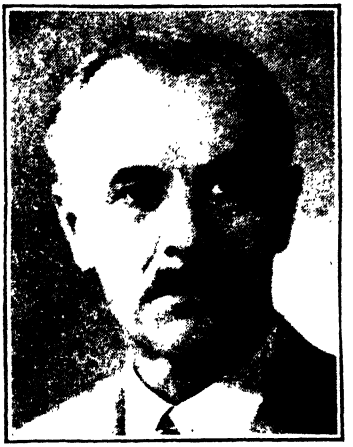
Enlisted in ranks, 1914; 2nd Lt., Leinster Regt., 1915; Lieut., Leinster Regt., 1916; Adjutant, Leinster Regt., 1919-22; Captain, R. Warwickshire Regt., 1923; Student, Staff College, Camberley, 1924-25; G.S.O. for Air Co-operation, 1926-28; Brigade Major, 1928-30; Bt. Major, 1930, G.S.O. (War Office), 1931-32; Bar-at-Law, Inner Temple, 1932. G.S.O. (Staff College), 1932-35; Bt.-Lt.-Col., 1934; Major, South Lancashire Regt., 1935; Lt.-Col., R. Warwickshire Regt., 1937; Col. (temp. Brig.), 1939; Commander, Nowshera Brigade, 1939; Major-General (ag.), 1940; Major-General (subst.), 1941; Lieut.-Gen. (ag.), 1941; temp. Lt.-Gen., 1942; Lt.-Gen. (subst.), 1944; Deputy Director of Staff Duties, 1940; Director of Staff Duties, 1940; Vice-Chief of Imperial General Staff, 1941.

Assumed charge as Governor of Madras, 6th May 1940.

Governor's Secretary: J. B. Brown, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., *Military Secretary*: Col. G. B. Howell, M.V.O., O.B.E., M.C., *Private Secretary*: A. J. Platt, O.B.E., I.C.S.

MINISTERS

THE HON. MR. T. PRAKASAM, Prime Minister: *Public, Police, Home, Finance, Planning and Food*. THE HON. MRS. R. LAKSHMIPATHI: *Public Health and Medicine*. THE HON. MR. V. V. GIRI: *Industries, Labour, Electricity, Co-operation and Emigration*; THE HON. MR. K. BASHYAM: *Law, Legislation, Courts and Prisons and Registration*. THE HON. MR. K. KOTTI REDDI: *Hindu Religious Endowment Charitable Institutions and Excise and Debt Relief*. THE HON. MR. D. THOMAS: *Local Administration*; THE HON. MR. K. R. KARANTH: *Revenue, Irrigation, Commercial Tax excluding Excise and Registration*. THE HON. MR. M. BHAKTHAVATSALAM: *Public Works General and Highways excluding Irrigation Major*; THE HON. MR. P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA: *Commerce and Fisheries (Commerce, Trade, Statistics, Marketing, Museums, Communications, Posts and Telegraphs, Banking, Insurance and Fisheries)*; THE HON. MR. T. S. AVINASILINGAM CHETTIAR: *Education*; THE HON. MR. V. KURMAYYA: *Public Information, Broadcasting and Harijan Uplift*; THE HON. MR. R. R. MENON: *Food, Motor Transport and House Control*; THE HON. MR. K. CHANDRAMOULI: *Agriculture, Livestock, Forests and Cinchona.*



N. W. FRONTIER PROVINCES: HIS EXCELLENCY SIR OLAF CAROE, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of the North-West Frontier Province.

Born: 15th November, 1892.

Educated: Winchester, Magdalen College, Oxford, I.C.S., 1919.

Married: Frances Marion, *d.* of late Rt. Rev. A. G. Rawstorne, Bishop of Whalley.

Served in the Punjab till 1923, when posted to North-West Frontier Province as Officer of the Political Department; served as Deputy Commissioner in various Frontier Districts, including Peshawar, upto 1932; Chief Secretary to Government, N.W.F. Province, 1933-34; Deputy Secretary, Govt. of India, Foreign and Political Deptt., 1934; officiated as Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and as Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, 1937-38; Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, 1938-39; Secretary to Govt. of India, External Affairs Department, 1939-45.

Assumed charge as Governor of the North-West Frontier Province on 2nd March, 1946.

Address: Government House, Peshawar-Nathiagali.

Secretary to the Governor: C. R. Latimer, I.C.S.

Chief Minister.

The Hon'ble Dr. Khan Sahib, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Revenue Minister.

The Hon'ble Qazi Ataullah Khan, B.A., LL.B.

Finance Minister.

The Hon'ble Lala Mehr Chand Khanna, B.A.

Education Minister.

The Hon'ble Mohammad Yahya Jan Khan, M.A.



ORISSA: HIS EXCELLENCY SIR CHANDULAL (Madhavlal) TRIVEDI, K.C.S.I. (1945), C.S.I. (1941), C.I.E. (1935), O.B.E. (1931), I.C.S., Governor of Orissa.

Born : 2nd July, 1893.

Married : Kusum Trivedi.

Educated : Elphinstone College, Bombay, and St. John's College, Oxford.

Entered I.C.S. in 1917. Served as Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces till November, 1921; after serving in various capacities, was posted as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, 1932-35, (Officiating Joint Secretary, April, 1934 to September, 1934); Secretary to the Government of India, Secretariat Organisation Committee, 1935-36; Commissioner, Berar, 1936; Commissioner, Chattisgarh Division, 1936-37; Chief Secretary to the Government of C.P. & Berar from 1937 to March 1942; Secretary to the Government of India, War Department, July 1942 to January, 1946; Governor of Orissa, since 1st April, 1946.

Address : Orissa Governor's Camp.

Secretary : J. W. Orr, I.C.S.

Aide-de-Camp : Captain R. E. Norman Smith.

MINISTERS

THE HON'BLE SRI HAREKRISHNA MAHTAB, *Prime Minister (Home Affairs, Finance and Planning and Reconstruction).*

THE HON'BLE SRI NABAKRISHNA CHOUDHURY *(Revenue and Supply and Transport).*

THE HON'BLE SRI NITYANANDA KANUNGO *(Development, Local Self-Government and Law).*

THE HON'BLE SRI LINGARAJ MISRA *(Education and Health).*

THE HON'BLE SRI RADHAKRISHNA BISWASROY *(Commerce and Labour and Public Works).*



PUNJAB: HIS EXCELLENCY SIR EVAN MEREDITH JENKINS, K.C.S.I. (1946), K.C.I.E. (1944), I.C.S., Governor of the Punjab.

Born: 2nd February 1896, son of late Sir John Lewis Jenkins, K.C.S.I.

Educated: Rugby, Balliol College, Oxford.

Served 1914-18 War. Entered Indian Civil Service, 1920, and held various appointments in Punjab and in Central Secretariat until 1937; Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province, March 1937; Secretary to Government of India, Department of Supply, July 1940; Private Secretary to H.E. the Viceroy and Secretary to the Governor-General (Personal), 1943.

Assumed charge as Governor of the Punjab on 8th April 1946.

Address: Punjab Governor's Camp.

Secretary: G. M. Brander, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Military Secretary: Major L. A. J. Roffey.

MINISTERS

THE HON'BLE MALIK—LT.-COL. KHIZAR HYAT KHAN TIWANA, K.C.S.I., O.B.E., *Premier* (*Home Department*).

THE HON'BLE SARDAR SWARAN SINGH (*Development*).

" " LALA BHIM SEN SACHAR (*Finance*).

" " NAWAB SIR MUZAFFAR ALI KHAN QIZALBASH (*Revenue*).

" " CHAUDHRI LAHRI SINGH (*Public Works*).

" " MIAN MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM BARQ (*Education*).



SIND: HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ROBERT FRANCIS MUDIE, K.C.S.I. (1945), K.C.I.E. (1944), C.S.I. (1941), C.I.E. (1935), O.B.E. (1919), Governor of Sind.

Born: 24th August 1890, son of Patrick Spence Mudie and Margaret Lind Heron.

Educated: Fettes College, Edinburgh; King's College, Cambridge. Wrangler, 1911; Assistant Master Clifton, 1911; Eton College, 1912-13.

Married: 1919, Mary Spencer; one daughter.

2nd Lt., 6th City of London Rifles, 1914; Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915; Assistant Magistrate, Jhansi, 1919; Joint Magistrate, Benares, 1920; Magistrate and Collector, Agra, Sultanpur, Partabgarh, Fatehgarh, 1922-29; Settlement Officer, Agra, 1929-29; Sec., Round Table Conference, 1930-31; Magistrate and Collector, Allahabad, Bulandshahr, Cawnpore, 1931-36; Government of India Secretariat, 1936 and 1937; Collector, Agra, 1937-38; Revenue Secretary, U.P. Govt., 1938-39. Chief Secretary, U.P. Govt., Acting Governor of Bihar, 1944. Home Member, Government of India, 1944-46.

Assumed charge as Governor of Sind, 15-1-1946.

Address: Government House, Karachi.

Secretary: J. M. PHELPS, I.C.S.

Military Secretary: Lt.-Col. R. F. CRASTER.

MINISTERS

THE HON. MR. GHULAM HUSSAIN HIDAYATALLAH—*Premier, Finance.*

THE HON. MR. M. A. KHUHRO—*P.W.D. and Post-war Development.*

THE HON. PIR ELAHI BAKSH—*Education, Local Self-Government and Public Health.*

THE HON. MR. BUNDEALI KHAN TALPUR—*Home, Law and Order.*

THE HON. PIRZADA ABDUL SATTAR—*Revenue, Excise and Forests.*

THE HON. MIR GHULAM ALI—*Food, Civil Supplies, Agriculture and Industries.*



UNITED PROVINCES : HIS EXCELLENCY SIR FRANCIS VERNER WYLIE, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of the United Provinces.

Born : 9th August, 1891.

Educated : Royal School, Dungannon, and Dublin University.

Married : Kathleen Bryne, 1923.

Appointed to I.C.S., 1914; Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1916-19; Foreign and Political Deptt. of the Government of India, 1919-37; Governor of C.P. and Berar, 1938-40; Political Adviser to H.E. the Crown Representative, 1940-41; British Minister to Afghanistan, 1941-43; Political Adviser to H.E. the Crown Representative, 1943.

Assumed charge as Governor of the U.P. on December 7, 1945.

Address : Governor's Camp, U.P.

Secretary : A. D. Pandit, I.C.S.

Military Secretary : Lt.-Col. J. Smyth, O.B.E.

MINISTERS

HON'BLE PT G B PANT, B.A., LL.B., *Premier (Genrl. Admin., Apptmt., Eccle., Fin. Genrl.-Rationing and Civil Supplies Deptts.)*; HON'BLE MR. RAFI AHMAD KIDWAI, *Revenue (Revenue and Home-Jails and Police Deptts.)*; HON'BLE DR KAILASH NATH KATJU, M.A., LL.D., *Justice (Judicial-Civil-Legis., Home-Cr.-Agric. Co-op., Animal Husbandry Information, Reclamation, Industries and Labour Deptt.)*; HON'BLE MRS. VIJAYA LAKSHMI PANDIT, *Local Self-Govt. (Medc., Public Health, L.S.G., Municipal, Translation and Registration Deptts.)*; HON'BLE HAFIZ MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM, B.A., LL.B., *Public Works (Public Works, Forest and Transport Deptts.)*; HON'BLE SRI SAMPURNANAND, B.Sc., *Education (Education, Fin.-Budget, Misc., Supply and Accounts-Economics and Statistics Deptts.)*; HON'BLE THAKUR HUKUM SINGH, *Revenue and Forest*; HON'BLE MR. NISHER AHMED KHAN SHERWANI, *Agriculture and Animal Husbandry*; HON'BLE MR. GIRDHARI LALA, *Excise, Stamps and Registration.*



ALWAR: Hon. Col. His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Sir Tej Singhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Alwar State, Rajputana.

Born: 19th March 1911 at Srichandpura in Alwar.

Educated: Privately.

Married: the daughter of Maharaj Akhey Singhji of Raoti in Jodhpur, a member of the Ruling family of Jodhpur. Has two sons and two daughters. Maharaj Kumar Pratap Singhji, the *Heir-apparent*, and Maharaj Kumar Yashwant Singhji, *born* on the 17th June 1938 and 12th Sept. 1939, respectively.

Succeeded to the gadi: 22nd July 1937.

Family History: The Ruling family of Alwar belongs to the Naruka clan of Kushwaha Rajputs who claim descent from Kush, the eldest son of Shri Ramchandra, the hero of Ramayan. The State was founded in 1775 A.D. by Maharao Raja Shri Pratap Singhji, a descendant of Raja Udai Karanji, Ruler of Jaipur, in the 14th century. The then Moghul Emperor, Shah Alam, conferred upon him the title of "Rao Raja" and "Panch Hazari Mansab" (Leader of five thousand) and presented him with the much coveted emblem of "Mahi-Muratab" (the Fish). Maharao Raja Shri Sewai Bakhtawar Singhji (1791-1815), the Second Ruler, who rendered valuable aid to Lord Lake at Laswari during the latter's campaign against the Mahrattas, was the first Prince in India to enter into a Treaty of "Offensive and Defensive Alliance" with the British Government in 1803 A.D. and received the Sanads of "Sewai" and "Bahadur". Maharao Raja Shri Sewai Viney Singhji (1815-1857) rendered help to the British Government during the Mutiny of 1857. Maharao Raja Shri Sewai Sheodan Singhji Bahadur (1857-1874), the fourth Ruler was granted a permanent salute of 15 guns.

In 1889 the title of "Maharaja" was conferred upon Lt.-Col. Maharaja Shri Sewai Sir Mangal Singhji Bahadur, G.C.I.E., as a hereditary distinction and his son, Col. H. H. Bharat Dharma Prabhakar, Raj Rishi, Shri Sewai, Maharaj Sir Jey Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (1882-1937), a great orator and scholar, represented the Indian Princes at the Imperial Conference held in London in 1923 and was a prominent figure and speaker in the Chamber of Princes and at the First R.T.C. During his rule, the permanent local salute of the Ruler of Alwar was raised to 17 guns in 1921 and a personal salute of 17 guns was also granted to him.

War Services: The State has, on different occasions, placed its forces at the disposal of the British Govt. When the World War II broke out, His Highness placed the resources of his State and the State Forces at the disposal of His Majesty and supplied a full Infantry Bn.

(The Alwar Jey Paltan 1200 strong), with reinforcements, for service overseas. It has rendered valuable services in Eritrea, Abbysinia, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Cyprus, Aegean Sea Is., and Dodecanese Is. A labour Corps of 150 was despatched to Assam to work on the Burma Road. All necessary facilities were provided for several Indian Army Units located from time to time in the State territories for the purposes of training.

The State also supplied more than 14,000 recruits to the Indian Army and stood first in recruitment in Rajputana. The activities of the State Sailors, Soldiers, and Airmen's Board were considerably increased. There is a Central Board and 10 Local Committees, one in each Tehsil of the State, to look after the interests of the Ex-servicemen and their dependants.

To intensify its war effort for the successful prosecution of the war, the Alwar State established a Central War Purposes Committee with various Sub-Committees in July 1940. With His Highness as President, the Committee collected Rs. 6,43,491 for the Alwar State War Purposes Fund. The State invested Rs. 60,00,000 in various Defence Bonds and Certificates, National Defence Certificates for more than Rs. 12 Lakhs have been purchased.

The State presented two Fighter planes, named Alwar I and Alwar II, to His Majesty's Air Force at a cost of Rs. 1,40,000. Other contributions: Rs. 15,000 to the Lord Mayor of London's Air Relief Fund, 10,000 to St. Dunstan's Fund for those blinded in the War, donations to King George's Sailors Fund and the Greek Relief Fund, Rs.40,000 for disabled Indian Soldiers, Rs. 30,000 for relief of the dependants of those killed in action, Rs. 30,000 for Indian Forces Medical Ambulance Fund and Rs. 67,620 for the Indian Red Cross.

The State also maintains two Polish refugee children.

A large number of knitted garments and comforts and materials stitched for the Red Cross, and several hundred tolas of silver trinkets were sent by the Women's Aid Association. Similarly a substantial contribution of equipment such as Binoculars, Telescopes and Compasses was made by the State.

The State also successfully carried on war propaganda. A.R.P. Services were organised and trained and the "Grow More Food Campaign" and National War Front activities proved very useful.

The State has established its own Resettlement and Re-employment office to help ex-servicemen. Several schemes are under the examination of the Govt. Departments. A 'Soldiers' Home' is under construction in the capital of the State.

State Administration: His Highness is assisted in the administration of the State by an Executive Council. The High Court is the highest Judicial tribunal in the State.

Education: The State has 230 schools for boys and 21 Schools for girls, out of which there are 5 High Schools for boys and one High School for girls. The Raj Rishi College, which imparts education in Intermediate Arts, Science and Commerce, has been raised to the degree standard in Arts and Commerce. The State has one Sanskrit College at Alwar with Pathshalas in the districts. A nursery school run on the Montessorie method has been established at Alwar and there are separate schools for Harijans, who can go for higher education in any of the schools of the State. Primary education is free all over the

(Alwar—Contd.)

State. The State has made a strong drive for adult education and an eminent scholar, journalist and educationist has been appointed on the newly created post of Educational Adviser and Rural Reconstruction Officer.

Medical Service : There are three large and thoroughly well-equipped hospitals, one for men, one for women and one for the military and police, at Alwar proper with 22 dispensaries and sub-dispensaries in the districts and mofussil. There is a veterinary hospital at Alwar with a net-work of 14 dispensaries all over the State.

Municipality : Municipal Committees with elected majority except in Kherli Gunj, have been established. They elect their own President and Vice-President.

The B.B. & C.I. Ry. traverses the State north and south, dividing it into two more or less equal parts. Alwar, the Capital, is on the main metre guage line of B.B. & C.I. Ry. from Delhi to Bombay. A network of 177 miles of metalled and 325 miles of non-metalled roads is maintained by the State.

On the recommendation of the Post War Reconstruction and Planning Committee, His Highness' Government have sanctioned several schemes for the improvement of Agriculture, Rural-Uplift, construction of metalled roads, better housing accommodation, opening of new dispensaries, afforestation, development of mines and general educational advancement. Development of Co-operative Societies and Cottage Industries have also received the attention of the Committee. A project for joining Alwar with Bharatpur on the east and Kund on the west by rail, is well under way. It is hoped that the Railway Development plans would soon materialise and contribute to the general prosperity of the State.

His Highness takes a keen personal interest in the administration of the State and in the well being of his subjects, for whose happiness and prosperity he has been making untiring efforts.



Wazir Ud-Dowla Rai Bahadur Sir Seraymal Bapna, Kt., C.I.E., the present Prime Minister of Alwar.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Prime Minister and Vice-President of Executive Council : Wazir-Ud Dowlah Rai Bahadur Sir Seraymal Bapna, Kt., C.I.E., B.A., B.Sc., LL.B.; *Army Minister :* Major General Abdul Rehman Khan, O.B.E., M.B.E., O.B.I.; *Home Minister :* Kr. Raghubir Singhji, B.A.; *Revenue Minister :* Vacant.; *Additional Minister :* Thakur Bahadur Singhji. *Salute :* 15 guns (Local 17 guns); *Area :* 3,217 Sq. Miles; *Population*; 9,00,000; *Revenue:* Rs. 70,00,000.

AKALKOT: RAJA SHRIMANT VIJAYSINH FATTESINH BHOSLE, RAJASAHEB, Akalkot.



Born : 13th December 1915

Education : Bishop's High School, Poona, Rajkumar College, Rajkot, with distinction in English and Science and Deccan College, Poona. Took administrative training in Bangalore.

Recreation : Shooting, riding, tennis, cricket, motoring and racing. *Clubs :* Vice-Patron, C.C.I., W.I.A.A. R.W.I.T.C., and Willingdon Club, Bombay.

Married : In 1934 Princess Kamala Devi of Gwalior who expired in 1934. Married in April 1942 Shrimant Maharaj Kumari Nirmala Devi, grand-daughter of His late Highness Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda.

Is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right and is elected on the Standing Committee of Princes.

Area of State : 498 sq. miles. *Population :* 103,903.

Revenue : Rs. 0,79,010.

The Rayat Assembly has just completed 5 years period and has enacted several laws of social, economic and political importance. A committee to suggest reforms in the constitution of the Rayat Assembly is set up by the Rajasaheb. The Municipality is made an elected body and Gram Panchayats are started in 7 villages in the first instance. The Akalkot Water Works constructed at a cost of Rs. 12 lakhs and the Power House have stimulated the development of industries. Akalkot has a Match Factory, Oil Mill, Soap Factory, Hosiery Works, Cotton Ginning and Power looms. A distillery and Chemical works are under construction.

The State has made substantial contributions to the different War Funds and is also co-operating wholeheartedly in the Small Savings Scheme. The organisation of the Food Department including rationing in the town of Akalkot is working very smoothly. Food grains of the best quality are supplied to the people at very reasonable rates through organised agencies eliminating the remotest possibility of black-marketing. Sugar, cloth and yarn for the handloom industries are also proportionately distributed. The State has invested about Rs. 4 to 5 lakhs in the procurement of foodgrains.

Dewan : K. V. SHAH, B.Sc., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.



ATHMALLIK: RAJA SHRI KISHORE CHANDRA DEO, Ruler of Athmallik State, Orissa. Representative member of the Chamber of Princes, member of the Board of Forestry and Agricology, Eastern States and Post-War Development Cttee., Eastern States.

Born : November 10, 1904.

Succeeded to the Gadi : 3rd Nov. 1918. Invested with ruling powers on 24th Dec. 1925.

Educated : Rajkumar College, Raipur (C.P.). *Married :* Srimati Srimanta Manjori Devi, a princess belonging to the illustrious Bhanja House of Mayurbhanj (Orissa).

WAR EFFORTS

During the World War II the Ruler unreservedly offered his personal services and placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of H. M. the King Emperor. He contributed Rs. 70 monthly to H.E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund out of the personal allowances of himself and the Rani Sahiba. The Darbar took vigorous measures for the successful prosecution of the War and made magnificent donations for the purpose. The total contribution including investment in Defence bonds and N.S.C. was Rs. 3,50,000. Supplied to the Defence Dept. timber worth Rs. 2,10,000 together with a free gift of timber worth Rs. 11,000. The Small Savings Scheme is making a rapid headway in the State.

Area : 711 sq. miles. *Population :* 72,755. *Average Revenue :* Rs. 3,24,933.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Dewan : D. C. RAI, B.A.; *Civil & Sessions Judge :* S. B. DE, M.A.,B.L.; *S.D.O. Sardar & Sub-Judge :* K. C. MISHRA, B.A.; *S.D.O. & Sub-Judge, Kishorenagar :* G. C. MULLICK, M.A., B.L.; *Third Officer, Sardar :* S. C. MAHAPATRA, B.A.,B.L.; *Revenue Officer :* BRAJABANDHU SENAPATI; *Engineer :* N. K. RATH, B.C.E., A.M.I.E.; *Agricultural Officer :* P. C. BHANJA DEO; *Public Prosecutor :* S. M. ROY, B.A.,B.L.; *Chief Medical Officer and Jail Superintendent :* Captain I. C. MISRA, I.M.S., I.A.M.C.; *Forest Officer :* B. C. MOHANTY; *Inspector of Police :* B. MAHAPATRA; *Office Superintendent :* N. G. TEJ; *Auditor :* S. N. MUKHERJEE; *Tahasildar, Sadar ;* A. C. DEHURY; *Tahasildar, Kishorenagar :* K. MISHRA, B.A., B.L.; *D.I. of Schools :* P. PRADHAN; *Headmaster, Victoria M.E. School, Sadar :* L. RAO; *Headmaster, Kishorenagar :* B. SAMANTARAI.



AUNDH, SHRIMANT BHAVANRAO SHRINIWASRAO ALIAS BALASAHEB PANT PRATINIDHI, B.A. (Bom.). Ruler of Aundh State.

Born : in 1869 and is a descendant of Parashuram Trimbak, the founder of Aundh State. *Married :* S. S. Ramabaisaheb of the Rode family of Poona. Has six *s.* and six *d.* He is a treaty Ruler. Is a Deshastha Yajurvedi Brahmin. The hereditary title of Raja was conferred on him in 1936. He is entitled to be received by H.E. the Crown Representative. His eldest son is Shrimant Parashuramrao alias Appasaheb, B.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law. *Heir-Apparent :* Shrimant Bhagwantrao alias Bapusaheb. *Born :* 1919. *Area :* Over 501 sq. miles. *Annual Revenue :* Rs. 7,00,000.

Since the introduction in 1924 of a Legislative Council with a majority of elected representatives of the people, the state has passed through a series of constitutional reforms. In 1934 the judiciary was separated from the executive.

In 1938, on the occasion of his 70th birthday, Shrimant Rajasaheb declared his intention to give full responsible government to his people. The new constitution was introduced into the State by Mr. B. G. Kher, the then and present Premier of Bombay. It is a unique experiment in decentralised democracy, which has created in each village a "council of five" *i.e.* Panchayat for village administration as well as for dispensation of justice. On the executive side the Panchayat is subordinate to the Ministry which consists of elected representatives of the people and is responsible to the legislature in all matters of administration. Elections are conducted on adult suffrage. The legislature consists of elected members ten of whom are indirectly elected through the Panchayats and five by direct election by the voters. It is the supreme body having full control over State revenues, and complete authority to pass any resolution or bill and ask any questions. Under the constitution half the state revenue is spent by the Panchayats for village needs, *e.g.*, schools, sanitations, roads, etc. The Prime Minister is appointed by the Raja Saheb from the elected members of the legislature. He in turn selects his Ministers. A Joint High Court of Judicature for Kolhapur and eight other Deccan States has been established which is the Highest Judicial Tribunal for the State.

Primary education is free and compulsory in each village. Aundh has the famous Kirloskar Iron Works; Ogale Glass and Lantern Works; a Soap Factory at Ogalewadi; a Sugar Factory in Gundal and several new factories started recently at Bhawanipur. The idea is to start a net work of small and varied industries throughout the State to solve the problem of unemployment.

Prime Minister : R. B. Bidari, B.A., LL.B. *Ministers :* A. B. Pant, B.A. (Hons.), B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law; V. S. Satavalekar, B.A.



BAHAWALPUR: Hon. Major-General His Highness Rukn-ud-Daula, Nusrat-i-Jang Saif-ud-Daula, Hafiz-ul-Mulk, Mukhlis-ud-Daula, wa Muin-ud-Daula, Nawab Al Haj Dr. Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan V. Abbasi Bahadur, G.C.S.I., (1941), G.C.I.E. (1931), K.C.S.I., (1920), K.C.V.O. (1922), Hony. LL.D., Punjab and Aligarh Muslim Universities, Nawab of Bahawalpur.

Born: 1904, *o.s.* of His Highness late Nawab Al-Haj Muhammad Bahawal Khan V. Abbasi Bahadur; *succeeded* father in 1907. *Married:* 1921, *d.* of Sahibzada Faiz Muhammad Khan Abbasi, direct descendant of Abbaside Caliphs of Baghdad and Cairo. *Educ.:* Aitchison Chief's College, Lahore; conversant with English, Arabic and Persian.

A.D.C. to Prince of Wales during his Indian Tour, 1921-22; ascended the Gadi (Throne), 1924; Member of Standing Committee of Indian Princes' Chamber (Narendra Mandal) since 1933; Colonel in Chief of Bahawalpur State Forces; Hony. Maj.-General in the Indian Army; First visited England, 1913 and on several occasions since; celebrated his 25th year of rule, 1932-33 and Centenary Alliance of his State with British Crown in 1933; visited Hedjaz 1931 and then performed pilgrimage (Haj) during 1935; attended Delhi Durbar 1911 and Coronation, London, 1937; visited various fronts during World War No. 2; was awarded the following Decorations; Delhi Durbar Gold Medal, 1911; Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935, Coronation Medal, 1937; General Service Star, 1939-45; Africa Star; Burmah Star; Italy Star; and Defence Medal, also Grand Cordon of Order of Al-Rafidain, Iraq, 1941; Ruler of largest Mohammadan State in Northern India, about 20,000 square miles.

Population: Over 1½ millions. *Revenue:* Rupees 38½ Millions; entitled to a salute of 17 Guns: *Heir:* Major Sahibzada Mohammad Abbas Abbasi; *b.* 22nd March 1924; *Recreations:* Shooting, Tennis, Polo, Motoring, Philately. *Address:* Sadiq-Garh-Palace and Gulzar Mahal, Baghdad-ul-Jadid, Bahawalpur State, Punjab.



BANGANAPALLE: NAWAB MIR FAZLE ALI KHAN BAHADUR OF BANGANAPALLE is the only Muslim Ruler in South India.

Born: 9th November 1901.

Succeeded on 6th July 1922.

Education: St. George Grammar School, Hyderabad (Deccan); Newington Institute, Madras; Mayo College, Ajmer.

Marriages: (1) In 1924 the only daughter of his paternal uncle (died in 1928). Two children. *Heir-Apparent:* Nawab Mir Ghulam Ali Khan Bahadur, born 12th October 1925; and Sahebzadi Sultani Begum, born 31st August 1927. (2) In 1930 the present Begum Sahiba, Ra'ees-un-nissa Begum from the family of Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur (Hyderabad). Two daughters: Sahibzadi Nargis Khatoon (Sahibzadi Pasha), born 20th August 1930 and Sahibzadi Haji Pasha, born 18th August 1938.

Recreations: Tennis, Billiards and Shikar. The Nawab Saheb Bahadur has travelled widely in India, and has made pilgrimages to the Holy Places in Iran, Iraq and Arabia.

The State pays no tribute to the Crown. The Nawab Saheb Bahadur is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

Salute: 9 guns. *Area of the State:* 275 square miles. *Population:* 44,631 (mostly Hindus). *Annual Revenue:* Rs. 3,75,545.

The State is rich in mineral resources, diamond deposits and also copper and calcite mines. "Labour is cheap, water supply plentiful and working conditions ideal," is the view expressed by geologists about the facilities afforded for the working of the diamond mines. The State is also rich in slab deposits. The chief food grain is cholum. There is free medical aid and free education up to the Lower Secondary grade.

In addition to placing all its resources at the disposal of the British Government, the Darbar contributed a sum of Rs. 10,000 towards the War Fund and Rs. 10,450-11-3 contributed by officials and the public. Further efforts were made to collect contributions from the public. In response to Lady Linlithgow's appeal, 178 trinkets were sent to the Mint Master, Bombay.

Dewan: KHAN SAHIB SYED IMAM SAHIB BAHADUR, B.A.; *Chief Judge:* RAO BAHADUR C. SATYANARAYANA CHOWDURY, B.A., B.L.; *Civil and Sessions Judge* MOHAMMAD KHALID, B.A., B.L.; *Munsif Magistrate:* KHAJA NAZEER HUSSAIN SAHEB; *Development Officer:* HYDER BEG SAHEB; *State Prosecutor and Pleader:* M. C. THIMMA REDDY, BAR-AT-LAW; *Adviser, Banganapalle State Police:* A. N. RAI, I.P.; *Chief Police Officer:* SYED HUSSAIN SAHIB; *Revenue Officer* SYED IMAM SAHIB; *Officer, P. W. D.:* A. SUBBA RAO; *Educational Officer:* B. NARASIMHAM; *Forest Officer:* G. TALAMAND KHAN; *Superintendent, Dewan's Office:* A. RAJA RAO.



BANSWARA: HIS HIGHNESS RAYAN RAI MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHARAWALJI SAHIB SHRI CHANDRAVEER SINGHJI BAHADUR of Banswara.

Born : 26th Nov., 1909.

Succeeded : 7th August, 1944. *Installed on the Gadi* on the 20th Nov., 1944. Descended from the eldest branch of the premier clan of Shishodia Rajputs now ruling Mewar, and is twenty-second in descent from Maharawal Jagmal Singhji, who founded Banswara in 1527.

Educated : at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Married to the daughter of the late Thakur Sahib of Kadana in 1930 and again to the daughter of His late Highness the Maharaja of Dhrangadhra in 1932.

His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

On the auspicious occasion of his Installation, H. H. placed the resources of the State and his own personal services at the disposal of H. M. the King Emperor in the successful conduct of the War.

The State has a Legislative Assembly consisting of 32 members with a non-official majority. The municipal Board of Banswara town has a majority of non-official elected members. Both primary and secondary education is free in the State. The State maintains a Hospital at the capital and dispensaries in the rural areas. The judicial and executive branches of the administration have been separated. All the main Police Stations are linked with Telephones.

Recreations : Shooting, Outdoor games, etc. *Heir-apperant :* Maharaj Raj Kumar Sahib Shri Suryaveerbhupatipratap Singhji.

Area : 1,946 square miles. *Population :* 2,99,913. *Revenue :* Rs. 10 lacs. *Hereditary Salute :* 15 guns. *Infantry :* Prithwi Rifles. The State is rich in minerals, and has been thrice surveyed and settled for purposes of land revenue administration. There are many relics of archæological interest.

Capital : Banswara, 65 miles from Dohad and 53 miles from Ratlam. Regular Motor Services run between (*i*) Banswara-Dohad and (*ii*) Banswara-Ratlam.

The Administration is conducted by H.H. with the assistance of the Chief Minister and a Council. H.H. the MAHARAWAL SAHIB, *President ;* DR. MOHAN SINHA MEHTA, Ph.D.,M.A., LL.B., BAR-AT-LAW, *Chief Minister, Vice-President ; Members :* M. P. MATHUR, *Minister for Commerce and Industries ;* and G. D. GUPTA, B.Ag., *Revenue Minister ;* SHARAF ALI, M.A., *Chief Secretary, Council Secretary ;* MAHARAJ CHHATRA SINGH, *Master of Household ;* KOTHARI FAUJMAL, *Personal Secretary to His Highness.*



BAONI: HIS HIGHNESS AZAM-UL-UMARA, IFTIKHAR-UD-DAULAH, IMAD-UL-MULK, SAHIB-E-JAH, MIHIN SARDAR, NAWAB MIR MOHAMMAD MUSHTAQ-UL-HASAN KHAN SAHEB BAHADUR, SAFDAR JUNG, Ruler of Baoni State. The ruling family of Baoni are Siddiquis and come from the famous Asaf Jahi Dynasty of Hyderabad (Deccan).

Born : February 7, 1876.

Succeeded to the Gadi : October 28, 1911. Invested with Ruling Powers on February 7, 1918, and with full Ruling Powers, March 1921.

Educated : At the Mayo College, Ajmer, and the Daly College, Indore

Married : First, in March 1917, the daughter of the Nawab Saheb of Kunjpura (Dist. Karnal, Punjab), and after her death in 1930, a daughter of H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Maler Kotla State, in November 1931. His Highness has two sons and three daughters.

Heir-Apparent : Col. Nawabzada Mohammad Mumtazul Hasan Khan Saheb Bahadur. Born on June 4, 1935, at Simla.

Since the creation of the State of Baoni by Nawab Imadul Mulk Mir Ghaziuddin Khan Firoz Jung Bahadur during the 18th century, perfect loyalty and fidelity to the British Crown and staunch devotion to Imperial Throne during the Mutiny of 1857 and the Great Wars of 1914-18 and 1939-45 have been the landmarks of the history of the family.

Area of State : 121 square miles. *Population* (1941 *Census*) : 25,256.
Revenue (1941-42) : Rs. 3,22,000. *Salute :* Permanent 11 guns.

His Highness is entitled to the return visit of His Excellency the Viceroy.

STATE OFFICIALS

Dewan : SARDAR KHWAJA FEROZ-UD-DIN ANSARI.
Dist. and Sessions Judge : KALKA SRIVASTAVA, B.A., LL.B.
Civil Judge and District Magistrate : MOHD ISARUL HUCK, B.A., LL.B.
A.D.C. to His Highness : Vacant.
Medical Officer : DR. NASIRUL HASAN.
Superintendent of Police : M. AHMAD HASAN.
Tehsildar : SAHIBZADA FAKHRI-I-ALAM.
Forest Officer : SAHIBZADA BADR-I-ALAM.
Accountant : L. JUNG-BAHADUR.
Court Inspector : M. BANSI SINGH, B.A., LL.B.
Controller, Household : M. HAFIZ INAYAT-ULLAH.
Mir. Munshi, His Highness' Court : S. M. RAHAT HUSAIN HASHMI.
Head Clerk, Durbar Office : M. MOHAMMAD KHAN GHORI.



BARAMBA: RAJA SREE NARAYAN CHANDRA BIRBAR MANGARAJ MAHAPATRA, Ruler of Baramba State is a Chandrabansi Kshatriya and is the 22nd descendant of Raja Hatkishore Rawat who founded the State in 1305.

Born. 10th January 1914. *Ascended the Raj-Gadi:* 20th August 1922 on the demise of his father, the late lamented Raja Biswambhar Birbar Mangraj Mahapatra and assumed ruling powers on the 16th January 1935. *Educ.:* first at the Raj Kumar College, Raipur where he had a brilliant academic career; was the best all-round athlete in the College in his time. He passed the Chief's Coll. Diploma examination in 1931 with great credit standing 1st in the College and obtained distinctions in various subjects. Later on, he studied in the Ewing Christian College, Allahabad, where he was the Captain of the College Football XI. He received Administrative training at Sambalpur from 1933 to 1934. *Married:* Rani Srimati Susila Kumari Debi, Pattamahishi, the eldest daughter of late Raj-Kumar Dayanidhi Deb and grand daughter of Raja Sir Basudeb Sudhal Deb, K.C.I.E., late Raja of Bamra, 24th May 1934.

Recreations: Football, Tennis and Riding.

Heir-Apparent: Jubraj Sree Krushna Chandra Deb; *b.* 19th April 1935.

The Ruler is a member of the General Council of the Raj-Kumar College, Raipur, the E.S.A. Education Board and the Advisory Cttee. of the Joint Armed Police Force of the Eastern States.

Both constitutional and Administrative reforms have been introduced by the present Ruler. A Praja Parishad (Central Advisory Body) and Gramya Parishads in each village have been framed on adult franchise to promote the well being of the people in general and to give the people an important share in the administration of the State. There has been complete separation of judiciary from the Administrative. Forced labour has been totally abolished and people have been granted numerous concessions. Use of Madak (Opium smoking) and Country liquor is strictly prohibited in the State. The scheme is thoroughly successful. All encouragements have been given for the development of education and Ayurveda.

The State has constructed a protective embankment along the River Mahanadi at a heavy cost. For irrigation, Bundh tanks and wells are being constructed every year. Grow More Food Campaign is being carried out on a large scale. Maniabandh Weaving Industry in the State is famous in Orissa for the excellent workmanship of handwoven clothes and sarees, etc.

Diwan: Pandit Sri Kalipad Dubey, B.A., B.L.



BARIA: LIEUT.-COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAOL SHREE SIR RANJITSINHJI, K.C.S.I., Ruler of Baria.

Born : 10th July 1886.

Educated : At Rajkumar College, Rajkot; Imperial Cadet Corps College, Dehra Dun, and in England.

Married : In 1905 Shrimant Taktakunverba Saheb, daughter of His late Highness the Maharaja of Rajpipla. In 1918 Shrimant Dilharkunverba Saheb, a niece of His late Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla.

Succeeded to the Gadi : 28th February 1908. Assumed full Ruling Powers in May 1908.

Served in France and Flanders during the Great European War (1914-18) and also during the Third Afghan War (1919).

Son : MAJOR (HON.) MAHARAJ KUMAR SHREE HEERASINHJI.

Grandsons : MAHARAJ KUMAR JAYADEEPSINHJI (Heir-apparent) AND MAHARAJ KUMAR PRADEEP SINHJI.

The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or any other State, and receives the Chouth of Dohad, Kalol and Halol Talukas of the Panch Mahals from the British Government.

Area : Including attached State of Sanjeli 8·0 square miles. *Population :* 202,055. *Salute :* Permanent 9; Personal 11. *Recreations :* Pig-sticking, Polo, Tiger-hunting, etc.

His Highness placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the War; was making an annual contribution of Rs. 1,00,000; Paid Rs. 5,000 to the Red Cross Fund; He also subscribed to Defence Bonds and generously contributed to various other funds connected with the War. Total contribution Rs. 10,16,500. The State Troops were serving under the Crown.

ADMINISTRATION

Dewan : DEWAN BAHADUR MOTILAL L. PAREKH, M.A., LL.B.

Chief Commandant, Baria State Forces : MAJOR MAHARAJ KUMAR HEERASINHJI.

Judge, Huzur Court: I. N. MEHTA, B.A., LL.B., BAR-AT-LAW, J.P.

Raj-Kharcha Officer : MAJOR SARADAR KALLIANSINH. *Naib Diwan and Sar Nyayadhisha :* U. J. SHAH, B.A., LL.B.

Nyayadhisha and First Class Magistrate : M. V. SHETH.

Medical Department : DR. J. H. KUMBHANI, M.B.B.S., D.T.M., F.C.P.S. *Electrical Department :* M. L. PATEL, D.F.H. (London). *P. W. Department :* C. S. MALKAN, B.E.(Civil), A.M.I.E. *Education Department :* G. L. PANDYA, M.A., B.T. *Chief Accounts Officer :* K. G. KADAKIA, B.A., LL.B. *Police Supdt. :* M. L. CHOWHAN. *Forest Department :* S. G. PITHWA, D.D.R., B.F.S. *Vety. Surgeon :* H. R. H. AIYAR, G.B. M.C., *Customs & Excise Officer :* N. C. SHAH, B.A.



BARODA : HON. MAJOR-GENERAL HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-KHAS-I-DOWLAT-I-Englishia, Maharaja Sir Pratapsinha Gaekwad, Sena Khas Khel Samsher Bahadur, G.C.I.E., LL.D., Maharaja of Baroda. *Born :* June 29, 1908. *Ascended the Gadi:* on 7th February 1939. *Educated :* Baroda College, Baroda, and Deccan College, Poona. *Married :* In 1929, Her Highness Maharani Shantadevi and in 1943, Her Highness Maharani Sita Devi. *Recreation :* Polo, tennis, cricket and hunting. *Address :* Laxmi Vilas Palace, Baroda. *Heir-Apparent :* Shrimant Yuvaraj Fatehsinha Gaekwad (aged 17 years).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Dewan and President, Executive Council : SIR BROJENDRA LAL MITTER, KT., K.C.S.I., M.A., B.L., BAR-AT-LAW.

Councillors—Vice-President : RAJ MAHA R S. PATIL (MANE), B.A., LL.B., F.R.E.S., F.R.S.S., *Naib Dewan, Revenue Member* RAJYA PRIYA SHETH JEHANGIR KHANJI DABOO, B.A., *Naib Dewan, Development Member;* CHHOTABHAI J. SUTARIA, B.A., LL.B., *Naib Dewan, Law Member ;* RAJYA RATNA S. A. SUBHATKAR, B.A., LL.B., *Naib Dewan, Education Member.*

SPECIAL OFFICERS FOR ATTACHED AREAS

Special Officer, Baroda :—RAJVAIDYABHA SHRIMANT LALSINGRAO ANANDRAO GAEKWAD, M.A. (Oxon.).

Special Officer, Amreli : SAHEBZADA SHAMSAD AHMADKHAN, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), BAR-AT-LAW.

WAR CONTRIBUTIONS

His Highness' Contributions : £100,000 for a squadron of fighters presented to H. M. the King Emperor. £50,000 for a trawler for Mine Sweeping and Submarine Detection. £1,000 to the Lord Mayor's Fund, London. £100 to H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund for relief of distress in Greece. Rs. 5,000 to the Gujarat States Agency and Baroda Cantonment War Purposes Fund. Rs. 10,000 to Lady Linlithgow's Silver Trinket Fund from H. H. the Maharani Saheba. Rs. 20,755 towards H.E. the Governor of Bombay's War Gifts Fund. Rs. 500 for a Gujarat States Agency plane. China Day Fund Rs. 10,000.

R.A.F. Welfare Fund £6,000. I.A.F. Welfare Fund Rs. 75,000. Xmas & New Year Gifts to the members of the Baroda Squadron of Spitfires, £500 every year.

The Baroda War Gifts and Loan Committee contributed Rs. 22,235 for the purchase of five ambulance cars, the cost of one of these being borne by the Ladies' Sub-committee. Rs. 50,000 for the purchase of five armoured carriers. Rs. 1,000 towards the sports fund for the No. 57 (B & K States) G. P. Transport Company. Rs. 800 towards the Silver Trinket Fund started by H.E. Lady Linlithgow, from the Ladies' Central Committee. Rs. 5,000 to the Indian Red Cross Society (Baroda State branch). Rs. 2,05,000 to the Joint Organisation of the Indian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association.

Rs. 9,600 for opening welfare centres for the Baroda Army and Rs. 8,000 for National War Front activities.

The State War Gifts Fund exceeds Rs. 2·37 lakhs.

The State has invested Rs. 176 lakhs in 3% Defence Loan and Rs. 25 lakhs in interest free bonds.



BARWALA: DARBAR SHREE AMRAWALA, the present Ruling Chief of Barwala in the Western Kathiawar Agency (Western India States). He comes of a well-known and ancient family and is a member of the Virani Branch of the illustrious Kathi clan from which this province has taken its name.

Born: On the 19th January 1919.

Educated: At Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He received administrative training in the Barwani State (C.I.) under Sir Harilal N. Gosalia.

Married: In 1936, A. S. Nankunverba, and has two daughters and three sons. Among Kathi Ruling families, the Rani Saheb was the first to get rid of the Purdah.

Succeeded: To the *Gadi* on the 27th October 1937 on his father's abdication and assumed the reins of administration on the 15th August 1940.

Heir: Yuvraj Shree Ranawala aged about 8 years. *Born* on the 21st November 1938. Rule of Primogeniture governs succession.

Area: 45 square miles.

Population: 7,000.

Revenue: Rs. 1,50,000.

Recreations: Riding, Shooting, Outdoor games, Architecture, Photography, etc.

Education is imparted free. Compulsory primary education is introduced in the State from 1-1-1945. Medical relief is given free to all irrespective of caste and creed. Liquor and gambling are strictly prohibited. An Agricultural Bank is working for the convenience of farmers.

D. S. Amrawala takes a keen and personal interest in the administration. He is readily accessible to all those who seek redress from him. He has the welfare of his subjects at his heart and his keen devotion to duty has won for him their love and affection. Town planning and removing congestion in the capital town are in progress. A five year Development Scheme has been undertaken.

CHIEF OFFICERS.

Karbhari: PRABHULAL KANJI DAVE, B.A., LL.B.; *Deputy Karbhari:* VITHALAJI NAGJI ZADA; *Revenue Officer:* MERAMBHAI K. MANJARIA; *Nyayadhish:* SURAGBHAI K. VARU, LL.B.; *Medical Officer:* DR. K. A. SHUKLA, L.C.P.S.; *Private Secretary:* V. L. PUROHIT.



BARWANI, (C.I.) : HIS HIGHNESS RANA SHRI DEVI SINGHJI, RANA SAHIB of Barwani; a descendant of the Sisodia clan of Udaipur. None of the Rulers of Barwani was ever a tributary of any of the Malwa Chiefs.

Born : 19th July 1922.

Ascended the Gadi : 21st April, 1930.

Educated : At Daly College, Indore, where he passed the Diploma Examination in 1939, and Indore Christian College. While in the Christian College, joined the Officers' Training Corps at Indore and received military training for six months.

Administrative Training : Received judicial and administrative training for four months, and training in agriculture at the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore.

Invested with full Ruling Powers : 18th October, 1942.

Married : In May 1943 Maharaj Kumari Shri Dilharkunverba Sahiba, niece of H.H. Maharao Sahib of Cutch. *Heir Apparent :* Maharajakumar Aniruddh Singhji—Born on the 21st May, 1944. *Recreations :* Tennis, Cycle-Polo, Squash, Hockey and Driving. *Address :* Sagar Villas Palace. *Salute :* 11 guns. *Area of State :* 1,178 sq. miles. *Population :* 1,76,666 according to Census of 1941. *Revenue* for 1945-46 : Rs. 16,50,000.

Administration of the State is carried on by H.H. with the assistance of a State Council of three members constituted as follows :—

President : HIS HIGHNESS THE RANA SAHIB BAHADUR.

Vice-President and Dewan : RAJ RATNA RAI BAHADUR PANDIT A. K. KAUL, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.

Judicial Member : RAJ BHUSHAN RAI BAHADUR M. S. DUTI CHOWDHARI, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Member : RAJ SEWAK HAZARILAL JAIN, B.A., LL.B.

War Efforts : Immediately on the outbreak of the War the Barwani Durbar unreservedly placed all its resources at the disposal of His Majesty. Since then, contributions amounting to Rs. 6,50,312-8-0 were made to the various War Loans and Funds, *viz.*, 3 per cent. Defence Bonds Rs. 3,00,000, Interest Free Defence Bonds Rs. 1,50,000, 3 per cent. War Loan (1949-52) Rs. 1,50,312-8-0, 3 per cent. Victory Loan, 1957 Rs. 50,000.

Donation to Empire's various War Funds Rs. 1,70,708. Besides this, H.H. has also invested a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 in 3 per cent. Victory Loan, 1957 from his Privy Purse.

PERSONAL STAFF

Staff Officer : Captain MAHARAJKUMAR UMEG SINGHJI ; *Staff Officer and Huzur Secretary :* Captain MAHARAJKUMAR BANEY SINGHJI ; *Private Secretary :* S. K. KAUL, B.A. ; *Staff Officer and Asst. Private Secretary :* THAKUR ARJUN SINGHJI.



BENARES: H. H. MAHARAJA VIBHUTI NARAIN SINGH BAHADUR (minor), the present Ruler of Benares.

Born: on 5th November, 1927.
Succeeded: April 5, 1939.

H. H. the Maharaja being a minor, the administration of the State is carried on by a Council of Administration.

The State of Benares under its Hindu Rulers existed from time immemorial and finds mention in Hindu and Buddhist literature. In the 12th century it was conquered by Sahab-ud-din Ghori and formed a separate province of the Mohammadan Empire. In the 18th century, Raja Mansaram, an enterprising Zemindar of Gangapur, obtained a Sanad from the Emperor Mohammad Shah of Delhi in the name of his son Raja Balwant Singh in 1738 and founded the Benares State, which comprised the four Sirkars of Benares, Ghazipur, Jaunpur and Chunar. Raja Mansaram died in 1740 and his son Balwant Singh became the virtual ruler. During the next 30 years attempts were made by Safadar Jung and after him by Shuja-ud-daula of Oudh to destroy the independence of the Raja, but the latter withstood them successfully, strengthened his position and built the fort of Ramnagar on the bank of the Ganges. Raja Balwant Singh died in 1770 and was succeeded by his son Chet Singh. He was expelled by Warren Hastings and Balwant Singh's daughter's son Mahip Narain Singh was placed on the *Gadi*. The latter proved an imbecile and there was mal-administration, which led to an agreement in 1794 by which the lands held by the Raja in his own right were separated from the rest of the province. The direct control of the latter province was assumed by the British Government under an arrangement by which the surplus revenue was granted to the Raja while the former constituted the Domains. On the 1st of April, 1911, the major portion of these Domains became a State. The town of Ramnagar and its neighbouring villages were ceded by the British Government to the Maharaja in 1918 and became part of the State. The State now consists of three districts, *viz.*, Bhadohi, Chakia and Ramnagar. The Council of Administration, Benares State, have invested Rs. 61,94,800 in war loans; contributed nearly Rs. 99,372 to H.E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, Rs. 7,401 to the Lady Linlithgow's Red Cross Fund and Rs. 7,318 to Red Cross Week Fund, U.P. The officials of the State also contributed to His Excellency's War Purposes Fund.



BHADARWA : SHRIMANT (NAMDAR) THAKORE SAHEB SHREE NATVERSINJI RANAJITSINHJI, Ruler of Bhadarwa (Rewa Kantha).

Born : 19th November 1903. *Succeeded :* 26th April, 1935; invested with powers on 7th Oct. 1935. *Educ.:* At Rajkumar College, Rajkot. *Area :* 27 sq. miles, excluding several Wantas in the Baroda State. *Population :* 13,520, excluding Wanta population. *Revenue :* Rs. 2,20,000. *Married :* 1930, Shree Jijirajkuverbasaheb of Rajpur (Kathiawar). *Heir :* Maharaja Kumar Shree Samarvijaysinhji, born on 21st October 1942.

The State enjoys full Civil powers, and in Criminal matters up to 7 years' R. I. and fine up to Rs. 10,000. The Ruler is a Representative Member in the Chamber of Princes. He is entitled to be received by the Governor of Bombay. Survey settlement has been introduced and permanent tenancy rights were granted in 1918. The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, the Child Marriage Restraint Act and such other reforms are enforced in the State. Medical relief and education are free. The State has made good progress in education and has provided schools for every village having a population of more than 250. The State Police Force is thoroughly organised. The Judiciary and Executive are separate in the State. The Capital Town is supplied with electricity and pipe water. The Municipality has a majority of elected members. Village Panchayats were introduced in every district on the auspicious occasion of the birth of the Yuveraj Saheb.

War Services : During the last great War the State provided a number of recruits and contributed liberally to the various war funds. The State has always been loyal to the benign British Government, and the present Rana Saheb has steadfastly adhered to his family tradition. The Rana Saheb placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of the Crown on the outbreak of World War, II, and contributed liberally to H. E. Lady Linlithgow's Silver Trinket Fund, The Indian Red Cross Society, The Association for Moral and Social Hygiene in India, The China Day Funds, and The Gujarat Agency Warplane Fund, and also sanctioned a monthly contribution, towards the War Purposes Fund, till the successful termination of the War. He was a Patron of the Grand Fete, organised by the Gujerat Agency and Baroda Cantonment, for the War Purposes Fund.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Karbhari : J. M. VACHHARAJANI, High Court Pleader. *Nyayadhish & Magistrate :* P. J. ACHARYA, B.A., LL.B. *Medical Officer :* DR. LABHSHANKER H. ACHARYA, L.C.P.S. (Bom.), M.B.B.S. (Madras).

Address : Bhadarwa (Rewa Kantha).



BHARATPUR: HON. COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHRI BRIJENDRA SAWAI SHRI BRIJENDRA SINGH BAHADUR, BAHADUR JUNG, Ruler of Bharatpur.

Born.: 1st December, 1918. Succeeded his father in 1929. Two brothers, one sister.

Educated in England and received administrative training in the State. Invested with full ruling powers in October, 1939.

Married youngest sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, 18th June 1941. 2 *d.*, born 5th Nov., 1942, and 13th Nov., 1944, respectively.

Area of State—1,972 square miles. *Population*—575,625. *Salute.*—19 guns. *Average Annual Revenue.*—Rs. 47,07,356. *Personal Staff of His Highness.*—MAJOR GOVIND SINGH, *Hazur Secretary*; RAJA SAHIB (Junior) GIRRAJ SURAN SINGHJI, *Military Secretary.*

The State is administered by a Council, of which His Highness is President, assisted by Rao Bahadur Thakur Hukam Singh, B.A., Dewan and Vice-President and the following Ministers :—

Minister in Council: RAJA SAHIB (Senior) EDWARD MAN SINGH; *Home Minister:* RAI SAHIB CHAUBEY YAD RAM, B.A. *(on leave)*; *Revenue Minister:* L. SHYAM LAL, M.A., LL.B.; *General Minister:* IRSHAD ALI, B.A., LL.B.

A High Court of Judicature was established on 1st August, 1942, the following being the judges :—

Chief Justice: RAI SAHIB MADAN MOHAN SETH, M.A., LL.B. *Puisne Judge:* PT. KUMAR KRISHNA SHARMA, M.A., LL.B.

Legislative Body.—The Brij Jaya Prithnidhi Sammiti, a popular assembly with an elected majority and with right of interpellations, discussing budgets, considering proposals for legislations and passing resolutions on matters of public interests, was inaugurated on the 4th October 1943.

Secretaries: PT. BRIJ BALLABH SHARMA, M.A., B.Com., B.T., *Accountant General & Financial Secretary:* RAGHUNATH PRASAD SRIVASTAWA, *Council Secretary.*



BHAVNAGAR: HON. COL. HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA RAOL SHREE SIR KRISHNA-KUMAR SINHJI, K.C.S.I., MAHARAJA of Bhavnagar.

Born : 19th May 1912. A Gohel Rajput and a direct descendant of Sejakji believed to have settled in the country about 1260.

Educated : Harrow, England.

Married : In 1931 to Vijiaba Saheba, 3rd daughter of H. H. Maharaja Shri Bhojrajji of Gondal. Has two sons and three daughters.

Succeeded to the Gadi : On the death of his father, Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., on 17th July 1919. Invested with full ruling powers on 18th April 1931.

Heir-Apparent : YUVARAJ SHRI VEERBHADRASINHJI.

Second Son : KUMAR SHRI SHIVABHADRASINHJI.

Area of the State : 2,961 square miles.

Average Annual Revenue : Rs. 1,36,69,571 including Railway.

Population (1941) : 618,429.

Chief Products : Grain, Cotton, Sugar-cane, Groundnuts and Salt.

The Bhavnagar State Railway is 307 miles in length. The Port of Bhavnagar has a good and safe harbour for shipping.

Noteworthy features in the administration of the State are:—

1. A fixed privy purse for His Highness,
2. The separation of Judicial from Executive functions,
3. Decentralisation of authority.

A Dhara Sabha (Legislative Assembly), consisting of 55 members, of which the Dewan is the President, was established by His Highness in 1941 and one of its non-official members is appointed on the Executive.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Mukhya Dewan : ANANTRAI P. PATTANI, M.A. (Cantab.).

Naib Dewan : NATAVARLAL M. SURATI, B.A., LL.B.

Judicial Assistant : MAGANLAL H. GANDHI, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.

Personal Assistant : RAVISHANKER S. BHATT, M.A. (London).

Educational Assistant : HARJIVANDAS KALIDAS MEHTA.

Salute : 13 guns. *Capital Town :* Bhavnagar.



BHOR: RAJA SHRIMANT SIR RAGHUNATHRAO SHANKARRAO PANDIT PANT SACHIV, K.C.I.E., MADAR-UL-MAHAM (most faithful) RAJA OF BHOR.

Born : 1878. *Education :* Collegiate. Ascended *Gadi* 1922. Representative Member of Princes' Chamber (7 years). Visited England and the Continent of Europe, 1930 and 1937, and had audience with King Emperor, also attended Coronation.

Founder of Dynasty : Shankaraji, Member of Cabinet of Eight in Chhatrapati Rajaram's time, 1698.

Heir : Shrimant Sadashivrao alias Bhausaheb, B.A.

Area : 910 sq. miles.

Population : 155,961. *Dynastic Salute :* 9 guns.

The State is of great historical interest in as much as it comprises territory on which the first battles were fought for Maratha independence. Forts of historical repute, such as Torna, Rajgad, and others, lie in the State. It has also some very important caves of the Buddhist period.

The hereditary title of Raja was conferred on the Ruler in June 1935. He was made a permanent member of the Chamber of Princes in 1940 and a K.C.I.E., in January 1941. He has been elected as a member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes this year. The Ruler enjoys full internal powers.

An Executive Council introduced in 1924 was reorganised in 1946 with a non-official President. A Legislative Council was established in 1928. Elections to the new Legislative Council have taken place. It will consist of 20 members—19 elected, 5 nominated non-officials and 2 nominated officials. Both the President and Vice-President will be elected. Two Ministers will be appointed from among the elected members. The Privy Purse is moderately fixed. The whole budget is made votable with a few exceptions in 1946. Bhor has joined the Joint High Court established at Kolhapur this year.

Primary education is free, freeships and scholarships are maintained for higher education. The S. S. Gangutaisaheb Pant Sachiv Wachanalaya, a library named after the Raja Saheb's first wife, and the Raja Raghunathrao High School, named after His Highness were built in 1928 and 1937 respectively.

Local Self-Government Institutions like the Bhor Municipality, the five Taluka Boards and the Notified Area Committees of Shirwal and Pali have an elected majority, the President of Bhor Municipality being an elected non-official. The State rendered valuable aid to Government in the construction of the Lloyd Dam at Bhatghar and supported the War efforts as much as it could.

The Raja Saheb is President of the Poona Boy Scouts' Association, the Maharashtriya Mandal, Poona and Maharashtra Education Society, Poona.



BHOPAL: COL. AIR VICE-MARSHAL HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SIKANDER SAULAT IFTIKHAR-UL-MULK MUHAMMAD HAMIDULLA KHAN, BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O., B.A., LL.D., the present Ruler of Bhopal, succeeded his mother, Her late Highness Nawab Sultan Jehan Begum, in May, 1926, when, weighed down by age and cares of State, she abdicated in his favour. Prior to his accession, His Highness had actively participated in the administration for nearly ten years as Chief Secretary and afterwards as Member for Finance and Law and Justice. He was also the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes during 1931-32, and attended the various sessions of the Round Table Conference in London to advise and participate in the deliberations of that body and its committees on the subject of political reforms for India. This year again, he has been elected Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes.

An all-round sportsman *au fait* with every game, Eastern or Western, it is particularly in polo that His Highness is best known as one of the greatest players of the generation and enjoys international fame. No less conspicuous are his achievements in administration which functions directly under his personal and active supervision.

The administration is assisted by a Legislative Council, which represents traders, cultivators, Jagirdars, and general urban interests elected through joint or mixed popular constituencies. Parallel with it, a Patels' Assembly representing a federation of rural communes stands for the great body of cultivators throughout the dominion. The Judiciary is independent of the executive, the Government itself being subject to the laws it makes. With a view to bringing the people of the State into closer association with the administration, His Highness, in a birthday Firman last January, announced the following important constitutional reforms in his State. The franchise is to be suitably extended and an elected majority provided in the Legislature. Fresh elections are to be held as soon as the necessary electoral rolls have been compiled according to the extended franchise. Consultative committees of elected members of the new legislative council will be set up to advise government departments in matters of administration. Further, the selection of candidates for appointment to government services is to be entrusted to a Public Service Commission.

Bhopal is notable as the principal Muslim State of Malwa and in India, second only to the State of Hyderabad. It is rich in deposits of iron, bauxite, mica, and other valuable minerals and is rapidly

growing industrially. A number of manufacturing concerns like the Bhopal Textile Mills, the Straw-board Factory, the Sehore Sugar Factory, the Narbada Valley Refrigerated Products Co., the Central India Chemicals Ltd., the Hamidia Match Factory, a tent factory, an oil mill, a glue factory, besides several ginning and pressing factories, form the keystone of the new industrial order in Bhopal.

In the World War II as in the last Great War, the response of Bhopal had been most enthusiastic. Apart from contributions in the form of gifts, investments exceeding a million and a quarter and subscriptions for the purposes of a wide war effort, His Highness' gift of American securities amounting to over £70,000 was accepted by His Majesty for the formation of a Bhopal Squadron of fighters and the expenditure on the Army, already the largest single item in the State budget, has now been more than trebled and accounts for no less than 40 per cent. of the total revenues of the State. The 20th (Bhopal) Field Ambulance, a hospital unit equipped on up-to-date lines, and the Sultania Infantry were serving in the field. The latter was replaced by another unit, while a complete Mechanical Transport Unit which received its first training in Bhopal was on active service. The latest additions to the State Forces are the Bhopal Army Service Corps and a Labour Battalion. Other contribution included important supplies of timber from State forests.

In March, 1941, His Highness visited the Middle East front where he inspected the British and Indian Forces in the field, and was present at the famous assault which ended in the subjugation of Keran in Eritrea. He also paid a visit to Ceylon and the North-West Frontier Province where he inspected the defence arrangements and performed the opening ceremony of the Khyber Cunningham Educational Hall.

In addition to two convalescent homes in Bhopal and Mussoorie equipped at considerable cost, most of the important buildings in the State have been converted to military use. A comprehensive scheme of internal security embracing the organisation of a volunteer reserve for police work and the formation of a new battalion which replaces the Sultania Infantry is designed to relieve the British Military Command of the obligation to maintain the internal tranquillity of the State. An aerodrome somewhere in the State laid three years ago has experienced further expansion to serve as an important link in aerial communications. Every possible expedient was tried to make the State's contribution adequate for a total war effort. Several non-official committees including women's organisations were in charge of soldiers' welfare work whose family needs were given special attention. A Red Crescent Society under Her Highness the Begum-Consort provided amenities for troops abroad. The Command Staff of the Bhopal State Forces has been re-organised and arrangements are under way to mechanise a portion of the army. Auxiliary nurses for the Government of India are being trained at the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Bhopal.

A new department under the direct supervision of the Ruler has taken over charge of Civil Defence; accommodation on a vast scale is made for hospitals for which school and other buildings have been

(Bhopal—*contd.*)

requisitioned; regular classes are held at several centres in the city to initiate the people in defence services of which the A.R.P. and First Aid sections are already highly advanced. Bhopal was the first to organise its National War Front. After a preliminary organisation in the city, the ramifications of the movement have been steadily interknitted into a scheme of wide rural publicity. The youth in rural areas has been organised into village guards formations. The strength of the forces hitherto mobilised exceeds 100,000, roughly about 13 per cent of the total population of the State.

Specially notable has been the success of the State's effort to tide over the present scarcity in food-stuffs. The State has not only exported large supplies of grains, especially wheat, to areas hard hit by scarcity, but has also maintained civilian supplies all over the State at cheap rates.

Salute: 19 guns. (21 guns within the State). *Area:* 7,000 sq. miles. *Population:* About 800,000.

Heiress-Apparent: Col. the Princess Gauhar-i-Taj Surayya Jah Nawab Abida Sultan Begum. Other daughters of His Highness: Princess Mihr Taj Nawabzadi Sajida Sultan and Princess Qamar Taj Nawabzadi Rabi'a Sultan.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President:—ALIMARTABAT MOTAMID-US-SULTAN, SIR JOSEPH WILLIAM BHORE, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E. *Members*: ALIMARTABAT DABIR-UL-MULK, ALI QADR SHUAIB QURESHI, M.A. (Oxon.), LL.B., Bar-at-Law, (*Home Minister*); ALIMARTABAT ETMAD-UL-MULK, NAZIM-UL-INSHA K. F. HAIDER (*Finance Minister*); ALIMARTABAT FAIZUL HAQUE (*Revenue Minister*).

PRINCESS ABIDA SULTAN—SURNAMED AFTER HER RENOWNED GRANDMOTHER, HER HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SULTAN JAHAN BEGUM, C.I., G.C.S.I., etc., is the eldest daughter of His Highness the present Ruler of Bhopal and Begum-consort, Her Highness the Nawab Maimuna Sultan Shah Banu Begum Sahiba. The Princess who has the official title of Nawab Surayya Jah Gauhar-i-Taj Begum is the heiress-apparent to the throne.

Born: On the 28th August 1913. She was brought up and educated in Bhopal under the enlightened guidance of her illustrious grandmother. In 1933, the Princess was married to Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan, and has one son.

With her special knowledge of the humanities of classical Arabic and Persian, the Princess combines the best accomplishments of western education which she received under tutors of outstanding abilities. She is well known as an accomplished musician, a fine rider and polo player, a good shot, and an entertaining conversationalist, quite at home on a large variety of modern topics.

For some years past, the Princess is being initiated in the art of administration under the care and guidance of her talented father, His Highness the present Ruler of Bhopal. She has held charge of the Private Estate of His Highness as Chief Secretary in the Department of Sarf-i-Khas, which is entrusted with the administration of the estate and large schemes of agricultural development.



BUNDI: MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS HADENDRA SHIROMANI DEO SAR BULAND RAI MAHARAJA DHIRAJ MAHARAO RAJA BAHADUR SINGHJI BAHADUR, M.C., A.D.C., MAHARAO RAJA of Bundi.

Born : March 17, 1921 ; Succeeded to the *Gadi* on April 23, 1945.

Educated : Mayo College. *Administrative training :* Police Training Coll., Moradabad 1940, and I.C.S. Probationers Course at Dehra Dun, 1941.

Married : The eldest daughter of H. H. the Maharaja of Ratlam, April, 1938. *Heir-apparent :* Maharaj Kumar Ranjit Singh was born on 13th Sept., 1939.

War efforts : All the resources of the State and the personal services of the Ruler were placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government.

War Services : Entered the Army in 1942 and posted to the Officers' Training School, Bangalore. Commissioned in the Probyn's Horse (Indian Armoured Corps). Served in the Burma campaign. Wounded 2nd March, 1945. Received the immediate award of the Military Cross, April 1945, for conspicuous gallantry during the attack on Meiktila.

His Highness is the head of the Hara Clan of Chauhan Rajputs and stands fourth in order of precedence amongst the Princes of Rajputana.

Bundi City is one of the most picturesque and historically interesting towns in Rajputana.

Area of State : 2,200 square miles. *Population in* 1941 : 2,49,374. *Salute :* 17 guns. *Annual tribute to Govt. :* Rs. 70,400. *Revenue :* Rs. 33 lakhs.

COUNCIL

President : MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAO RAJA BAHADUR SINGHJI BAHADUR, M.C., A.D.C. *Prime Minister :* RAI BAHADUR DR. RAM BABU SAKSENA, M.A., LL.B., D. Litt. (Honoris Causa). *Health and Education Minister :* PT. DEOKI NANDAN CHATURVEDI, B.A., LL.B. *Home Minister :* RAI SAHIB S. R. JHAMARIA. *Revenue Minister :* RAO SAHIB THAKUR MAHIPAL SINGH. *Minister-in-Waiting :* MAHARAJA SHEO NATH SINGH.

HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE STATE

Chief Justice: PANDIT G. L. DHANOPIA, M.A., LL.B.; *I. G. of Police and Military*: SARDAR NIRANJAN SINGH (Ag.); *Puisne Judge*: PANDIT J. N. TIKKU, B.A., LL.B.; *Accountant General*: KEDAR MAL KABRA; *Commr. of Customs and Excise*: PT. RAM DUTT, M.A., LL.B.; *Executive Engineer*: M. L. SAHNEWAL, B.Sc. (Lond.); *Session Judge*: PANDIT D. S. DAVE, B.A., LL.B.; *Director of Public Instruction*: KR. CHANDRA DIP SINGH, B.A., L.T.; *Secretary Council*: RAJ RAJESHWAR NATH JAIN; *Conservator of Forests*: P. D. DUBE, M.R.H.



BIKANER: Hon. Lieut.-General His Highness Maharajadhiraja Raj Rajeshwar Narendra Shiromani Maharaja Sri Sadul Singhji Bahadur, G.C.I.E., C.V.O., is the 22nd Ruler of Bikaner since its foundation by Rao Bikaji in 1465. His father, His late Highness Maharaja Sri Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., A.-D.-C., LL.D., reigned from 1887 to 1943 and the services rendered by him to the British Crown form one of the brightest chapters in the history of British connection with India.

Born on the 7th Sept. 1902.
Ascended the Throne on the 2nd February 1943.

Salute: Permanent 17 and Local 19.

His Highness worked as Chief Minister from 1920-25. He was attached to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' Staff during the latter's tour in India in 1921-22. He attended the Coronation Darbar at Delhi in 1911 when he was appointed a Page to H. I. M. the King-Emperor George V and has visited Europe several times. He accompanied his father to Europe when he attended the Peace Conference and the Meetings of the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1924.

On the very day of his return from Europe in Sept. 1938, in view of the then critical international situation as a result of the Czechoslovakian crisis, and again on the outbreak of the present World War in Sept. 1939, His Highness, as the Heir-Apparent, placed his sword and personal services at the disposal of H. I. M. the King Emperor.

His Highness the Maharaja, following in the footsteps of his illustrious Father (with whom His Highness' elder son, the Maharaj Kumar accompanied to the Middle East), proceeded on Active Service to the Middle East Theatre of War in November 1943, with his second son, Captain Maharaj Kumar Sri Amar Singhji Bahadur. In November 1944, His Highness proceeded to the Assam Burma Front to inspect the Bikaner Bijey Battery, which had taken a conspicuous part in the fight against the Japs in the Arakan and Manipur and Assam.

State Administration: The Bikaner State ranks among the foremost progressive States of India and the narration of the following facts should be sufficient to establish the enlightened and moderate nature of its Administration.

Judiciary: (*a*) Bikaner was the first State in Northern India to establish a Chief Court in 1910. (*b*) It was also the first State to raise the Chief Court to the status of a High Court in 1922 and to make the Judiciary completely independent of the Executive.

Elective Institutions: (*a*) It was the first State in Rajputana (and the only one till a year ago) to establish in 1913 a Legislative

Assembly with powers of interpellation, discussion of Budget, etc. Further reforms of far-reaching and fundamental importance were recently introduced enlarging the elected element and conferring much wider powers such as voting grants, putting supplementary questions, moving adjournments to discuss matters of urgent public importance, etc. The reforms inter alia include the appointment of a Dy. President and three Under-Secretaries from amongst non-official members. (*b*) Local Self-Govt. is firmly established in the State, every Nizamat having a District Board and practically every town with a population of over 5,000 and some even with less, a Municipality. All Municipalities outside the Capital have elected Presidents. Over 120 Panchayats and 50 Co-operative Societies have been started all over the State.

Education: (*a*) Education is free in the State. Compulsory Primary Education is in force in the Capital as well as in 8 District Municipalities. Besides a College teaching up to M.A. Classes, there are no less than 17 High Schools, 34 Middle and Lower Middle Schools and 172 Primary Schools in the State. A Teachers' Training College has also been established at the Capital. (*b*) Special attention is devoted to girls' education. Besides a girls' Intermediate College and several other girls' schools, there is in the Capital an institution which is unique in at least Rajputana for the education and training of Kumaries of the families of the Rajput Nobles under strict *purdah* arrangements. This institution owes its existence to the interest and initiative of Her late Highness the Dowager Maharaniji Sahib, C.I. (*c*) A Montessori School for children of both sexes has also been established. (*d*) A Public school on modern lines has also been started to impart education according to latest methods of teaching. (*e*) Liberal scholarships are also awarded to State subjects for prosecuting higher studies in technical subjects in India and abroad.

Medical Service: (*a*) The two large and thoroughly well-equipped General Hospitals, one for Men and the other for Women and Children, costing approximately Rs. 16½ lakhs, have deservedly become centres of higher medical treatment for people belonging to other adjoining States and British territory and even distant parts of India. Every branch of medical relief is in charge of specialists—expert and highly skilled Physicians, Surgeons, Oto-laryngologist, Radiologist, Ophthalmic Surgeon, Bacteriologist, Pathologist and Dentist—and there are arrangements for the most up-to-date treatment by blood transfusion, X-Ray, deep-ray therapy, radium, penicillin, etc. There is also a separate well-equipped Tuberculosis Hospital. (*b*) In the Districts also first-class Hospitals exist; and there are no less than 45 Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State. A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre functions in the City. (*c*) The opening of an Ayurvedic College at the Capital has also recently been announced.

Revenue, Gang Canal: (*a*) The main irrigation in the State is through the Gang Canal. It was the cherished dream of His late Highness since 1899-1900, the time of the Great Famine, to secure irrigation for his State, and in 1905-06 the Sutlej Valley Project was mooted for harnessing the waters of the Sutlej which was also to irrigate the northern portion of the State. After protracted negotiations, an agreement was reached in 1920 between the Punjab, Bikaner and Bahawalpur Governments to carry out this Scheme. The Canal now irrigates 7,37,765 acres in the

north-west of the State and was opened on the 26th Oct. 1927 by Lord Irwin. (*b*) The undertaking was one of exceptional difficulty. 79.7 miles of the Main Canal and 10 miles of the feeder in the old Ghaggar bed had to be lined with concrete at a cost of about Rs. 83 lakhs. Railway communications, 157 miles in length, to open up the Canal irrigated area, had to be built involving very heavy additional outlay. (*c*) It is by far the longest concrete lined Canal in the world. The length of the Main Canal from Ferozepore Head Works to Shivpur in the Bikaner State is 84.7 miles while the feeder and the distributaries are 850.8 miles long. The cost of construction of the Canal including the share of the cost of Headworks amounted to over Rs. 3 crores and 60 lakhs. Other expenditure connected with the Canal Colony, like the development of Railways, etc., amounted to about Rs. 30½ lakhs. Much of this total expenditure of about 3 crores and 90 lakhs of rupees was met from State Revenues or loans raised in the State. Lands were sold on conditions previously advertised, which were more advantageous than conditions prevailing in the Punjab. The population of the Colony area has risen from 28,957 in 1921 to 1,43,129 in 1931 and to 2,63,404 in 1941. The production of wheat and sugarcane has during this period increased from 2,935 and 16 Bighas respectively in 1928 to 2,95,702 and 24,458 Bighas respectively in the year 1944-45.

Bhakra Dam : (*a*) The State is participating in the big Bhakra Dam project which would irrigate about 12,05,600 acres in the Northern districts of the State. The State's share of the cost of this project is estimated at about Rs. 8 crores. (*b*) Recently a most far-reaching reform in the revenue administration of the State has been launched for the grant of Occupancy and Proprietary Rights to the cultivators throughout the State with powers of alienation and mortgage.

In the Canal area, full proprietary rights have been given to the colonists and to the old settlers.

Railway : The Bikaner State Railway now extends to 883.05 miles and the capital invested amounts to more than 4¼ crores, including a capital outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs on its own Workshops.

Census : Population : 12,92,938 (1941 census), an increase of 38.1 per cent. over the figure of 9,36,218 recorded in 1931 which in turn was an increase of 41.9 per cent. over the Census of 1921.

Privy Purse and Civil List : (*a*) Bikaner State was one of the first Indian States in which was introduced, as long ago as 1902, the system of having a separate and well-defined Civil List and Privy Purse on modern lines and a clear dividing line between personal expenditure of the Ruler and that of the State. (*b*) The allotment to Privy Purse and Civil List does not exceed 9 per cent. of the ordinary revenues of the State and it has been laid down that in no case the amount drawn for the Civil List and the Privy Purse shall exceed the sum of Rs. 20,00,000 a year.

Nation-building Departments : It is an accepted policy of the State that as far as practicable not less than 10 per cent. of the total revenues be spent every year on the Nation-building Departments. As it is, the expenditure on Beneficent Departments amounts to Rs. 34,95,382. (Budget Estimates for 1946-47).

Water-Supply and Rural Reconstruction.—"The Sadul Water-Supply and Rural Reconstruction Fund" was established for providing drinking water and drainage facilities to the people of the Capital and other towns; and an additional annual provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been sanctioned in the State Budget for the construction of wells, tanks and bunds in rural areas.

Abolition or Reduction in Taxation.—With a view to alleviating the hardships of people, His Highness has been pleased, since his accession to the Throne in February 1943, to abolish the import duty on articles of personal use, in addition to the remission of several traditional and customary levies and the reduction in other taxes and cesses.

In a Proclamation dated the 23rd Oct. 1941 His late Highness had announced that the following 8 principles of good Government would as heretofore be scrupulously adhered to by himself and his successors—

(1) Reign of Law, including certainty of Law; and the recognition of the equality of all the subjects of the State, high or low, before the Law;
(2) Security and Protection of Life and Property and of Rights and Individual Liberty;
(3) Independence of a competent and trained Judiciary and the provision of adequate machinery for the adjustment of disputes between individuals and between individuals and the State;
(4) Financial Credit and Stability;
(5) Efficiency and Continuity of Administration;
(6) Clear demarcation of State expenditure and the personal expenditure of the Ruler and a definite and fixed percentage of the Ordinary Revenues of the State as the Civil List of the Ruler, sufficient to meet his personal expenses and to maintain his position and dignity;
(7) Utilisation of as large a proportion as possible of the resources of the State for the benefit of the people and especially in what are known as Nation-building activities and Beneficent Departments; and
(8) Beneficent Rule in the interests of the general well-being and contentment of the subjects of the State and the increasing association, as circumstances and local conditions permit, of the people with the Government through the Legislative Assembly, Local Boards and other Elective Institutions.

Area: 23,317 sq. miles. In point of area Bikaner is the 6th largest of all the Indian States excluding Kalat and the second largest in Rajputana.

Revenue: Ordinary Rs. 2,29,51,333. Capital and Extraordinary Rs. 53,66,000. Total Rs. 2,83,17,333 (Estimates for 1946-47).

The State has launched a vast Post-war Reconstruction and Development programme and the starting of several industries has been sanctioned.

His Highness married the sister of H.H. Maharaja Sri Gulab Singhji Bahadur of Rewa and has two sons; Maharaj Kumar Sri Karni Singhji Bahadur, the Heir-Apparent, and Maharaj Kumar Sri Amar Singhji Bahadur; and a daughter who is married to Maharaj Kumar Sri Bhagwat Singhji Bahadur, Heir-Apparent of Udaipur State. A son was born to the Heir-Apparent on the 13th Jan. 1946.



BILKHA: DARBAR SHREE RAVATWALA SAHEB, Ruling Chief of Bilkha, scion of the illustrious Vala Kathi Rajput clan and belongs to the Oghad Virani branch of the Jetpur House.

Born: 19th January, 1906. *Educated* at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Darbar Shree Ravatwala Saheb, the senior-most member in the family of Darbar Shree Alawala, won the Kanthadwala succession case and ascended the *Gadi* on 19th January, 1928. He holds IV Class Jurisdiction. *Married:* Bai Shree Devkunverba Saheba in February, 1928. She is religious and pious and not observing pardah. *Heir-Apparent:* Prince Jaswant Singhji. The Chief Saheb has three daughters, Rajkumari Shree Nandkunverba, *born* on 28th Dec. 1929, brilliant in studies and the first Rajkumari in the community to appear for the Matriculation examination of the Bombay Univ., in 1945; Kumari Bhanukunverba, *born* on 7th Oct. 1935 and three Kumars, K. S. Kishorsinghji, K. S. Ranjitsinhji and K. S. Harischandrasinhji.

Area: 167 sq. miles. *Population:* 45,000. *Revenue:* 5,87,000.

Administration: The Chief Saheb is keen on the advancement of his State in every respect and on a higher standard of living for his subjects. With this object he made strenuous efforts to consolidate his Giras which were lying scattered under the exchange system and secured complete sovereignty over the towns of Bilkha, Medarda and Chital, which were Majmu till 1935. Bilkha, the capital of the State, is equipped with electricity and possesses good roads. It has a Middle School, a Taluka School and Girls' School and the Chief Saheb is anxious to raise the Middle School to a full fledged High School as early as possible. There is a hospital in Bilkha for medical aid to the people. The Chief spares no efforts to provide his people with amenities of life. Construction of a decent Hospital with beds and every convenience and the development of commerce and industry in Bilkha are engaging his attention.

Revenue: The system of Bhagbatai prevails in the State, but the Chief Saheb has granted proprietory rights to the Kheduts on their holdings. *Sports:* The Chief Saheb is a great lover of sports and Shikar and is keenly interested in cricket, tennis, billiards, golf and volley ball. He won the Kathiawar Gymkhana Tennis Challenge Cup, the Billiards Cup, and the Gibson Volley Ball Challenge Shield in

1940. A good marksman, he has shot nearly 20 lions and 50 panthers in his own limits of the Gir Forest. He is also adept at riding and owns some of the best Kathi horses.

The Chief Saheb visited England on the occasion of the coronation of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor George VI in 1937, and toured the Continent. He generously contributed to the War Funds and is taking keen interest in post-war reconstruction.

The Chief Saheb exercises jurisdiction over 29 villages, of which Bilkha, Kunkavav, Medarda and Chital are towns of some commercial importance and afford scope for development of commerce and industry.

Transport : The town of Bilkha is connected by the Junagadh State Railway and is a Station on the Junagadh-Visavadar section, while Kunkavav and Chital are stations on the Jetalsar-Dhasa section of the Gondal Railway. Medarda is served by a regular motor service between Medarda and Dushala and Medarda and Junagadh. *Irrigation :* The State has recently built a tank named "Ravatsagar" which irrigates 1,000 acres of land.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Dewan : CHHOTALAL P. BHATT, B.A., LL.B. ; *Revenue Member and Private Secretary :* K. V. SHUKLA ; *General Member :* LT. YUVRAJ SHREE YESWANTSINHJI SAHEB ; *Sar Nyayadhish :* P. D. KAMDAR, B.A., LL.B. ; *Tutor and Companion :* N. M. KAJI, B.A., LL.B. ; *Chief Medical Officer :* DR. N. T. VYAS, L.C.P.S.

PRINCE JASWANTSINHJI, *Heir-Apparent*, was *born* on 19th November, 1928. Is a keen sportsman like his father and is the captain of the Chaudhri High School, Rajkot, C.S. ; a first-class tennis player, has shot lions and panthers.

Married : Rajkumari Nirvanadevi, *d.* of H.H. Major Sir Jogendrasen, K.C.S.I., the Maharaja of Mandi, on 27-5-46, this alliance being a social reform in Bilkha.





CAMBAY: HIS HIGHNESS NAJAM-UD-DAULAH MUMTAZ-UL-MULK MOMIN KHAN BAHADUR DILAVERJUNG NAWAB MIRZA HUSSAIN YAWAR KHAN BAHADUR, Nawab of Cambay (a first-class State with powers to try capital offences) is a Mogul of Shiah Faith, of the Najam-e-Sani Family of Persia.

Born: 16th May 1911.

Succeeded to the Gadi on 21st January 1915. Ascended 13th December 1930 with full powers.

Educated: At Rajkumar College, Rajkot, till April 1928; spent a year in Europe accompanied by his tutor and companion.

Area of the State: 392 sq. miles. *Population:* 96,501 (Census 1941). *Revenue:* Rs. 17,94,524 (on the average of the last five years' normal income). *Salute:* 11 guns.

Heir-Apparent: Janab Waliahad Bahadur Nawabzada Mirza Muhammad Jafar Ali Khan, born on 15th October 1936.

Capital: Cambay with a population of 36,552 stands at the head of the Gulf of Cambay. The historically important buildings are the Lal Bagh where it is said the forces of the Mogul Emperor Akbar stayed when he visited Cambay; the Kothi, where the East India Company established a factory in the year 1613 and the site known as Dil Khush, the country seat of the then Nawab of Cambay, where now stands the Muslim Hostel. It was built in 1802 and planned and executed by Col. C. Reynolds, Surveyor-General of Western India.

Industries:—The State has a Textile Mill, three Match Factories, one Starch factory and one Glue factory. Besides, dressing of cornelian and agate and some precious stones, is done.

Political Relations:—Political relations with the Government of India, through the Political Agent, Gujarat States Agency, Bulsar and the Hon'ble the Resident at Baroda and for the State of Western India and Gujarat, Baroda. Principal reforms existing in the State:—

(1) All services pensionable, (2) Extension of Survey and Settlement to every village in the State, (3) Primary Education & Medical Relief free, (4) Liberal endowments for the benefit of widows and the destitute, (5) Introduction of beneficial measures for relief of agricultural indebtedness. (6) Village Panchayats in each village, (7) Independent High Court.

For the more efficient administrations of the State, State Council is set up with the Dewan as the Vice-President and three other members.

Dewan and Vice-President, State Council: KHAN BAHADUR Y. A. FARUKI, B.A.; *Senior Member (Member for Civil Supplies):* M. K. REGE, B.A., LL.B.; *Member for Law and Revenue.* S. C. DESAI, B.A., LL.B.; *Member for Development:* A. A. NAGORI, B. E. (CIVIL); *Huzur Secretary:* AKHTAR HASAN KHAN.



CHAMBA: HIS HIGHNESS RAJA LAKSHMAN SINGH, the Ruler of Chamba State, is a Rajput of the Surajbansi Race and the progenitors of the dynasty have ruled in Chamba for fourteen hundred years.

Born: On 8th December, 1924.

Succeeded his father on the 7th December, 1935.

Invested with Ruling Powers on 4th May 1945.

Educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore.

Area of State: 3,127 square miles.

Population: 1,68,938.

Revenue: 13,00,000.

Salute: 11 guns.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Dewan:

J. SLATTERY, C.B.E.

Revenue Member:

R. B. RAGHUBIR SINGH, P.C.S. (*Retd.*).

General Manager:

LALA GURDITTA MAL.

Judiciary is separate from the Executive.

Chamba is one of the oldest principalities in India and has been ruled by the same dynasty since its foundation in A.D. 550.

Address: **Chamba, Punjab.**



CHHATARPUR: HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA BHAWANI SINGH JU DEO BAHADUR, Ruler of Chhatarpur.

Born : August 18, 1921.

Ascended the Gadi : On 16th April 1932. Invested with full ruling powers on Dec. 20, 1942.

Educated : Daly College, Indore and Agricultural Institute, Naini, Allahabad.

Married : In Feb. 1943, the daughter of Diwan Sankar Pratap Singh, Jagirdar of Barrohi. Her Highness died on 29-7-45.

Heir-Apparent : Maharaj Kumar Shri Balwant Singh Ju Deo, *born* on 29th July 1945.

Chhatarpur is a Sanad State in the Bundelkhand Agency with its own Laws, Police, etc., paying no tribute. It is situated North latitude 24°.21′ and 25°.15′, East longitude 79°.29′ and 80°.15′, bounded by Hamirpur District and other States of Central India. The ruler of the State enjoys the hereditary title of "Maharaja" with a salute of 11 guns and is accorded the courtesy of return visits by the Viceroy.

WAR EFFORTS.

On the outbreak of war the Darbar placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor. The State contributed in men, money and material. The total contributions upto the end of Jan. 1946 from His Highness' Privy Purse and from the State amounted to Rs. 49,884. The Saving Scheme was launched, which resulted in collections being made to the tune of over two lakhs. Rs. 55,000 were invested in various types of War Bonds. The public also voluntarily contributed Rs. 17,756-10-3 towards H.E. the Viceroy's War Fund.

Nearest Railway Station : Harpalpur and Mahoba, 33 miles from Chhatarpur. *Population :* 184,720 (1941 census).

Area : 1,130 square miles. *Objects of interest :* The famous Khajuraho temples, Rajgarh Palace, Gangau Dam and Reservoir Raneh waterfall. *Recreations :* Riding, Shikar, Squash Racquets, Tennis, Cricket and Hockey.

Address : The Palace, Chhatarpur.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICER.

Dewan : MAJOR F. F. GILBOY, M.A., T.D., M.R.S.T., I.A.

CHHOTA UDEPUR is situated in the north-east corner of Gujerat, on the boundaries of Central India, and is one of the States forming the Gujerat States Agency.

Its Rulers are Chauhan Rajputs descended from Prithiraj Chauhan, the last Hindu Emperor at Delhi. After the fall of Delhi, the family finally settled down at Champaner, building a large Fort on the hill called Pawagadh. On the rise of Muslim Power in Gujerat, the family moved in to the interior and established a kingdom on the banks of the Nerbudda. The present Ruler is Maharawal Shree Virendrasinhji. He was born on 24th October 1937. The Ruler enjoys plenary powers, has permanent salute of nine guns, is a member of Chamber of Princes in his own right, and he has been granted a Sanad of Adoption.

The late Ruler Maharawal Shree Natwarsinhji recently expired on the 15th October 1946 at Lisbon. The form of Administration during the minority of the present Ruler has not yet been finally decided. The Dewan is carrying on the Administration.

Area of the State : 890.34 Square miles.
Population : 1,62,292.
Attached State : Gad Boriad ; *Area :* 128 Sq. miles ; *Population :* 13,120 ; *Gross Revenue :* Rs. 23,54,676.

There are manganese, galena, and marble mines in the State. The State owns the Railway in its limits. All the headquarters of Districts are connected with the capital by telephones. The Capital has Electricity and Water Works. There is also a Dak Bungalow.

Immediately on the declaration of War the late Ruler Maharawal Shree Natwarsinhji placed at the disposal of His Majesty, his personal services and the resources of the State. The following contributions were sent from the State :

Rs. 4,995 to the Indian Red Cross Society ; Rs. 1,56,196 to H.E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund ; Rs. 7,000 to the Gujerat States' Spitfire Plane Fund ; Rs. 3,200 to Baroda Residency War Fete Fund ; Rs. 1,475 Miscellaneous Funds. Rs. 350 for China Celebration Day. Rs. 628,700 Defence Loans. Rs. 950 Interest Free Bonds ; Rs. 7,100 Defence Savings Certificates ; Rs. 500 to Amenities Fund ; Central and Taluka War Committees have been formed to further the War effort.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Commanding Officer : MAJOR MAHARAJ NAHARSINHJI, Military Force. *Dewan :* RAO BAHADUR DHIRAJLAL H. DESAI, B.A. *Personal Assistant to the Dewan :* K. S. PRAKRAMSINHJI, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law. *High Court Judge :* INDRAVADAN N. MEHTA, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, J.P. *Revenue Officer :* K. N. PANIMANGLORE, B.A., LL.B., *Dist. Sessions Judge :* C. G. DESAI, B.A., LL.B. *First Class Magistrate & Nyayadhish :* N. C. BRAHAMCHARI, B.A. LL.B. *Superintendent of Police :* K. S. RANJITSINHJI CHAUHAN ; *Chief Medical Officer and Jail Supdt. :* DR. R. M. DAVE, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), L.M. (Dublin.), Z.U. (Vienna) ; *State Engineer :* C. I. PATEL, B.E. (Civil), A.M.I.E., M.M.E.A. *Electrical & Mechanical Engineer :* V. P. SATHE, D.E.E., M.E.M., M.M.E.A.



CHITRAL : HIS HIGHNESS HAJI MAHAMMAD MUZAFFAR-UL-MULK, HONORARY COLONEL, CHITRAL STATE SCOUTS, the present ruler of Chitral State.

Born : 16th October 1901.

Nationality : The Chitral dynasty traces their descent to Amir Timur, the Famous Tamerlane, through his grandson Sultan Hussain, the Emperor of Herat.

Mirza Ayab, the grandson of Sultan Hussain, came to Chitral as an exile and married the daughter of the then ruler of Chitral, who proudly styled himself the descendant of Alexander the Great. The issue of the marriage was the founder of the present dynasty.

His Highness was educated in the Islamia College, Peshawar, and was the Governor of Turekho Province before his accession. On 29th July 1943, when his elder brother died without a male issue, His Highness succeeded to the Gadi. His Highness takes a keen interest in the welfare of his subjects and had enjoyed great popularity among them even before he became the Ruler, which was demonstrated at the time of his accession.

The ruling family is staunchly loyal to the British Crown. In war and peace the rulers have given undeniable proof of their devotion. In 1919, in alliance with the British Government forces, the Chitral State Army occupied the Afghan Cantonment at Birkot and captured guns and other war materials.

Chitral State occupies a strategic position on the extreme north-west of India. In the second world war the Ruler had assured the Government of his steadfast loyalty and devotion. The State was contributing Rs. 10,000 annually to the War Purposes Fund, and Rs. 3,000-5,000 to the Red Cross Organization.

Salute : 11 guns.

Area of State : 4,000 sq. miles.

State Forces : Known as the Bodyguard, number 5,000 trained men.



COCHIN: H. H. SRI KERALA VARMA, Maharaja of Cochin State.

Born : July 1870.

Education : B.A.

Ascended the Musnad : 31st January 1946.

Cochin is a maritime State lying in the south-west corner of India. Nearly a third of the State is covered by dense forests containing valuable timber such as teak, ebony, rosewood, etc.

Salute : 17 guns.

Population : 1,422,875 (1941).

Income for the last financial year : Rs. 3,34,51,479.

Expenditure : Rs. 2,92,23,931. Budget estimates for the current year 1946-47 under receipts and expenditure stand at Rs. 322 lakhs and Rs. 354 lakhs respectively.

The Government of the State is carried on by His Highness the Maharaja through the Diwan in relation to 'reserved subjects' and through Ministers responsible to the Legislature, appointed under the Government of Cochin Act, in relation to 'transferred subjects.' A Legislative Council with a predominant non-official majority and elected on a very wide franchise has been constituted.

In point of education the State occupies a front rank among the Indian States and Provinces. There are 735 educational institutions including six First Grade Colleges and a Training College with a total strength of 229,800 students (129,391 boys and 100,409 girls).

The State maintains 15 General Hospitals, 16 Dispensaries, 18 rural dispensaries, one leper asylum, 7 itinerary dispensaries, 8 Ayurvedic Hospitals, 38 Govt. Vaidyasalas, 8 taluk and 48 grant-in-aid Visha Vaidyasalas. Apart from libraries attached to educational institutions and public libraries in Municipal areas and important towns, there are 217 rural libraries. Local administration is carried on by six Municipalities and 87 Panchayats in the villages.

Legislation in the State rests with the Legislative Council, but without prejudice to the rights of the Maharaja to make laws. Cochin is the first Indian State to give to the elected representatives of the people a share in the administration by transferring all departments except Finance, Law and Order to the control of popular ministers responsible to the Legislative Council. At the head of the Judicial administration in the State is the High Court. The State railway runs along the entire length of the State beginning from the Cochin Harbour and connecting the State with British India. The forest areas are tapped by a steam tramway, 50 miles in length.

Capital : ERNAKULAM ; *Dewan :* SIR GEORGE BOAG, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. ; *Ministers :* P. GOVINDA MENON, B.A., B.L. ; C. R. IYYUNNI, M.A., B.L. ; RAO BAHADUR T. K. NAYAR ; RAO SAHEB K. AYYAPPAN, B.A.



COOCH BEHAR: HON. LT.-COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA, SIR JAGADDIPENDRA NARAYAN BHUP BAHADUR, K.C.I.E.

Born : 15th December 1915. *Succeeded* on the 20th Dec. 1922; invested with full Ruling Powers on 6th April 1936. *Educated :* at Harrow and Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

Area : 1,318.35 sq. miles. *Population :* 639,898. *Revenue:* About Rs. One Crore. *Permanent Salute :* 13 guns.

RULING FAMILY

Mother : Her Highness The Maharani Saheba, daughter of His late Highness the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda. *Brother :* Maharajkumar Indrajitendra Narayan. *Sisters:* Maharajkumaris Gayatri Devi (Her Highness Maharani Sahiba of Jaipur), Menaka Devi (Her Highness Maharani Sahiba of Dewas Jr.)

WAR CONTRIBUTIONS

In the World War I, besides placing the entire State resources at the disposal of the Crown Representative, H. H's uncle, the late Maharajkumar Hitendra Narayan joined the Fighting Forces in France. In the 2nd World War, H. H. placed his personal services and the resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty, himself being on active service on the Eastern Front and his brother Maharajkumar Indrajitendra Narayan being on active overseas service. A substantial amount was contributed for the successful prosecution of the war.

STATE COUNCIL

President : HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA BHUP BAHADUR.

Chief Minister : RAI KARATICHARAN GANGULI BAHADUR, B.D., B.C.S. (Retd.) (Offg.).

Ministers : RAI KARALI CHARAN GANGULI BAHADUR, B.A., B.C.S. (Retd.), Revenue Minister. MAJOR RAJKUMAR RAJENDRA SINGH, BAR-AT-LAW, Household Minister and S. C. ROY SINGH SARKER, B.L., Public Health and Education Minister (representing the non-official group of the Legislative Council to whom he is responsible). Secy. : H. K. SEN GUPTA, B.L.

HIGH COURT

RAI SUBODH CHANDRA DUTT BAHADUR, B.L., District & Sessions Judge, Bengal (Retd.), Chief Justice ; SRIJUT T. P. MUKHERJEE, M.A., B.L., Puisne Judge.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

All the members of the State Council with the following Additional Members represent different interests in the State. In view of the general constitutional development in India as a whole His Highness has been pleased to increase the number of the non-official members to provide for a non-official majority.

RAI S. C. DUTT BAHADUR, B.L., District & Sessions Judge, Bengal (Retd.), (*Ex-officio*); MOULVI ANSURUDDIN AHMED, B.A. (*Ex-officio*); RAI SAHIB L.M. BAKSHI, B.L. (*Ex-officio*); RAI CHOUDHURI S. K. CHAKRAVARTI, M.A.; P. C. MUSTAFI (Hindu Jotedars), KHAN CHOWDHURY AMANATULLA AHMED (Mahamedan Jotedars), GOBINDA MOHAN DUTT, B.L. (Traders), KUMAR ROBINDRA NARAYAN (Rajguns), DR. JOGENDRA NATH ROY (Suddar), KUMAR TIKENDRA NARAYAN (Tufanganj), GAJENDRA NATH BASUNIA (Mathabhanga), MOULVI MUSAREFF HOSSAIN (Mekliganj), RAI SAHIB S. K. BOSE MOJUMDAR, B.L. (Bar).

DATIA: LT.-COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA LOKENDRA SIR GOVINDSINGH JU DEO BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Ruler of Datia.



Born: 1886. Ascended the *Gadi* on 5th August 1907.

His Highness is a Patron of St. John Ambulance Association, Vice-Patron of National Horse Breeding and Show Society, Vice-President of Red Cross Society and All-India Baby Week Society, Vice-Patron of Girl Guide Association, Indian Empire, Member of Cricket Club, India, besides being a member of several Societies, Associations and Clubs.

His Highness contributed seven lakhs during the War (1914-18), has presented Lord Reading's statue to the Imperial Capital, Delhi, and has built several beautiful buildings of public utility in his own capital including Lord Hardinge Hospital, Maharani Mohan Kunwar Female Hospital, Mrs. Heale Dispensary, Lord Reading High School, Lady Willingdon Girls' School and Town Hall.

During the War (1939-45) he contributed to various War Funds Rs. 1,12,775, invested in War Bonds Rs. 10,78,900, and placed at Government of India's disposal one M.T. Section and Duty Platoon. 280 recruits, revolvers and other equipments totalling 371 were supplied. For use of Troops, 9,765 knitted and sewn garments and 1,124 magazines, etc., were also sent. A free canteen was established at which about 16,000 Officers and other ranks were entertained. A leave scheme for British Officers and BORs is still in force; about 1,400 British Officers and BORs have enjoyed their leave at State expense at Datia.

Besides shooting big game in South-East Africa in 1912-13, His Highness has shot 221 tigers in India.

His Highness celebrated his Silver Jubilee in 1933.

Constitution: The administration is conducted by the Dewan or Chief Minister, who is the central administrative authority, assisted by Heads of Departments and advised by a Legislative Council constituted in 1924.

Dewan: KHAN BAHADUR SYED AIN-UD-DIN, C.I.E., O.B.E.: *Area of the State*: 912 square miles; *Population*: 1,74,072; *Revenue*: About Rs. 20,00,000. *Address:* Datia, Central India.



DEWAS STATE (SENIOR BRANCH) HON. MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR VIKRAMSINHA RAO PUAR, K.C.S.I. *cr.* June 12, 1941, A.D.C. (1946), B.A., Sena Sapta Sahasri, Maharaja of Dewas State.

Born : 4th April 1910. *Succeeded :* Dec. 21, 1937. *Educ. :* Privately and at the Christian College, Indore, and Rajaram College, Kolhapur. *Married :* In 1926, Shrimant Pramila Bai Sahib Maharaj, a princess of the House of Jath.

Heir-Apparent : Shrimant Yuvaraj Krishanji Rao Puar Abasahib Maharaj.

Area : 449.50 sq. miles. *Population :* 89,479. *Revenue:* Rs. 10,50,000. *Salute :* 15 guns.

War Services : H. H. after completing his military training at the O.T.C., Indore, and O.T.C., Mhow, had been on active service overseas, attached to the 2/5th Marathas in the Middle East.

At the request of H. H. the Maharaja Holkar, H. H. presided over the administration of the Holkar State with full Huzur powers for 7 months during Maharaja Holkar's absence. H. H. returned to his own State in May 1943 and resumed his ruling powers, terminating the Council of Regency which was set up when H. H. went overseas on active service. H. H. left the Capital on Jan. 23, 1945, to visit the Central Mediterranean Indian Forces, specially Mahratta Troops fighting on Italian Front and returned on 24th Feb. after visiting units serving in Iraq and Middle East. H. H. attended Victory Celebrations in the capacity of A.D.C. to H. M. the King Emperor held at London in June 1946.

WAR EFFORT : Total war purposes contribution, donations and war purposes gifts to end of Sept. 1944 : Rs. 38,800. Investments in various war purposes loans : Rs. 1,40,000. The Dewas Senior Medical Detachment of 40 was provided by the State in 1940 whose expenses borne by the State amounted to Rs. 61,500. Presented Canteen car to 2/5th Maratha Light Infantry worth Rs. 10,000. Spent towards war purposes training Rs. 13,000. War publicity and other war purposes expenses to end of Sept. 1944 : Rs. 11,248. Total expenses and investments : Rs. 2,74,548.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL : *President, Political, Law and Revenue :* Rao Bahadur Rajmantrapravin Sardar K. P. Naidu. *Vice-Pres. :* Major Sardar Shankar Rao A. Pawar, Gambhir Rao, Jagirdar of Khatamba and Amarpura. *Finance :* Rao Sahib Rajsevasakta Sardar Shankar Rao B. Kothari. *Trade :* Capt. Sardar Ramchandra Rao Nanaji Salunkhe. *Army :* Lt.-Col. Sardar Ramchandrarao Jayasinghrao Ghorpade, Jagirdar of Akalya, M.B.E. *Home :* Rajasevasakta Major Sardar M. V. Deolekar.



DEWAS STATE (JR.)
CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHRIMANT YESHWANTRAO BHAUSAHEB PAWAR.

Born : March 2, 1905. *Educ. :* Mayo Coll., Ajmer; attended Law terms at the Inner Temple, London, and underwent a course of Military training at Indore. *Succeeded :* Dec. 2, 1943.

Salute : 15 guns. *Area :* 420 sq. miles. *Revenue :* Rs. 20 lakhs.

H. H. received administrative training in Revenue and Settlement Departments at Gwalior and acquired practical experience of administration during the regime of his late father. In 1938, when his father went to Europe, H. H. then Heir-Apparent, conducted the State administration. Many beneficent reforms were introduced at his instance, notable among them being Harijan uplift work. H. H. is a keen sportsman and a good Shikari and has visited Europe many times.

Rajvaidya Satya Vrata Mukerjea, B.A. (Oxon.), L.S.S. (Lond.), F.R.S.A. (Lond.), is *Dewan and President*, State Council and Janapratinidhi Mandal. He holds the portfolios of *Political, Public Works* and *Revenue* Departments and exercises general control over the administration as Rajvaidhikari. Other members of the Council are: Sardar T. S. Pawar, B.A., LL.B., *Vice-President, Council and Member for Commerce and Industries*; Sardar G. S. Gandhye, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law (*Finance*); S. R. Gadkari (*Education & Health*); Rao Saheb M. L. Deshmukh (Retd. Dy. S.P. of C.P.) (*Police*); Sardar Vinayakrao Pisal (*General*); Barkat Ali Patel (*Agriculturist*); and Dinkarrao Dube (*Merchant*) Peoples, Representatives.

In pursuance of the declaration made by H. H. the Maharaja Saheb on the 8th August last S. R. Gadkari is appointed the first popular Minister on the State Executive Council. H. H. is assisted by the Council, whose duty and powers are defined by the Executive Govt. Act, 1937. The Raj Sabha with a majority of elected representatives has powers of interpellation, Budget discussion, and passing of resolutions for ventilating public grievances. A Committee of non-official members has been appointed by H. H. to review the constitution and suggest reforms. The Janapratinidhi Mandal with an elected majority controls almost all nation-building departments. The body has final powers in all Depts. subject to veto by H. H. There is a Public Service Recruitment Board for State services. Members in charge of the Depts. are advised by non-official Advisory Committees. The Debt Conciliation Board has given great relief to the peasantry. The industrial development of the State is also making rapid progress. The Soap Factory, Biscuit Factory, Cotton Spinning Mill, Flour and Sugar Mills, Engineering Works, a Power House and the handloom industry of Sarangpur are worthy of mention.

Donations to the various war funds amounted to over Rs. 1,30,943. H. H. has invested Rs. 2,00,000 in Defence Bonds. *Address :* Dewas (Junior) C.I.



DHAR (C.I.) : HON. LIEUT.-COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA ANAND RAO PUAR SAHEB BAHADUR.

Born : 24th Nov. 1920.

Succeeded to the *Gadi* by adoption on the 1st Aug. 1926.

Education : His Highness after completing his Coll. career in Daly Coll., Indore, visited England twice in 1937 and 1938. Invested with full Ruling Powers on 16th March 1940. *Salute :* 15 guns. *Area :* 1,800.24 sq. miles. *Average Revenue :* Rs. 30,00,000. *Population :* 253,258 as per 1941 Census.

War Contributions : On the outbreak of the war His Highness placed entire resources of the State and his personal services at the disposal of the British Govt. The Darbar contributed Rs. 1,15,000 out of which Rs. 65,000 was donated from His Highness' private purse for the purchase of a light tank complete with arms ; the contribution includes a donation of Rs. 5,000 towards the Lord Mayor's Air Raid Victims Fund. Defence Bonds of the face value of Rs. 68,000 and interest free Bonds of the value of Rs. 35,000 were also purchased by the Darbar and liberal donations from the officials and public amounting to Rs. 15,000 were made to the War Fund, Red Cross and other Funds. In Dec. 1942 H. H. further donated a sum of Rs. 70,000 towards H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund for the purchase of a Spitfire. A sum of Rs. 15,000 was donated towards Her Excellency's Appeal for Red Cross Funds and in honour of Allied Victory in Tunisia and towards Funds in England. Very recently a sum of Rs. 2,95,000 has been invested in War Loan 1953-55 from His Highness' Khasgi and State Funds. Besides, the Darbar has invested a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 in 3 per cent War Loan 1951-54.

The State had sent a Demonstration Platoon of 32 men, posted at Mhow. 27 men have joined the Garrison Bn. raised from C. I. States. 6 signallers and 2 tailors from the State Infantry have been supplied to Govt. 18 labourers were supplied for Assam Road Construction. A couple of doctors received emergency commissions.

STATE COUNCIL

President : LT.-COL. H. H. MAHARAJA ANAND RAO PUAR SAHIB BAHADUR ; *Dewan & Vice-President :* DEWAN BAHADUR N. R. CHANDORKAR, B.A., LL.B. ; *Judicial Member :* RAI BAHADUR HAZARILAL SANGHI, B.A., LL.B. ; *Revenue Member :* RAO SAHIB N. V. JOSHI, B.A. ; *Assistant to the Dewan in the Finance Branch :* RAO SAHIB G. R. KHANWALKAR ; *Huzur & Council Secretary :* R. M. PURANIK, M.A., LL.B.



DHARAMPUR: H.H. MAHARANA SHRI VIJAYADEVJI MOHANDEVJI RANA, Raja Saheb of Dharampur.

Born: 1884. *Ascended the Gadi:* 1921. *Educated:* At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Married: In 1905 A. S. Rasikkunverba, daughter of H. H. Maharaja Shri Gambhirsinhji, Maharaja of Rajpipla, and after her demise in 1907, A. S. Manharkunverba (*Decd.* Jan. 1939), daughter of Kumar Shri Samantsinhji of Palitana.

The State has the unique distinction of having received a Banner from Queen Victoria in 1877.

His Highness is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. Has visited Europe, Spitzbergen, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, China, Japan, Federated Malaya States, Java, Sumatra, Manila, Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Palestine, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, U.S.A., Cuba, Costa-Rica, Panama. Their Highnesses were received by Their Majesties the King and Queen in 1924.

At the outbreak of war in 1939, His Highness who was on tour abroad, offered from Naples his personal services and placed all the State resources at the disposal of the British Government. War Contributions—His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund and Gujarat States Agency & Baroda Cantonment War Purposes Fund. Rs. 43,430 from H. H. the Maharaja Saheb, public and State servants. Princess Rajendrakunver Baiji Saheb and Public Ladies contributed Rs. 1,007-8-0 towards H. E. the Marchioness of Linlithgow's Silver Trinket Fund. H. H. the Maharaja Saheb contributed Rs. 7,000 towards the purchase of a Spitfire offered by the Ruling Princes of the Gujarat States Agency to His Majesty. A further contribution of Rs. 1,500 was given to the Gujarat States Agency and Baroda Cantonment War Funds towards the purchase of a 'Gujarat Agency Fighter Plane.' As Patron and Supporter of the War Fete held at Baroda Residency on the 14th December 1940 H. H. the Maharaja Saheb donated Rs. 500. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, State servants and the public purchased Defence Bonds worth Rs. 4,69,618; British War Bonds worth Rs. 16,000 & Postal Defence Certificates worth Rs. 5,000. Indian Red Cross Society, Dharampur, Rs. 9,922. State purchased National Savings Certificates of Rs. 1,00,000 and State servants and Public of Rs. 2,26,880. *Heir:* Maharaj Kumar Shri Narhardevji, B.A. (Bom.), M.A. (Cant.). *Area of the State:* 704 sq. miles. *Population:* 1,23,336. *Revenue:* Rs. 14,96,594. *Salute:* Permanent 9, personal 11. *Recreation:* Shooting, Music and Travelling.

PERSONAL STAFF

Personal Assistant: Bhogilal J. Mody. *Assistant Secretary*: Lawrence C. Fernandes.

STATE COUNCIL

President: Rao Saheb D. C. Mehta, B.A., LL.B. (Retd. Dy. Political Agent); *Revenue Member*: S. J. Desai, B.A.; *Law Member*: B. T. Shah, B.A., LL.B.



DHOLPUR: LT.-COL. HIS HIGHNESS RAIS-UD-DAULA SIPAHDAR-UL-MULK SARAMAD RAJ HAI HIND MAHARAJADHIRAJ SRI SAWAI MAHARAJ RANA SIR UDAI BHAN SINGHJI LOKENDRA BAHADUR DELER JUNG JAI DEO, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Maharaj Rana of Dholpur.

Born: 12th February 1893.

Succeeded to the *Gadi* in March 1911 and assumed full ruling powers in 1913.

His Highness was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma examination and won several prizes, and then for a brief period in the Imperial Cadet Corps, after which he went on an educational tour to the Western Countries of Europe. He was a Member of the first two Round Table Conferences and visited England in 1930-31.

Married: To the sister of the present Rais of Badru-khan—one of the very old Houses of the Phulkian States.

Area of the State: 1,221 sq. miles.

Population: 2,86,901.

Revenue: Rs. 19,74,000.

Salute: Permanent 15 guns; personal 17 guns.

STATE COUNCIL

President: H. H. THE MAHARAJ RANA BAHADUR.

MEMBERS

Financial & Political Secretary: PANDIT KALADHAR TEWARI.

Political & Judicial Secretary: S. RANBIR SINGH, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Secretary: BABO MADHO NARAIN, B.A.

Personal Secretary: RAI SAHEB M. DIN DAYAL, B.A.

Military Secretary, G.O.C.: LT.-COL. SARDAR RAGHUBIR SINGH.



DHRANGADHRA: His Highness Jhaladhip Maharajadhiraj Maharana Shri Mayurdhawaj Sinhjit, Maharaja Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra.

Born : 3rd of March, 1923.

Educ. : First at Dhrangadhra; proceeded to England in 1935 and joined Heath Mount School and afterwards Haileybury College (four years). At the outbreak of war His Highness returned to India (1940), joined the St. Joseph Academy at Dehra Dun and passed the School Certificate Examination (Oxford Cambridge Joint Board) in the first grade with distinction.

Succeeded : On the 4th Feb. 1942. *Enthroned* with religious ceremonial on the 15th Feb. 1942. *Assumed* the reins of Government at the termination of the minority on Dashera Day, 8th Oct. 1943.

Married : Maharaj Kumari Shri Brijraj Kumari, a daughter of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Jodhpur, on the 3rd March 1943. Her Highness was blessed with a son, Namdar Yuvaraj Maharaj Kumar Saheb Shri Shatrujit Deo, Heir-Apparent, on the 22nd March 1944.

Family : His Highness belongs to the Jhala clan of Rajputs. The Jhalas had established Kingdoms in Sind but through the vicissitudes of war they were obliged to enter Kathiawar. Their domains extended beyond Viramgam which was called Jhalawara. Being the guardians of the Northern marches of the peninsula they sustained repeated Muhammadan invasions and finally settled down in what is now called Jhalawara.

Geographical : The State lies between North Lat. 23° 13′, 22° 33′ and East long. 71° and 71° 48′ and is 1,167 sq. miles in area exclusive of the Runn of Dhrangadhra. *Population :* 94,417. *Revenue :* Rs. 25,00,000. *Average Rainfall :* 25 inches. *Chief Agricultural Products :* Cotton, Jowar, Bajri and Wheat. *Natural Resources :* Stone quarries. *Industries :* Extraction of salt from brine; manufacture of Soda Ash, Soda Bicarb and Caustic Soda at Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd.

ADMINISTRATION

The Administration of the State is conducted by His Highness with the help of a State Council, appointed by him consisting of the following members with His Highness as the President:—*Vice President :* G. R. Raddi, M.A. (London); *Revenue Member :* Rao Saheb Dullabhji C. Mehta, B.A., LL.B.; *General Member :* W. G. Subhedar, B.SC., LL.B.

His Highness has introduced constitutional and administrative changes within a short period of less than a year since he assumed the reins of Government.



DHROL: H. H. THAKORE SAHEB SHRI CHANDRASINHJI SAHEB, the present Ruler of Dhrol State, W. I. S. Agency. The State was founded by Jam Shri Hardholji in about 1595. The Ruling family belongs to the Jadeja Rajputs, the descendants of Lord Shri Krishna.

Born : on the 28th August 1912.

Succeeded to the *Gadi :* 20th October 1939.

Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, where he had a brilliant career and won many prizes and medals. After obtaining the Chief's College Diploma, he joined the Deccan College for further studies.

H. H. The Thakore Saheb holds a Sanad of adoption. The succession to the *Gadi* is governed by the rule of primogeniture. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

Average Annual Revenue : Rs. 5,19,523. *Area :* 282.7 sq. miles. *Population :* 33,617 according to the Imperial Census of 1941. *Hereditary Salute :* 9 guns.

WAR EFFORTS

H.H. The Thakore Saheb contributed Rs. 5,000 annually towards H.E. The Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. Other Contributions Rs. 1,000 towards the St. Dunstan's Hostel Fund for Indian War-Blinded, Dehra Dun. Monthly contribution of Rs. 25 towards the publication and maintenance of the W.I.S. Agency War Gazette. The State made a temporary loan of the Iron Lung to the Government of India for use during the war.

OFFICERS

Dewan : Rao Saheb Revashanker Navalshanker Vyas, B.A., LL.B.; *Revenue Commissioner :* Jadeja Shivsinhji Mulubha; *Huzur Personal Assistant :* Kapurchand Motichand Shah, B.A., LL.B.; *Sar Nyayadhish :* Chudasama Dansinhji Halubha, B.A., LL.B.; *Chief Medical Officer :* Dr. Vishwanath Narbheram Desai, M.B.B.S.; *First Class Magistrate :* Jadeja Bhagwatsinh Jethibhai, LL.B.; *Chief Accounts Officer :* Bhanushanker Jatashanker Dave; *Superintendent of Police :* Jadeja Kashal Singhji Vakhatsinhji; *Educational Officer :* Kapurchand Motichand Shah, B.A., LL.B.; *Secretary to Huzur Office :* Gunvantrai Manshanker Jhala.



DUNGARPUR: H. H. RAI-I-RAYAN MAHIMAHENDRA MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHARAWAL SHRI SIR LAKSHMAN SINGHJI BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., (1935), the present Ruler of Dungarpur.

Born: on the 7th March, 1908. *Succeeded* on the 15th Nov., 1918. *Married* the granddaughter of the Raja of Bhinga on the 8th Feb., 1920. *Educated*: Mayo College, Ajmer, passed the Diploma Examination and studied up to the first year of the Post Diploma Course. Besides winning prizes at school H. H. got the Sword of Honour. Left the Mayo College, in May 1927; proceeded on a short visit to Europe returning in Oct. 1927. *Invested* with full ruling powers on the 16th Feb., 1928. In March, 1928, married a second time a daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur of Kishengarh. H. H. has three Maharaj Kumars and four Princesses. The Heir-apparent, Maharaj Kumar Shri Mahipal Singhji Bahadur, was born on the 14th August, 1931. H. H. has three brothers.

The Rulers of Dungarpur belong to the Gehlot-Ahara Clan of the Sisodia Rajputs and are the eldest branch of the House of Udaipur. The separation of the Dungarpur House from the House of Mewar dates from Vikram Samvat 1228 (A.D. 1171). The early rulers gradually extended their territory by driving out the Parmars from Galiakot and Arthoona. Maharawal Dungar Singh founded the present Capital and named it Dungarpur after himself.

On the death of Maharawal Udai Singh I, a warrior of great repute, who fell fighting against the Emperor Babar in 1528 A.D. at the battle of Khanwa, the State of Vagad was split up, the portion to the west of the river Mahi with the Capital, Dungarpur, being retained by the elder son, Prithvi Raj, and the eastern portion, now forming the State of Banswara, going to the younger son, Jagmal.

Area: 1,460 sq. miles. · *Population*: 274,000. *Average Revenue*: Rs. 25,00,000. *Salute*: 15 guns.

H. H. had placed his personal services and the entire resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty, at the outbreak of World War II. The State sent more than 300 recruits for the Indian Army and a gang of 50 labourers to Assam for a period of 6 months. Contributed Rs. 2,13,280 to various War Funds. Invested Rs. 7,08,940 in Defence Bonds and Savings Certificates.

State Executive Council—President: HIS HIGHNESS; *Chief Minister and Vice-President*: MAHARAJ SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGHJI, C.B.E., M.A. (Oxon.); *Members*: *Revenue Minister, Home Minister and Commerce Minister.*



FARIDKOT: HON.-COL. HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-SAADAT NISHAN HAZRAT-KAISAR-I-HIND RAJA SIR HARINDAR SINGH BRAR BANS BAHADUR, K.C.S.I. (1941), Ruler of Faridkot State, Punjab.

Born : January 29th, 1915.

Succeeded : Dec. 1918; assumed full Ruling Powers on Oct. 17th, 1934.

Educated: At Aitchison Chiefs' Coll., Lahore, where he had a brilliant academic career. Passed the Diploma Test with distinction in 1932, standing 1st in his College in English and winning the Godley Medal and the Watson-Albel Singh Gold Medals for History and Geography. H. H. received practical administrative and judicial training in his State.

In Dec. '33, H. H. successfully completed a course of military training at Poona with the Royal Deccan Horse. A keen sportsman and fond of all manly games, especially polo.

A Prince of enlightenment, wide culture and a kind heart, H. H. has made the State administration efficient and modern. A full-fledged Degree College with agriculture classes, a College of Commerce, the second of its kind in N. India, a B.T. Class, the first of its kind in Punjab States, and a primary school in every village of the State are some of the new educational ventures in the State. H. H. has inaugurated various other reforms and changes in the State administration. He is very popular with the Princely Order as also with his people.

Married : The daughter of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Bhagwant Singh Sahib of Bhareli, Ambala Dist. in Feb. '33. *Heir-Apparent* Tikka Harmohindar Singh Sahib Bahadur, born 22nd Oct. 1937. *Salute :* 11 guns. *Area :* 643 sq. miles. *Population :* 199,283 *Gross Income :* Rs. 50,40,000.

WAR EFFORTS & CONTRIBUTIONS

On the outbreak of World War II, H. H. placed the entire resources of the State and his personal services at the disposal of H. M. the King

Emperor. After the declaration of the War the State unit of Sappers and Miners was one of the first to move out of any Indian State. Four of their officers were mentioned in dispatches for meritorious service and personal gallantry at the Front.

The following Units were also raised for service outside the State :—94 (Faridkot) Field Coy. S & M (This has been taken over and converted into 2nd Faridkot Fd. Coy.) ; 81 (Faridkot) Animal Transport Coy. ; 43 (Faridkot) Garrison Coy. ; 71 (Nabha-Faridkot) Garrison Coy. ; Labour Battalion for road construction in Assam. Faridkot Labour Coy. ; The State Military Band for entertainment of the troops overseas. For purposes of internal security one Infantry Coy. and one Garrison Coy., Civic Guards called the Faridkot Militia, a battalion strong, and a Camel Corps of the strength of one squadron were raised and maintained. The strength of the Police Force was also raised.

About 10,000 men were recruited for the Indian Army and for Units of the State Military Forces. A number of K.C.O's. were recruited, to begin with, two of whom were promoted to the rank of Major and four to that of Captain.

H. H. visited Assam thrice to see personally his troops at work on the Burma Front.

Cash Contributions : H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund : Rs. 1,00,000 ; St. Dunstan's Fund : Over Rs. 10,000 from the State and about Rs. 3,000 from the Officials and Non-Officials ; Lady Linlithgow's Gold & Silver Trinket Fund : Rs. 9,000 for two Ambulance Cars, one from the Ladies of the Ruling Family and the other from the women of Faridkot. Lord Mayor's Fund : Rs. 5,000 ; Amenities for Troops Fund Section of H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund : Rs. 5,000 ; China Day Donation : Rs. 4,000 ; a ten-ton Steam Road Roller was presented to the Govt. Local War Purposes Fund : Over Rs. 63,000 from the Ruling Family, Officials and Non-Officials of the State. H. E. the Marchioness of Linlithgow's Red Cross Appeal : Rs. 10,000 and several other Funds.

War Loans : Rs. 49,00,000 invested in the Govt. of India Defence Loans ; £7,500 invested in 3% National Defence Savings Bonds of the British War Savings Movement ; Rs. 5,00,000 in the N.S. Certificates ; Rs. 5,00,000 in the 2nd Victory Loan.

Lt.-Col. Kanwar Manjitindar Singh Sahib Bahadur, younger brother of H. H. is Minister to His Highness. *Chief Secretary :* Sardar Bahadur S. Indar Singh, B.A., C.I.E.



GARRAULI: DEWAN BAHADUR CAPTAIN RAGHURAJ SINGH, Ruler of Garrauli State, Bundelkhand.

Born: Jan. 16, 1910.

Succeeded his father Dewan Bahadur Raja Chandrabhan Singh Ju Deo, Nov. 20th, 1946.

Educ.: Daly College Indore.

Married: The daughter of Dewan Sahib Dilly Pat Singh Joo Deo Basela, a prominent rais of U.P.; has one daughter.

Joined 2nd Lt., Indian Army, 1930, and later promoted Captain.

The Ruling family of Garrauli claims descent from Gopal Singh, who had the courage to oppose the occupation of Bundelkhand by the British Government. He was given a Jagir and 'Sword of Honour' by Maharaja Kesore Singh of Panna State. The hereditary title of the Ruler is 'Diwan Bahadur'. Grand mother of the present Ruler was honoured with the title of *Rani* in 1901 and his father was also honoured with the title of *Raja* in January 1946.

Garrauli is in the Bundelkhand Agency. Capital Garrauli is situated on the right bank of the river Dhansan, five miles from Nowgong. Garrauli proper has a pucca aerodrome.

Population: 5,837. *Revenue:* Rs. 46,000.

Address: Garrauli State, P.O. Nowgong, C.I., Bundelkhand.



GONDAL: HIS HIGHNESS SHRI BHOJRAJJI MAHARAJA THAKORE SAHEB of Gondal, is a Jadeja Rajput.

Born: Jan 8, 1883. *Educ.:* at Eton and Balliol Colleges, Oxford. *Married:* Rajkunverba, on 25th Jan. 1905. *Heir:* Yuvraj Shri Vikramsinhji *Succeeded* on March 9, 1944. On Mar 21, 1944, he announced donations worth Rs 60,00,000 for various popular charities.

The early founder of the State Kumbhoji I had a modest estate of 20 villages. Kumbhoji II, widened the territories to their present limit by conquest, but it was left to Maharaja Bhagvatsinghjee to develop its resources to the utmost, and on account of its importance and advanced administration it earned the position of a first-class State. Gondal has always been preeminent amongst the States of its class for the vigour with which public works have been prosecuted and was one of the earliest pioneers of Railway enterprise in Kathiawar. There are no export or import duties, the people being exempt from taxes and dues. Gondal stands first in Kathiawar in respect of education. Female education is compulsory. Rs 50 lacs have been spent on irrigation tanks and canals, water-supply and electricity to the town of Gondal, which is the capital, and to Dhoraji and Upleta. There is telephone communication throughout the State and a network of roads with bridges and roadside avenues.

Certain Talukas were attached to the Gondal State on 10th June 1943 and on 7th Dec. 1943 by the order of H. E. the Viceroy. The population of the attached State is 22,537 and the total area is 150 square miles.

Area: 1,180 sq. miles (1,024 + 156). *Population:* 207,051 (244,514 + 22,537). *Revenue:* Rs 60,00,000. *Salute:* 11 guns

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Acting Dewan: P. B. JOSHI, B.A. *Nyaya Mantri and Special Officer:* RAO SAHEB T. P. SAMPAT, B.A., LL.B.
Huzur Personal Assistant: G. P. PAREKH.
Controller of Civil Supplies: K. S. RANJITSINHJI, B.A.
Sar Nyayadhish: KIRCHAND J., B.A., LL.B.
Vasulati Adhikari: P. W. MEHTA, B.A.
Chief Medical Officer: J. B. Mehta, M.B.B.S.
Superintendent of Police: VACANT.
Vidya Adhikari: C. B. PATEL, B.A.
Khajanchi: D. K. VYAS.
Manager & Engineer-in-Chief, Gondal Railway: M. R. PANDYA, B.Sc. (London), A.M.I.E.



GONDAL: HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI SHRI RAJKUNVERBA SAHEBA, daughter of Rana Shri Banesinhji of Vana.

Born : 7th Nov. 1890.

Educ. : Privately; well-versed in Gujarati, English and Canarese.

Married : Yuvraj Shri Bhojrajji Saheb, the present Maharaja Saheb of Gondal, in 1905; two sons and five daughters.

Takes keen interest in the education of girls, especially Rajput girls, for whom a spacious residential school called the Rajkunverba Rajput Kanya Vidyalaya has been opened in Gondal; moves freely without restrictions of Purdah; a lady of advanced views on social service, religion, etc.

President, Gujarati Hindu Women's Association meeting held at Bombay in June 1909.

Address : Gondal.



GONDAL: YUVRAJ SHRI VIKRAMSINHJI, Heir-Apparent.

Born : 13th Oct. 1914.

Educ. : At Bangalore.

Married : Nayankunverba Sahiba, sister of the Raja Dhiraj of Achrol, in 1937 ; has two sons and two daughters.

Has been associated with the Maharaja Saheb Shri Bhojrajji Bahadur in the administration of the State.

Interested in the welfare and prosperity of the people of the State, especially agriculturists, and devotes considerable attention to town-planning schemes.

Spends most of his time attending to State affairs. The Yuvraj is a keen sportsman.

Recreations : Cricket, Tennis, etc.

Address : Gondal.



GWALIOR : Hon. Lieut. General His Highness Maharaja, Mukhtar-ul-Mulk, Azim-ul-Iqtidar, Rafi-ush-Shan, Wala Shikoh, Mohat-Asham-i-Dauran, Umdat-ul-Umra, Maharaja-dhiraj, Hisam-us-Saltanat, Sir George Jiwaji Rao Scindia, Alijah Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Malik-i-Muazzam-i-Rafi-ud-Darja-i-Inglistan, Maharaja of Gwalior State.

Born : 20th June 1916. Son of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Madhav Rao Scindia and Her late Highness the Maharani Gajraraja Scindia

Ascended the throne on 27th September 1925, assumed ruling powers on 2nd November 1936.

Educated : Privately under the guardianship of his mother, passed Matriculation Examination in Second Division, attended Victoria College, Gwalior

Administrative Training : Received Settlement and Revenue Training at Lyallpur (Punjab), Administrative training at Bombay and Bangalore and Military training at Poona

Appointed 'Associate Knight' of the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem in June 1937. Elected Vice-President of the East India Association, London, in November 1937; G.C.I.E. in January 1941, Major-General in December 1943; G.C.S.I. in January 1946; Lt.-General in Nov 1946.

Married Princess Lekha Divyeshwari Devi on February 21, 1941.

A Princess was born on February 23, 1942 and was named Princess Padmavati Raje Scindia. The second Princess was born on October 31, 1943 and was named Princess Usha Raje Scindia. The Heir-Apparent was born on the 10th March 1945 and was named Prince Madhav Rao Scindia.

Salute : 21 Guns.

Recreation : Motoring, Big Game Shooting, Riding, Tennis, Polo, Reading

Area : 26,367 sq. miles.

Population : 4,006,159.

Revenue : Estimated gross revenue for 1946-47 Rs. 385.35 lakhs.

Capital : Gwalior.

Address : Jai Vilas Palace, Gwalior : Madhav Vilas Palace, Shivpuri.

In matters of administration, His Highness is assisted by a Council of Ministers under his direct control.

The State Army consisting of Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery Units is well organised and is considered to be the best among the Indian State Forces. The State maintains its own Postal system and a light Railway.

Educationally, the State is much advanced. There are three Degree Colleges—two at Gwalior, the Capital, including one for women and one at Ujjain; two Intermediate Colleges and High Schools in practically all the districts. There are a few technical schools imparting education in arts and crafts, a public school on the Gwalior Fort which is run on the English Public School lines, and a Montessori School for small children. An up-to-date Medical College—the Gajra Raja Medical College—which is the only one in Central India, has been affiliated to the Agra University and commenced to function from August 1946. Its foundation stone was laid by H. E. Lord Wavell in November last.

The political reforms announced in June 1939 were further supplemented by His Highness's Proclamation of September 1941. The strength of the Praja Sabha, which was formerly 85, has been raised to 90, of which 55 instead of 50 are elected representatives, thus providing for a still greater non-official element in the Lower House. The Praja Sabha (Lower House) and Raj Sabha (Upper House) have identical powers and the range of their functions is co-extensive. Another feature of the recent reforms is that the legislature has the power of discussing the constitution as well. In his inaugural address to the first session of these Sabhas which met in April 1946 and which was a great success, His Highness the Maharaja Scindia, alluding to various problems facing the Government, said: "We have to build a solid structure of our State's peace and prosperity. We have to raise the standard of living by increasing per capita income. We have to bring about with vigour and promptitude an all round social, moral and cultural development. We have to carry medical help, nursing, midwifery, health and sanitation to the very doors of our people. We have to wipe out mass illiteracy and to fight chronic malnutrition and insanitation on an enormous scale."

Since the assumption of ruling powers by the present Maharaja, commendable activity has been witnessed in all branches of administration. The construction of the Harsi Reservoir costing about Rs. 1½ crores, the grant of one crore of rupees for rural reconstruction, the establishment of a Degree College for Women and an up-to-date Medical College as also a scheme for construction of a Female Hospital are some of the important beneficent measures undertaken during the period. The network of roads has been utilized by motor bus services run by the Gwalior and Northern India Transport Company, and those places which were unconnected are now being joined with important highways. At Madhav Sagar, a seaplane base has been constructed which serves as a halting station for the boats plying on the Imperial Air Line.

(Gwalior—*contd.*)

Gwalior maintains an up-to-date Aerodrome also.

Immediately on the outbreak of hostilities, His Highness, in keeping with the traditional policy of the House of Scindias, placed his services, his Army and the entire resources of his State and his people at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Gwalior sent the pick of its Army on active service both in India and abroad and the monetary contribution made by it in the form of gifts, investments and subscriptions reached the enormous figure of Rs. 3,23,53,539-4-6.

The end of war has brought the problem of Post-War Planning to the forefront. The State being predominently agricultural, it is devoting special attention to its post-war schemes of agricultural improvements, betterment of live-stock, development of forestry, expansion of medical relief to villages and diffusion of elementary education in rural areas ; besides such activities as the survey of minerals, metallurgy and industrial resources, construction of roads and buildings, restoration of ex-service personnel to civil life, multiplication of banking facilities, modification of laws, etc communications, labour welfare, industries, Public Health, Education, etc., have also received due attention The blue print prepared by the State consists of 128 schemes grouped in 'Special Priority', 'Particular Area' and 'Whole State' schemes to show at a glance the order they claim for their execution. Dr. Radha Kamal Mukerjee, the reputed Indian economist, who has been appointed as Economic Adviser, has been scrutinising the Draft Plan after which it will be submitted to the Government for necessary sanction for implementation. A handsome provision is earmarked in the State budget for Samvat 2002 for post-war reconstruction and development

The cessation of hostilities on all fronts has brought the question of re-settlement of ex-service men to the forefront. Accordingly, Employment Exchanges have been set up at Gwalior and Ujjain and a Committee has been appointed by the Durbar for implementation of other schemes in this connection. Meanwhile, Pilot Projects and Emergency Schemes have been drawn up to give a start to the work The Emergency Schemes aim at checking the soil erosion in the northern districts of the State which has been the greatest single menace in that division.

The Pilot Projects will inaugurate reconstruction of agriculture by concentrating the activities of all the departments in particular groups of 10 to 15 villages in one district of northern division and another in the southern division. It is hoped that the prosperity brought about by these projects will create a voluntary demand from the public and allow the Government to watch to what extent the fixed

targets are achieved before launching a State-wide programme. The Pilot Projects have since received the sanction of the Government and are being implemented under the aegis of the Revenue Department. Negotiations are also afoot for participation in the Kotah Hydro-Electric Project, which will make about 26000 KW of electric energy available to the State.

The Post-War Reconstruction Department has commenced publishing weekly price index numbers, which are expected to prove helpful both for agricultural as well as industrial purposes.

PERSONAL STAFF

Huzur Secretary : Major Brijraj Narain, M A, LL B (Officiating).

Military Secretary : Col. S K Surve.

Personal Secretary : Major Eknathrao Patil B Sc.

Controller of Household : Capt S V Indulkar.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President : Lt.-Gen. His Highness Maharaja Sir Jiwaji Rao Scindia, Alijah Bahadur.

Vice-President : M. A Srinivasan, M A.

Foreign and Political Minister : M. A. Srinivasan, M A.

Army Minister : Col Sardar M R Phalke, Shamsher Jung Bahadur, Mukhtar-ud-Daula (Officiating)

Revenue Minister : Lt.-Col Sardar D. K Jadhav, B A, Mukhtar-ud-Daula, Shaukat-i-Jung (Officiating).

Home Minister : Nawab Hakim Ahmed, B.A (Officiating).

Finance Minister : A N Raghavachar, M A.

Minister for Law & Justice : G. K. Shinde, B A, Bar-at-Law.

Minister for Industries, Commerce & Communications : Major Sardar K. D. Mahadik.

Minister for Rural Welfare and Local Self-Government : Col. Sardar M. N. Shitole, Umdat-ul-Mulk, Raj Rajendra, Deshmukh Rustum-i-Jung Bahadur.

Minister for Jagirs and Co-operation : S. S Gaur, B A, LL B (Officiating).

Secretary : Major A. M. Kadam, B A. (Officiating).



HYDERABAD: His Exalted Highness, Rustam-e-Dauran, Arastu-e-Zaman, Lt.-General Muzaffar-ul-Mulk Wal-Mamalik, Nawab Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur, Fateh Jung, Sipah Salar, Faithful Ally of the British Government, Nizam-ud-Daula, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah, Royal Victorian Chain, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar.

Born: 1886. *Ascended* the throne: 1911. *Educated:* Privately.

Married: In 1906, Dulhan Pasha, daughter of Nawab Jehangir Jung, a nobleman, representing a collateral branch of the Nizam's family.

Heir: His Highness Nawab Mir Himayat Ali Khan, Azam Jah Bahadur, G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Prince of Berar.

Area: 100,405 square miles (Berar 17,707 sq. miles). *Population:* 10,636,157 (Berar 3,441,835). *Revenue:* Estimates for 1945-46 Rs. 1,532·43 lakhs. *Salute:* 21 guns.

The State has a Legislative Council of twenty-two members, eight of whom are elected, and an Executive Council of eight members with a President. It maintains its own paper currency and coinage, postal system, railways and army. It has a University with six Arts Colleges including one for Women and Colleges for Engineering, Medicine, Law and Teaching. It has also an Honours College affiliated to Madras University, a College for Jagirdars and a College of Physical Education. There are also a Village Industries Training Centre, a Central Technical College and an Observatory. There is a State Bank with an authorized capital of Rs. 1,50,00,000. The State is of great historical and archæological interest as, within its limits, are situated many capitals of ancient and mediæval Deccan kingdoms, famous forts, temples, mosques and shrines and the wonderful Buddhist sculptures and paintings of Ellora and Ajanta.

Constitutional reforms of a far-reaching character were announced in 1939 based mostly on the recommendations of a predominantly non-official committee. Under the new reforms scheme a much enlarged Legislative Assembly, with an elected majority and a specified list of matters within its purview, is to be established. The basis of representation both for the Assembly and for all local bodies will be functional with joint electorates. The new constitution also provides for the setting up of a number of Advisory Committees on Religious affairs, Finance, Education, Public health, Industrial and Agricultural

development and Hindu and Muslim Endowments, to advise the member of Govt. concerned on these matters; for the reconstruction of the Hyderabad Civil Service Committee, the setting up of Appointment Boards to control recruitment to Government services, the establishment of village Panchayats and the reconstitution and expansion of existing District Boards and District Municipalities and Town Committees. A new Press Act is on the anvil.

In spite of difficult conditions created by the war, progress continued to be made with the scheme of gradual implementation of constitutional reforms in the State. The Statutory Advisory Committees and Panchayats have already been formed and the former have started functioning. Since 1942 District Conferences are being held every year and regulations regarding Town and Municipal Committees, District Boards and Sanitary Powers have been promulgated.

Hyderabad and War: Foremost among the units of Princely India, Hyderabad was in the forefront of all Indian States and even many British Indian provinces in the matter of her practical contribution to the war effort of the country. No sooner had hostilities broken out in Europe than His Exalted Highness the Nizam, the "Faithful Ally" of the British Government, in keeping with the traditional policy of the House of Asaf Jah, offered unstinted co-operation and placed his services and the entire resources of his Dominions at the disposal of the British Government.

His Exalted Highness not only placed his Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta palaces at the disposal of the Government of India for war purposes but also donated Rs 10 lakhs from his privy purse. Govt donations amounted to Rs 52.41 lakhs. This was in addition to the war expenditure, both direct and indirect, of 5.7 crores and a contribution of Rs 50.23 crores in subscription to the Govt of India's Defence Bonds. Following the lead of their august Master the public of Hyderabad contributed over Rs 50 lakhs. Besides these eight units of the Regular Forces were serving on various fronts both in India and abroad.

This does not by any means exhaust the list of measures which were taken by the Government and people of Hyderabad to contribute their quota to the country's war effort. A special organization was created and entrusted with the task of aligning Hyderabad industries with the war effort. All State workshops manufactured war material in large quantities. A centre was established to train technicians required for the Indian Army and Air Force. Hyderabad has also the distinction of having an Elementary Flying Training School. This institution was established at a capital cost of Rs 1.75 lakhs. Besides, the textile industry produced 10.6 million yards of cloth of various kinds, 3.3 lakhs of hospital sheets and large quantities of other material required for war purposes.

The share of the women of Hyderabad in the war effort of the State was considerable. Under the active leadership of Her Highness the Princess of Berar, the President of the Women's War Work Committee,

(Hyderabad—*contd.*)

they provided a large number of articles of comfort for troops on active service. The Xmas and New Year Gifts to troops from Hyderabad were an annual feature.

Capital : Hyderabad—Population 728,400 (1941). It is interesting to note that in the race of cities for places Hyderabad has succeeded in retaining her previous position—that of being the fourth largest city in the Indian Empire. The city is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Musi with fine public buildings, broad cement roads, good electricity and water-supply and an efficient bus service run by the State Railway. Among the more interesting sights for visitors are the Char Minar, and Mecca Masjid, the fort and tombs of Golconda, the large artificial reservoirs—the Osman Sagar and the Himayat Sagar—and the Osmania University.

His Exalted Highness has always evinced a keen interest in the industrial development of his State and any new venture finds a ready response from him. He places the prosperity of his subjects above everything else. He is deeply solicitous of the welfare of the Depressed Classes and through the unremitting labour of his Government many new schemes for promoting their welfare have been enunciated. H.E.H. has kept up the tradition of the House of Asafjah to observe absolute impartiality in matters pertaining to the religion of different communities in the Dominions.

HEAD EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President :

AMIN-UL-MULK SIR MIRZA MOHD. ISMAIL, K.C.I.E., C.I.E., O.B.E. (with Railway, Political and Constitutional Affairs Portfolios).

Extraordinary Member and Vice-President.

NAWAB SIR MAHDI YAR JUNG BAHADUR, M.A. (Oxon.).

Revenue and Police Member.

W. V. GRIGSON, C.S.I., I.C.S.

Judicial and Reforms Member.

NAWAB ALAM YAR JUNG BAHADUR, B.A., B.C.L. (Bar-at-Law).

Public Works Member.

NAWAB ZAIN YAR JUNG BAHADUR.

Ecclesiastical and Wireless Member.

NAWAB ZAHEER YAR JUNG BAHADUR.

Commerce and Industries.

NAWAB LIAKAT JUNG BAHADUR, H.C.S.

Education Member.

SYED MOHAMMAD AZAM, M.A., Hons. (Cantab.), B.SC., F.C.S. (London)

Medical and Public Health Member.

DEWAN BAHADUR S. ARVAMUDU IYENGAR, B.A., B.L., M.B.E.

Finance Member.

ZAHID HUSAIN, C.I.E.



H. H. General Walashan Nawab Mir Himayat Ali Khan, Azam Jah Bahadur, G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Prince of Berar, Heir-Apparent to H. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar.

Born : February 22nd, 1907.

Early education was entrusted to eminent scholars, Indian and European, and military training was supervised by the late Major-General Nawab Sir Afsarul-Mulk Bahadur. Showed special aptitude for all forms of manly sports, and excels in polo, tent-pegging, pig-sticking and hunting. A fine shot and a keen all-round sportsman. Has received thorough training in administrative work, both executive and judicial.

His Highness married Durr-e-Shahvar, the only daughter of H. M. the Califa Abdul Majid II. Her Highness received the title of Durdana Begum from H. E. H. the Nizam after marriage. Her Highness received her education under the scholarly care of her father and besides being well-versed in various languages, is a keen student, an able speaker and an excellent painter. Their Highnesses have travelled extensively in Europe and in 1937 represented H. E. H. the Nizam at H. M. the King Emperor's Coronation. Following the Berar Agreement of 1936, the hereditary title of H. H. the Prince of Berar was conferred on the Heir-Apparent. The Honorary Degree of LL.D has been conferred on His Highness by the Osmania and the Aligarh Muslim Universities. The titles of G.B.E. and G.C.I.E. were conferred on His Highness in 1943 and 1946 respectively.

His Highness was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Hyderabad State Forces in 1934 and has associated himself whole-heartedly with measures designed to enhance the efficiency of the Army. His Highness has done much to reorganise the Regular Forces, Irregular Forces, Paigah Troops, and especially to keep the former abreast of modern lines in arms and equipment and to ensure that their training is maintained at the high standard demanded by present-day war conditions. He visited from time to time the Hyderabad units serving with His Majesty's Forces outside the State. His Highness' broadcast on the subject of the war effort of the Hyderabad Regular Forces commanded wide attention. His speeches command interest both on account of their simple unaffected language and because of the sympathy and understanding he brings to bear on the various problems.

Staff : Nawab Samad Yar Jung Bahadur, *Controller :* Dr. S. A. Mannan, *Staff Surgeon :* Major Syed Bashiruddin Ahmed, *Military Secretary :* Captain Hamidullah, and Lt. Mahmood Ali Beg, *A.D.Cs.*



IDAR: H. H. MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SHREE HIMMAT SINGHJI SAHEB BAHADUR OF—The Idar House was founded 200 years ago by two brothers of the Maharaja of Jodhpur. His Highness Maharaja Shree Himmat Singhji is the 10th of this illustrious line.

Born: On 2nd September 1899. Succeeded to the *Gadi*: 14th April, 1931.

Married: Shree Jawahar Kunwar Sahiba, the eldest daughter of Raja of Khandela in the Jaipur State in 1908.

His Highness received his education at Mayo College, Ajmer, where he remained for 5½ years, leaving it after a brilliant career in 1916. He attained his diploma, standing first in the list of candidates from all the Chiefs' Colleges in India and was awarded His Excellency the Viceroy's medal. He won every class prize from the fifth to the diploma, five prizes for English and eleven others for various subjects. He also won prizes in each division in succession for riding, and represented the College against the Aitchison College for 3 years at tent pegging, and also at tennis. For several years he was captain of one or other of the junior football or cricket elevens, and he was one of the best and keenest polo players in the college.

His Highness has upheld his family tradition as a horseman From boyhood he has been keen on hunting and pig-sticking and before he joined College at the age of 10, he had accounted for many a panther and bear with his rifle. His Highness now keeps a racing stable and has had many successes, including the blue ribbon of the Indian Turf—"The Eclipse Stakes of India"—which he won in 193 with his New Zealand bred horse Heritage II These active sports are not his only recreations for he has a good ear for music and is also interested in painting and photography.

On leaving college, His Highness Maharaja Shree Himmat Singhji took an active part in the State administration, being appointed to His late Highness' Council, and later for several years was in charge of the administration under His late Highness' personal direction. He gained further practical experience from an extensive tour throughout India in 1929-30. He was therefore well qualified to take up his responsibilities as Ruler of his State when he ascended the *Gadi* of Idar. Since his accession in 1931, many schemes for improvement have been inaugurated which concern the social welfare of his subjects, their

education, industries and agriculture. His Highness has embarked on an ambitious programme of reform and advancement which, it is expected, his experience and keen personal interest will enable him to carry through successfully.

War Effort : On the outbreak of the War, His Highness placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of the Government and contributed Rs. 25,000 annually to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. The State presented its two *Aircraft*—a Monospar and a Hornet Moth—to the Government.

The members of the Ruling Family, together with the Jagirdars and Officials of the State, contributed Rs. 18,123-0-6 (including Rs. 1,509 as annual contributions) towards the War Purposes Fund.

Rs. 904-8-0 were presented on behalf of the ladies of the State towards Her Excellency's Silver Trinket Fund. Besides these, Rs. 54,300 were contributed to the various funds connected with the War activities, including Rs. 4,000 towards Her Excellency Lady Linlithgow's Red Cross Fund. A Central War Committee had been established which made every effort for the collection of Funds. The services of one Platoon of the Idar Sir Pratap Infantry had been placed at the disposal of Government for Military Service during the war.

Salute : 15 guns. *Area :* 1,905 sq miles *Revenue :* including alienated lands, Rs 55,00,000.

Dewan : Maharajkumar Shree Daljit Singhji.

His Highness has two sons, Maharaja Kumars Shree Daljit Singhji and Amar Singhji. Maharaja Kumar Shree Daljit Singhji, the Heir-Apparent, was born in 1917, and received education at the Mayo College, Ajmer. On leaving College he obtained experience in the various branches of administration in Nawanagar State. He accompanied His Highness the Maharaja Jam Sahib of Nawanagar to England on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King George V, and returned in 1935 after a short tour of the Continent. He was married in 1936 to Shree Vraj Kunvarba Sahiba, sister of His Highness the Maharaja Jam Sahib of Nawanagar. He worked as Special Officer in respect of Units attached to the Idar State as a result of the recent constitutional changes and also as Honorary Pilot Instructor for some time at Bombay and Madras. He is at present working as Dewan of the State.





INDORE: HON. MAJ.-GENERAL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJ RAJ RAJESHWAR SAWAI SHREE YESHWANT RAO HOLKAR BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., LL.D., Maharaja of:

Born: 6th September 1908. *Accession:* Feb. 26, 1926. *Investiture:* 6th May 1930. *Educated:* In England 1920-23 and again at Christ Church, Oxford, 1926-29.

Married: In 1924 a daughter of the Junior Chief of Kagal (Kolhapur). Her Highness Maharani Sanyogita Bai died in July 1937. On 6th July 1943, His Highness married Mrs. Euphemia Watt Crane after divorcing his second wife. A Prince was born on 18th May 1944 *Daughter:* Princess Ushadevi, born 20th October 1933. Delegate to the R.T.C. in 1931. *Recreations:* Tennis, Cricket and Shikar.

Area: 9,934.18 sq. miles *Population:* 1,513,966 *Revenue:* Rs 2,68,55,900. *Salute:* 19 guns (21 guns within the State). *Address:* Indore.

On the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, H. H. the Maharaja Holkar placed the entire resources of the State, including the State Army and his personal services, at the disposal of the British Crown. H. H. donated a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 and placed it at the disposal of H. E. the Viceroy, to be utilised towards war purposes in any manner H. E. thought best. Subsequently, H. H. and his Govt., in keeping with the traditions of the illustrious House of Holkar and the close ties that bind it to the British Crown, intensified the State war effort and took various measures with a view to contributing to the utmost degree towards the effective prosecution of the War.

The Holkar Transport Corps was deputed to Jhansi for undergoing training early in 1940. In July 1940, under special orders of H. H. the whole of the 1st Battalion was placed at the disposal of the Crown and steps were taken to bring up all units of the Holkar State Forces to full strength. The 1st Battalion of Maharaja Holkar's Army is serving with H. M. Forces overseas.

Consequent upon the despatch of Holkar's Transport and 1st Battalion for service with H.M.'s Forces, the Maharani's Own Guards, a Cavalry Unit, was converted into a full Infantry Unit. A recruiting

campaign was launched and the following Units were organised :— (1) a training centre for Holkar's Transport, (2) a training Company, 432 strong, for reinforcements to 1st Battalion overseas, as also a reserve of 42 Officers, the selected candidates being trained at the I.S.F. and O.T.S. Schools. In addition the following units and personnel were supplied to the Govt. of India :—(1) a section of M. T. Drivers, (2) a Garrison Company 165 strong, (3) 10 signallers, with 100 per cent reinforcements per annum. And a number of other facilities were provided, *e.g.*, accommodation, etc., to the Malwa Garrison Co. The State also undertook to train and supply M. T. reinforcement for 1st Battalion overseas. Three centres were opened for training recruits, under the Technical Training Scheme, and already 903 trained recruits for war service have been supplied from the State.

His Highness' Govt. are committed to incur an additional expenditure amounting annually to over Rs. 27 lakhs as a result of the war on the Army, Police, Civil Defence & A.R.P., etc., and over Rs. 15 lakhs on account of dearness allowance granted to State servants getting upto Rs. 100 p.m. in the districts and Rs. 120 p.m. in the City and War Allowance to all Government servants getting upto Rs. 700 p.m. A sum of Rs. 280 lakhs has also been provided under " Debt Heads " for Grain Operations and other controlled commodities.

With a view to encouraging recruitment for War Services, H. H. had ordered that 50 per cent of the vacancies should be reserved for those who had rendered approved war service. And the fullest co-operation was offered to the Govt. of India in a number of other matters connected with the war.

The scheme regarding the conferment of emergency commissions was given due publicity and a number of candidates were recommended. Similarly, applications for other kinds of War Services were forwarded both from the State servants and the public. Special steps were taken to effect recruitment to the Medical Services for the war, important concessions being announced in favour of those in the State Medical Service or in private practice who offered themselves for War Services. Candidates from the State were also recommended under the Bevin Training Scheme

The Holkar State War Front was set up, its work being carried out by the Holkar State War Front Council, and its Propaganda and Publicity Sub-committee. A fully equipped cine-van was made available for visual propaganda in the interior of the State. An organisation was set up to carry on an intensive drive in connection with the small savings scheme, within the State.

Liberal concessions in land revenue were made to give impetus to the ' Grow More Food ' campaign. In order to deal with the food problem, Indore was the first in India to introduce successful rationing by the coupon system. The arrangements earned praise from all quarters, including the Economic Advisers to the Central and United Provinces Governments, both of whom visited Indore to study the working of the scheme and expressed their complete satisfaction. The scheme featured in a B.B.C. Broadcast as well. All the textile mills in the State were engaged in executing very substantial orders of the War Supply Department. H. H.'s Government had introduced their own system of

(Indore—*contd.*)

supplying standard cloth to the poor population of the State, but eventually joined the All-India Standard Cloth Scheme.

H. H. with his characteristic zeal for measures calculated to further the successful prosecution of war, convened a unique conference at Indore, of all the Patels (headmen) of the State, with a view to bringing home to the headman of each village the responsibility resting on his shoulders for the defence of his village, intensification of the 'Grow More Food' campaign and the building up of the morale of the people. H. H also welcomed the idea of holding the First All India War Front Rally at the capital of his State, which was held in 1943 and proved a great success. The Sixth War Services Exhibition was inaugurated by H. H. the Maharaja on the 23rd Oct. 1943, and attracted big crowds. It cost H. H.'s Government about Rs. 43,000.

H. H. also paid a visit to Persia and Iraq to see troops from his State serving in that command. Under H.H.'s Commands, a vigorous campaign was inaugurated to secure the maximum number of recruits from all parts of the State. Prominent features of the scheme were the grant of land, rewards in cash and kind to serve as an incentive for enlistment

H. E. the C.-in-C has sanctioned the organisation and composition of the Soldiers' Boards in the State. Fullest co-operation had been shown in stimulating the recruitment of Indian women for the W.A.C., particularly for the Naval Wing.

The Indore Crop Control Order has been issued to meet the urgent necessity of replacing the production of unwanted crops by foodcrops, as a means of increasing the production of food grain in the State.

Liberal contributions in money and kind were made from the State, in addition to the initial contribution of Rs. 5,00,000. The following are some of the important items :—

Donation from H. H.'s Privy Purse to the Lord Mayor's Red Cross & Order of St. John	£	1,000
Donations to the various Red Cross Funds, Indian, British, Russian, Chinese, etc	Rs	3,89,500
Donation to St. Dunstan's Fund	,,	8,500
Contribution to King George's Sailors Fund ..	,,	4,000
Donations to various Ambulance Funds	,,	33,600
Purchase of National Defence Bonds in Sterling ..	£	2,650
Purchase of National Defence Bonds in Rupees ..	Rs.	2,020
Donation to French Charitable Institutions doing Ambulance and Refugees work	£	350
Contribution to H. E. the Marchioness of Linlithgow's Silver Trinket Fund	Rs.	10,000
Purchase of Interest-free Defence Bonds	,,	3,00,000
Payment by all State servants getting not less than Rs. 50 p.m. for six months of a day's salary per month towards Defence Bonds and Savings Certificates.		
Contribution for organising an Ambulance Corps for Troops in India	,,	13,362

Donation for a Travelling Canteen for H. M. Forces	£	25
Collections for the Holkar State War Relief Fund ..	Rs.	1,250
Purchase of 3% Govt. of India Defence Bonds ..	,,	11,00,000
Contribution to the War Fund, earmarked for the use of the families of Indian Soldiers serving overseas	,,	5,000
Contribution for a fighter plane "The City of Indore", earmarked for the defence of India	£	5,000
Contribution to H.E. Viceroy's War Purposes Fund (Rs 1,00,000 being earmarked for the defence of India)	Rs	1,01,500
Contribution for Xmas boxes for Indian and British Troops overseas	,,	47,100
Donation for the Lord Mayor's Air distress Fund ..	£	3,000
Contribution to Madame Chiang-Kai-Shek for the China Fund	Rs.	25,000
Collections on the China Day in the State	,,	7,000
Contribution to the Air Craft Fund	£	1,500
Aid to State Forces at the War Fronts	Rs.	450
Investment in the Defence Loan	,,	10,00,000
Public Subscription to the War loan during two months ending 15th January 1944	,,	47,00,000
Gift of an "Air Speed Envoy" aeroplane to the British Air Military.		
Present of His Highness' Broad Gauge Saloon to the Government of India for use as a military ambulance.		
Use of Steam Road Rollers for war purposes.		
Gift of three ambulance cars for use of troops.		
Contribution from the Poor Man's Spitfire Fund ..	£	2,500
Contribution from the Holkar State War Relief Fund to the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund	Rs.	1,500
Annual Subscription for the Local Charges Fund ..	,,	400
Donation of £25 to the Overseas League, London, Tobacco Fund	,,	335-1-3
Annual War allowance sanctioned for Army ..	,,	1,74,000
Receipts from the first Musical Concert utilised for General Officer Commanding's Welfare Fund	,,	11,800
Receipts from the Second Musical Concert to the Delhi Ex-Service Association	,,	672
Addition to the Cine van for Holkar State and war Front	,,	17,800

CABINET

Prime Minister & President: MASHIR-UD-DOWLA RAJA GYAN NATH, C.I.E.; *Deputy Prime Minister, I/C Police & Civil Defence*: R.A. HORTON, C.I.E., *Revenue Minister*: AITMAD-UD-DOWLAH C. G. MATKAR, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law; *Commerce Minister*: MUSAHIB-I-KHAS BAHADUR CAPTAIN H. C. DHANDA, B.A. Hons. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, *Education Minister*: CAPT. H. B. RICHARDSON, A.B. (Princeton), M.A. Hons. (Cantab.); *Army Minister*: MAJ.-GEN. A.H. WILLIAMS, C.I.E., M.C.; *General Minister*: MUNTAZIM-I-KHAS BAHADUR, SAHEBZADA CAPT. M. Q. KHAN, M.A. (Edin.); *Foreign Member*: MASHIR BAHADUR D. C. SAHNI, M.A.



JAIPUR: HON. LT.-GENERAL HIS HIGHNESS SARAMAD-I-RAJAHAI HINDUSTAN RAJ RAJENDRA SHRI MAHARAJADHIRAJ SIR SAWAIMAN SINGHJI BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., LL.D., Maharaja of Jaipur, Rajputana.

Born: 21st August, 1911.

Accession: 7th September, 1922. Assumed full ruling powers on the 14th of March, 1931.

Education: At the Mayo College, Ajmer, H. H. also underwent a course of training at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Married: The sister of His Highness Maharaja Sir Umed Singh Ji Bahadur of Jodhpur on the 30th of January 1923; on the 24th of April, 1932, he married the daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Sumner Singhji of Jodhpur and on 9th May 1940, he married the younger sister of Maharaja of Cooch Behar. By the first marriage he has one daughter and one son and heir; and by the second marriage, two sons.

Recreations: His Highness is a famous polo player. In 1933 His Highness took his Polo Team to England, where it achieved exceptional success, setting up a record by winning all open tournaments.

Capital: Jaipur. Population 175,810. Jaipur is the largest city in Rajputana. It is remarkable for the regularity and width of its principal streets and the symmetry of its buildings and is known as the "Pink City of Rajputana." Among the many places of interest may be mentioned Amber, the ancient Capital of the State; the Astronomical Observatory; the Ram Niwas and Zoological Gardens; the Albert Hall and Museum, the Alligator Tank at the City Palace and the Gulta. The City is supplied with electric light and has an up-to-date system of water-supply.

Administration of the State: The administration of the State is conducted by His Highness with the assistance of a Council of Ministers of which the Prime Minister is the Ex-Officio President. Besides the Prime Minister, the Council consists of four Ministers who are in charge of different portfolios of the State. The most important feature of the administration is that His Highness, in his proclamation dated the 1st Jan. 1944, announced Constitutional Reforms consisting of a single Chamber called the Legislative Council and a Representative Assembly.

The State maintains its own currency and coinage, postal system, railway and army. It has a first grade College teaching up to the M.A. Standard, and a School of Arts and Crafts. It also maintains a special school for Jagirdars. The State is of great historical and archæological interest.

Area of the State: 16,682 sq. miles.

Population: 3,040,876.

Revenue: Rs. 2,12,50,000 (B.G.)

Salute: Permanent 17 Guns, Local 19 guns.

PERSONNEL OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Prime Minister and President: Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

Finance Minister: Rai Bahadur Pt. Amar Nath Atal, M.A.

Home Minister: Major-Genl. Rao Bahadur Thakur Amar Singh of Ajairajpura.

Revenue Minister: Rao Bahadur Himmat Singh K. Maheshwari, M.A.

Education Minister: Pandit Devi Shanker Tewari, M.A., LL.B.

Ex-Officio Secretary: Thakur Chandra Pal Singh, M.A., Chief Secretary to the Government of Jaipur.



JAMKHANDI: RAJA SHRIMANT SIR SHANKARRAO PARASHURAMRAO *alias* APPASAHEB PATWARDHAN, K. B.E. (Jan. 1947), RAJASAHEB of Jamkhandi.

Born : 1906. Invested with full powers in May 1926.

Educated : In the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, and then privately. *Married :* In 1924 Shrimant Saubhagyavati Lilavatibai Saheb, daughter of Madhavrao Moreshwar Pandit, Pant Amatya Saheb, the late Chief of Bavada. The Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal was awarded to her in January 1941.

Heir: SHRIMANT PARASHURAMRAO BHAUSAHEB, the Yuvaraj now in his 21st year. *Daughter:* Shrimant Indiraraje *alias* Taisaheb, now in her 20th year.

Area : 524 sq. miles *Population :* 129,272. *Revenue :* Rs. 9,55,583. *Capital Town :* Jamkhandi.

The Ruler has instituted an independent High Court since 1933 and separated the Executive from the Judiciary. A People's Representative Assembly was inaugurated in 1932 and diarchy was introduced in 1941 and as a further instalment of reforms, an Executive Council consisting of the Diwan and the elected Minister was established in 1944. Elementary and Secondary education is free in the State; and assistance for Collegiate education is given to State subjects by the provision of fifty scholarships in the Sir Parashurambhau College, Poona, so named after his revered father, the late Ruler. Medical aid is also free. The hereditary title of 'Raja' was conferred on him in June 1935. Recipient of Silver Jubilee and Coronation medals; K.B.E. in Jan. 1947. Has visited Europe and attended the Coronation of Their Majesties. Elected President of the Shikshana Prasarak Mandali, Poona. Was an Hon. Aide-de-Camp to two Governors of Bombay for six years from 1927. He was a representative member of the Princes Chamber for Group IV for eleven years and has been a member in his own right since 1941.

War Contributions : Rs. 6,000 half-yearly to the War Purposes Fund on behalf of the Raja Saheb, Ranisaheb and the State; Rs. 72,000 to aid the war effort in the State; Rs. 57,000 to the War Bonds, Defence Certificates and small Savings Scheme; Rs. 10,000 for purchasing an Armoured Carrier; Rs. 6,500 to the Red Cross and other funds; Rs. 50,000 on rewards, allowances and pensions to the recruits. Supplied more than 1,200 recruits.

Diwan : D. S. Gokhale, B.A. He is also the *ex-officio* President of the Jamkhandi State Representative Assembly, a member of the Executive Council and Collector and District Magistrate. *Minister for Transferred Subjects :* B. D. Jatti, B.A., LL.B. He is also a member of the Executive Council. *Private Secretary :* S. G. Darshane, B.Ag.



JANJIRA: HIS HIGHNESS SIDI MUHAMMAD KHAN, NAWAB SAHEB of Janjira.

Born: March 7th, 1914.

Succeeded on May 2, 1922. Was invested with full powers on Nov. 9, 1933.

Educ.: Rajkumar College, Rajkot, where he took the Diploma with distinction in 1930. Received instructions in administration, politics and agriculture in the Deccan College, Poona, and administrative training in the Mysore State.

Married: the Shahajadi Saheba of Jaora State on Nov. 14, 1933.

Area. 379 sq miles. *Population:* 117,324.

Revenue: Rs. 15,00,000. *Salute:* 11 guns permanent, 13 guns local.

The State enjoys plenary civil powers and also plenary criminal powers except over British subjects.

Principal sources of the State income are Agriculture, Forestry, Abkari and Customs.

WAR CONTRIBUTIONS

Rs. 50,000 in 1939, Rs. 20,000 in 1940 and Rs. 15,000 in 1942 to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund.

Rs. 5,000 to The Lord Mayor's Fund, London.

Rs. 15,000 towards the Red Cross Society and St. Dunstan's Fund.

The people of the State including Jafarabad contributed Rs. 24,093 by way of gift and purchase of Defence Certificates.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS

Dewan: KHAN BAHADUR SHAIKH MOHIUDDIN VAZIR, B.Ag., J.P.

Judge, High Court: I. N. MEHTA, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.

Sar Nyayadhish: RAMKRISHNA BABAJI DALVI.

Sadar Tahasildar: SIDI JAFAR SIDI MAHMUD SHEKHANI, B.A., LL.B.

Chief Medical Officer: DR. A. J. F. ALMEIDA, M.D. (HONS.) BERLIN, L.R.C.P. (EDIN.), L.R.F.P. & S. (GLAS.), D.T.M. (LIV.), L.M. (DUBLIN.)

Director of Public Instruction: M. A. KOKATE, M.A., B.T.

Superintendent of Police: S. A. R. QURAISHY; *Asstt. Collector of Customs & Salt:* D. M. HANWARI, B.A.; *Private Secretary to H. H. the Nawab Saheb:* G. S. KARBHARI, M.A., LL.B.; *Ag. Chief Engineer:* KAZI HASAN KAZI MOHAMAD MHASLAI, B.E.; *Chief Customs Officer:* SIDI EBRAHIM SIDI ABDUL RAHIMAN KHANZADA; *Mamlatdar, Jafarabad:* SIDI YAKUB SIDI MAHOMED KHANZADA; *Chief Forest Officer:* M. USMAN KHAN.



JAORA: LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. H. FAKHRUD-DAULAH NAWAB SIR MOHAMMAD IFTIKHAR ALI KHAN BAHADUR, SAULAT-E-JANG, G.B.E., K.C.I.E., Nawab of Jaora.

Born: 1883. *Ascended the Gadi* in 1895. *Educated* at the Daly College, Indore; served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for fifteen months till 1902, and is Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army. At the outbreak of the War in 1939, His Highness placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

His Highness' 5th son, Nawabzada Mohammad Ehtesham Ali Khan Bahadur, is serving in the Royal Air Force in England and his nephew and son-in-law, Sahibzada Sultan Mohammad Khan, holds an emergency commission. The State contributed Rs. 1,28,913 to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund and Rs 20,793-10-3 to various other funds, and invested Rs. 7,38,428-9-8 in various War Loans

Marriage: His Highness' first marriage was celebrated in 1903, 2nd marriage in 1914 and the 3rd in the year 1921.

Recreations: Polo, hunting, golf and fishing.

Area of State: 601 square miles. *Revenue:* Rs. 15,00,000.

Population: 116,953. *Salute:* 13 guns.

STATE COUNCIL

President: HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SAHIB BAHADUR.

Vice-President and Chief Minister: KHAN BAHADUR SYED BUNYAD HUSSAIN, B.A. (Alig.), Ex.-M.L.A. (Central), (Retired Dy. Commr., Punjab), (Political, Finance and Police).

Members.

Secretary, Household Department: MUNTAZIM BAHADUR SAHIBZADA MIR NASIRUDDIN AHMED SAHIB

Secretary, P. W. D.: MAULVI ABDUL GHANI, B.A. P.E.S. (Retired).

Secretary, Law and Justice: NASRAT MOHAMMAD KHAN, M.A., LL.B. (Alig.).

Revenue Secretary: LALA KALI RAM, (Selection Grade Tahsildar, Delhi Improvement Trust (retired)).

Secretary, Rifah-i-Am and Education: SAHIBZADA MIR GHULAM ZAINUL ABIDEN SAHIB.

Other State Officials.

Chief Justice: RAO BAHADUR B. S. PHARASHKHANEWALIA, B.A., LL.B.

Puisne Judge: NASRAT MOHOMMED KHAN, M.A., LL.B. (Alig.).

Police Adviser: VACANT.

Deputy Inspector General of Police: KHAN BAHADUR KUNWAR MEHFOOZ ALI KHAN.



JASDAN: DARBAR SHREE ALA KHACHAR, the present Ruler of Jasdan.

Born : on 4th November 1905.

Educated : At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and has passed the Diploma examination.

Succeeded to the *Gadi* in June 1919, and assumed the reins of State administration on 1st December 1924.

Jasdan is a premier Kathi State and the Rulers are Saketiya Suryavanshi Kshatriyas, being descendants of Katha, the younger son of the Suryavanshi Maharaja Karan Shruta, of Ayodhya.

The Kathis have, since their advent to this Province, effected a change in the name of the Province from Saurashtra to Kathiawad, and they are one of the most important and influential tribes on the westerninost coast of India.

Heir : YUVRAJ SHREE SHIVRAJKUMAR, born 9th October 1930.

Second Son : RAJKUMAR SHREE PRATAPKUMAR, born 28th November 1937.

Area of the State : 296 square miles including about 13 square miles of non-jurisdictional territory.

Population : 37,672 excluding non-jurisdictional territory.

Gross Revenue : Nearly Rs. ten lacs.

All education is free throughout the State.

Medical relief at the Hospital, etc., is also given free. Importation of liquor is prohibited.

War Contribution : (1) All the resources of the State as well as the personal services of the Darbar Saheb were placed at the disposal of the Government; (2) Rs. 07,105 12-0 towards H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund and the other War Funds; (3) Purchased Defence Bonds worth Rs. 6,50,000 and Interest free prize bonds worth Rs. 10,000.

HIGH OFFICERS

RAJKUMAR SHREE AMRA KHACHAR, *Chief Karbhari.*

PRABHULAL D. SHUKLA, B.A., LL.B., ADVOCATE, *Huzur Court Judge.*

JHAVERILAL TRAMBAKLAL VYAS, B.A., LL.B., *First Member of the Council.*

DADA VADHER GIDA, *Revenue Secretary.*

PUNJBHAI H DHADHAL, *General Secretary.*

JATH: LT. RAJA SHRIMANT VIJAYASINHRAO RAMRAO, R. I. N., Raja of Jath State.



Born **on 21st July 1909.**

Ascended the Gadi **on 12th January 1929.**

Family History : Jath is one of the ancient Satara States. The Ruling family, of high class Marathas, claims descent from Satvajirao Chavan, Patil of Daflapur, to whom a Deshmukhi Watan was granted by Ali Adilshah, King of Bijapur, in 1670. The Jahagirs of Jath and Karajagi Paraganas were conferred upon him by King Adilshah of Bijapur in the year 1680.

The Raja Saheb was educated for some time in the Deccan College but was suddenly called back owing to the serious illness of his father, the late lamented Shrimant Ramrao Amritrao alias Abasaheb Dafle. The Ruler exercises full Civil and Criminal powers over his State. During the short period of his rule he has evinced keen interest in the welfare of his subjects by introducing various reforms such as an independent High Court, a Local Board, etc.

In 1932, he visited England to attend the Third Round Table Conference at the invitation of the Secretary of State for India. He is an all round sportsman and a good cricketer, and takes keen interest in Scouting.

The Rajasaheb is a Lieutenant in the Royal Indian Navy and rendered active war service during 1940 and 1944.

Capital : JATH. *Population :* 107,036

The State lies midway between Miraj and Bijapur and is in direct political relation with the Government of India through the Deccan States Agency.

Area : **981 square miles.** ***Revenue :*** Rs. 4,25,000.

State Executive Council

Rajkumar Udayasinh Dafle, *Army & Political.*
D. N. Pradhan, B.A., LL.B., *Revenue & Finance.*
K. G. Limaye, B.A., LL.B., *Law & Legislation.*



JAWHAR: FLT.-LT. RAJA SHRIMANT YESWANTRAO *alias* PATANGSHAH VIKRAMSHAH, Ruler of Jawhar State, is a descendant of the illustrious family of Jayaba Mukne who founded the dynasty. The valour and prowess of the Raja's ancestors won them the proud and princely title of "SHAH" from Mohomad Taghlakh, the Emperor of Delhi.

Born: 11th December 1917. *Education:* At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and afterwards at Blundell's Old Public School in England. Received administrative training in England, and on return to India in 1937, received practical administrative training under the Collector of Nasik.

Married: In May 1938 Shrimant Priyamwada Raje, sister of the Rajasaheb of Jath. *Heir-Apparent*: Shrimant Yuvaraj Maharaj Digvijaysinhrao, *born* on 5th January 1940.

The State is in direct political relation with the Govt. of India through the Resident, Gujarat States. The Raja Saheb was invested with full administrative powers on 16th January 1938. He exercises full Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. One of the oldest States in India, it pays no tribute either to the British Govt or to any other State. The Capital town of Jawhar is 1,500 feet above sea-level and the climate is excellent, especially in summer.

Sport: Shooting, Riding, Tennis and Motoring. *Area*: 308 square miles. *Average Revenue*: Rs. 15,00,000. *Population*: 65,126.

Salute: 9 guns permanent.

Chief Products: Grains such as paddy, nagli and warai and forest produce such as timber and charcoal.

War Efforts: Was on active service as an officer in the I.A.F. during 1942-45, and was commissioned Flt./Lt. which he permanently retains. Contributions: Rs. 15,000 in a lump sum and Rs. 25,000 at Rs. 5,000 annually, to H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund; Rs. 5,000 to the Gujarat States War Plane Fund, Rs. 5,000 to Indian Red Cross Fund, Rs. 1,401 to other miscellaneous Funds and Rs. 50,243 invested in 3% War Defence Bonds.

Educational: Primary education is provided free to all throughout the State. Free English Classes are attached to the main Vernacular School at Jawhar. There is a middle school at Jawhar and a high school is under construction. A Library and Book Club and a Museum, which has a high educational value, are under construction.

Medical Relief: There are four dispensaries where medical relief is provided; a Hospital and a Maternity Home in the Capital are under construction. *Dewan*: Biharilal N. Anantani, D. Litt., Bar-at-Law.



JHALAWAR: HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJ RANA HARISH CHANDRA of Jhalawar.

Born: 27th September, 1921. *Married* on 9th May, 1940, to Rajkumari Ila Devi, daughter of the Raja of Jubbal, Simla Hills. *Succeeded to the Gadi* on 2nd September, 1943. Heir-Apparent: Yuvraj Indrajit, born on 12th June 1944.

Educated: Rajkumar College, Rajkot; Aldenham School, Elstree, Herts (England); St. Joseph's Academy, Dehra Dun; took the I.C.S. course Probationers Training at Dehra Dun, 1941; and Indian Police Training at Moradabad, 1942.

Is keenly interested in agricultural and industrial development, mass education, urban cleanliness and rural uplift. Since 1921 the percentage of literacy in Jhalawar State has been by far the highest among the States in Rajputana.

War Contributions: Rs. 81,000 (approx.) towards the War Purposes Fund. His Highness donated Rs. 6,000 yearly from his privy purse towards the same fund for the duration of the war.

Revenue: Rs. 10 lakhs (approx.). *Area:* 813 sq. miles.

Population: 122,299. *Salute:* 13 guns.

Address: Brijnagar, Rajputana. T. A. Jhalendra.

Dewan: RAI BAHADUR SACHIV SHIROMANI BHAYA SHADILAL JI, B.A., LL.B.

Home Minister: RAJ RATNAKAR SARDAR AMAR NATH JI GAMBHIR, B.A., M.R.A.S.

Finance Minister: PT. BAI GOVIND TEWARI, M.A., B.SC.

Revenue Minister: S. D. AVASTHI, M.A., LL.B.



JUNAGADH: HON. COL. HIS HIGHNESS SIR MAHABATKHANJI RASULKHANJI III, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Nawab Saheb of Junagadh, comes from the Babi (Yusoofzai Pathan) family.

Born: 2nd Aug. 1900.

Educ.: Preparatory School in England, and at Mayo College, Ajmer.

Area: 4,017 sq. miles (including Attached Units & Mangrol). *Population*: 8,16,344 (do.) *Principal Port*: Veraval. *Revenue*: One crore and forty-nine lakhs (excluding Attached Units & Mangrol). *Salute*: 15 Guns personal and local. *Indian State Forces*: Junagadh State Lancers and Mahabatkhanji Infantry.

H. H. is a Member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes and Hon. Vice-President of the Indian Red Cross Society.

War Services: On the outbreak of the War, H. H. placed at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty the entire resources of his State. The State made very liberal contributions in men, money and kind for the effective prosecution of the war. 160 men from the State forces were sent on active service and in recognition of their services, their families were granted an annual allowance of Rs. 10,000. An aeroplane, a steam launch, a motor boat, a steam roller, 61 meter gauge railwagons for use overseas, a few locomotives in the pooling scheme, a supply from the railway workshop of 30,000 spanners, 7 sets of Link's overall instruments for planes, 5,000 chairs, 100,000 Helves pick-axes, 70 boxes of lamp transports, etc., were placed at the disposal of H. E. the Viceroy. The State enrolled 1,300 recruits, the largest number in Kathiawar, of combatants, non-combatants and technicians; and liberal facilities were given to State servants joining the Defence Services.

Contributions: Rs. 35 lakhs invested in various War Loans; Rs. 5 lakhs to H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund; Rs. 5 lakhs for mobile canteens on the Burma Front; Rs. 2,07,000 for three Spitfires named "Lady Linlithgow", "Dilawar" and another; Rs. 14½ lakhs to many other war funds.

The Veraval Harbour was closed for most part of the War years thus involving an annual sacrifice of Rs. 20 lakhs. The reduction of assessment for the grow-more-food campaign entailed an appreciable loss in land revenue. 12,000 Tons of millets were exported at cheaper rates at the request of the Supply Dept. and the entire exportable surplus of the ghee produced in the State was placed at their disposal.

The emergency measures included a full-fledged Directorate of Civil Supplies, A.R.P., Coastal War-watching, N.W.F., civic guards, free housing and financial aid to evacuees, gifts of comforts for Troops and a radio Station at Veraval Observatory, etc.

The Silver Jubilee of H. H.'s rule was celebrated with great eclat on 31st March 1945 when a large number of concessions and donations were granted to the subjects. A voluntary contribution of Rs. 6 lakhs was raised by the State subjects to commemorate the occasion.

A High Court of Judicature legally constituted on the British Indian model was established at Junagadh on 14th March 1946, with a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President : COL. H.H. THE NAWAB SAHEB BAHADUR; *Vice-President and Dewan :* KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL KADIR MD. HUSSAIN, C.I.E. ; *Senior Member :* KHAN BAHADUR SIR SHAH NAWAZ BHUTTO, KT. ; *Revenue Member :* RAO BAHADUR S. T. MANKAD, B.A., LL.B. ; *Law Member :* KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL MAJID KHAN, B.A., LL.B. ; *Additional Member :* CAPTAIN M. S. HARVEY JONES, O.B.E. ; *Development & Civil Supplies Member :* RAO BAHADUR D. H. HIRANANDANI, L. Ag. ; *Chief Secretary to Government and Secretary, State Council :* KHAN SAHEB S. P. GHEEWALA, M.A.



NAWABZADA MAHOMED DILAWAR KHANJI, Heir-Apparent, Junagadh State, Kathiawar.

Born : On the 23rd June 1922 to Her Highness Munuvar Jahan Begum Saheba at Junagadh.

Educ. : After being trained along with the second Prince Mahomed Himatkhanji for two years, both brothers were sent, in 1933, with the Tutor and Guardian, Col. A. H. S. Wheatley, to England where they studied at the Haileybury College till 1938, when they had to return home owing to the tense political situation in Europe. While in England, the brothers visited several places of interest in France and Switzerland. The Heir-Apparent takes keen interest in rugby, shooting, polo, riding, tennis and cricket. He evinces much interest in the State administration and is very popular on account of his amiable disposition. *m.* Sahibzadi Shafiq Jehan Begum, the eldest daughter of Sahibzada Shafqat Miyan of Bhopal, on the 30th November 1945.



JODHPUR: AIR VICE-MARSHAL LIEUT.-GENERAL HIS HIGHNESS RAJ RAJESHWAR SARAMAD-I-RAJA-I-HIND MAHARAJA DHIRAJA SRI SIR UMAID SINGHJI SAHIB BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., LL.D., Ruler of Jodhpur State.

Born: 1903.

Ascended the Gadi: 1918.

Educated: At Mayo College, Ajmer.

Married: Daughter of Rao Bahadur Raja Jey Singhji Bhati of Umaidnagar in 1921. Has five sons and one daughter.

Heir-Apparent: Maharaj Kumar Sri Hanwant Singhji Sahib, born in 1923.

Area: 36,120 sq. miles. *Population:* 2,555,904. *Revenue*. Rs. 3,17,14,836. *Permanent Salute:* 17, Local 19 guns.

With a view to affording the people more effective association with Government, Constitutional Reforms of a far reaching character were announced on the auspicious occasion of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur's birthday on 24th July, 1945. Preliminary work in connection with the contemplated reforms is proceeding apace.

Recognizing that the proper development of local self-governing institutions must precede the establishment of representative government and that unless more adequate machinery is provided to help and guide the working of local bodies, no substantial advance can be made, His Highness' Government has already created the post of a Director of Local Bodies and necessary measures are being adopted to bring about a healthy development of these institutions on proper lines. His Highness has also sanctioned the Judiciary Executive Separation Scheme.

STATE COUNCIL

President: H. H. THE MAHARAJA SAHIB BAHADUR; *Prime Minister:* C. S. VENKATACHAR, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.; *Councillor to H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur:* LT.-GENL. MAHARAJADHIRAJ SHRI SIR AJITSINGHJI SAHIB; *Deputy Chief Minister & Revenue Minister:* DEWAN BAHADUR PT. DHARAM NARAINJI, B.A., Bar-at-Law, C.I.E.; *Minister-in-Waiting:* RAO BAHADUR RAO RAJA NARPAT SINGHJI; *Law Member:* DEWAN BAHADUR K. S. MENON, B.A., Bar-at-Law; *Finance Minister:* MAJOR F. STEEL, B.A. (Oxon), O.B.E.



KALAHANDI: MAHARAJA SHREE SHREE SHREE PRATAP KESHARI DEO, B.L., Ruler of Kalahandi State.

Born : 5th October 1919.

Education : Matriculated from the Bhawani Patna High School, graduated in Arts from the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, and obtained his Bachelor of Law degree from the Government Law College, Patna, in 1939.

Succeeded to the gadi on 19th September, 1939, and invested with full ruling powers on 16th March 1940.

Married : On 1st February 1941, to the only daughter of Gajpati Raja Ramchandra Deb of Puri.

Brother : Pattait Bira Keshari Deo.

The Ruling family belongs to the famous ancient Nag Vanshi Rajput clan. The Ruler enjoys a permanent salute of 9 guns and the hereditary title of Maharaja, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. The Maharaja is an enlightened Ruler and is well-known for his patronage of arts and literature. His Highness has instituted an Archæological Department and taken measures for the improvement of trade and commerce by improving communications and investigating the mineral and forest resources of the State. Compulsory primary education throughout the State has been introduced as well as constitutional reforms such as the establishment of a State Council and Praja Sabha. His Highness placed the entire resources of the State at His Majesty the King-Emperor's disposal on the outbreak of war and helped Government with men, money and materials.

Area of the State : 3,745 sq. miles.

Population : 599,751.

Gross Revenue : 15 lacs.

STATE COUNCIL

President.—The Maharaja and Ruler.

Dewan and Vice-President.—P. C. Mahanti, B.L.

Education and Development Member.—Patraja M.P.Deo of Lanjigarh.

Secretary to the Council.—S. N. Sharma, M.A., B.L.



KALAT: MAJOR H. H. Mir Haji Sir AHMAD YAR KHAN, G.C.I.E.; BEGLAR BEGI, AMIR-UL-AMARA, GHALIB JANG BAHADUR, KHAN of Kalat.

Born: 1904. *Educated:* Privately by special tutors. Received Military training in the regular army; served as Captain and Adjutant in Zhob Militia. His Highness speaks Iranian, Pushtu, Baluchi, Brohi, Urdu and English fluently.

Hobbies: Riding, Hunting and Motoring.

Succeeded to the Khanate September 1933.

Married: In 1933, the daughter of Sardar Ali Jan, a scion of Muhammadzai, the royal family of Afghanistan.

Heir-Apparent: Prince Muhammad Daud Khan, born 1940.

Salute: 19 guns (Hereditary).

His Highness belongs to the Ahmadzai family which came into power in 1666-67, when Mir Ahmad I (after whom the family is named) took possession of Kalat after defeating the Moghul governor and consolidated practically the whole of Western and Southern Baluchistan into an organised state. The independence of Kalat was formally recognised by the British Government by the Treaty of 1876, when the Khan promised loyal co-operation with the Government.

Kalat is the third largest State in India and occupies an important strategic position. It extends from British Baluchistan on the north to the Arabian Sea in the south and from Sind in the east to Iran in the west.

Area of the State: 73,278 sq. miles. *Population:* 342,101 (according to 1931 census).

His Highness takes a very keen interest in the moral and material welfare of his subjects and contributes a sum of Rs. 50,000 out of his privy purse for the advancement of education, which is now free in all stages—primary, middle, high, theological and industrial—throughout the State.

Kalat town, the capital of the State, is 91 miles from Quetta and is 6,783 feet above sea-level. The winter headquarters are at Dhadar, 16 miles from Sibi. Pasni, Jiwani, Sonmiani and Gwadar are seaports.

The administration of the State is divided into two sections: the *Wizarat* and *Durbar*, the former in charge of the Wazir-i-Azam who is assisted by three other Ministers designated as Home Minister, Revenue Minister and Minister of Public Works and Trade, respectively. The present Wazir-i-Azam is Nawabzada Mohd. Aslam Khan, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, of the Indian Political Service.



KAWARDHA: THAKUR DHARMRAJ SINGH, the present THAKUR SAHEB of Kawardha State (E.S. Agency).

Born : 1910. *Educated* at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, where he took the Chiefs' Diploma in 1931. Installed on the *Gadi* in 1932. The Thakur Saheb is a representative member of the Chamber of Princes and member of the Managing Committee of the Raj Kumar College, Raipur. He has travelled extensively in India, England and Europe. The administration of the State is carried on modern lines and the Thakur Saheb takes a personal interest in the affairs of the State. He is immensely popular on account of his easy accessibility to all his subjects. The Ruler enjoys full administrative and judicial powers. The area under cultivation is 1,57,381 acres providing 2.4 acres per head of the population. Tenants have been granted the right of transfer of land.

The State abounds in mineral wealth, *e.g.*, red ochre, white clay, iron, mica, building stone, lime-stone and even gold. Many mineral resources have not yet been tapped. The State possesses extensive areas of valuable Sal Forest. The capital of the State is Kawardha which has a representative Municipality. There is a well equipped Hospital and Boys' and Girls' English Schools. Land and Forest laws have been codified. Liberal facilities have been provided for grazing and Commutation in the State Forest. Bank of Kawardha Ltd., was inaugurated last year. The State Representative Assembly consists of 9 representative and 6 official members. The Assembly has legislative as well as deliberative powers. The State has done good work towards Rural Reconstruction. Farmers' Association, Grain Gunj and Grain Banks have been established in the State. Education is *free* in the State. Primary education is compulsory.

A sum of Rs. 4,11,171-8-0 has been invested in Defence Bonds. The State supplied vast quantities of timber for War purposes. Ladies' work parties have sent considerable quantities of woollen comforts and hospital requirements to the women's section of the Red Cross Bengal Joint War Cttee., Calcutta. The food grain situation has been very satisfactory. The prices of rice, wheat and pulses were about Rs. 7 per maund. The State has also supplied about sixty thousand maunds of food grains and 500 maunds of ghee to deficit areas.

Actual Revenue for 1945-46 : Rs. 6,16,144. *Languages spoken in the State :* Hindi, Chhattisgarhi and Marathi. *Area :* 805 sq. miles. *Population* (1941) *:* 77,253. *Heir-Apparent :* Kumar Vishwaraj Singh. *Diwan :* Mohammad Akbar, B.Sc.



KAPURTHALA : BRIGADIER HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-DILBAND RASIKH-UL-ITIKAD, DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA, RAJA-I-RAJGAN MAHARAJA SIR JAGATJIT SINGH BAHADUR, Maharaja of Kapurthala, G.C.S.I. (1911), G.C.I.E. (1918), Created G.B.E. (1927) on the occasion of his Golden Jubilee, Honorary Colonel of 3-11th Sikhs (45th Rattrays Sikhs). Promoted Brigadier, January 1943. One of the principal Sikh Ruling Princes in India. In recognition of the valuable assistance rendered by the State during the Great War, 1914-18, His Highness' salute was raised to 15 guns and the annual tribute of £9,000 a year was remitted in perpetuity by the British Government; received the Grand Cross of the Legion d'Honneur from the French Government in 1924, also awarded Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile, Grand Cordon of the Order of Morocco, Grand Cordon of the Order of Tunis, Grand Cross of the Order of Chili, Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun of Peru, Grand Cross of the Order of Cuba, Grand Cross of the Order of Iran; thrice represented Indian Princes and India on the League of Nations in 1926, 1927 and 1929; celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his reign in 1927. His Highness had the honour of attending the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty in 1935, and the Coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in London in 1937. His Highness celebrated his Diamond Jubilee in November 1937. Appointed Member, Indian Defence Council, in 1941.

Born : 24th November 1872 ; son of His Highness the late Raja-i-Rajgan Kharak Singh of Kapurthala.

Heir-Apparent : SHRI TIKKA RAJA PARAMJIT SINGH.

Area : 652 Square Miles. *Population :* 378,380.

Revenue : About Rs. 50,00,000.

His Highness owns landed property in the United Provinces of an approximate area of 700 square miles with a population of over 450,000, Rai Bahadur Diwan Sunder Dass, M.B.E., being the Manager.

STATE COUNCIL

Shri Tikka Raja Paramjit Singh, *President;* Maharajkumar Karamjit Singh, *Vice-President; Members:* Diwan Bahadur Dr. Lakhpat Rai Sikund, M.A., PH.D., Bar-at-Law, *Chief Minister;* Diwan Ajudhia Das, *Foreign and Revenue Member;* Diwan Mathra Dass, *Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja.*



KAPURTHALA: TIKKA RAJA PARAMJIT SINGH, Heir-Apparent and President, State Council, Kapurthala State, Punjab.

Born: 19th May 1892.

Education: Elementary education in Kapurthala under highly qualified English and French Tutors. Left for Europe in 1905 for further studies. Joined Cheam School in Surrey and then went to Harrow for a year. Attended Lyceé Janson de Sailly in Paris for two years and then again returned to London to resume studies at St. Paul's High School, Kensington.

On return to India in 1909 received thorough training in the State in administrative work both executive and judicial. Conducted the affairs of the State in the absence of H. H. the Maharaja in Europe in 1915, 1919 and 1922 as Regent with full responsible powers and acted most efficiently. In 1919 during serious troubles in the Punjab, gained the praise and appreciation of the Govt. of India for himself and the State for excellent co-operation in critical time.

Again in 1935 took charge of the administration for a few months on the retirement of the Ex-Chief Minister, Dewan Sir Abdul Hamid. Acted as President, State Council of Administration, from April to Nov. 1939 during His Highness's absence in Europe. On His Highness's return, took over charge of the Administration as President of the Executive Council. He is Head of the Administration and Superintendent, Kapurthala-Oudh Estates. President, Central War Board and Patron of N. W. F., Kapurthala, in which capacity he has done commendable work invigorating War efforts in the State. Has travelled extensively in Europe, the United States of America, etc. In 1928 accompanied H. H. the Maharaja to Madrid where he stayed as the guest of H. M. King Alfonso XIII. In 1930 visited H. M. the King of Belgium with H. H. the Maharaja and attended a dinner party given by H. M. at the Chateau of Lakin near Brussels. In 1936 H. M. King Carol of Roumania invited him to his summer capital Sinaia where he stayed for a fortnight as his guest. Attended the Coronation in Delhi in 1911, Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King George V in 1937.

Orders of Distinction and Decorations: Coronation Medal 1911. Jubilee Medal 1935. Coronation Medal 1937. Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. Grand Cross of the Star of Roumania. Grand Cross of the Order "Merito Civil", Spain. Grand Cross of the Order of Tunis.

Clubs: The Royal Automobile Club of France and the St. Cloud Country Club, Paris.



KEONJHAR: RAJA SHREE BALABHADRA NARAYAN BHANJ DEO, Ruler of Keonjhar State (Eastern States Agency).

Born : 26th December 1905.

Ascended the Gadi : 12th August 1926.

Educated : Rajkumar College, Raipur, C.P.

Married : In June 1929, Rani Shreemati Manoja Manjari Devi, daughter of the Ruler of Kharswan State, Eastern States Agency.

Heir : TIKAYAT SHREE NRUSINGHA NARAYAN BHANJ DEO

Brother : RAJKUMAR LAKSHMI NARAYAN BHANJ DEO, B.A.

Area of the State : 3,217 sq. miles. *Population :* 5,29,786.

Gross Revenue : Rs. 15,00,000.

The Durbar donated a sum of Rs. 60,000 to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. It also made a gift of Rs. 11,500 to the Orissa States Ambulance Corps and various other War Funds. In addition, forest timbers worth about Rs. 8,20,000 were supplied by the Durbar. Investments in War Loans amounted to Rs. 6,00,000. National Saving Certificates were purchased by the Durbar to the value of Rs. 4,36,035. Defence Savings Certificates, Bonds and Stamps purchased by the general public including contractors and State Officials amounted to Rs. 85,532.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS

Chief Minister : LAL DONGAR SINGH, B.Sc. ; *Development Minister* (VACANT) ; *Revenue Minister :* RAJKUMAR LAXMI NARAYAN BHANJ DEO, B.A. ; *Civil & Sessions Judge :* J. K. BISWAS, B.L. (B.C.S. Retired) ; *District Magistrate :* BABU BAMDEB RATH ; *Forest Officer :* G. S. DEB ; *Superintendent of Police :* R. D. KHOSLA, M.A., B.L. ; *State Engineer :* BABU S. N. BASU, B.E. ; *Electrical Engineer :* A. R. SENGUPTA, A.M. I.S.E., A.M.I.C.E. ; *Chief Medical Officer :* DR. G. C. PATNAIK, M.B.B.S. ; *Lady Doctor :* DR. (MISS) TARABAI KELAVKER, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glasgow) ; *Sub-Divisional Officers :* KUMAR J. B. DEO (Sadar), BABU L. MISRA, B.L. (Anandpur) ; BABU B. RATH, B.A. (Champua) ; *Registrar, Darbar's Secretariat :* RAI SAHEB NITYANANDA MISRA ; *Agricultural Officer :* S. MAHADEV IYER, B.Sc. (Agrl.) I.D.D. ; *Income-tax Officer :* BABU B. MOHANTY, M.A., L.T. ; *Deputy Inspector of Schools :* BABU K. M. MISRA, L.T. ; *Treasury Officer, Sadar :* BABU BHOLANATH DAS ; *Excise Superintendent :* P. N. PALIT ; *Examiner of Accounts :* BABU G. C. PATNAIK, B.A.

PERSONAL STAFF

Aide-de-Camp : MADAN MOHAN BHANJ.

Controller of Household : K. K. BANERJEE, B.L.



KHAIRPUR: HIS HIGHNESS MIR FAIZ MOHAMMAD KHAN TALPUR, the present Ruler of Khairpur State.

Born: 4th Jan. 1913.

Educated: At Mayo College, Ajmer.

Succeeded: December 1935 on the demise of his father His Highness Mir Ali Nawaz Khan Talpur.

The Rulers of Khairpur are Muslim Talpur Balochs and belong to the Shia sect. Previous to the accession of this family, on the fall of the Kalhora dynasty of Sind in 1783, the history of the State belongs to the general history of Sind. In that year Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur established himself as Ruler of Sind and subsequently his nephew, Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur, founded the Khairpur Branch of the Talpur family. In 1882 the individuality of Khairpur State was recognised by the British Government.

Khairpur is a first-class State. It is the only State in Sind. The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 15 guns outside and 17 guns inside the State.

Area: 6,050 square miles, a large portion of which is desert.

Population: 305,787.

Current annual income: Rs. 52,77,140.

President, Council of Administration: Khan Bahadur Syed Ijaz Ali, O.B.E.

Address: Khairpur Mir's, Sind, N.W.R.



KHAIRAGARH: RAJA BAHADUR BIRENDRA BAHADUR SINGH, Ruler of Khairagarh State, E.S.A.

Born: 9th November 1914.

Succeeded to the Gadi: On 22nd October 1918 and *Invested* with full powers on 10-12-1935.

Title of Raja Bahadur Conferred on 1-1-1945.

Educated: At Rajkumar College, Raipur, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad and Mayo College, Ajmer.

Married: In 1934 the daughter of the Late Raja Bahadur Pratap Bahadur Singh Ju Deo, C.I.E., of Partabgarh Estate (Oudh). Has two sons and two daughters.

Heir-Apparent: Bade Yubraj Shri Ravindra Bahadur Singh was born. on 29th December, 1940.

Area: 931 sq. miles.

Population: 173,829.

Revenue: Rs. 9,50,000.

The Rulers of Khairagarh are Nagvanshi Kshattriyas having descended from Maharaja Prithwi Karan Rai of Chhota Nagpur. Since his investiture in 1935, the Ruler has introduced many administrative and constitutional reforms for the betterment of the people. Grant of free primary education, and medical relief, establishment of Debt Conciliation Board, Village Panchayats, elected Municipal Committee at Dongargarh and Sanitation Committee at Khairagarh and Khamaria. Advisory Board consisting of 12 non-officials on whose recommendation works of public utility costing Rs. 15,000 are executed every year, establishment of Panchayat grain Kothis in more than 300 villages of the State, grant of rights of sale or mortgage of lands by tenants and mortgage of their holdings by gaontias, the grant of right of adoption by gaontias and tenants when they have no legal heirs to succeed them,

establishment of a Council of Ministers for the State, and of a Rajya Sabha with 26 members, out of whom 16 are elected and 10 nominated (6 officials and 4 non-officials), are some of the improvements effected in the State. In commemoration of his 10 years' reign, the people presented an address and a purse of Rs. 2,001 to the Ruler in Jan. 1946 which he gratefully acknowledged but returned the purse for being spent for public benefit. The Rajya Sabha began to function from August, 1946.

The Ruler is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right and of the Standing Committee of the Chamber ; Chairman, E.S. Joint Police Advisory Committee, Rajkumar College Managing Committee; Patron of All-India Kshattriya Mahasabha and member of its working Committee ; Member, E.S. Board of Education, E.S. Board of Forestry and Agriculture ; E. S. Common High Court Board ; Pres., C.P. and Berar Provincial Kshattriya Mahasabha and a Vice-Patron of the E. S. Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society.

The War efforts of the State were in harmony with the traditional loyalty of the Ruler. Immediately on the outbreak of world war II, the Ruler offered his personal services and placed the entire resources of the State in men, money and materials at the disposal of His Majesty. *Contributions :* Rs. 500 monthly from H.H.'s privy purse ; Rs. 100 monthly from Rani Saheba's purse ; Rs. 2,11,000 till Dec. 1945 by the Ruler, Rani Saheba, officials and citizens ; Rs. 20,00,000 invested in Defence Bonds, National Savings Certificates, etc.

The Ruler's constant endeavour is to improve the condition and advance the social, economic and material prosperity of his subjects. He tours annually in the interior of the State and meets his people freely and learns from them at first hand their conditions and rectifies their grievances. He presented a Swimming Bath to the Rajkumar College, Raipur, at a cost of Rs. 20,000 ; has donated more than Rs. 35,000 to educational and other institutions.

Council of Ministers : KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL GHAFFAR KHAN, B.A., *Chief Minister* ; RAJKUMAR BIKRAM BAHADUR SINGH, *Home Minister* ; RAJYA BHUSHAN THAKUR VANSH BAHADUR SINGH, *Revenue Minister ;* RAJYA BHUSHAN BAIN LAL BUXY, B.A., LL.B., *General Minister.*



KOREA, RAJA RAMANUJ PRATAP SINGH DEO, B.A., M.R.A.S. (London), C.S.I. The Ruling Family belongs to the celebrated Chauhan clan of Rajputs.

Born : 8th Dec. 1901 ; *succeeded* to the *Gadi* on 18th Nov. 1909 ; invested with full ruling powers in January 1925.

Educ. : Rajkumar College, Raipur ; passed B.A. (Allahabad Univ) in 1924. An all round sportsman, physical culturist and a good shot.

Married : In 1920, a daughter of Maharaja Sahib of Chhota Nagpur.

Heir : Shreemant Yuvraj Bhupendra Narain Singh Deo, M.A. (age 23). Married Princess of Wadhwan (Kathiawar) on 6th February 1945.

Public Career : Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right ; was one of the representatives of the States at the second Round Table Conference in London (1931) ; Vice-President, All-India Kshattriya Maha-Sabha (1931 to 1941) ; President of C. P. Provincial Kshattriya Sabha ; the General Council of the Raj Kumar College, Raipur (1941 to 1944) ; the Council of Rulers, E.S.A. (1937) ; Member, Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes and the Council of Rulers, E.S.A. ; Convener, Board of Control of the Common High Court of E.S.A. and of the Board of Education, E.S.A.

Area : 1,647 Sq. Miles. *Population :* 126,874 (1941). *Revenue :* Rs. 15,66,474.

The State is very rich in forest and mineral wealth and this potential wealth is in the course of rapid development. There are 5 collieries working at present and 2 more are awaiting railway connection. Large tracts of land abounding in coal and other minerals are lying virgin. The State is rapidly being industrialized.

Railway Stations : Manendragarh and Chirimiri (B. N. Rly.).

WAR CONTRIBUTIONS

Total cash contributions and donations made by the Durbar to various War Purposes Funds to the end of December 1945 amounted to Rs. 1,38,916. This includes a sum of Rs. 66,666 donated for the presentation of a " Korea Spitfire ". Over Rs.19 lakhs have been invested in Defence Loans, Bonds and small Savings Certificates of which 1 lakh is free of interest. Rs. 2,093 invested by the State employees in Defence Savings Stamps and Certificates ; recruitment and supply of 304 coolies for Assam Road Work ; Coal and Timber supplies from the State for War Works.

Dewan : Rai Bahadur Sohan Lal Srivastava, M.A., B.Sc. [Retired District Magistrate and Collector (U.P.)]

Home & Revenue Minister : K. R. JAGDHARI, B.A., LL.B.

Address : Ramanuj Vilas, P. O. Baikunthpur, Korea State, E.S.A.



KOTAH: HON. COL. HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHARAJ MAHI MAHENDRA MAHARAO RAJA SHRI BHIM SINGHJI SAHIB BAHADUR MAHARAO of Kotah.

Born : 1909.

Ascended the Gadi : 1940.

Educated : Mayo College, Ajmer.

Married : A daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Ganga Singhji Sahib Bahadur of Bikaner in 1930.

Heir-Apparent : Maharaj Kumar Brijraj Singhji Sahib, born on 21st February 1934.

Area of the State : 5,684 sq. miles.

Population : 777,398. *Revenue :* Rs. 52 lakhs. *Salute :* 17 guns.

Family History : The Ruling family belongs to the Hara sect of Chauhan Rajputs and is an offshoot of the Bundi family. Kotah State came into existence about 1625 during the reign of Madho Singhji, second son of Rao Ratan of Bundi.

There is an efficient judiciary and justice is administered according to the spirit of the law in force in British India. A High Court was established since 1939.

The State has a First Grade College affiliated to the Agra University, Five High Schools including one Girls' High School and 177 other schools. Education upto the highest standard is free for the State subjects. There are 36 dispensaries and 506 Co-operative Societies in the State.

The Nagda-Muttra Section of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. and a portion of the Bina Baran Railway run through the State, a length of 28 miles over the latter being owned by the State.

Capital : Kotah on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Other trading centres—Baran and Ramganj Mandi.

Administration is carried on by His Highness with the assistance of a State Council of four Ministers constituted as follows :—

***President*: H.H. the Maharao Sahib Bahadur.**

Vice-President and Prime Minister } Dewan Bahadur Pandit Brij Chandji Sharma, M.A., LL.B., Retd. Dist. Magistrate & Collector (U.P.).

Home Minister : Raj Chandrasenji of Kunadi.

Development Minister : N. L. Iya, B.A., B.E., M.I.E. (India).

Revenue & Civil Supplies Minister : Thakur Mahendra Singhji Ranawat.



KUTCH: LIEUT.-COL. HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA DHIRAJ MIRZA MAHARAO SHRI SIR VIJAYARAJJI SAVAI BAHADUR, G.B.E., Maharao of Kutch.

Born in 1885. *Married* in 1907, Maharaj Kunvari Shri Padamkunvar Ba of Sirohi.

Ascended the Gadi in January 1942. His Highness received the title of G.B.E. in June, 1945.

Education: Privately educated under distinguished European and Indian tutors.

Heir-Apparent: Yuvaraj Maharaj Kumar Shri Madansinhji. *Born:* October 1909. Second son Maharaj Kumar Shri Fatehsinhji. *Born:* 1920 and the youngest son Maharaj Kumar Shri Himmatsinhji, *Born:* 1928.

Heir-Presumptive: Maharaj Kumar Shri Prithvirajji. *Born* 1936.

Salute: Permanent 17 and local 19.

Area: 17,225 square miles, including the Runn which has an area of about 9,000 square miles. *Revenue:* About Krs. 2,10,00,000 which is about Rs. 70,00,000 at the current rate of exchange. *Population:* 500,800.

The Maharao of Kutch is the head of the Jadeja Clan, a branch of the old Samma Rajputs who were overlords of Sind some 600 years ago. The Jadejas gradually passed into Kutch, and scions of the clan took possession of various tracts. Early in the 16th century, Maharao Khengarji I became the first Ruler and Rao of the whole country. Bhuj was established as the capital of Kutch in 1549. For the last 125 years there has been a succession of four great Rulers—Desalji II, Pragmalji II, Khengarji III and now Maharao Vijayarajji—all in close friendship and co-operation with the Government of India.

His Highness in his earlier days was a great sportsman—his chief sports being cricket, football, tennis, shikar and sculling. He is very fond of both botany and bird life. He has widely travelled in Europe and parts of India, and has a large number of close friends in Britain and in India.

His Highness is putting into practice his schemes for the betterment of his subjects in all directions and for the development of the State's possibilities, notably in irrigation.

In spite of 9 consecutive years of deficient rains, His Highness contributed munificently to the war effort and worked in cordial co-operation with the Government of India for the safety and welfare of India. He was a member of the National Defence Council.

Dewan: Dewan Bahadur S. K. Nayampalli, B.A., LL.B.



YUVARAJ MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI MADANSINHJI, Heir-Apparent of Kutch State.

Born: October 12, 1909.

Educated: Privately.

Married: Maharaj Kumari Shri Rajendra Kunvar Ba of Kishangarh in 1933: has 3 sons and 2 daughters.

Eldest son, Maharaj Kumar Shri Prithirajji, born 1936; second son, Maharaj Kumar Shri Bhupendrasinhji, born 1937; and the youngest son, Maharaj Kumar Shri Hanvantsinhji, born 1944.

A keen rider and very fond of pigsticking and shikar. Has distinguished himself at tennis.

The Maharaj Kumar has an attractive personality and a knack of making friends with all whom he meets. He has travelled much—mostly with his grandfather, His late Highness—both in Europe and in Africa. A deep thinker and interested in Indian philosophy. Attended the Coronation of King George VI in 1937. Takes an important part in the administration of the State and is a very popular figure throughout Kutch.



LAKHTAR: THAKORE SAHEB SHRI INDRASINHJI SAHEB, THAKORE SAHEB of.

Born : 15th April, 1907.

Educated : At Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Married : In 1926 Bai Shri Vijayakunvarba Saheb, daughter of late Raolji Shri Taktasinhji Saheb of Mansa.

Attended the Reception Darbar held by H. E. the Viceroy, Marquis of Willingdon, at Rajkot in 1936 with his late father Thakore Saheb Shri Balvirsinhji Saheb. Received by H. E. the Viceroy, Marquis of Linlithgow at Rajkot and also at Thangadh—one of the towns in the State in 1941.

Installed on the *Gadi* on 2nd July, 1940, on the demise of his father.

Is a Ruler of very progressive views and takes very keen interest in the administration of the State. He has abolished capital punishment. A decent irrigation scheme is devised and put into operation. Lakhtar, capital town of the State, has a High School founded in 1923 and a Middle School recently opened. He has introduced reforms in the State and thereby associated the people in the State Administration by giving them a Representative Constitution. *Area*: 250½ sq. miles. *Population :* Over 30,000. *Annual income :* About 5 lacs.

Heir-Apparent : YUVRAJ SAHEB SHRI BALBHADRASINHJI SAHEB, *born* : 19th November, 1929. He is receiving education in a leading High School in Bombay. The Thakore Saheb has two daughters.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Dewan : R. P. SHUKLA, High Court Pleader ; *Revenue Karbhari :* M.S. RAVAL ; *Popular Ministers :* T. C. TRIVEDI ; R.K.S. J. B. JHALLA ; L. V. RANA ; *President, Legislative Assembly :* J. D. SHAH, Advocate ; *Chief Medical Officer :* D. M. Shah, M.B.B.S. ; *Educational Officer :* J. M. Upadhyaya, B.A., S.T.C., B.T., M.R.S.T. (Lon.) ; *Assistant Medical Officer:* C. D. RANA ; *Account Officer :* K. N. MEHTA ; *Thangadh Mahalkari :* M. D. JHALA ; *Thangadh Medical Officer :* H. M. RAVAL, L.C.P. & S. ; *Supdt. of Police :* M. M. RANA, (Retired Agency Police Officer) ; *Hazur Shirestedar :* P. G. Shah, Advocate ; *State Survey Officer :* P. H. PATHAK ; *Rayasat Adhikari :* L. K. Gohel.

Judiciary is independent of Executive. *Hazur Court Judge :* C. G. SANGHAVI, Advocate, W.I.S. Agency ; *Sar Nyayadhish (District & Sessions Judge) :* U. K. MEHTA, B.A., LL.B. ; *Lakhtar Nyayadhish (Civil Judge & First Class Magistrate) :* M. H. SHAH, B.A., LL.B. ; *Thangadh Nyayadhish (Civil Judge & First Class Magistrate) :* P.K. SHAH, LL.B. ; *Hazur Court Judicial Shirestedar :* M. K. SHAH, B.A., LL.B.



LATHI: THAKORE SAHEB SHREE PRALHADSINHJI of Lathi.

Born: 31st March 1912.

Educated: at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Received practical administrative training in various Departments of Wankaner State under the able supervision of His Highness the Maharana Rajsaheb.

Married: Suryakunverba Saheba, daughter of the late Thakore Saheb of Kotda-Sangani.

Succeeded to the Gadi on the 4th October 1918, on the death of his father, Thakore Saheb Shree Pratapsinhji. Formally installed on the 19th February 1931.

Rule of Primogeniture governs succession. The Rulers of Lathi State, which is situated in Kathiawar, are Gohel Rajputs and descendants of Sarangji, one of the sons of the famous Sejakji, the common ancestor of Bhavnagar, Palitana and Lathi Houses. The present Thakore Saheb is the 26th in descent from Sarangji who was famous for his glorious and chivalrous deeds in Kathiawar. He is the grandson of Thakore Saheb Sursinhji, best known as "Kalapi" whose poetic genius has shed a unique and everlasting lustre over the literary life of modern Gujarat.

The Thakore Saheb made primary education free at the time of his formal installation and organized a Praja Pratinidhi Sabha to associate public opinion in matters of public interest. The Khedut Sabha, which has been functioning since 1937, considers problems affecting the social and economic uplift of the cultivators.

Area: 48 sq. miles. *Pop.:* (1941) 10,812. *Annual Rev.:* Rs. 3,46,000.

FAMILY MEMBERS

Heir-Apparent: K. S. BHUPENDRASINHJI.
2nd Son: K. S. KIRTIKUMARSINHJI.
3rd Son: K. S. RAJENDRASINHJI.
K. S. MANGALSINHJI.
K. S. HARISCHANDRASINHJI. (*Naib Karbhari*).
K. S. GAMBHIRSINHJI: *Private Secretary.*

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

RAMANLAL K. TRIVEDI, B.A., LL.B.: *Karbhari.*
BAVALAL UTTAMRAM UPADHYAY: *Political Councillor.*
PRABHUDAS VASHRAM SHAH: *Revenue & Finance Councillor.*
ISUFALLY TAYABALI VORA: *Public Works & Municipal Councillor.*
K. L. HATHI, B.A., LL.B.: *Sar Nyayadhish.*
DR. P. K. DAVE: *Medical Officer.*
M. A. MEHTA, B.A., LL.B.: *Nyayadhish.*
A. D. PANDYA: *Educational Inspector.*
G. H. SINDHI: *Superintendent of Police.*



LUNAWADA: LIEUT. H. H. MAHARANA SHRI VIRBHADRASINHJI, RAJAJI SAHEB of Lunawada State (Guj. States Agency).

His Highness belongs to the illustrious clan of Solanki Rajputs, and is a descendent of Sidhraj Jaysinh Deo o. Anhilwad Patan, once the Emperor of Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar.

Born : 1910. *Ascended the Gadi :* 1930.

Educated : At Mayo College, Ajmer. Underwent Military Training at Dehra Dun and joined the Welch Regiment for acquiring practical training in modern warfare. His Highness personally proceeded to the Italian Front in 1944-45 to take active part.

Married : In 1931, Maharani Saheba Shri Munherkunverba, daughter of Capt. His Highness Maharana Raj Saheb Shri Sir Amarsinhji, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. of Wankaner State.

On the termination of World War II, His Highness returned to his State, and his people, Sardars, agriculturists and various organisations gave him a rousing reception, and presented him gold and silver caskets and addresses. Even the Rajputs of the Rewakantha and the Panchamahals honoured His Highness by presenting an address. For active service rendered in World War II, His Highness has been awarded the 1939-45 Star, Italian Star, Indian Service Medal and War Medal. News of these awards was conveyed to His Highness by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

There are at present a Match Factory, Leather Factory, Rice, Oil and Pulse Mills and a Saw Mill in the State. Possibilities are being explored for the establishment of a sugar factory and textile mill in the State. Endeavours are being made in the direction of industrialisation of the State. Post-war development schemes are being undertaken and the town of Lunawada will have the benefit of cement roads and an additional Hospital with the latest equipment shortly.

No fees are levied in any of the Educational Institutions, either primary or secondary. Medical aid throughout the State is also given entirely free of charge. The State has rich forests and is considered a paradise for shikaris. The town of Lunawada, the Capital, is a railway station at a distance of 25 miles from Godhra on the B. B. & C. I. Railway (Bombay-Delhi Route). The State abounds in very beautiful and charming natural sceneries. There is a *pucca* metalled road between Lunawada and Godhra and good roads exist between Lunawada and other important places.

STATE COUNCIL

President : H. H. THE MAHARANA SAHEB.
Dewan & Foreign and Political Member : A. P. SHAH, B.A. (Hons.), Advocate.
Wazir & Home Member : MAHARAJ PRAVINSINHJI.
Popular Member : RAO SAHEB O. G. PARIKH.
Naib Dewan and 4th Member : MAHARAJ VIRVIKRAMSINHJI.
Chief Secretary : N. K. KANABAR.

JUDICIARY

High Court Judge : N. N. PATWARI, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor.
District and Sessions Judge : V. A. MEHTA, B.A., LL.B.
District Magistrate : H. P. RATHOD, B.A., LL.B.
Nyayadhish and F.C. Magistrate : G. H. ANANDJIWALA, B.A., LL.B.
S. C. Magistrate : S. G. RAWAL, B.Sc., LL.B.

OTHER PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE

Private Secretary : M. V. PAWAR, B.Sc.
State Engineer : B. G. Joshi.
Police Superintendent : S. M. PANDYA.
Chief Medical Officer : DR. N. D. SHAH, M.B.B.S
Revenue Officer : A. R. DAVE, B.A.
Customs Officer : B. H. CHAUHAN.
Forest Officer : S. L. DAVE.
Head Master, S. K. High School : R. G. MODI, M.A.

HEIR-APPARENT: MAHARAJKUMAR SHRI BHUPENDRASINHJI, *born* on 14th October, 1934. Rajkumar Shri Dhirendrasinhji, *born* on 25th December, 1935. Rajkumar Shri Pushpendrasinhji, *born* on 31st January, 1937. *Area of State :* 388 sq. miles. *Population :* 1,05,318. *Revenue :* Rs. 10,00,000. *Dynastic Salute :* 9 guns.





MANAVADAR: KHAN SAHEB GULAM MOINUDDIN KHAN, Ruler of Manavadar State, is a descendant of the illustrious Usmanzai Pathan (Babi) family who, since the reign of Humayun, have always been prominent in the annals of Gujarat.

Born: Dec. 22, 1912; *Succeeded to the Gadi:* 1918. *Invested with full ruling powers:* Nov. 21, 1931. *Educated:* At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Married: Sahebzadi Qudsia Siddiqa Begum Saheba, sister of the present Shaikh Saheb of Mangrol in October 1933.

Heir-Apparent: NAWABZADA MOHAMED ASLAM KHAN SAHEB, born on the 15th March 1935.

Fatima Siddiqa Begum Saheba, the late mother of the Khan Saheb, was the first lady in Kathiawar to take the reigns of the State during the minority of the Khan Saheb from 1918 to 1931; she was awarded the "Kaiser-i-Hind" Gold Medal by the Govt. for her administrative genius which was amply demonstrated during her Regency.

The State imparts free education to boys and girls and every village is provided with a school. Scholarships are awarded every year for higher studies. The State maintains a fully equipped Hospital with an Electro-Therapy Department, Maternity Home and wards for indoor patients. Free medical aid is given to all classes of people of Manavadar and elsewhere. The State is planning industrial development schemes which will be carried out in near future. Importation and use of liquor in the State is strictly prohibited and is a punishable offence.

The State enjoys full criminal and civil jurisdictional powers. The Judiciary is separate from the Executive.

Area: 107 sq. miles; *Population:* 32,000. *Revenue:* Rs. 11,50,000 (average of last five years).

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Adviser: K. S. MOHAMMED BADRUDDIN MIAN, B.A. (Alig.); *Chief Karbhari:* N. D. BUCH, BARRISTER-AT-LAW; *Naib Karbhari:* M. V. VACHHARAJANI, B.A., LL.B.; *Huzur Court Judge:* D. N. VAKIL, B.A., LL.B., ADVOCATE; *Sar Nyayadhish:* MOHAMMED HUSAIN E. MEMON, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B.; *Private Secretary:* ABDUL KADIR P. QURAISHI, B.Sc.; *Chief Medical Officer:* DR. A. D. JOSEPH, M.B., B.S.; *Supdt. of Police:* SYED HAIDERALI F. HAKIM; *Nyayadhish and First Class Magistrate:* ABDUS SALAM KHAN, M.A., LL.B., O.L.T.; *Amir-i-Riyasat:* KHAN BAHADUR N. BABI.



MANDI: HON. LIEUT.-COL. HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SIR JOGINDER SEN BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., the present Ruler of Mandi, is a Rajput of Chanderbansi clan and according to tradition, the progenitors of the dynasty ruled in Indraprastha (Delhi) for over a thousand years.

Hon. Lt.-Col.: 3/17 Dogra Regiment.

Born : 20th August 1904.

Ascended the Gadi : 1913.

Invested with full ruling powers : 1925.

Educated : Queen Mary's College and Aitchison College, Lahore.

Received administrative and judicial training in Lahore, 1923-24.

Married Twice : First the only daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala in 1923 and secondly a daughter of Kanwar Prithiraj Singh of Rajpipla in 1930.

Visited important countries in Europe in 1924 and 1932—Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Greece, Turkey, Balkans, etc., in 1927. Attended the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI and also visited France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Hungary in 1937.

Recreations : Shooting, Tennis and Cricket.

Heir-Apparent : LIEUT. SHRI YUVRAJ YASHODHAN SINGH, I.E., born 7th December 1923.

2nd Son : Shri Rajkumar Ashok Pal Singh, born 5th August 1931.

Daughters : Shrimati Rajkumari Nirvana Devi, born 12th December 1928; and second daughter Sh. Indira Devi, born 8th November 1938.

Salute : 11 guns.

Area of the State : 1,200 square miles.

Population : 232,593. Past Annual Revenue, Rs. 17,00,000.

Mandi is the premier hill State in the Punjab States Agency.

EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS

KANWAR SHIV PAL, B.Sc., M.B.E., *Chief Minister.*

RAJBHAKATAYA PT. BRIJ BEHARI LAL, B.A., Shashtri, *Revenue and Development Member.*

SARDAR SAHIB SARDA SANT SINGH, BAR-AT-LAW, I.P. (Retired), *Home Member.*

SUBEDAR BHAGAT RAM, *Member, Executive Council.*

THAKUR THAKAR DAS HEZRI, *Member, Executive Council.*

Address : Mandi State, Punjab, India.

Telegraphic Address : " Paharpadsha ", Mandi.



MAYURBHANJ: FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT MAHARAJA SIR PRATAP CHANDRA BHANJ DEO, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Mayurbhanj.

Born: February 18, 1901.

Succeeded: April 23, 1928.

The Maharaja is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right and Pro-Chancellor of the Utkal University.

Educated: At Mayo College, Ajmer, and Muir Central College, Allahabad.

Married: On the 25th November 1925, a daughter of Maharajkumar Sirdar Singhji of Shahpura, Rajputana.

Heir-Apparent: TIKAIT PRADEEP CHANDRA BHANJ DEO.

Area: 4,243 sq. miles. *Population:* 990,977. *Revenue:* Rs. 40,59,000.

Mayurbhanj ranks first in point of population among the States of the E. S. Agency.

The capital is Baripada, a progressive Municipal town which provides modern amenities. Baripada and the southern parts of the State are served by the Mayurbhanj Railway which takes off at Rupsa, a junction station on the Calcutta-Madras line of the B. N. Rly. The northern portion is, likewise, served by a broad gauge section of the B. N. Rly. which connects with Tatanagar on the Calcutta-Bombay line.

The Ruling family is the head of the Bhanja Vansi Kshatriyas of Orissa and claims to belong to the solar line. The emblem of the State is a peacock and the State crest is a peacock on either side of a shield which bears the device of a trident, a bull, a crescent moon and a lotus in full bloom. The geographical and strategic position of the State constituted it an important buffer State at the time when the East India Company and the Mahrattas were engaged in a struggle for supremacy in Eastern India and Mayurbhanj supported the British cause. During the Mutiny of 1857, the Ruler of Mayurbhanj again distinguished himself as a loyal ally of the East India Company.

The administrative machinery is modelled generally on British Indian lines—Judicial independence being secured for it under a full-powered High Court. The State is rich in mineral and forest resources, iron ore mining undertaken by Tatas forming the principal industry. The State has recently embarked on a policy of rapid and progressive industrialisation and factories for vanadium, glass, textiles, potteries, plastics and plastic products, chemicals and

pharmaceuticals have been set up. Cottage Industries also receive their due share of importance. There is an Industrial School and the Mayurbhanj Tussar Textiles and Cottage Industry products receive appreciation of people both in India and abroad. The systematic Geological and Botanical surveys conducted with a view to improving the potential resources of the State have yielded valuable results and large deposits of vanadium-bearing magnetite, glass sand and kaolin have been discovered. There are 3 major irrigation schemes working at present and new projects are being undertaken yearly to provide facilities for water supply both for irrigational and drinking purposes. The State has opened an Agriculture Department, established granaries and passed several legislative measures besides making liberal annual grants of loans. Free medical relief is being given by a fully equipped hospital at the Capital with several branch dispensaries spread all over the State. Primary education is also given free, adult education forming an important item of the Rural Reconstruction programme. Scholarships are granted liberally and an increased expansion of educational institutions has given a great impetus to the spread of literacy. The State is rich in antiquities. The recent discovery of palæolithic sites and other archæological finds testify to its ancient civilization and culture.

The State has always believed in the close association of the people with its Government as is evident from the constitution of the Mayurbhanj State Council inaugurated on the 1st August 1892. To give continuity to the policy, the present Maharaja has constituted five Prajasabhas, four in the four sub-divisions and one for the capital of the State. These representative institutions consist of a majority of elected members and have full and free right of interpellation in the House. The Prajasabhas are advisory bodies and were set up in 1930 purely at the initiative of the State to enable the former to formulate local opinion in all matters concerning the well-being of the people in general and to serve as mediums of communication of such opinion to the State authorities. The Prajasabhas have now been made electoral colleges for a Central Assembly known as Mayurbhanj Kendra Parishad, the first session of which was held on January 11, 1940. The Assembly is presided over by Major B. P. Pande, Dewan, and consists of 27 members; of these not more than 15 can be nominated members, of whom not more than 10 can be officials. The Parishad has the power to make laws for the State and to discuss the budget.

Mayurbhanj is proud of an unbroken record of services to H. M. the King Emperor and the Empire. During the world war No. I Mayurbhanj contributed Rs. 30,80,700 and Rs. 1,19,217 as war loans and donations respectively. During the world war No. II the Maharaja placed his personal services and resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty and contributed 3 first-rate aircraft costing approximately Rs. 2.6 lakhs. The State contributed Rs. 25 lakhs to the various war funds and loans. It also supplied timber worth about a crore of rupees. The Mayurbhanj Central War Efforts Committee (Executive) of which Major B. P. Pande, Dewan, was President did useful work in furthering the war efforts of the State. The State also introduced most of the measures contained in the Defence of India Rules.



MIRAJ (SENIOR): SHRIMANT NARAYANRAO GANGADHARRAO *alias* TATYASAHEB PATWARDHAN RAJA SAHEB OF MIRAJ SR. which is one of the progressive states of historical importance in the Deccan Agency of the Southern Mahratta Group.

Born : 6th September 1898. *Educated :* The State High School, Miraj. *Succeeded to the Gadi :* 11th December 1939 on the demise of his father and was invested with full powers on 12th January 1940 by H. E. The Viceroy. *Married :* Shrimant Sow. Laxmibaisaheb, daughter of K. V. Apte, 1918. *Heir-Apparent :* Shrimant Yuvarajsaheb Madhavrao Raosaheb, born 1922. *m.* Miss Indumati Phadke, *d.* of Dr. V. P. Phadke, M.B., B.S. of Jamkhandi, 1945. One *son. b.* July 1946. *Daughter :* Shrimant Mangala Raje, born 1923.

The Raja Saheb takes interest in Marathi literature and in religious, spiritual and historical books. *Publications :* "*The Rise of the Ottoman Empire*" in Marathi, also contributions to periodicals on historical subjects. The Raja Saheb minutely studied political and administrative problems during his stay in Poona before succeeding to the *Gadi*. He has effected many changes in all branches of the administration, particularly in the Departments of Justice, Education, Rural Uplift and Medical Aid. Reforms have been introduced to associate the people more and more with the administration of the State. The State played its part in the war effort under the personal direction of the Raja Saheb.

Recreations : Shikar, Riding and outdoor games. *Area of the State :* 342 sq. miles. *Population :* 108,621. *Annual Income :* Rs. 9,36,000.

The Raja Saheb is assisted by Rao Bahadur G. V. Vaidya, M.A. (*Dewan and First Councillor*), A. K. Kurne, Advocate (*Popular Minister*) and V. V. Phadke, B.A., LL.B., M.B.E. (*Sessions Judge & Law Member*) in the administration of the State.

Address : Miraj (S.M.C.)



MIRAJ (JR.): MEHERBAN SHRIMANT SIR MADHAVRAO HARIHARRAO *alias* BABASAHEB PATWARDHAN, K.C.I.E. (1936), Raja of Miraj Junior State, is the 2nd son of the late Shrimant Balasaheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundwad Senior. He was selected by the Bombay Government for the chiefship of the Miraj Junior State, and was adopted in December 1899, by Lady Parwatibaisaheb, mother of the late Chief, Laxmanrao Annasaheb, who died prematurely on the 7th of February 1899.

Born: In 1889. *Educated:* At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Was invested with full powers on the 17th March 1909.

Married: Shrimant Saubhagyavati Thakutaisaheb, daughter of the late Meherban Krishnarao Madhavrao Peshwe of Bareilly. Has three sons and three daughters.

Heir-Apparent: Eldest son Kumar Shrimant Chintamanrao *alias* Balasaheb, born 3rd Dec. 1909. Married.

Recreations: Tennis and Shikar.

Area: 196½ square miles. *Population:* 46,328. *Revenue:* Rs. 4,49,405. *Capital Town:* *Budhgaon* (5 miles from Sangli).

Rao Bahadur V. V. Yargop, B.A., LL.B., Diwan of the State, is the Raja Saheb's sole Minister. The Raja Saheb received the Coronation Delhi Darbar Silver Medal in 1911. The hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred upon him on 9th June 1938. He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. The State was placed in direct political relations with the Government of India from 1st April 1933. The State can try its own subjects as well as the subjects of other States for capital offences and can make its own legislation.

On the declaration of war the Raja Saheb placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of H. E. the Viceroy. The Durbar contributed Rs. 4,700 to H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, Rs. 1,147-8-0 to the Red Cross Fund and purchased interest-free bonds worth Rs. 2,000; the State also invested Rs. 50,000 in the Defence of India Loans. A recurring monthly contribution of Rs. 30 to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund was given by Raj Kumar Dada Saheb, from January 1942; Rs. 600 had been collected and given to the One Anna Drive started by Mrs. Edwards, President, Red Cross Society, Kolhapur. War Committees were formed in every Taluka. The Durbar contributed Rs. 2,000 for the purchase of Armoured Carriers. About 350 persons—residents and subjects of the Miraj Junior State—were recruited to the Indian Forces. In addition, about 150 outsiders were enrolled as recruits during the visits to Budhgaon of the A.R.O., Kolhapur. The subjects of the Miraj Junior State invested about Rs. 11,200 in the Defence Loans and Certificates.



MORVI: HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHREE LUKHDHIRJI BAHADUR, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., LL.D., Maharaja of Morvi.

Born: 1876.

Ascended the Gadi: 1922.

Educated: Privately in India and England.

Heir: YUVARAJ SHREE MAHENDRASINHJI.

Second Son: MAHARAJ KUMAR SHREE KALIKAKUMAR.

Area of State: About 1,072 square miles in Kathiawar. Morvi State has a district in Cutch also with an area of about 50 square miles.

Population: 141,817 in 1941. (Increase during 1931-1941, 25 per cent.)

Average Annual Gross Revenue: Rs. 81,20,066.

Salute: 11 guns.

Chief Port in the State: Navlakhi. Regular periodical service of ocean-going steamers from Great Britain and America as well as Indian Ports. A regular ferry service is daily running between Navlakhi and Kandla, Cutch.

Morvi Railway, owned entirely by the State, 133 miles.

Morvi Tramway, owned entirely by the State, 63 miles.

State Postal Service: Post offices in over 60 per cent. of the State villages; letter-boxes in a further 20 per cent. of them.

State Telephone: Over 40 per cent. of the villages directly connected with the capital city.

Industries in the State: Cotton Pressing and Ginning Factories, the Parshuram Pottery Works, Ltd., the Morvi Salt Works, Railway Workshops, Electrical Power House, the Ramesh Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Shree Mahendrasinhji Glass Works, the Mayur Metal Works, the Bone Factory, the Morvi Match Works, the Hardware and Fittings Manufacturing Factory, the Kathiawar Paint Works, the Oil Mill, and the Morvi Tin Factory.

Free primary and secondary education is available throughout the State.

The Morvi Technical Institute was opened in July 1940.

STATE COUNCIL.

President: Yuvaraj Shree Mahendrasinhji.

Vice-President and Dewan: Rao Bahadur M. P. Baxi, B.A., LL.B.

1st Member: Dolarrai M. Buch, B.A., LL.B.

Ag. 2nd Member: Jaywantsinhji K. Gohel, Bar-at-Law.

(A list of the State's War contributions is given on the next page.)



HEIR-APPARENT: MAHARAJ KUMAR SHREE MAHENDRASINHJI, HEIR-APPARENT, MORVI STATE, KATHIAWAR.

Born : 1st January 1918.

Educated at home under highly qualified English and Indian tutors; at Rajkumar College, Rajkot; at Bradfield College, England; and at St. Mary's School, Bombay.

Travelled in Europe with experienced Guardians.

In 1938 he was associated with Members of the State Council for training in State administration. Having become acquainted with the working of the administration, was appointed Joint President, State Council, in 1939, and President, State Council, in October 1940.

On the declaration of World War II, H. H. the Maharaja of Morvi placed the resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor. Since then the following contributions were made for various War purposes :—

Rs. 5,00,000 to H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund.
" 1,35,000 for the purchase of two Spitfire Fighters.
" 15,000 to the Indian Red Cross and the St. John Ambulance Association.
" 10,000 to St. Dunstan's Fund.
" 10,000 to the Western India States War Plane Fund contributed by the people of the State.
" 5,000 to King George's Fund for Sailors.
" 2,000 to the Hellenic War Fund.
" 1,500 to the Silver Trinket Fund by His Highness' family and the people of Morvi.
" 6,660 to various other war funds.
" 10,000 to H. E. the Viceroy's Fund for providing comforts and amenities to Indian Troops.
" 5,000 to the Western India States War Gifts' Fund.
" 25,000 to H. E. the Viceroy's Red Cross Prize Fund Appeal.
" 1,000 towards the Greek Relief Fund.

In addition, large office accommodation in a building owned by the State in Bombay was placed at the disposal of the Government free of any rent. Besides this, brand new rails with fishplates covering a length of 30 miles, 20 covered and 31 open Metre-gauge Railway wagons for despatch overseas, one metre-gauge P class Locomotive and one steam-tug "Jumna" now renamed by Government "Morvi" were despatched. His Highness' Bombay House "Mohim-Mahel" with furniture was lent rent free. Further, His Highness had promised a yearly contribution of Rs. 1,440 towards the 'adoption' of two Polish children till the war lasted.



MANSA: RAOLJI SHREE SAJJANSINHJI, the present Ruler of Mansa State. *Born*: 3rd November 1908. Succeeded to the *Gadi* on 4th January 1934.

Educated: At the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Heir-Apparent: Yuvraj Shri Vanrajsinhji. *Born:* 7th October 1939.

Mansa is a State in North Gujarat. The ruling house of Mansa is lineally descended from the illustrious Vanraj Chavda who, in 764 A.D., ruled over Gujarat with his capital at Anhilvad-Patan, and according to a statement of an Arabian traveller quoted in the Ras-Mala, "he was one of the four great kings of the world."

The present ruler's father Raolji Shree Takhtasinhji ruled Mansa for 37 years. He took great interest in the plantation of mango trees and in general agricultural development. He visited Europe in 1928, and while in England attended the sittings of the Round Table Conference.

The present Raolji is married to the youngest daughter of Captain His Highness Maharana Shree Sir Amarsinhji, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Maharana Rajasaheb of Wankaner. The Raolji Shree and his Ranisaheba travelled extensively in Europe and America during 1935-36.

The eldest sister of the present ruler is married to His Highness Maharaulji Shree Sir Indrasinhji, K.C.I.E., of Bansda, and the younger sister to the Thakore Saheb of Lakhtar.

Area of the State: 25 square miles.

Population: 18,681.

Mansa is in the North-East of Ahmedabad and is three miles distant from Makakhad, a railway station on G. B. S. Railway.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE.

Dewan: RAO SAHEB MAHASHANKER MAYASHANKER TRAWADI, B.A.
Sir-Nyayadhish: BHAILAL M. PAREKH, B.A., LL.B.
Revenue Officer: B. M. PAREKH, B.A., LL.B.
Nyayadhish: PARJANYARAY R. MANKAD, B.A., LL.B.
Medical Officer: DR. S. V. MOHILLE, M.B.B.S.
Private Secretary: K. S. NARENDRASINHJI J. JALA.
Superintendent of Police: DINKERRAY M. MEHTA.
Treasury Officer: KRISHNALAL U. VYAS.



MUDHOL: SHRIMANT RAJA BHAIRAV SINH, (minor), Ruler of Mudhol State, claims descent from the Sesodia Maharanas of Udaipur.

Born: 15th October 1929. *Succeeded* his father, who abdicated the *Gadi* on the 9th November 1937. *Education:* at the Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona, and he was at Westgate-on-Sea, England, for 4 years. He joined the Doon School at Dehra Dun in Feb. 1941, where he is now continuing his studies. *Area:* 369 sq. miles. *Population:* 72,417. *Revenue:* Rs. 4,45,930. *Salute:* 9 guns. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

The minority administration is carried on by a Council of Regency, consisting of Shrimati Lady Parvatidevi, Regent Ranisaheba, mother of the minor Rajasaheb, as President, with the Dewan as Vice-President and three other members.

On the outbreak of the War, the Darbar placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty's Government and contributed substantial amounts for War Purposes Funds, and invested large amounts in various Defence Loans. The Publicity Office was publishing and distributing informative bulletins and important notifications, etc., in Kannad for the information of the public.

A Subjects' Representative Assembly of 53 members, 33 elected, 10 nominated non-officials and 10 Reserve Seat Holders, with an elected President, has been constituted.

Primary Education is free, and small fees are charged for secondary education. Many scholarships are granted for primary, secondary and higher education. The State maintains a well equipped Hospital and Maternity Ward at Mudhol and two Dispensaries in the towns of the State.



MYSORE: HIS HIGHNESS SIR SRI JAYA CHAMARAJENDRA WADIYAR BAHADUR, G.C.B. (1946); G.C.S.I. (1945); MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

Born : 18th July 1919.

Succeeded : Aug. 1940. Invested with full ruling powers: 8th Sep. 1940.

Studied at the Maharaja's Coll., Mysore, and passed B.A. of the Mysore Univ. in 1938. Honorary LL.D. of the Benares Hindu Univ., 1942.

His Highness has toured widely in the Far East in 1937 and in Europe in 1939; is an accomplished musician, a keen rider, plays tennis and racquets and is fond of big game shooting.

Area : 29,474.82 sq. miles with a general elevation of 2000 to 3000 ft. above sea level. It is divided into nine districts. *Population :* 73,29,140. The Mysore City is the capital, the residence of His Highness and the headquarters of the Mysore Univ. The administrative headquarters are at Bangalore. The Chief agricultural products are rice, ragi, sugarcane, coffee, cocoanut, areca, cotton and mulberry. Mysore is the principal gold producing centre in India. Industries manufacturing iron and steel, cement, paper, sugar, cotton and silk, soaps, chemicals and fertilizers, sandalwood oil, etc., thrive in the State.

The ultimate authority is His Highness the Maharaja who is assisted in the administration by an Executive Council consisting of the Dewan and five Ministers, a Representative Assembly of 310 members and a Legislative Council of 68 members.

Annual Revenue : Rs. 9,26,70,000. The contributions from His Highness and the Government to the various funds raised during the war amounted to over Rs. 50 lakhs.

Dewan : DEWAN BAHADUR SIR A. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR, K.C.S.I.

Private Secretary to His Highness : AMATYASIROMANI SIR T. THUMBOO CHETTY, B.A., O.B.E.

Chief Justice in Mysore : RAJADHARMAPRAVINA DEWAN BAHADUR P. VENKATARAMANA RAO, B.A., B.L.

MINISTERS.

DEWAN BAHADUR DR. T. C. M. ROYAN, M.D.

O. S. NASRULLA SHERIFF, M.A., LL.B.

L. SIDDAPPA, B.A., LL.B.

RAJASEVAPRASAKTA M. SESHADRI, M.A.; J. APPAJI GOWDA, B.A., (Hons.).

Secretary-in-Waiting to His Highness: RAJASABHABHUSHANA SIRDAR H. MUDAARAJ URS.

Huzur Secretary to His Highness : T. RAMAIYA, B.A. (Hons.).



NAGOD: RAJA SHRIMANT MAHENDRA SINGH JU DEO BAHADUR.

Born: 5th Feb. 1916. *Succeeded:* 26th Feb. 1926 and assumed full powers on 9th Feb. 1936. *Educ.:* Daly College, Indore, and received administrative training at Bangalore. *Married:* May 1932 a daughter of H. H. the Maharana Sahib of Dharampur. Married again on June 10th, 1941, a daughter of Thakur Shri Virendra Bahadur Singh of Bandhi in Sohawal State, C.I. Has 4 sons and 5 daughters.

Area: 501.4 sq. miles. *Population:* 87,911. *Revenue:* Nearly Rs. 4·50 lacs. *Salute:* 9 guns. *Capital:* Nagod.

Geologically, Nagod presents several features of interest. Limestone of a superior quality known commercially as *Nagod Limestone* is found close to the chief town and is the most valuable source yet known in India. There are good prospects for industries such as the manufacture of sugar, oil, alcohol, soap, lime, bauxite and the like.

Administration: A Legislative Assembly of 25 Members, 15 elected and 10 nominated, was established in 1938 and also an Executive Council consisting of 5 Members (two elected and three nominated) including President and Vice-President. Elementary and secondary education is free. The State maintains a High School, 29 Vernacular Schools, one Sanskrit and one Music School. Separate classes for Harijans are also held. Medical aid is free to all.

War Efforts: On the outbreak of the War the Ruler immediately placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of the Crown and donated about Rs. 25,000 to the War Purposes Funds and about Rs. 10,000 separately towards the Indian Red Cross, St. Dunstan's Hostel, Silver Trinket and other allied Funds. The State subjects and officers also subscribed to the Defence Loan, and invested about Rs. 25,000 in the National Savings Certificates.

STATE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Pres. & Chief Minister: Sachiva Ratna S. P. Namdevo Visharad; *Vice-Pres.:* Rao Saheb C. M. Pratap Singh (Elected); *Member:* Lal R. B. Singh, B.Sc., LL.B. (Elected); *Official Member & Asstt. Min.:* M. P. Srivastava.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Tutor to Heir-Apparent: R. B. Joshi; *Dt. Magistrate:* Mir S. A. Husain, B.Sc., LL.B.; *Forest Officer:* Pt. G. P. Pathak; *Supdt. of Police:* S. S. Bajpei; *State Acctt.:* M. A. Ilahi; *Tehdr. Huzur Tehsil:* Lal K. P. Singh; *Tehdr. Unchhera:* Lal A. P. Singh; *Hd. Master:* S. S. Shrivastava, B.A.B.T.; *Med. Officer:* Nagod: Dr. S. K. Shrivastava, L.M.P.; S. A. S. Unchhera; Dr. H. K. Dixit, L.M.P.; *Elec. Engineer:* T. H. Passanah; *State Engineer:* Pt. G. S. Vaidya; *Publicity Officer:* R. G. Garg, M.A., LL.B.; *Council Secy:* Md. Umar Daraz; *Head Clerk:* D. P. Shrivastava, I.Sc. Ag.; *High Court Judge for the Group States & Nagod:* The Hon'ble R. B. Bhagwat Pd., M.A., LL.B.; *Dt. & Sessions Judge:* B. S. Seekond, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.



NARSINGARH: His Highness Raja Shri Sir Vikram Singhji Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E., the present Ruler of Narsingarh State, C.I.

The ruling family is Umat or Parmar Rajput.

Born : 21st September, 1909. Succeeded his father on 23rd April 1924. Invested with full ruling powers on 7th October 1929.

Educated at Daly College, Indore and Mayo College, Ajmer. Passed the Mayo College Diploma Examination in April 1927. Received administrative training in Mysore State.

Married in 1929 a daughter of the present Ruler of Cutch State.

Awarded K.C.I.E., in 1941.

Continental Tours : His Highness undertook three tours during the years 1928, 1933 and 1936.

Area : 734 Square Miles. *Annual Income :* Rs. 9,50,000.

Population : 125,178 (per census of 1941). *Salute :* 11 Guns.

Capital : Narsingarh, which is situated at latitude 23° 43′ North, longitude 77° 9′ East.

The State maintains a Dak Bungalow. Narsingarh is situated 52 miles from Bhopal Railway Station (G.I.P. Railway). A regular motor service runs daily from Bhopal to Narsingarh. Besides Narsingarh Town there are three well established commercial centres in the State, *viz.*, Pachore, Khujnere, and Chhapinera. Amongst old historical monuments are Behar, a Buddhist relic of antiquity, and an old Shiva's temple.

His Highness has effected many reforms with unprecedented success. Legislation for the prevention of child-marriage, abolition of Nukta ceremony, beggars, etc., are some of the measures enacted. Local Self-government has been thrown open to the public, and the Municipalities have a majority of elected members. The State has made much progress during the regime of the present Ruler who takes personal interest in its day-to-day administration. A High Court and Ijlas-i-khas, the Edwards Bridge, culverts and Irrigation tanks have been constructed. Efforts are being made to better the condition of agriculturists. Taccavi loans are granted lavishly every year and His Highness graciously granted a general remission of arrears of land revenue totalling more than Rs. 10,00,000.

The State maintains one High School, one Girls' Middle School and many primary schools. Education is wholly free in the State.

Well-equipped Hospitals supply free medical aid to all. Unani and Ayurvedic systems are encouraged in the State by grant of suitable allowances to private practitioners.

Recreations :—Tennis, Billiards and Shooting.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL :

President: His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur; Vice-president: Rai Sahib Munshi Brahma Dina, B.A., LL.B. (Judicial); Rai Sahib Lala Raghubar Dayal (Revenue); Rao Bahadur Maharaj Shri Prabhunath Singhji Sahib Dharmalankar (General); Khan Sahib Mulla Abdul Quadir, B.A., LL.B. (Home).

There is an independent High Court presided over by C. B. Sanghi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, as Judge. He also acts as Adviser-in-Chief to His Highness.

WAR EFFORTS :

As soon as war was declared His Highness placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of the Government. His Highness ever since directed and took personal interest in the organisation of war efforts in the State in all directions. He constituted a War Committee under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Maharaj Shri Prabhunath Singhji Sahib. A ladies' work party was organised which was working under the direct and personal supervision of Her Highness Shri Maharaniji Sahiba.

The following were the principal contributions upto the end of 1945 :—

1.	War fund	Rs.	61,044	7 10
2.	Red Cross and Ladies' work party	,,	12,280	7 0
3.	Silver Trinket fund	,,	1,513	4 6
4.	Miscellaneous	,,	4,130	4 0
	Total	Rs.	78,977	8 1

The Ladies' work party prepared and sent about 12,691 cotton and woollen articles; 1,600 yards of gauze for Red Cross purposes. There was also a National War Front Organisation under control of the Vice-President, State Council.

The State has also determined to begin the small Savings Scheme started by the Government of India.



HEIR-APPARENT: His Highness the Raja Sahib Bahadur has adopted as heir-apparent Maharaj Kumar Shri Bhanuprakash Singhji Sahib Bahadur, the eldest son of his youngest uncle, Rao Bahadur Maharaj Shri Prabhunath Singhji Sahib, Dharmalankar General Member, State Council, Narsingarh State. He is in his Seventeenth year and is prosecuting his studies at the Mayo College, Ajmer.



NAWANAGAR: COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHRI SIR DIGVIJAYSINHJI RANJITSINHJI JADEJA, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., A.D.C., Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar.

Born: 1895. Adopted son of His late Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji Jadeja.

Ascended the Gadi on 2nd April 1933.

Received the Insignia of K.C.S.I. in 1935 and of G.C.I.E. in 1939.

Educated: Raj Kumar College, Rajkot; Malvern College and University College, London.

Married: 7th March 1935, a daughter of His Highness the Maharao Saheb of Sirohi.

Commissioned in 1919; Regiment 5th/6th Rajputana Rifles (Napiers); rose to the rank of Captain. Member of the Imperial War Cabinet and the Pacific War Council, 1942.

Specialised Courses: Small Arms Course, Lewis Gun Course; Tactics, Machine-Gun Course and Searchlight Course.

Recreations: Racquets, Cricket, Squash, Tennis, Shooting.

Address: Jamnagar, Nawanagar, Kathiawar.

Area of State: 3,791 sq. miles. *Population:* 504,006.

Revenue: About a crore of rupees yearly.

Salute: 15 guns. *Chief Port:* Bedi Bunder.

Heir-apparent: Maharaj Kumar Shri Shatrushalyasinhji Saheb. Born on 20th February 1939.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan: KHAN BAHADUR MERWANJI PESTONJI, B.A., LL.B.
Military Secretary and Home Member: COL. MAHARAJ SHRI HIMATSINHJI.
Judicial Secretary: VACANT.
General Secretary: M. D. SOLANKI, B.A., LL.B.
Ag. Home Member: NAOROJI M. DARUKHANAWALA.
Ag. Revenue Secretary: K. S. SURSINHJI, B.A. (Cantab.), M.SC. (California).
Political Secretary: DWARKADAS L. SARAYA, B.A., LL.B.
Special Officer: B. D. MANIAR.
Personal Assistant: MAJOR GEOFFREY CLARKE.
Manager, J. & D. Railway: RAI SAHEB GIRDHARILAL D. MEHTA.
Offg. Port Commissioner: M. D. SOLANKI.
Chief Medical Officer: DR. P. M. MEHTA, M.D., M.S., F.C.P.S.



ORCHHA: HIS HIGHNESS SARAMAD-I-RAJAHAI, BUNDELKHAND SHRI SAWAI MAHENDRA MAHARAJA SIR VIR SINGH DEV BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., OF ORCHHA.

Born: 14th April 1899. *Ascended the Gadi:* On the 4th March 1930. *Educated:* Daly College, Indore; Rajkumar College, Rajkot; and Mayo College, Ajmer; also received administrative training in the Saugor District in the Central Provinces.

Married: A sister of His Highness the Maharana of Wadhwan (Kathiawar) on 4th March 1919 (*decd.*); subsequently married a grand-daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Gondal.

Heir-Apparent: RAJA BAHADUR SHRI DEVENDRA SINGH JU DEV.

Area of State: 2,080 square miles. *Population:* 363,405. *Revenue:* About Rs. 16 lakhs (excluding Jagirs). *Salute:* 15 guns.

War Efforts:—At the outbreak of War, the Ruler placed all his resources at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor. A sum of about Rs. 50,000, besides other articles, was donated. Rs. 500 was collected for the Silver Trinket Fund.

Besides a large number of ordinary sepoys, two State candidates have received emergency commissions.

STATE CABINET.

President: HIS HIGHNESS. *Vice-President:* RAO RAJA RAI BAHADUR DR. SHYAM BEHARI MISRA, M.A., D.Litt. (*Chief Adviser*).

Members:

1. *Chief Minister:* PT. R. S. SHUKLA, M.A., LL.B.; *Home Minister:* MAJOR M. N. ZUTSHI, B.A.; *Private Secretary:* T. K. PANDE, B.A. (Hons.).



PALANPUR: LIEUT.-COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS ZUBD-TUL-MULK DEWAN MAHAKHAN SHRI TALEY MUHOMMED KHAN BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., Nawab of Palanpur.

Born: On the 7th July 1883.

Educated: Privately.

Ascended the Gadi: 1918.

Palanpur is a very ancient Muslim State. The Ruling Family is Yusufzai Lohani Pathan, His Highness being the 29th Ruler of his House.

His Highness went as a Delegate to the 9th Assembly of the League of Nations held at Geneva in September 1928.

The Nawab Saheb Bahadur was invited to England in 1937 by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor as His Majesty's Honorary A.D.C. on the auspicious occasion of his Coronation.

Heir: Nawabzada Shri Iqbal Muhammed Khan Bahadur.

Area of State: 1,774.64 sq. miles.

Population: 3,15,855.

Revenue: Rs. 28,00,000.

Salute: 13 guns.

A considerable trade in cloth, grain, sugar and rice is carried on in the State. The capital of the State is Palanpur situated on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. It is a very old settlement of which mention was made in the 8th century.

Wazir: J. R. DHURANDHAR, O.B.E., B.A., LL.B., J.P.

Judicial Adviser and Chief Justice: DEWAN BAHADUR K. M. JHAVERI, M.A., LL.B., J.P.

Customs & Education Minister: MUSHIR UL-MAHAM RAO BAHADUR D. V. PATWARI, B.A., LL.B.

Finance, Control & Supply Minister: RAO SAHIB MANIBHAI B. MEHTA.

Inspector-General of Police: KHAN BAHADUR ISMILE K. DESAI, I.S.O.

Revenue Minister: MUSHIR-UL-MAHAM Y. Y. SYED, B.A., LL.B.

Puisne Judge: BHASKERRAO V. MEHTA, M.A., LL.B.



PARTABGARH: His Highness Maharawat Sir Ram Singhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I. of Partabgarh.

Born: In 1908.

Succeeded to the Gadi: In 1929.

Dynastic Salute: 15 Guns.

Partabgarh State, also called "Kanthal" was founded in the 16th century by a descendant of Rana Mokal of Mewar.

The town of Partabgarh was founded in 1698 by Maharawat Partabsingh, the ancient Capital being Deolia among the Hills. During the time of Maharawat Sawant Singh (1775-1844), "Kanthal" was invaded by the Marathas, but the Maharawat arranged to buy off the Holkar by agreeing to pay Rs. 72,700 *Salam Shahi*, which was being coined in Partabgarh and was accepted as legal tender throughout the surrounding territories, in place of Rs. 15,000 formerly paid to Delhi. The first connection of the State with the British Government was formed in 1804. The earlier Treaty having been cancelled by Lord Cornwallis, a fresh Treaty was entered into in 1818. Holkar, by the Treaty of Mandsore, ceded to the British Government "all claims of tribute and revenue of every description, which he had or might have had upon the Rajput Princes," according to which Partabgarh paid the stipulated Rs. 72,700 *Salam Shahi* (converted later to Rs. 36,350 British Coin) to the British Government. As this amount was found to be excessive, it has been reduced to Rs. 27,500 from the year 1937-38.

Partabgarh enjoys the high *izzat* of being one of the Treaty States in India and possesses plenary jurisdiction. The highest administrative and executive office is termed "Mahakma Khas", presided over by the Ruler and the Dewan of the State. There is a duly graded judiciary under a separate High Court Judge, who is unconnected with the Executive. *Revenue*: Rs. 9,80,000. *Population*: 91,967.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan: Kunwar Vishwanath Singh of Semlia, M.A., LL.B; *Naib Dewan:* Shah Manaklal, B.A., LL.B.; *Kamdar Khasgi:* Shah Mannalal; *High Court Judge:* Hem Chandra Sogani, B.Sc., LL.B., Advocate; *Private Secretary to His Highness:* Pherozeshaw Fardoonji: *Revenue Officer:* Babu Shyamswarup: *Civil & Criminal Judge:* Babu Mohanlal Agrawal, B.A., LL.B.; *Superintendent of Customs & Excise:* Thakur Dalpat Singh of Dorana; *Medical Officer:* Dr. Kedarnath Jhanji, M.B.B.S.; *Educational Officer:* Wamanrao Gopalji Kale, B.A.; *State Accountant:* Shah Amritlal; *Treasury Officer:* Munshi Fatehlal; *Superintendent of Police:* Purohit Jagdishlal; *P. W. D. Officer:* Natwarlal; *Forest Officer:* Salekhuram.



PATDI : DARBAR SHRI PRATAZSINHJI NARANSINHJI SAHEB, Ruler of Patdi State.

Born : 2nd June 1895.

Succeeded to the Gadi on 17th Dec. 1941, on the death of his father the late Darbar Shri Naransinhji Saheb. On the occasion of his installation, he donated Rs. 10,000 to Surajmalji English School, Rs. 1,000 to the Patdi Kadwa Patidar Education Society and also carried out his father's promise to found a Maternity Home at Patdi, where it was greatly needed. Rs. 2,500 were donated for giving clothes and grains to the poor. A very spacious and fine building for the Vernacular School was opened by him.

He takes keen interest in Agriculture, Horticulture, cattle breeding and irrigation. The experimental farm put up by him at Patdi and distribution of improved seeds to cultivators are some of the acts showing his intense desire to improve cultivation. To increase watersupply for irrigation purposes, he is thinking of Artesian Wells and digging or deepening tanks wherever possible to provide against vagaries of monsoon. He has made a valuable collection of animals and the Patdi Stud is now justly and widely famous. His fine selection of animals will be evident from the fact that out of 14 animals sent at the Bhavnagar Cattle Show, 13 won prizes and certificates. The Mare Carefree has been famous at the Bombay Races. His animals have also won in Ireland.

Patdi, the capital has one Anglo-Vernacular School, two Vernacular Schools (Gujarati & Urdu) and two Girls' Schools. In the villages 7 Vernacular schools are maintained by the Local Board and 8 by the State. There are no taxes or Veth (forced labour) in the State. The State supplies free electric street lighting, medicine, and bore pipe water. The State encourages education by Scholarships, grant of school fees and books to poor students. In times of scarcity the State makes liberal advances of Taccavi and free distribution of grains, clothes, etc., and also opens relief centres. A cotton Textile Mill is under project.

Most of the famous Kharaghoda Salt Works, formerly known as the Patdi Mitha Agar belong to this State but are now held by the Govt of India on lease.

The State enjoys jurisdiction as under :—Criminal 3 years R. I. and fine upto Rs. 5,000. Civil upto Rs. 10,000 *Area :* 165 square miles. *Population :* 20,346.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Personal Assistant: YUVRAJ SHRI KISHANSINHJI. *Chief Karbhari:* H. K. DOSHI, B.A., LL.B. *Manager, Ginning & Pressing Factories:* P. V. DAVE. *Medical Officer:* Dr. B. N. DOCTOR, M.B.B.S. *First Class Magistrate & Nyayadhish:* T. V. BHAT. *Treasury Officer:* V. D. DESAI. *Chief Police Officer:* S. J. THAKAR. *Veterinary Doctor:* DR. V. J. ANJARIA.



PATNA, MAHARAJA SRI SIR RAJENDRA NARAYAN SINGH DEO, K.C.I.E., the present Ruler of Patna State.

Born : March 31, 1912. *Ascended the Gadi :* 1933. *Educ. :* Mayo Coll., Ajmer, where he passed the Chiefs Coll. Diploma Examination ; St. Columba's Coll., Hazaribagh, where he passed the Intermediate examination in Arts, of the Patna Univ. topping the list of successful candidates in both.

Married : The daughter of His late Highness the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala, in 1932.

History : Maharaja Ramai Deo, a direct descendant of Prithwi Raj Chauhan, the last Hindu Emperor of India, founded the Patna State about 1159 A.D. The Rulers of Patna have enjoyed the hereditary title of 'Maharaja' from the very beginning. Patna State is identical with the ancient "Dakshina Koshala", the Kingdom of Kusha, the 2nd son of Rama. It's various architectural ruins bear testimony to its ancient culture and civilization. The State was taken under British protection in 1803 and ever since, it has remained extremely loyal to the British Govt. A well-governed and progressive State, its valuable resources are spent on works of public utility. It possesses very good educational and industrial institutions including the Rajendra Intermediate College. Subject to certain exemptions, primary education is compulsory for all boys and girls between the ages of 6 and 11. It has, a fully equipped Hospital and an X-ray and Electrotherapy Institute at the capital, with several outlying dispensaries and two child Welfare Centres, telephone and telegraph connections in the important places and a Municipal Cttee. at the capital, as also in Kantabanji, a growing trading centre in the Titilagarh Sub-Division. There are also 770 Panchayats and 3 Praja Sabhas. A Leg. Assembly of 28 members with an equal number of elected and nominated members, with the Chief Minister as ex-officio President, was inaugurated in October 1945. The Maharaja is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. He is a Patron of the All-India Cattle Show Society and a Vice-Patron of the E. S. A. Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. Member : Council of Rulers, Eastern States, and of their Standing Cttee.; Board of Control of the Common High Court of the Orissa and Chhattisgarh States ; General Council and Mg. Cttee. of the Rajkumar Coll., Raipur ; Mg. Cttee. of the Eastern States School Tournament ; the Standing Cttee. of the Chamber of Princes.

Heir-Apparent : Yuvaraj Sreeman Raj Raj Singh Deo. *Population :* 6,32,220. *Area :* 2,530 sq. miles. *Revenue :* 29,76,783 (1945-46). *Salute :* 9 Guns.
Chief Minister : Rai Bahadur Sachiv Shiromani Lala Raj Kanwar, M.A., P.C.S. (Retd.) ; *Home & Development :* Shri Gopal Chandra, B.A., LL.B., M.R.A.S. (Lond.) ; *Revenue :* Rajyastambha L. Sahani ; *Chief Secretary :* Kumar R. P. Singh Deo, B.A., B.L. ; *Civil & Sessions Judge :* S. C. Chakrabarti, M.A., B.L. ; *Private Secy. to the Maharaja and Secretary, Darbar Office :* D. D. Gupta, M.A., B.L.



PATIALA: HON. LIEUT. GENERAL HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-KHAS DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA, MANSUR-UL-ZAMAN, AMIR-UL-UMRA MAHARAJADHIRAJ RAJ RAJESHWAR SHRI MAHARAJA-I-RAJGAN SHRI SIR YADAVENDRA SINGHJI, G.B.E., G.C.I.E., LL.D., YADU VANSHAVATANS BHATTI KUL BHUSHAN, *born* January 7, 1913, succeeded to the Gaddi March 23, 1938.

Patiala is the premier State of the Punjab and the fact that about half of its population professes the religion of its Sikh Ruler lends it an added importance. The Sikhs traditionally look up to the Rulers of Patiala for guidance and the advancement of their cultural and material interest. Indeed, in all important issues that have determined the course of Sikh history, the voice of Patiala has for many decades, played a very prominent part.

Notwithstanding the strains and stresses of the long drawnout World War II, His Highness has introduced several measures of radical and momentous reforms. Separation of the Executive from the Judiciary, re-organisation of the Judicial Deptt. and the constitution of the Judicial Committee of the Ijlas-i-Khas to hear appeals against the decisions of the High Court, the abolition of unpopular escheat laws, the creation of an Industries Deptt., the addition of a Maternity Ward to the Lady Dufferin Hospital at a cost of Rs. 75,000, the opening of the Bahadargarh fruit farm, substantial increases in the salaries of all gazetted officers, ministerial staff, inferior servants and the personnel of the Patiala State Forces and introduction of an elective system in the Municipalities and Small Town Committees, are some of the achievements of the recent anxious years of his rule. A T. B. Hospital with accommodation for 70 beds and 15 model cottages is under construction. A number of factories have been started. The Cement Works at Surajpur, the Biscuit Factory and the Starch Factory at Rajpura are among the biggest factories of their kind in India, which are being run on up-to-date lines. The State is rich in antiquities and possesses valuable forests. Its mineral resources, though yet largely unexploited, are believed to be not inconsiderable. 139 miles of broad-gauge Railway line have been constructed by the State at its own expense. Three colleges, including one for girls, and 10 High Schools are being run by the State. Primary and female education is free throughout the State. His Highness has recently appointed a Constitution Committee to frame a constitution for the establishment of a Legislative body and has also issued orders for the reconstitution of the

Civil Services mostly on a competitive basis so that the determining factor in appointments would be pure merit.

The State's proud record of service during the second as in the first World War is unsurpassed. The 1st Rajindra Sikhs, the 2nd Yadavendra Infantry, the 1st Rajindra Lancers and the 56 M.T. Company remained on active service and the entire cost was throughout borne by the State. The pre-war budget of the Army which used to be Rs. 15 lakhs rose to Rs. 45 lakhs per annum. The State has also provided 65,000 recruits for the Indian Army and State subjects have invested a sum of Rs. 7 lakhs in interest-free Bonds and have contributed more than Rs. 8 lakhs to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. His Highness's personal contribution to War funds and other charitable institutions connected with the war amount to Rs. 4 lakhs. During the war His Highness visited several theatres of war in India and abroad. Three State subjects have won Victoria Crosses in World War II.

The idea of forming a Khalsa Defence League with a view to giving an impetus to recruitment amongst Sikhs and furthering the Empire's war effort originated with His Highness and he sponsored it and actively promoted its welfare by an initial donation of Rs. 51,000 followed by a regular monthly contribution of Rs. 1,000. The League has provided more than two lakhs of Sikh recruits for the Indian Army.

Now that the war is over, the State, under the benign and wise leadership of its soldier-Ruler, is pursuing the problems of peace with the same whole-hearted vigour as marked its all-out war effort. A number of schemes for ameliorating the lot of the demobilised soldier and ensuring for him decent living conditions have been sanctioned. A certain percentage of posts falling vacant have been reserved for ex-servicemen. His Highness has also sanctioned comprehensive Post War Development and Reconstruction plans which aim at substantial economic, social and educational uplift of the people on sound lines. The interests of demobilised soldiers have been duly safeguarded in them. Several industrial projects, which were held up for want of necessary plants and machinery, will be started at no distant date and care has been taken to see that the common man is really benefited by them. In all these administrative reforms and beneficent and constructive plans of the State, His Highness is ably assisted by his Prime Minister, Sardar Hardit Singh Malik, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., a far-seeing statesman of progressive views.

A son and heir to His Highness was born on 11th March, 1942.

Area : 5,932 sq. miles.
Population : 1,936,259.
Gross annual income : Rs. 2,70,00,000.
Permanent local Salute : 19 guns.



PORBANDAR: HON. LT.-COL. H. H. MAHARANA SHRI SIR NATWARSINHJI BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., MAHARAJA SAHEB of Porbandar.

Born: 1901. Succeeded to the *Gadi:* 1908.

Educated: At Rajkumar Coll., Rajkot. Stood First at the All-India Chiefs Diploma Examination (1918).

Married: In 1920 Princess Rupaliba, M.B.E., daughter of the late Ruler Sir Daulatsinhji Bahadur of Limbdi. Her Highness passed away on the 26th Oct. 1943. *Heir-Apparent:* Yuvraj Shri Udaybhan.

Travelled: All over India and the Continent; skippered the first All-India Cricket Team to England (1932). *Club:* The Maconochie Club, Porbandar.

His Highness ranks fourth among the Ruling Princes of Kathiawar enjoying plenary powers. Elected Member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes 1941, 1943.

Area: 642.25 sq. miles. *Population:* 1,46,648. *Salute:* 13 guns. *Revenue:* Rs. 33,58,000.

War Efforts: Soon after the outbreak of the War the State offered a donation of Rs. 1,00,000 every year till the end of the war. Donations of varying amounts totalling Rs. 6,30,000 were accordingly given to the following Funds during the six years of the War, *viz.*, H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, St. Dunstan's Section for Blinded Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen of the Empire, Lady Linlithgow's Silver Trinket Fund, King George's Fund for Sailors, Indian Comforts Fund for Indian Troops & Seamen in Europe, Indian Red Cross & St. John Ambulance Assen. (Indian Council) Fund, London Air Raid Relief Fund, Indian Comforts Fund for the comforts of Indian Troops in the Middle East, R. A. F. Benevolent Fund, Polish Children Fund, etc. The Porbandar Darbar have invested approximately Rs. 30,00,000 in various War Loans. H. E. the Viceroy presented to His Highness, Gold and Silver Shields for record sales of National Saving Certificates in 1944-45. The best A. R. P. Organisation, a National War Front, War Watching and Civil Defence Organisation, contributions to the various Funds both by the State and people, industries both established and new on War Orders list, etc., went a great way towards the State's War effort.

Special Constitution: His Highness had been pleased to introduce in 1944 a new constitution. Under the constitution a Raj Sabha (Legislative Assembly) composed of 30 members of whom 24 are elected, has been set up. Even of the remaining 6 members to be

nominated by His Highness, 4 are non-officials. The Raj Sabha elects, as provided in the Constitution a panel of 4 nominees two of whom are appointed by His Highness as Ministers. All the administrative portfolios including Revenue, Finance and Police are placed in charge of the two Ministers. Only the Civil Service and the Foreign and Political are reserved to the Chief Minister. The Raj Sabha is competent to pass, for the Ruler's assent, enactments in respect of all the matters falling under the portfolios of the two Ministers, and to make interpellations, move Resolutions and regulate Financial Administration. 14 Raj Mantris and Raj Shubhechhaks constitute two orders of advisers on matters relating to civic and rural questions of public welfare. The Village Panchayat Act made applicable to all the unalienated villages, ensures simple, speedy and inexpensive justice.

MAHARAJ KUMAR SHREE UDAYBHAN, Heir-Apparent, Porbandar State, Kathiawar.

Born : 6th October 1910.

Adopted by His Highness Maharana Shree Sir Natwarsinhji Bahadur on 12th June 1941 from Jethwa Shree Shivsinghji of Shrinagar, (under Porbandar) nearest Bhayat of the State.

Education : Received secondary education at the Garasia College, Gondal. After passing Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay in 1926 joined the Agricultural College, Poona, and took the B.Ag. degree in 1932.

Sports : Very keen at Tennis and useful at Billiards.

Career before adoption : Underwent training in the Bombay Port Trust and Customs Department. Served as Preventive Officer till the date of adoption.

Married : 3rd July 1941, Rajkumari Shri Premkunverba, sister of Thakore Saheb Shri Chhatrasalsinhji of Limbdi.

The Yuvraj takes keen interest in the administrative activities of the State with which he has been closely associated by the Maharana. His solicitude for the welfare of the people and peaceful progress of the State has made him very popular. He keeps himself fully informed of local conditions as well as larger questions concerning the State.

Dewan : M. S. JAYAKAR, M.A., C.I.E.





PHALTAN (DECCAN STATES AGENCY): MAJOR RAJA BAHADUR SHRIMANT SIR MALOJIRAO MUDHOJIRAO *alias* NANASAHEB NAIK NIMBALKAR, K.C.I.E., Maratha (Kshatriya), Raja of Phaltan.

Date of Succession : 16th October 1916. *Invested with full powers :* 15th November 1917.

Born : 11th September 1896.

Education : Obtained Diploma of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Married : 18th December 1913, Shrimant Laxmidevi, Raje Sahiba, daughter of the late Shrimant Raje Shambhusinhrao Amarsinhrao Jadhavrao, *Sarajamdar* of Malegaon Bk., District Poona, and First Class Sardar of Deccan.

Heir : Shrimant Pratapsinha Bapusaheb. *Born :* 13th July 1925.

Area : 397 sq. miles. *Population :* 71,473 (1941). *Net Revenue* Rs. 21,76,000 (1945-46).

Phaltan is practically a full-powered State with powers of life and death over its subject. Its origin dates from 1284 and is ruled, from that time to this day, by the same House of Naik Nimbalkars. It was related by a number of matrimonial alliances to the House of Bhonsles to which Shivaji the Great, the Founder of the Maratha Empire, belonged.

Shrimant Rajasaheb is an enlightened Ruler and takes keen interest in the administration. The State is governed by a Constitution Act of 1942. The Council of Ministers under that Act consists of the Dewan and two Ministers chosen by the Ruler from among the two-third elected element in the Legislative Council, the two Ministers being entrusted with almost all the departments concerning the internal administration of the State. Thus the new Constitution has practically conferred full responsible government on the people of the State.

War Effort : Since the beginning of the war the State Government has been contributing Rs.1,000 per month to H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. It has also subscribed Rs. 8 lakhs to the Defence Bonds, of which Rs. 2 lakhs are subscribed to interest-free Bonds and Rs. 11,000 for an Armoured Carrier bearing the name 'Phaltan.' Besides, all soldiers enlisted from the Phaltan State are given a monthly allowance of Rs. 2 over and above their pay. Compensation is also paid to such soldiers and their heirs in case of disablement or death while on active war service.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

RAO BAHADUR K. V. GODBOLE, B.A., LL.B. (on furlough from 1-11-46).

K. B. KESKAR, *Dewan (President).*

S. M. UPALEKAR, M.A., LL.B., *Finance Minister.*

R. R. KAULGUD, M.A., LL.B., *Education Minister.*



RADHANPUR: H. H. NAWAB SAHEB MURTAZA-KHAN JORAWARKHAN BABI BAHADUR is a descendant of the illustrious Babi Family who since the reign of Humayun have always been prominent in the annals of Gujarat. He is the 10th Nawab occupant of the *Gadi* since the foundation of the Babi House by Babi Jafarkhan.

Born : 10th Oct., 1899, Recognition announced by Govt. on 1st Jan. 1937. Investiture Durbar with full powers was held on 7th April 1937.

Educated : At the Radhanpur High School and attended the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, for some time. H.H. is a good rider, keen sportsman, an expert shot and an adept in revenue matters. H. H. received administrative training under His late Highness. *Married* the daughter of H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Palanpur in 1925, by whom he has one daughter. In 1929 H. H. married the daughter of His late Highness Nawab Sir Jalaludinkhan of Radhanpur. The Nawab Saheb is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right from the beginning. Radhanpur is a first-class State with full Plenary, Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction. *Area :* 1,150 sq. miles. *Population :* 67,923. *Revenue :* About Rs. 15 lacs.

Hereditary and permanent salute : 11 guns.

The State pays no tribute to the British Govt. or to any other State, but receives an annual Jama (tribute) amounting in all to Rs. 1,712 from the surrounding 8 villages of Chhadchhat and Santalpur, 1 of Varahi, 4 of Jhinjhuwada, 4 of Vanod and 1 of Dasada Thana. The State has a share in the revenues of the village of Undi under Varahi and has half share in the customs collected at Terwada by the State at a Customs Post controlled by the State. Cotton, wheat, rapeseed, castorseed and different kinds of grain are the principal agricultural products. The State is also noted for its fine breed of cattle known as Wadhiar or Kankrej.

4 semi-jurisdictional Talukas and 65 non-jurisdictional units comprising an area of 1,108 sq. miles and population of 33,240 have been attached to the Radhanpur State from the 31st July 1943.

On the outbreak of World War II, H. H. placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of H. M. the King-Emperor. *War Contributions :* Rs. 68,000 to H. E. the Viceroy for War Purposes ; Rs. 25,422-2-9 towards various War Funds ; purchased Victory Loans worth Rs. 7,51,000 ; Rs. 86,000 invested in Small Savings Certificates ; sold Lucky Bag Tickets worth Rs. 3,370 ; Rs. 2,057 towards War Publicity ; also presented one pair of Kankrej bullocks for prize in Lucky Bag Fund inaugurated by the W.I.S. Agency. *Dewan :* S.M.A. URAIZEE, B.A.



RAIRAKHOL, RAJA BIR CHANDRA JADUMANI DEO JENAMANI, the Ruler of Rairakhol.

Born : In 1894 at Bonai State. He is the third son of Raja Nilambar Chandra Deo, the late Ruler of Bonai State and was adopted by the late Raja Gour Chandra Deo Jenamani of the Rairakhol State. *Succeeded to the gadi* on the 3rd July 1906 when a minor.

Educated : At the Rajkumar College, Raipur ; was invested with full powers in 1916 ; *Married* the sister of late Maharaja Sir Birmitrodaya Singh Deo, K.C.I.E., Sonepur State in 1912 ; has four sons and four daughters.

Heir-Apparent : YUVARAJ SHREEMAN GIRISH CHANDRA DEO ; *Born* on the 19th August 1914 ; educated at Rajkumar College, Raipur ; invested with the powers of the 1st class Magistrate and now undergoing training in Law and Administration at Sambalpur ; married the *d.* of H. E. Supradipta Mannyabar, N.T.P.P., G.D.B. C-in-C Sir Mohun Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, G.C.I.E., K.C.I.E. The Pattayat Shreeman Suresh Chandra Deo after completing his education at Rajkumar College, Raipur is now undergoing Forestry training. Shreeman Satyanarayan Chandra Deo, the Lal Sahib, 3rd son, is reading at La Martinere College, Lucknow. Shreeman Prafulla Chandra Deo the fourth son is a minor.

Rairakhol is a State in the Eastern States Agency. The Ruling family claims descent from the famous Kadam Bansi Rathor Rajput who acquired fame in regard to mediæval Rajput Chivalry. Historical records prove that they came over from Ceylon and established the Kingdom of Bonai and Rairakhol. The Rajas of Rairakhol from very ancient times assumed the title of 'Jenamani' meaning Jewel of the human race. The emblem of the State is Kadamba Sankha Padma (Anthosaphalous Cadamba, Conch shell and Lotus). During the dark days of the sepoy mutiny of 1857 Raja Bishnu Chandra Deo Jenamani of Rairakhol distinguished himself as a loyal ally of the British Govt. by rendering valuable assistance to the British Officers and troops at Sambalpur, in recognition of which the State was raised to the status of a Feudatory State under a special Sanad as 'Meharban Dost and Priyatam Bandhu'. The State, in spite of its limited resources gave sincere aid and co-operation in the last War efforts.

Area : 833 sq. miles. *Revenue :* Rs. 2,08,919. *Population :* 40,000 consisting mostly of upper class Hindus. *Language :* Oriya.



RAJKOT: THAKORE SAHEB SHRI PRADUMNASINHJI, Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, Kathiawar.

Born: On Feb. 24, 1913; succeeded to the *Gadi* on June 12, 1940 and was invested with full powers on Aug. 17, 1940.

Education: Primary Education at Panchgani and higher education at the Rajkumar Coll., Rajkot, where he was awarded a gold medal for good conduct. He belongs to the Vibhani Clan of Jadeja Rajputs and enjoys plenary powers in the administration of the State.

(Heir-Apparent): Kumar Shri Manaharsinhji, *born* on 18th Nov., 1935.

Area: 283 sq. miles. *Average Revenue:* About Rs. 15 lakhs. *Dynastic Salute:* 9 guns. *Population:* 130,000.

Rajkot, besides being the nerve centre of Kathiawar, is a trade emporium. It was until recently the Headquarters of the W. I. S. Agency and is served by three important Railway lines. Educationally it is the premier city in Kathiawar and affords the facilities of the Dharmendrasinhji Arts and Science Coll., the Rajkumar Coll., Hunter Training Coll. for men and Barton Training Coll. for Women, three High Schools and a separate Girls' High School. H. H. recently constituted a Post-war Reconstruction Cttee. which is expected to submit a report shortly on the establishment of Sir Lakhajiraj Industrial town and agricultural and industrial development of the State.

WAR EFFORTS BY THE RAJKOT STATE.

The Thakore Saheb placed his personal services and all resources of the State at the disposal of H. I. M. the King-Emperor. The State appointed the following committees for the successful prosecution of the War:— 1. Civic Guard Committee. 2. War Fund Committee. 3. Publicity Committee.

Besides, the State contributed to the W. I. S. Agency War-Plane and other War Funds and invested funds in the Defence Bonds. 4. The N. W. F. was inaugurated in Aug. 1942 with the Dewan, Rajkot State, as Leader and Mr. Parekh, B.A., LL.B., as Organiser of the movement which received the full co-operation of the public.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

KUMAR SHRI BANESINHJI J. JHALA, M.A. (Cantab.), *Dewan, Rajkot State;* RAO SAHEB H. R. BUCH, B.A., LL.B., *Hasur Court Judge;* HARILAL BHIMJI, B.A., *Revenue Officer;* G. K. DWIVEDI, Advocate, *Sar Nyayadhish;* AMARSINHJI G. RAOL, *Superintendent of Police;* S. Y. DURVE, B.A., *Hasur Personal Assistant;* RAI BAHADAR A. C. DAS, M.A., I.E.E., *Director of Industrial Undertakings, and Managing Engineer, R.S.E.S.CO.;* DR. A. P. MEHTA, M.B., B.S., *Chief Medical Officer;* DR. R. K. YAGNIK, M.A., Ph.D. (London), *Principal, Dharmendrasinhji College;* K. S. JORAWARSINHJI A., *Riyasat Superintendent;* V. V. BAXI, M.A., *Secretary to the Dewan;* SABALSINHJI C. JADEJA, B.A., *Superintendent, Hasur Office;* C. A. BUCH, M.A., B.Sc., *Educational Officer;* T. D. SANGHVI, B.E. (Civil), *State Engineer.*



RAJPIPLA: LT.-COL. H. H. MAHARAJA SHRI VIJAYSINHJI, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., MAHARAJA of Rajpipla.

Born : 30th January 1890.

Succeeded : 26th September 1915.

Educated : at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun.

Has travelled extensively in Europe and America. Is an Hon. Lt.-Col. in the XVI Light Cavalry.

Recreations : Polo, Racing, Shooting. Won the Derby in 1934 with "Windsor Lad."

Heir-Apparent : Yuvaraj Shri Rajendrasinhji. *Born :* 1912. *Educated* at Mayo College and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Is working as Army Minister in the State since 1943.

Younger sons: Maharaj Kumar Pramodsinhji, born, 1917; Maharaj Kumar Indrajitsinhji, born, 1925.

Rajpipla is the premier State in the Gujarat States Agency and its Rulers enjoy full internal sovereignty.

Area : 1,517.50 sq. miles. *Population :* 2,49,032. *Revenue :* Rs. 51,73,193. *Salute :* 13 guns permanent (hereditary). Indian States Forces: Infantry; Full Company, State Service Troops. One full Garrison Company for service with His Majesty's Forces.

Important Features : The State possesses Cornelian and Agate mines. The famous cup of Ptolemy is reputed to have come from the mines at Limbodra in the Rajpipla State.

The soil is fertile and produces cotton, oil-seeds, tobacco, etc., in addition to the usual food-grains. The principal crop is cotton which is wholly of the 1027 A.L.F. long staple variety. Sowing of inferior cotton is prohibited by law. Rajpipla cotton has established a very good reputation in the Bombay and other markets and is sought after by the trade. The State also possesses very rich forests.

Principal reforms introduced by His Highness the present Maharaja : 1. Making all services pensionable. 2. Extension of the Survey Settlement System to every village in the State. 3. Free Primary Education and grants of liberal scholarships for secondary and higher education. 4. Liberal endowments for the benefit of widows and the destitute. 5. Encouragement to Trade and Industry. Introduction of the 1027 A.L.F. Variety of cotton throughout the State and development of Pressing and Ginning Industries. 6. Extension of Railways. 7. Establishment of Taluka and District Local Boards. 8. Introduction and organisation of State Forces. 9. Establishment of the Legislative Council. 10. Introduction of beneficent measures for relief of agricultural indebtedness. 11. Establishment of a High Court of Judicature in the State, thereby completely separating the Judiciary from the Executive in the State. 12. Establishment of Taluka Advisory Boards consisting of non-official members.

WAR CONTRIBUTIONS.

On the outbreak of the War His Highness placed his personal services and resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty. Contributions :—Rs. 1 lakh annually to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. Personal investment in War Bonds Rs. 1 lakh. £500 to the Lord Mayor's Fund. Rs. 5,775 to the Gujarat States Agency War Plane Fund. Rs. 7,000 for the Fighter Plane presented by full powered Princes of Gujarat. £15,000 for three Fighter Planes for service with the R.A.F. called "Rajpipla" "Windsor Lad" and "Rajpipla No. 2" from collections from the people of the State and His Highness.

Two Silver Cups and Rs. 1,000 to H.E. the Marchioness of Linlithgow's Silver Trinket Fund. Rs. 3,000 to the China Day Fund. Presentation of 2 Binoculars for the Defence Services. Rs. 5,000 to the Red Cross Fund. Annual contribution of Rs. 1,440 for "adoption" of two Polish Refugee children. First year's investment in National Savings Certificates about Rs. 8 lacs.

The State Forces had been serving outside the State with His Majesty's Forces.

Chief Minister (Dewan) : KHAN BAHADUR PHEROZE D. KOTHAVALA, B.A., LL.B.

Judge, High Court of Judicature : SIR HORMAZDYAR P. DASTUR, Kt., Bar-at-Law.



RATLAM: MAJOR-GENERAL H. H. SIR SAJJAN SINGHJI, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Extraordinary A.D.C. to H. M. the King-Emperor, Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Ratlam.

Born : 13th Jan. 1880; is the recognised head of the Rathor clan in Malwa and is held in high respect by the other Rajput Rulers in Malwa.

Educated : At Daly Coll., Indore. *Succeeded* in 1893.

Married: In 1902, a daughter of His Highness the Late Maharao of Cutch and in 1922, a daughter of the well-known Sodha Rajput family of Jamnagar, by whom he has two sons and two daughters.

Served in World War I (France), 1915-1918; mentioned in despatches; presented with "Croix d'Officer of the Legion d'Honneur" by the French Government and was granted the Honorary rank of Colonel in the British Army in 1918. Served in Afghan War in 1919. Promoted Major-General and appointed A.D.C. to H. M. the King-Emperor in 1936, in which capacity he attended, by invitation, the Coronation in May 1937. Appointed Hon.-Col. of the Central India Horse, July 1946. Has a great international reputation as a polo player. Placed personal services as well as entire resources of the State at His Majesty's disposal at the outbreak of world War II and continued to contribute generously in men, money and materials towards the successful prosecution of the War. The State contributed (including interest-free investments) to various War Funds sums amounting to Rs. 2,81,000. An influential Committee of officials and non-officials was set up to popularise the saving habit by investing in National Savings Certificates.

As part of Post-war Reconstruction Scheme, a Five-Year Programme of Public Works has already received the sanction of His Highness and constructions under this Scheme have begun. Similar Schemes are under preparation for the expansion of Industries in the State and giving greater Educational and Medical facilities to the people.

Area : 693 sq. miles. *Population :* 126,117. *Average Revenue :* Rs. 13,71,000 *Salute :* 13 guns (local 15 guns).

STATE COUNCIL.

President : H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur; *Chief Minister and Vice-President :* Tribhovandas J. Raja, M.A., LL.B.; *Revenue Member*; Motilal H. Avashia, B.A., LL.B.; *Judicial Member*; Chimanlal Maganlal Parekh, B.A., LL.B., Advocate; *Military Secretary :* Captain Thakur Vijay Bahadur Singh of Shivpur *: Council Secretary :* Thakur Parbat Singh; *Personal Secretary to the Chief Minister :* K. A. G. Krishna.



MAHARAJ KUMAR SHREE LOKENDRA SINGHJI, HEIR-APPARENT, Ratlam State, Central India.

Born : 9th November 1927.

Active, intelligent and with an amiable disposition, the young Prince is very promising and has all the qualities befitting his position in life.

In February 1934, at the age of 7, the Maharaj Kumar acted as a page to Her Excellency Lady Willingdon and acquitted himself very creditably. He also met Their Excellencies Lord Goschen, Lord Willingdon, Lord Stanley and Lord Brabourne at the time of their visits to Ratlam.

In 1937 he accompanied his father to England to attend the Coronation and had the privilege of being invited to all Luncheons, Dinners, Garden Parties, etc., at Buckingham Palace and other places, connected with the occasion. Was presented to Their Majesties the King and Queen at Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace. Was especially presented by the Queen Mother with a mug in commemoration of the Coronation. Visited Olympia, Aldershot, Hurlingham, etc. Was present at the Empire Garden Party to witness the Polo Tournament between India and the World.

The Maharajkumar having finished his studies is now undergoing practical training in Administrative work. He was a student at the Mayo College, Ajmer, Daly College, Indore, Colonel Brown's Cambridge School, Dehra Dun and St. Columba School, Delhi.

Games and Hobbies : Riding, swimming, polo, shooting, cricket, physical exercises, drill, fencing, rowing, etc. Has a very good ear for music, both Indian and English.

Medals : Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935; Coronation Medal, 1937.



RAMPUR: HON. MAJ.-GEN. HIS HIGHNESS ALIJAH FARZAND-I-DILPIZIR-I-DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA, MUKHLIS-UD-DAULA, NASIR-UL-MULK, AMIR-UL-UMARA, NAWAB SIR SYED MOHAMMAD RAZA ALI KHAN BAHADUR, MUSTAID-I-JUNG, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., D. LITT., LL.D.

Born: 17th November 1906.

Succeeded: 20th June 1930. Invested with full ruling powers on the 25th August, 1930.

Educated: Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Married: In 1921, a daughter of late Sahibzada Sir Abdus samad Khan, Kt., C.I.E. has 3 sons and 6 daughters.

Heir-Apparent: Colonel Nawabzada Syed Murtaza Ali Khan Bahadur. *b.* 22nd Nov. 1923. *Educ.:* Wellington College, London. He passed Senior Cambridge from the Doon School, Dehra Dun, in 1942. Also studied at St. Stephen's College. Fond of outdoor games. Now A.D.C. to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief with the rank of Captain.

His Highness is the Pro-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim Univ., Lt.-Col. in the 2nd King George's Own Gurkha Rifles; Hon. Colonel of the 9/11th Jat Regiment; President of the Board of Trustees, Sh. College, Lucknow; a Member of the East India Assocn. and Marlbo ough Club, London. He is Chancellor of the Bhatkande Univ. of music, Lucknow.

Rampur State is the sole survivor of what may be termed the Rohilla State. It is mainly agricultural, rice, wheat, maize, cott and sugarcane being the chief crops.

There has been considerable industrialisation and Rampur city now has 2 Sugar Mills, a Textile and an Oil Mill, a Tent Factory, Woo Turnery, a Match Factory, Maize Products, an Engineering Co., Distillery and Chemical Mfg. Co., Ice Factory and Cottage Industries.

For purposes of administration there is a Leg. Assembly consisting of 34 Members of which 17 are elected, 5 nominated non-officials and 12 officials. There is a State Council consisting of 5 Ministers responsible to His Highness. Primary and Secondary education is given free. Liberal Scholarships are granted for Secondary and higher education. The State maintains well-equipped hospitals both in the city and at the Tehsil Headquarters.

Area: 892·54 sq miles. *Population:* 477,042. *Revenue:* Rs. 92,33,089 (1945-46). *Salute:* Permanent 15 guns.

STATE COUNCIL.

President: SYED B. H. ZAIDI, C.I.E., Bar-at-Law, *Chief Minister*. *Members:* COL. NAWABZADA SYED JAFFAR ALI KHAN BAHADUR; P. F. BARRETT, I.C.S., *Revenue Finance Minister*. MOHAMMAD IKSHAD ULLAH KHAN, BAR-AT-LAW, *Home Minister*. RAJA NANDAN KISHORE, *Law Member*. DR. IHSAN MOHAMMAD KHAN, M.A., PH.D. (Edin.), *Deputy Finance Minister*. M. N. MASOOD, B.A., *Secretary*.



REWA: HIS HIGHNESS BANDHVESH MAHARAJA MARTAND SINGH JU DEO BAHADUR, Maharaja of Rewa.

Born : 1923 ; ascended the *Gadi* 7th February 1946 ; invested with ruling powers, 1st April 1946.

Educated : At Daly College, Indore. Passed the Diploma Examination with distinction in several subjects in 1939. Passed the Intermediate Examination of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Ajmer, from Mayo College in 1941. Received training in 1942, at I.C.S. Probationer's Course, Dehra Dun, and also received Administrative training in Mysore State for over a year.

Married : On 23rd August 1943 the daughter of His Highness Maharao Shree Vijai Raj Singh Ji Sewai Bahadur of Kutch.

The Maharaja is a keen sportman and has shot 21 tigers. He bagged his first tiger at the age of 13 in 1930.

He is a member of the General Council of Daly College and of the Managing Committee of King Edward Medical School, Indore. *Area of State :* 13,000 sq. miles. *Population :* 1,820,445 (1941 Census). *Revenue :* Rs. 65,00,000. *Salute :* 17 guns.

Rewa is the largest and the easternmost State in the Central India Agency. The State is bounded on the North by the Banda, Allahabad and Mirzapur Districts of the U.P., on the East by the Mirzapur District and the Feudatory State of Chhota-Nagpur, on the South by the Central Provinces and on the West by the States of Maihar, Nagod, Sohawal and Kothi. The State has a number of 'Waterfalls' some of which, Chachai and Keoti, are famous for their height and grandeur. The State is very rich in mineral resources.

The general administration of His Highness' Government is conducted by a State Council of which His Highness himself is the President. The State Council consists of four Ministers and a Prime Minister who is also the Vice-President. The Judicial administration is independent of the executive and accordingly a High Court consisting of the Chief Justice and two Puisne judges, has been constituted. His Highness is, however, assisted by a Judicial Adviser, who is a retired and renowned judge of the Allahabad High Court, to advise him in disposing of appeals and revisions filed against the orders of the High Court.



SACHIN: HIS HIGHNESS MUBARIZ - UD - DAULAH, MUZZAFFER - UL - MULK, NUSRTA-E-JUNG, NAWAB BAHADUR SIDI MOHOMMED HAIDER MOHOMMED YAKUT KHAN, NAWAB OF SACHIN.

Born : 11th September 1909.

Succeeded : 19th November 1930.

Married : Her Highness Alimama Sultan Nur Mahal Nawab Yaqut Zamani Begum on 23rd July 1937, and Her Highness Manzar Sultan Mumtaz Mahel Nawab Massarrat Zamani Begum on 10th May 1938.

Educated : At home and later at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Sachin is the Senior Habshi State in India. The Rulers of Sachin are Sunni Mohommedans, and are the lineal descendants of Nawab Bahadur Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I. Over a family dispute for the Throne of Janjira, Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I left Janjira and joined forces with the Peshwa. In 1791 a triple treaty was concluded between Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I, the Peshwa, and the East India Company, on the basis of an offensive and a defensive alliance. By this Triple Alliance Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I took the State of Sachin. The Ruler of Sachin is a Member of the Narendra Mandal (Chamber of Princes) in his own right and is internally fully sovereign. The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other State.

Sachin : The Capital of the State and a pretty town on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Dumas : The summer capital of the Ruler is a delightful sea resort, ten miles by motor road from Surat. It is the only summer resort of its kind on the Western coast connected with Grand Trunk Telephone and other modern conveniences. *Amusements in Dumas :* Sea bathing, promenade, tennis, cricket, motoring, etc.

Chief Minister : MUSHIR-E-ALA J. L. JOBANPUTRA, B.A., LL.B.

Minister of the Household : MAJOR NAWABZADA SALIM KHAN BAHADUR OF SACHIN.

Clubs : Willingdon Sports Club, Orient Club, Cricket Club of India, Gun Dog League of India.

Address : QASRE SULTAN, DUMAS (Sachin State).



SAILANA: H. H. RAJA SAHIB SIR DILEEP SINGHJI BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., Raja of Sailana.
Born: On 18th March 1891.
Educated: At the Mayo College, Ajmer. *Ascended the Gadi:* On the 14th July 1919.
Married: A daughter of H. H. the Maharawatji Sahib of Partapgarh in 1909 and after her demise, a daughter of the Rawatji Sahib of Meja (Mewar).
Heir-Apparent: Maharaj Kumar Digvijaya Singhji, M.A., born on the 15th October 1918.

His Highness is a descendant of the Rathor Rajput clan of the Jodhpur House and is the twelfth Ruler of Sailana, a mediatized independent State in C.I. The Judicial Powers are plenary. The Rajputs of the surrounding non-Rajput States consider His Highness as their head and Rajputs of India in general consider His Highness as one of the foremost leaders and a distinguished member of the community. His Highness has held various offices in the All-India Kshatriya Mahasabha ever since he joined it in 1919, till 1933, when he ceased to take an active part for reasons of health. He is still a member and his advice and guidance are always eagerly sought. The Head Office of the Mahasabha remained at Sailana for 10 years, between 1919-1933, when His Highness held the office of General Secretary. His Highness is a patron of the Mahasabha and has presided over its annual sessions 6 times, is President of Kurukshetra Restoration Society, Thaneshwar, and Council of Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, Benares; Member, General Council of the Mayo College, Ajmer; Daly College, Indore; and Princes' Chamber, Delhi.

During His Highness's reign the local Vernacular School was raised to a High School and a new school building and a Boarding House were constructed. Education and medical aid are free throughout the State. A new Hospital has been built with facilities for indoor patients and an up-to-date Maternity Ward. The Raja Saheb has granted a democratic constitution to the local Municipality and established an industrial free Mandi at Dileepnagar and an Agricultural Farm at the Capital. A large Oil Mill, an Oil Factory and a cardboard mill have been recently set up in the State. The Judiciary has been separated from the Executive and a High Court has been established. Lately a Council of State has been established, of which Shreeman Yuveraj Sahib Digvijaya Singhji, M.A., is the President.

At the outbreak of the War in 1939, the Darbar placed its entire resources at the disposal of H. M. the King Emperor and during the period the hostilities continued, liberally contributed to various funds and loans. Rai Sahib A. P. Bhargava, Bar-at-Law, *Foreign and Political Member. Area:* 297 sq. miles. *Population:* 40,228. *Revenue:* Rs. 3,00,000. *Salute:* 11 guns.



SANDUR: RAJA SHRIMANT YESHWANTRAO HINDURAO GHORPADE, MAMLAKATMADAR SENAPATHI, Ruler of Sandur.

Born : 1908. Ascended the *Gadi* in 1928. Assumed the reins of Government in 1930.

Married : On 22nd December, 1929, the eldest daughter of Umadat-Ul-Mulk, Raj Rajendra Lieut.-Col. Malojirao Narsingrao Shitole Deshmukh Rustum-jung Bahadur of Gwalior. *Heir-Apparent :* Shrimant Yuvaraj Murar Rao Raje Ghorpade, born 7th December, 1931. *Second Son :* Shrimant Rajkumar Ranjit Sinh Raje Ghorpade, born 16th February, 1933. *Daughter :* Shrimant Rajkumari Nirmala Raje Ghorpade, born 8th February, 1934. *Third Son :* Shrimant Rajkumar Vijayasinh Raje Ghorpade, born 18th October, 1937. *Fourth Son :* Shrimant Rajkumar Shivarao Raje Ghorpade, born 13th September, 1940.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The Ruler of Sandur has a great and glorious tradition to uphold The House of 'Ghorpade' of which he is a true son—there have been no adoptions in this house—was founded in the Deccan centuries ago by Karnasinh, a Sisodia Rajput whose ancestors had died fighting Alauddin Khilji at Chitor. The enterprising Karnasinh scaled the walls of the otherwise impregnable hill fort of Khelna (Vishalgad today) by means of a rope tied to a monitor lizard, called "Ghorpad" in Marathi and so acquired the title 'Ghorpade' for himself and his descendants. The line of Shivaji the Great was founded by the younger brother of Karnasinh, but the claim of the Ghorpade family to a place in history is independent of this relationship to the founder of the Mahratta Empire.

"The vast region of Southern Maharashtra and Karnatak was long under the sway of the various Ghorpade Families and ruled by them" (Sardesai). The names of Bhyriji, Santaji and Maloji have inspired both terror and pride over this broad tract. Under Bhyriji's grandson, Murar Rao, the celebrated Chief of Gooty, the Ghorpades attained the height of their power. Murar Rao's empire extended as far east as Madras and Pondicherry and he levied a tribute of Rs. 7 lakhs from Mysore and Hyderabad. It was this same Chief of Gooty whose help Clive solicited during the siege of Arcot, and who routed Chanda Saheb, turning the scales and history itself in favour of the British. In 1818, during the time of Shiva Rao, the State first came into political relations with the British, and its unfettered internal

sovereignty was recognised. The State pays no tribute to the Crown and the Ruler has absolute powers.

ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM AND REFORMS.

Long before 'modern' administrative reforms now urged in Indian States were thought of, the Ruler had instituted such a system of administration in Sandur State; and this has had the advantage of trial and improvement over many years of peace and six war years. The Ruler is the fountain-head of all authority. The administration is carried on by elected representatives of the people and by official councils. Under the new Sandur State Constitution Act proclaimed on 21st April 1946, the fundamental rights, liberties and duties of the citizen have been classified and absolute equality of all State subjects and franchise on the basis of universal adult suffrage reiterated.

LEGISLATURE.

A State Council was established in 1931, known as 'Prajamandal', consisting of 25 members, of whom 21 are elected. The "Prajamandal" has the right to initiate legislation, move resolutions and ask questions. The second Chamber of the State Legislature was constituted in 1939, with powers to legislate and vote upon the Budget. A Standing Committee was then constituted, elected by both Houses of the Legislature, further to associate the people in the administration of their own interests, and all matters of public interest such as Village Panchayats and Rural Uplift, Education, Public Health and the levy of new taxes are referred to this Committee.

EXECUTIVE.

The policy now enunciated of 'Government by Executive Council' was long forestalled by the State. The Ruler constituted an Executive Council, known as Huzur Darbar, in 1931. This was reorganised in 1937 and further strengthened, and the procedure adopted was regularised by the issue of the Mantri Mandal Manual in 1942. A Constitution Manual was issued in 1943 and this lays down the entire administrative system of the State. Provision has been made recently by the Ruler on his 38th birthday, for a popular elected Minister in the State Executive Council.

JUDICIARY.

Sandur is perhaps the pioneer among States of her size to constitute an independent Chief Court presided over by a Nyayadish of unimpeachable integrity. This court is competent to refer cases to the Federal Court. The Judiciary has been separated from the executive.

The Ruler is present at the Secretariat every Tuesday to hear the grievances of his subjects and no one is denied access to him on that day.

A Debt Conciliation Board was constituted in 1936 to relieve agricultural indebtedness. By the Temple Entry Proclamation of 1932 the ban on Harijans worshipping at temples was lifted.

EDUCATION.

The State established a central educational institution, known as Shri Chatrapathi Shivaji Vidyamandir in 1942. Students are coached up to the Matriculation standard and special stress is laid on pre-military

Sandur—*contd.*

education, extra-curricular activities and a study of "Dharmashastra." A Technical Training Centre has been established at Ramgad in collaboration with the Government of India and it is proposed to use this centre, after the war, for imparting technical training to demobilised Mahratta Soldiers and others.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

Sandur holds extensive and excellent deposits of important economic minerals, particularly iron and manganese. Mr. Bruce-Foote of the Geological Survey of India has observed that "Sandur is one of the richest iron yielding centres in the whole world." Recent geological reports have revealed the Sandur iron ores to be high grade, with over sixty per cent iron metal. Eminent geologists have testified to the high percentage of pyrolusite in Sandur manganese ores, which have obtained first grade unit prices in Continental markets. There are also extensive deposits of red and yellow iron oxides, which on analysis are found to be highly suitable for the manufacture of paints which satisfy I.S.D. specifications. Enormous quantities of high grade jasper, most useful for the manufacture of mosaic tiles, are available. Kaolin of exceptionally good quality, and suitable for application in the paper industry, or for high quality porcelain and refractory manufacture is also found. Sandur forests abound in sandalwood with a rich oil content.

RULER'S ACTIVITIES.

The Ruler accompanied by Shrimant Rani Saheb Maharaj visited Europe in 1935, and Australia in 1939. The Ruler presided over the Akhila Karnatak Literary Conference at Bellary in 1938, when he stressed the need for a common script for India. He also presided over the Inter-Group Sports Tournaments of the University of Bombay in December 1940. In Feb. 1941, he unveiled the statue of Tanaji Malusre at Sinhgad. The Ruler is the President of the All-India Maratha Educational Conference and a Member of the Chamber of Princes, representing Phaltan, Aundh, Surgana and Sandur. Since the commencement of the war, the Ruler had been taking active personal interest in war efforts both within and outside the State. He was a Member of the Mahratta Officers' Recruiting Committee constituted by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and his appeal to the Marathas to join the Army in large numbers, was widely responded to. A Technical Training Centre to train war technicians was started at Ramgad Hill Station largely by the Ruler's efforts.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (*Mantri Mandal*).

Prathinidhi :

SHRI RANI SAHEB MAHARAJ.

Members :

MANTRI-SHRI SARDAR D. B. RAJE GHORPADE, *Naib Senapathi*.

RAJAMANYA RAJESHRI SRINIVASA RAO BHIMASENA RAO SHROFF, *Mantra Sachiv* (*Popular Minister*) for Village Uplift, Medical and Public Health, Education and Co-operation.

MEH. V. N. RAO, *Additional Member*.



SIRMUR; HON. LIEUT.-COL. HIS HIGHNESS RAJENDRA PRAKASH BAHADUR Ruler of Sirmur. The Ruling dynasty is the younger branch of the Ruling House of Jaisalmere. *Born:* 10th January, 1913.

Ascended the gadi: 22nd November, 1933.

Educated: Privately.

Married: The sister of Raja Shrimant Mahendra Singh Ju Deo of Nagod, C.I., in April, 1936 and the daughter of Sir Shri Bahadur Singh Ji Man Singh Ji, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Thakore Saheb of Palitana State in December, 1941.

Area: 1,141 sq. miles. *Annual Revenue:* About Rs. 20,00,000. *Population:* 156,054. *Salute:* 11 guns.

Administration is carried on by His Highness with the help of a Council of Ministers. Judiciary is separate from the Executive. The highest Judicial authority is the Raj Niyaya Sabha which hears appeals from the High Court.

STATE COUNCIL.

President: HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SAHIB BAHADUR.

Chief Minister: RAI BAHADUR JANKI NATH ATAL, P.C.S. (Retired), Vice-President.

Finance Minister: RAI SAHIB R. G. ABBHI.

Minister Without Portfolio: MAHARAJ RANDIP SINGH JI.

Secretary to Government of Sirmur: RAGHUBIR SINGH.

RAJ NIYAYA SABHA.

Members: RAI BAHADUR MUKAND LAL PURI, M.A., Bar-at-Law, M.L.A. (Pb.); GAURI PRASAD SAXENA, B.A., P.C.S. (Retd.).

HIGH COURT.

Chief Justice: B. D. KANKAN, P.C.S. (Retd.).



SANGLI: CAPTAIN H. H. MEHERBAN SHRIMANT SIR CHINTAMAN RAO DHUNDIRAO alias APPA SAHEB PATWARDHAN, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Raja of Sangli.

Born: 1890. *Ascended the Gadi* in 1903. *Educated:* at the Rajkumar College, at Rajkot. Her Highness is the daughter of Sir M. V. Joshi, K.C.I.E., B.A., LL.B., Advocate of Amraoti, Ex-Home Member of the Government of C. P.

Area: 1,136 sq. miles. *Population:* 293,381. Gross Average Revenue: Rs. 22,46,480. *Salute:* 9 guns permanent and 11 personal.

His Highness has for many years served as a Member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes. Also attended the First and Second Round Table Conferences and served as a Member of the Federal Structure Committee; Represented the Deccan States at the meeting of the National Defence Council held at New Delhi in April 1942.

In 1944-45, the total number of Co-operative Societies in the State was, 123 consisting of 4 Co-operative Banks, 95 Agricultural Credit and non-credit Societies, 22 non-Agricultural credit and non-credit Societies, 1 Sangli State Co-operative Union and 1 Sangli State Co-operative Institute. The Co-operative Department is under the control of a popular Minister.

The State has four Boys' High Schools, one Girls' High School, one School for Adult Women, one Montessori School, one Hospital, five Dispensaries and one Maternity Home.

War Effort: The Ladies Work Party organised by Her Highness for making clothing and dressings has so far supplied articles to the value of over Rs. 8,000 to the Bombay Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society.

H.H was contributing Rs. 1,000 monthly towards H.E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. A sum of Rs. 78,000 was remitted.

Other contributions: Rs. 21,000 to H.E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, Rs. 10,386 to Red Cross, Rs. 2,000 to Lady Doreen Hope's War Amenities Fund, Rs. 800 to Silver Trinket Fund in addition to silver trinkets weighing 1,200 tolas, Rs. 250 to Girl Guides War Gift Fund, Rs. 200 to St. Dunstan's section at Delhi and Rs. 1,447 to other war funds. Investments: Rs. 50,000 in 3 per cent. Defence Loans. Investments by the State people: Rs. 1,14,157 in Defence

Loans, Rs. 57,000 in Defence Savings Certificates and over Rs. 2,00,000 in National Savings Certificates. Besides, factories in the State have turned out large quantities of hosiery articles and over twelve million yards of tape required for war purposes. His Highness donated a sum of Rs. 10,000 to the authorities of the Wanless Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Wanlesswadi on certain conditions.

The State Recruiting Committtee sent up 5,655 men for the Army in addition to 250 for technical services. 9 persons from the State received the King's Commission, while 16 others received the Viceroy's Commission. The State offered a reward of Re. 1 per recruit to those who bring recruits belonging to the State. The Darbar supplied 7 ex-servicemen to I.A. Garrison Companies. Out of the recruits sent up, two secured the distinction of I.O.M., one of M.C., two of I.D.S.M. and two of M.M. for gallantry on the field. Shrimant Rajkumar Pratapsinh, 2nd son of H.H., who entered active service in the I.A.F. was killed on 22nd Aug. 1942 while on duty.

Land measuring over 900 acres had been granted to the Govt. of India for the establishment of a military aerodrome and a plot of ground owned by the State in New Delhi had been placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India for use of the Defence Department, both for the duration of the war.

The Darbar adopted all the necessary war legislation of the Govt. of India *mutatis mutandis*.

Heir-Apparent : Shrimant Yuvaraj Madhavrao Raosaheb. *Born :* On 7th March 1915. *Educated :* at the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra-Dun, of which he holds a Diploma. He passed the B.A. Examination of the University of Bombay in June 1937. *Married :* Shrimant Soubhagyavati Vimalatai Athavale of Poona on 30th May 1940. A keen hockey player and an expert rider. He is the Assistant Scout Commissioner for the Sangli State. The Yuvaraj was attached to the Secretariat of the Govt. of C. P. and Berar for some time where he gained experience of administrative work. A son was born to him on 24th August 1942 and a daughter on 17th June 1944. He is taking a keen interest in Rural uplift problems of the State.



EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Sir J. L. Sathe, C.I.E., I.C.S. (Retired), *President, Executive Council and Adviser.* S. R. Baitmangalkar, B.A. (Retired Deputy Collector), *Diwan and Vice-President,* P. M. Limaye, M.A., *Economic Adviser and Second Councillor,* B. S. Kore, B.A., LL.B., and K. G. Kulkarni, B.A., LL.B., *Ministers in charge of Transferred Departments.*



SANT: MAHARANA SHRI SIR JORAWARSINHJI, K.C.I.E., the present Ruler of Sant State. Born on 24th March 1881. Installed on the Gadi in 1896. Formally invested with full powers on 10th May 1902.

Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and was associated with the administration of the State for more than a year preparatory to his being invested with full powers.

He is an intelligent Prince who keenly supervises the administration of the State. During his regime many improvements have been made and the State is making good progress: The revenue of the State increased—Its lands have been surveyed and regular settlement introduced—Provision for English education made for the first time and Primary and Secondary education made free throughout the State—Election system sanctioned for Municipality—Free medical relief extended by opening new dispensaries in the district. Many other improvements have been introduced during his regime such as founding of a permanent Famine Relief Fund and granting of liberal tagavi loans to the agriculturists during the time of scarcity. Money is also advanced to local merchants by way of encouragement at a low rate of interest. Other improvements of utility such as installation of electricity in the towns of Sant and Rampur, clock tower, public gardens, metalled roads in parts, have also been made. The regime of Maharana Shri Sir Jorawarsinhji has been anything but a bed of roses. Famine and lean years had made the financial condition of the State far from satisfactory; but wise management has been instrumental to keeping its head up.

The Rajaji Saheb exercises full powers and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns Primogeniture is the rule of succession to the Gadi and the Darbar's right of adoption has been recognised and confirmed by Government.

By order of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India approving the recommendations of His Excellency the Crown Representative, the Kadana State was absorbed into Sant State and the administration thereof was taken over by Sant State from 22nd April 1943.

During the Great War the services of the Rajaji Saheb were appreciated by Government. The Government were also pleased to recognise the right of the Rajaji Saheb to be a member of the Chamber of Princes.

On the outbreak of the World War II the Rajaji Saheb sent a message of unswerving loyalty to the Crown and the Government. He also contributed generously towards various War Funds totalling in all upto 31st Dec. 1945 to Rs. 2,04,161. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was invested in 3% Defence Loan 1949-52. A sum of Rs. 25,000 was donated by the Maharana Saheb towards H.E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund for purchase of Ambulance Cars out of which seven Ambulance Cars have been purchased and named "Santrampur." A sum of Rs. 75,000 was also invested in the 3 Years Interest Free Defence Loan. This has been converted into 3% Victory Defence Loan of 1957. A State War Committee for collection of War Funds and propaganda work was formed.

The Ruling Family in the Sant State belongs to the Puar or Parmar caste of Rajputs and is believed to have descended from the celebrated family of Vikramaditya and Raja Bhoj of Ujjain. They first came from Dhar and settled at Jhalod and finally about the 13th Century at Sant. The founder of the family was Rana Sant who with his uncle Limdev was forced to leave Jhalod and established himself at Sant.

The Sant State has been in direct political relation with the Government of India since 1st April 1933.

The supervision and management of the Vaccination Department of the State has been transferred to the State from 1st December 1933, by Government and the Chief Medical Officer of the State has been appointed as the head of the department.

Unrestricted control and management of the State schools was transferred to the State by Government from 1st May 1933.

Area: 527½ sq. miles. *Population:* 114,047. *Revenue:* Rs. 10,06,962.

Dewan: N. J. DIVECHA, B.A., LL.B.

[The Publishers regret to announce the death of Maharana Shri Sir Jorawarsinhji on 22nd December 1946, at the time of going to press.]



MAHARAJKUMAR SHRI PRAVINSINHJI, Heir-Apparent, Sant State, Gujarat States Agency.

Born : 1st December 1907.

Education : Elementary education at home under highly qualified tutors. Joined Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Passed Diploma Examination of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot Joined Princes School at Baroda and passed the School Leaving Certificate Examination of the Bombay University with distinction in 1925. Joined Baroda College. At School and College he has won several Cups, Prizes and Medals in tournaments. A good tennis and football player.

Marriage : On the 15th May 1928 married Maharajkumari Shri Rajkunverba, the eldest daughter of His Highness The Maharao Saheb of Cutch, Bhuj.

The Maharajkumar has travelled widely. He first went to England in the year 1935 to attend the Jubilee celebrations. Again sailed for England in 1937 to attend the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. Toured the Continent and returned to India in 1938.

The Maharajkumar has donated a Silver Trophy known as Maharajkumar Shree Pravinsinhji Cricket Trophy for the Suburban Schools of Bombay.

DECORATIONS.

Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Coronation Medal, 1937.

CLUBS.

Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay, the Royal Western India Turf Club, Bombay, and the Cricket Club of India, Bombay. Patron, Khar Gymkhana, Khar, Bombay.

Address : Santrampur, Sant State, Gujarat.



SAWANTWADI: His Highness Raja Bahadur Shrimant Sivram Sawant Bhonsale, Raja of Sawantwadi. The Ruler being a minor, the administration is carried on by Her Highness the Regent Parwatidevi Ranisaheb, assisted by an Advisory Council consisting of the Diwan, Naib Diwan and the Sar Nyayadhish.

Area : About 930 sq. miles. *Population :* 2,52,170 (1941 census). *Gross average revenue :* Rs. 10,34,597, the principal sources being Land Revenue, Forest and Abkari.

Sawantwadi, is one of the ancient Maratha States in Western India, is a compact territory unbroken by the lands of other States or Districts and is bounded on the north by Malvan sub-division of the Ratnagiri District and separated by the line of the Sahyadri hills, on the north-east from Kolhapur territory, and from the east and south-east from the British District of Belgaum. To the south lie the Dicholi and Pedna sub-division of the Portuguese territory of Goa. The general aspect of the country is strikingly picturesque. The ratio of literacy to the total population is 17.3 as compared to 7 % in the last census.

The State pays no tribute to the British Government. It is rich in forests of teak especially near the Sahyadri hills. The principal fruits are mangoes, plantains, citrons, limes and jack fruit. Cocoanuts and cashew-nuts are plentiful. The staple agricultural produce in the State is rice, but the quantity being insufficient for the needs of the people, a good deal is imported from outside. Iron-ore of fair quality is found in the neighbourhood of Ramghat in the Sahyadri range. The Akeri stone, a slate coloured taleschist, extremely hard, compact and heavy, is unrivalled for building purposes. Mica mining is under contemplation. Bidi-making is developing on a large scale. Sodium Silicate factory at Math in the State is progressing well.

The principal industries in the State consist of gold and silver embroidery work on both leather and cloth, fans, baskets and boxes of kas-kas, brass ornamented with gold thread and beetle wings, lacquered toys, playing cards and elegant drawing-room ornaments carved from the horn of the buffalo and bison.



SAWANTWADI: HER HIGHNESS PARWATIDEVI BHONSLE, Regent Ranisaheb of Sawantwadi.

Born : in 1907. She is the grand-daughter of His late Highness Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda.

Education : Received a thorough, all-round education in Baroda and subsequently at the Bently Privory Girls' School in Middlesex, England.

Married : Major His Highness Sir Khem Sawant V, the late Rajasaheb of Sawantwadi in 1922. His late Highness, unfortunately died of an accident in 1937. The Crown Representative then invested her with full ruling powers and appointed her the Regent of the State, a responsibility which she shouldered undaunted and with a firm determination to follow explicitly in the footsteps of her husband.

Ever since Her Highness was appointed Regent, the State has shown considerable progress in all branches. She has especially taken great interest in medical relief, and in the rural development of the State. Her Highness' period of Regency has been, however, a very critical period as it saw the beginning and the end of World War II, but undaunted,—she showed such an ability, tact, and courage to retain the efficiency of the State Administration, that she has won the appreciation of all.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

RAJYA RATNA R. R. PAWAR, B.A., LL.B., M.A., A.M. (U.S.A.), *Dewan.* K. M. VAZKAR, B.A., LL.B., *Food and Textile Member and Sarnyayadhish and Sessions Judge.* RAO SAHEB G. S. BAKRE, M.A., *Naib Dewan, District Magistrate and Secretary to the Regent.* DR. V. S. ASHTAPUTRE, M.S., *Chief Medical Officer.* C. B. DEWASTHALI, B.E., *State Engineer.* D. H. KHAN, *Chief Police Officer.* RAO SAHEB DR. C. H. KARNIK, L.C.P.S., *Malaria Medical Officer.*



SURGUJA: MAHARAJA RAMANUJ SARAN SINGH DEO, C.B.E., MAHARAJAH and Ruler of Surguja State, E.S.A.

Born: 1895, installed 31st December, 1917. Has 3 sons. *Heir-Apparent:* Maharajkumar Ambikeshwar Saran Singh Deo; Maharajkumar Chandikeshwar Saran Singh Deo, the 2nd son is the Development Member on the State Council; and the 3rd son, Raja Chandra Chur Prasad Singh Deo, has been adopted by the Udaipur State, E.S.A. The Maharaja has travelled extensively in Europe and East Africa. He is a keen sportsman and a good shot having bagged over a thousand tigers.

Area: 6,055 sq. miles. *Population:* 551,307. *Gross Revenue* for, 1944-45: Rs. 16,31,034.

Surguja is the second largest State in the Eastern States Agency, most of which is fertile and double-cropped. Its mineral wealth consists of deposits of coal, mica, iron ores, limestone, bauxite and lead. The capital of the State is Ambikapur.

The administration of the State is carried on by the Maharaja, assisted by a State Council and Diwan. The State has well-equipped hospitals for men and women at headquarters and dispensaries all over. There are telephonic communications between all important centres of the State.

Diwan & General Member: Ragho Raj Singh.

Development Member: Maharajkumar Chandikeshwar Saran Singh Deo, B.A.

Finance Member: Satya Narayan Singh, B.A., B.L.



SWAT: MIANGUL GULSHAHZADA SIR ABDUL WADUD, K.B.E. (1930), Wali of Swat.

Born: 1885. Established his State in 1916 and was formally recognised by the Govt. as Wali or Ruler of Swat in 1926.

Area: 4,000 sq. miles. *Population:* 4,47,000 (1941 census). *Annual Revenue:* over Rs. forty lakhs.

The valley is very rich in natural sceneries and is 3,500 ft. above sea-level. The side valleys rise very high and are very pretty.

The State maintains a standing army of 12,000 strong including a small Cavalry of 100 horses. There are eighty forts throughout the State to maintain order among its people.

The Ruler had to overcome many difficulties in the making up of the State. To begin with, the tribes had been accustomed for centuries to absolute independence and no rule. It was only through patience, high statesmanship and untiring efforts of the present Ruler that Swat State came into existence.

He is very modern in his ideas. There is an elaborate telephone system throughout the State. Buner, Chamla, Khudokhel, Kana, Ghorband, Chakesar, Indus, Kohistan, Kandhiya are all included in the State. The Ruler is very keen on communications, roads, bridges and buildings. There is a well-equipped Hospital and a High School, a Veterinary Hospital, a Zenana Hospital in Saida-sharif. Besides, there is a big hospital in Buner and ten primary schools in different places. The Ruler has introduced many internal social and economical reforms.

The valley is famous for pheasants, chikor and duck. *Recreations:* studies, shooting, motoring, hill climbing. Recently he has taken to religious learnings and spends most of his time in devotions, religious studies and discussions.

Heir-Apparent: Shahzada M. A. H. Jahanzeb Wahahd C.I.E. (1946), formally recognised by the Government as such in 1933. He has been greatly assisting his father in all matters of State administration. Is in charge of the Army and is also the Executive head of the State.



TALCHER: RAJA HRUDAYA CHANDRA DEB BIRBAR HARICHANDAN, Ruler of the State.

Born : February 27, 1902. *Educated :* B.A., in Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. *Married :* to the second Princess of Bodogodo, Ganjam. *Succeeded* on Nov. 7, 1945.

Heir-Apparent : Tikayet Sauvagya Chandra Deb, *born* 26th January 1924.

Area : 399 sq. miles. *Population :* 86,432 (1941 census). *Annual Income:* Rs.12,22,640-2-5 (gross).

The Ruler is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right, fellow of the Utkal University, member of the Board of the High Court of Eastern States Agency and the Council of Rulers, E.S.A. and the General Council of the Rajkumar College, Raipur.

The State entered into treaty relation with the British Government in 1803 and rendered valuable help in quelling the Angul, Daspalla and Keonjhar rebellions.

The Administration of the State is carried on by the Ruler with the help of a Council of Ministers. The Ruler takes personal interest in the administration and is very popular. The Byabastha Parisada instituted in the State since 1939 with 50% elected members are working satisfactorily.

The State is noted for its coal resources which cover 224 square miles of which 8 square miles are mined by Madras Marhatta Ry. and Bengal Nagpur Ry. and a Bengal English Firm. There is a match factory in the State. The State maintains an independent judiciary separate from the executive. There is a Municipality at the Headquarters which is controlled by a Committee of Officials and non-officials. Roads are electrified. Education is compulsory in the State. It has 48 Primary Schools, one Girls' Middle English School, one Sanskrit Tol and one English High School. With a view to giving more medical relief to the people in the State, two other dispensaries have been opened in the State in addition to the existing six dispensaries.

STATE COUNCIL.

President : RAJA HRUDAYA CHANDRA DEB BIRBAR HARICHANDAN. (*Ruler*); *Dewan and Vice-President :* DIWAN BAHADUR P. C. DEB; *Members :* J. MISRA and DR. B. V. MOHANTY, B.L., Ph.D.



THANADEVLI : DARBAR SHREE AMRAWALA SAHEB, Ruler of Thanadevli, a premier State of Wala Kathis in Western India, belongs to the illustrious Jaitani Kathi clan.

Born : Nov. 28, 1895. *Educ. :* At Rajkumar College, Rajkot. *Ascended* first his original *Gadi*, which was later amalgamated with Luni on Oct. 23, 1922. Rule of Primogeniture governs succession in the State.

Area : 117.32 sq. miles. *Population :* 20,000. *Average Annual Revenue :* Rs. 3,00,000.

The State is administered under the personal guidance of the Ruler, who was given Second Class powers in 1932. The Darbar Saheb has instituted a Municipal Board with a non-official majority, a Gramya Punchayat, a Sar Panch Committee, Jail and School Committees and an Executive Council of 4 members, one of whom is an elected representative of the people and is in charge of Education, Municipal and Library departments. The judiciary is entirely separate from the executive. There are 4 well constituted and independent Judicial Courts. The Police Dept. has been re-organised and is manned by well trained and equipped personnel. The S. J. Memorial Hospital in the State has 2 free wards for in-door patients, and provides free medical aid to all without any territorial distinction. Five small dispensaries have been opened at different centres. Primary and secondary education is free to all irrespective of caste or creed. Deserving students are encouraged with stipends with a view to ameliorating the economic conditions of cultivators, liberal concessions and remissions are often granted to agriculturists. Pure Bhagbatai system without any Vero prevails in the State since 1934. Each of the 4 divisions of the State is in the charge of a Vahiwatdar who is under the direct supervision of a Revenue Officer. A Post and Telegraph Office, free library, a Power House to supply electric power and lights and water-works are the modern amenities supplied to the people. Darbar Saheb has liberally contributed towards the different War Purposes Funds. Strict measures have been adopted to supply sufficient food stuffs to the subjects at controlled prices. Clothes and food grains worth about Rs. 50,000 are distributed free to the poor and helpless every year.

ADMINISTRATION

President of the Council : NAMDAR DARBAR SHRI AMRAWALA SAHEB ; *Vice-President :* K. J. DEWAN, B.A., LL.B. ; *First Member & Deputy Karbhari :* V. H. BUCH ; *Second Member & Huzur Personal Asstt :* K. S. MAHIPATSINJI ; *Third Member :* J. L. SHETH ; *Huzur Secretary :* B. P. VAISHNAV, B.A., LL.B ; *Chief Medical Officer :* DR. I. R. MEHTA, M.B.B.S. ; *Supdt. of Police :* C. L. MEHTA. *Sar Nyayadhish :* A. K. CHARADVA, High Court Pleader; *Nyayadhish :* B. P. VAISHNAV, B.A., LL.B. ; *Treasury Officer :* M. A. GHANDHI.



TONK: H. H. SAID-UD-DAULA WAZIR-UL-MULK NAWAB HAFIZ SIR MOHAMMAD SAADAT ALI KHAN BAHADUR, SOWLAT-I-JUNG, G.C.I.E., NAWAB of Tonk State (Rajputana).

Born: 1879. *Ascended the Gadi* on 23rd June, 1930. *Educated:* Privately and is an Arabic and Persian Scholar.

Area of State: 2,553 square miles. *Population:* 3,53,687. *Revenue:* Rs. 33,16,480 in 1351 Fasli (1943-44 A.D.) *Salute:* 17 guns.

The administration of the State is carried on by His Highness with the help of a State Council. A State Assembly consisting of 27 members with representatives of urban and rural areas has been introduced All education is free throughout the State.

War Efforts: The total amount of contributions so far made to the various War Funds amounts to Rs. 2,09,716-8-4, most of which was contributed by the people. The State was paying Rs. 1,000 monthly to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. War and Defence Bonds of the approximate value of Rs. 4,68,080 including Rs. 2,99,100 State and Provident Fund investments in War Bonds, have been purchased. Large quantities of cotton and woollen articles were sent for the comfort of soldiers by the District War Committee, Ladies' Section. The Namda Factory executed large orders of the Supply Department of the Government of India during the year 1944

Small savings scheme has been organized in all the State.

A National War Front was inaugurated by His Highness in 1942, with nine branches in the State, M. Shamsuddin Ahmad, B.A., being the Chief Organiser.

A war news-sheet was issued every week in Urdu and Hindi. A loud-speaker had been installed to broadcast war news to the public.

ADMINISTRATION.

President: HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SAHEB BAHADUR.

Vice-President & Finance Member: S. MOHD. MIR, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.

Home Member: SAHIBZADA MOHAMMAD TOUFIQ KHAN.

Revenue Member: SYED NAZIRUDDIN HYDER.

Secretary: M. SHAMSUDDIN AHMAD.



TRIPURA: HON.-COL. HIS HIGHNESS BISHAMA-SAMARA-BIJOYEE MAHA-MAHODAYA PANCHA SRIJUKTA MAHARAJA MANIKYA SIR BIR BIKRAM KISHORE DEV VARMAN BAHADUR, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., MAHARAJA of Tripura.

Born : 19th August, 1908.

Succeeded to the Gadi : On the death of his father on 13th August, 1923, and was invested with full administrative powers on 19th August, 1927.

Married : On the 16th January, 1929, the sixth daughter of the late Maharaja Sir Bhagabati Prasad Singh Saheb Bahadur, K.C.I.E., K.B.E., of Balrampur (Oudh), and on her death in November, 1930, the eldest daughter of Capt. H. H Mahendra Maharaja Sir Yadvendra Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Panna (C.I.). Has one son and two daughters.

Heir-Apparent: Maharajkumar Srila-Srijut Kirit Bikram Kishore Dev Varman Bahadur. *Area of the State :* 4,116 square miles. *Permanent Salute :* 13 guns. *Population :* 513,952 (1941 Census). *Revenue (including Zemindaries) :* Rs 37,54,643 (based on the average of five years).

Capital : AGARTALA, a pretty and well-laid town, 5 miles from Akhaura Jn. (B. & A. Rly.).

Recreation : Tennis, shooting and big-game hunting.

The Maharaja Saheb takes keen interest in administrative affairs, Public Works and Development and has extensively toured in India and round the world.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE.

Chief Minister : MANYABARA RAJA RANA BODHJUNG BAHADUR, F.R.G.S.
Political Minister : DEWAN B. K. SEN BAHADUR, M.A., B.L.
Finance Minister : RAI SAHEB S. C. DUTT.
Revenue Minister : RAI G. S. GUHA BAHADUR, M.A., B.L., BAR-AT-LAW
Education & Forest, etc., Minister : D. A. W. BROWN.
Chief Secretary to H. H. : PRAMADARANJAN BHATTACHERJEE, B.A.
Private Secretary to H. H. : CAPT. MAHARAJKUMAR D. K. DEV VARMAN BAHADUR.
Military Secretary to H. H. : MAJOR KUMAR B. K. DEV BARMAN.
Chief Justice : LT. K. C. NAG, M.B.E., BAR-AT-LAW.
State Engineer : CAPT. A. K. SEN, B.A., B.E.
Conservator of Forests : KUMAR N. L. DEV VARMAN BAHADUR.
Chief Commandant of the State Forces and Officer in charge, Army Deptt. : LT.-COL. RANA JODHA JUNG BAHADUR, M.B.E., M.C., I.A.
Superintendent of Police : RAI BAHADUR G. R. DUTT.



TRAVANCORE: HON. MAJ.-GENL. HIS HIGHNESS SRI PADMANABHA DASA VANCHI PALA SIR BALA RAMA VARMA KULASEKHARA KIRITAPATI MANNEY SULTAN MAHARAJA RAJA RAMARAJA BAHADUR SHAMSHER JANG, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.LITT., Maharaja of Travancore.

Born: November 7, 1912. *Ascended* the Musnad on Sept. 1, 1924. Invested with Ruling Powers on Nov. 6, 1931.

Educated: Privately. Has travelled extensively in India, Europe, Ceylon and the Dutch East Indies. The Andhra and the Annamalai Universities have conferred the honorary degree of D.Litt. on H. H. the Maharaja and H. H. the Maharani, mother of H. H. the Maharaja. The Benares Univ. has conferred the hon. degree of D.Litt. on H. H. the Maharani.

His Highness is Colonel-in-Chief of the Travancore State Forces, Hon. Maj. Genl. of the 12th Malabar Bat. and Hon. Maj.-Genl. of the British Army. He is the founder and Chancellor of the Travancore Univ.

Although the Ruler is legally the source of all authority, judicial, administrative and legislative, yet for more than a century the Maharajas have acted as constitutional monarchs, without, however, failing to maintain effective personal contact with the administration of the State. H.H. the present Maharaja has not only sedulously adhered to these great traditions of his House, but has readily responded to all the legitimate aspirations of his subjects. The Legislature reconstituted in 1932 into a Bicameral Body, with an Upper House, the Sri Chitra State Council and a Lower House, the Sri Mulam Assembly, became thoroughly representative of all classes, communities and interests, with a decisive and predominantly elected non-official majority. Wide powers, budgetary and legislative, and powers of interpellation were conferred on those bodies in relation to all matters excepting those affecting the Ruling Family and the Paramount Power.

A Communique issued on the 16th January 1946 announced His Highness' intention to promulgate a Proclamation inaugurating further large-scale measures involving among other features, the adoption of universal adult suffrage. Both the Houses of the Bicameral Legislature will be constituted entirely of elected members, the Lower House on the basis of territorial constituencies and universal adult suffrage for men and women, and the Upper House representative of various professions, avocations and interests. Both the Houses will elect their own Presidents and Deputy Presidents and will be co-equal in status and functions. The business of the House will be conducted through sub-committees which will have extensive control over administration.

The Executive Administration of the State will be conducted by the Dewan, whose position *vis-a-vis* the Legislature and the Judiciary will be approximated to that of the President of the United States, subject always to the rights, privileges and prerogatives of the Sovereign.

Among notable legislative measures recently introduced are the Debt Relief Act, which is designed to alleviate the burden of indebtedness and is wider in scope and application than similar enactments elsewhere, and the Trivandrum City Municipal Act, which makes provision for the better management of the municipal affairs of the City through a Corporation.



H. H. Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi, Mother of His Highness.

In November 1936, His Highness promulgated the epoch-making Proclamation throwing open all the temples under his control and the control of his Government to all classes of Hindus including those hitherto regarded as untouchables, a reform which evoked universal satisfaction and thankfulness all over the world. Another humanitarian reform was achieved by His Highness's Proclamation in November 1944, abolishing the death penalty provided for certain offences under the Travancore Penal Code.

With a view to nationalising transport in the State, His Highness's Government have taken under their control nearly the whole of the road transport system in the State. They have also a scheme for nationalising the water traffic on the chain of canals and lagoons which lie from end to end of the State. The Travancore Steam Navigation Company has been started for the development of coastal traffic. Government have established the Travancore Credit Bank for granting long term loans to the agriculturists and small industrialists of the State. To reduce unemployment and to exploit the immense natural resources of the State, they have embarked upon a programme of industrialisation.

The establishment of the Pallivasal Hydro-Electrical Works, which provides cheap power for industrial purposes, is the starting point of a series of industrial concerns undertaken by the Government. The Ceramic Factory established at Kundara manufactures porcelain ware, comprising sanitary equipments, drainage pipes, electrical goods, crockery and fancy articles. The Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd. is incorporated in Travancore and manufacturing, besides sugar, 260 varieties of pharmaceutical products, such as liniments, liquid extracts, liquors, pulves, spirits, syrups and specialities including Caffeinaspirin and Lysol. Among the articles manufactured in the Rubber Factory at Trivandrum are cycle tyres and tubes, motor

(*Travancore*—contd.)

car tubes, surgical tubing, sheets, electric standards, dipped goods, hoses, gharry tyres, etc. The Aluminium Smelting Factory at Alwaye, which has commenced production of Aluminium, has great possibilities for the future. The Glass Factory at Alwaye and the Plywood Factory at Punalur have started work. The Travancore Fertilisers and Chemicals have been started with a capital of five crores of rupees.

The construction of a Chemicals and Fertiliser Factory at Alwaye for the manufacture of Ammonium Sulphate and other important chemicals has been taken in hand. Arrangements are being made for establishing a cane-sugar factory in Central Travancore and a Rayons Factory in North Travancore. Schemes are well under way for establishing factories for the manufacture of cement, cane-sugar, caustic soda, fertilizers, sulphuric acid, potassium chlorate, ammonium sulphate, acetic acid and calcium carbide. Measures are also in progress for the establishment of spinning Mills.

Refined salt is being produced on a commercial scale and the State is now able to export salt after meeting all its requirements.

The State stands in the forefront of educated India. According to the latest census, the percentage of literacy on total population is 47.1 for the whole State, 58.1 for males and 36.0 for females; and the percentage of literacy on the population aged 5 years and over is 55.0 for the whole State, 67.9 for males and 42.1 for females. By a Proclamation in 1939, a University designed specially to promote technological studies and research has been established. A scheme of universal and compulsory primary education on the basis of a ten-year plan has been initiated.

On the outbreak of the war, His Highness the Maharaja generously offered to place the entire resources of the State at the disposal of the British Government. He not only made munificent contributions to the war fund but sent the First and Second Infantry Units of the State Forces on Active Service. He contributed Rs. 0,50,000 for equipping the trawler and mine sweeper "H.M.I.S. Travancore" for the use of the Royal Indian Navy and Rs. 1,50,000 for the purchase of two fighter planes for the Royal Air Force. Besides, His Highness contributed Rs. 15,80,350 to H.E. the Viceroy's War Fund, Rs. 2,00,000 to H.E. the Viceroy's Comforts Fund, Rs. 1,10,000 for Red Cross Work, Rs. 1,50,000 for Women's war work, Rs. 30,000 to King George's Fund for Sailors, Rs. 15,000 to H.E. the Governor's War Fund, Rs. 60,000 to the St. Dunstan's Fund and Rs. 1,000 to General De Gaulle's Funds for amenities to the French Prisoners of War. Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi contributed Rs. 1,00,000 to H.E. the Viceroy's War Fund apart from contributions towards equipping a Field Ambulance Unit and to other funds. The total contributions of the State including those from the public up to December

31, 1945 amounts to Rs. 35,12,589-7-9 (public 4,61,539-7-9). Further His Highness sent about 90,000 men to the Assam Labour Force who built the road to China over which the Allied armies marched to victory.

His Highness's benefactions include large sums of money for earthquake relief, for fight against tuberculosis and similar purposes and annual donations to several philanthropic and scientific bodies. Among his other charitable works is the establishment of a home for the destitute and the infirm, and a school for the deaf, dumb and blind. The Vanchi Poor Fund has been started under the patronage of His Highness for feeding the poor and providing food and clothing to poor School going children. He has founded an Art Gallery at the capital in addition to the one, he maintains in the Palace.

His Highness's hobbies are tennis, photography, riding and motoring.

Travancore is one of the most populous and important of Indian States, next only to Hyderabad and Mysore in population and revenue, and occupies the south-west corner of the Indian Peninsula. It is foremost among the Indian States and the Provinces in respect of literacy, both among men and women. Bounded on the North by Cochin State and Coimbatore District, on the East by the Districts of Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly and on the South and West by the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea, it is one of the most picturesque portions of India, with an extensive hill region, numerous rivers, and a succession of back-waters and vast and rich forests. Trivandrum, the capital of Travancore, is a terminus of the South Indian Railway. The whole State is covered by a network of roads and canals with a well regulated system of road and water transport.

Area : 7,661.75 sq. miles.

Total population : 6,070,018—1941 census.

Trivandrum City : 128,365.

Revenue : Rs. 820.13 lakhs.

Salute : 19 guns, local 21 guns.

Heir-Apparent : His Highness Martanda Varma, B.A., Elaya Raja.



Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., LL.D., the present Dewan of Travancore.



UDAIPUR: HON. MAJ.-GENL. HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHARANA SHREE SIR BHOPAL SINGHJI BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., Ruler of Udaipur, the Premier State in Rajputana.

Born: on 22nd February, 1884.

His Highness received an all round education and administrative training. As Heir-Apparent his exceptional abilities fitted him admirably to discharge powers that were delegated to him by his illustrious father, His late Highness Maharana Sir Fatch Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., during his lifetime. On succeeding to the *gadi* in 1930 His Highness carried with the administrative schemes he had already begun as Maharajkumar. His Highness's qualities as a progressive ruler have manifested themselves in the various educational, medical and municipal reforms introduced. Improved administration and industrial developments have led to an increase in the annual revenue of the State which is now almost double of what it was when His Highness took over the reins of administration. His Highness contributed liberally to the various war activities and funds and a vigorous war effort was launched in the State.

His Highness is an excellent shot, big game shooting being his chief recreation.

Area: 12,941 sq. miles.
Population: 1,926,698. *Revenue:* Rs. 1,25,28,000.

Permanent Salute: 19 guns; Local: 21 guns.

Heir-Apparent: Major Maharaj Kumar Shree Bhagwat Singhji.

Grandson: Bhanwarji Bapji Raj Mahendra Singhji.

STATE ADMINISTRATION.

Prime Minister—Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, K.B.E.

Revenue and Finance Minister—Amatya Shresht Rai Bahadur P. C. Chatterji.

Home Minister—Col. Rao Manohar Singh, M.B.E. of Bedla.

Minister-in-Waiting—Lt.-Col. Rai Bahadur Ram Gopal Trivedi.

Development Minister—Sachiv Shresht Musahib-i-Khas Bhadur Rai Bahadur S. V. Kanungo.

General Minister—Major Rajadhiraj Hari Singh of Achrol.



VADIA: DARBAR SHRI SURAGWALA SAHEB, the present Chief of Vadia State, Western Kathiawar Agency, is aged 43. He belongs to the Virani Branch of Kathis. Kathis once dominated the whole province of Kathiawar and the province since then has borne the name of Kathiawar.

Area : 92 square miles.

Revenue : Rs. 3 lakhs.

The Darbar Saheb married A. S. Kunvarbaisaheb in 1922 and has two sons and three daughters. The rule of primogeniture governs succession. The Heir-Apparent, Kumar Shri Krishnakumar Saheb, is aged 15 and the younger Kumar Saheb Virawala is aged 12. Both of them are receiving educational training in a public high school at Rajkot. The Heir-Apparent is studying in Matriculation class while the second Kumar is in standard III.

The Darbar Saheb has earned the reputation of being a progressive and benevolent ruler and takes personal and keen interest in the administration of the State. Reforms of far-reaching importance—medical, social, economic, educational and political—have been inaugurated by him. The subjects of the State enjoy the benefits of free education, free medical relief, Child Marriage Restriction Act, the Farmers' Relief Act, a State Bank, Prohibition, Electric Power-House, and a Public Municipality in Vadia and Akala.

The growth of industrial concerns is adding to the prosperity of the State. An oil mill, a ginning factory, rice hullers, pulse hullers and Industrial works are among important industrial concerns.

The Darbar Saheb has contributed liberally towards different War Purposes Funds.

Namdar Darbar Saheb had been elected a Representative Member of the Chamber of Princes for the Western Kathiawar States comprised in Group II and was twice elected a member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes.

The State was doing its best to promote the war efforts and had A. R. P. and National War Front organisations.

The Local Dharasabha was introduced in the State last year.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

State Karbhari : KUSUMRAI J. DEWAN, B.A., LL.B.; *Tutor & Companion to Heir-Apparent :* DURGASHANKER J. PANCHOLLY, B.Sc.; *Nyayadhish :* TRAMBAKLAL V. VYAS, M.A., LL.B.; *Chief Medical Officer :* DR. K. J. PANCHOLY, L.C.P.S.; *Private Secretary :* RAMBHAI D. PATGIR; *Huzur Secretary :* HATHIBHAI R. VANK; *Treasury Officer :* PANACHAND B. SANGANI; *Superintendent of Police :* BHURABHAI RUPSING.



VALA: THAKORE SAHEB SHRI GAMBHIR SINHJI VAKHATSINHJI GOHIL, THAKORE SAHEB OF VALA.

Born : 25th April, 1889. The eldest son of the late Thakore Saheb Shri Vakhatsinhji Meghrajji Gohil. *Ascended the Gadi* : On the 5th June, 1943.

Educ. : Harrow (England) and Clare College, Cambridge. He also took a regular course of training in the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun.

Married : 9th March, 1912, the youngest daughter of the late Thakore Shri Verisalji of Roha in Cutch.

Recreation : Riding.

Address: Vallabhipur, Vala, Kathiawar.

***Area** of State :* 211.9 sq. miles (including Zilla villages).

***Population** :* 16,197.

***Revenue** :* Rs. 4,25,000.

Heir-Apparent : Yuvraj Shri Pravinchandrasinhji. *Born :* on the 15th October 1925. *Married.* 15th February, 1944 to Maharajkumari Premlata Devi, Second Daughter of Maharaja Ramanuj Saran Singh Deo, C.B.E., Maharaja Saheb of Surguja.

Secretary to the Thakore Saheb : Rajkumar Jaswant Sinhji of Vala.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Karbhari : KESHAVLAL K. OZA, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B.

Sar Nyayadhish : CHHOTALAL P. TRIVEDI, B.A., LL.B.

Chief Medical Officer : DR. VALLABHDAS M. BHAYANI, M.B.B.S.

Nyayadhish & 1st Class Magistrate : GIRIJASHANKER K. VYAS B.A., LL.B.

Superintendent of Police : DALSUKHRAM K. BHATT.

Revenue Officer : NATVARSINHJI AJITSINHJI JADEJA.

Superintendent, Huzur Office : BHAGWANTRAI B. HATHI.

Controller of Civil Supplies : DURGASHANKER M. JANI, Advocate

State Surveyor : SAKHARAM K. VIDWANS.

State Overseer : THAKARSHI ZAVER ANGHAN.

Treasury Officer : MANISHANKER V. RAJGOR.

Bardashi Officer : JIWANLAL F. MEHTA.



WADHWAN: HIS HIGHNESS MAHARANA SHRI SURENDRASINHJI, JORAWARSINHJI JHALA, THAKORE SAHEB of Wadhwan.

Born : 4th January, 1922.

Married : Bashri Jayakunverba, youngest daughter of His Highness Maharaja Saheb Shri Bhojrajji Saheb of Gondal on 18th February, 1942.

Heir-apparent : Yuvraj Shri Birendra Deo, *born* on 30th March 1943.

Succession : 27th July, 1934.

Investiture : 8th June, 1942.

Educated : At Mayo College, Ajmer and Blundells School, Tiverton (Devonshire), England.

Area of the State : 369.4 sq. miles including that of the attached area but exclusive of the villages in British India.

Population : 70,520 including villages of the attached area but exclusive of villages in British India.

Revenue : About Rs. Seven lakhs.

Salute : Permanent 9 guns.

His Highness has two brothers—Kumar Shri Virendrasinhji, aged 21 and Kumar Shri Vikramsinhji, aged 17.

STATE COUNCIL.

President : HIS HIGHNESS.

Dewan & First Member : RAO BAHADUR HARILAL D. RAVAL, B.A.

Second Member and Naib Dewan : KUMAR SHRI KARANSINHJI J. JHALA.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

High Court Judge : P. L. CHUDGAR, BAR-AT-LAW

Revenue Commissioner & Special Officer : K. S. KARANSINHJI J. JHALA.

Sar Nyayadhish : BHOLANATH J. THAKER, B.A., LL.B.

Supdt. of Education : VISHWANATH S. ABHYANKER, M.A., B.Sc.

Acting Chief Medical Officer : DR. REVASHANKER A. SHUKLA, L.C.P. & S.

Rajkharch Officer : GOPALJI B. GOHEL.

Deputy Special Officer : AMBASHANKER P. TRIVEDI.

Nyayadhish : AMRITLAL N. SHAH, B.A., LL.B.

Ag. Superintendent of Police : TAKHATSINHJI B. JHALA.

Ag. Treasury Officer : SHANKERLAL B. TRIVEDI

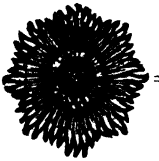
State Engineer : RUPSINHJI B. JHALA.

Asstt. Revenue Officer : GOVINDSINHJI R. JHALA.

Secretary, State Council : CHANDULAL M. SHAH.

Palace Medical Officer : DR. REVASHANKER A. SHUKLA, L.C.P. & S.

Khangi Kamdar : DEVISINH G. JADEJA.



WHO'S WHO

INDIAN NOBLES

AND

PROMINENT PERSONAGES

1947



ANGRE: MAJOR SHRIMANT SARDAR DHARMAVEER CHANDROJI SAMBHAJI RAO, VAZARAT MOAB, SAWAI SARKHEL BAHADUR, the foremost and premier nobleman and Jagirdar of Gwalior State and a scion of the illustrious Naval House of Angrias of the Mahratta Empire fame.

Born : In 1896 at Gwalior.

Educ. : At the Wilson High Sch., Bombay; Sardar Sch., Gwalior, and the Agricultural Institute, Allahabad.

His services to the State have been in the capacity of Keeper of His Highness' Privy Purse, Suba of Shivpuri, Master of Ceremonies, Private Secretary to H H. the Maharaja Scindia, Huzur Secretary, Foreign and Political Minister and Vice-President, Executive Council, Gwalior Govt.

Estate : He holds the Jagir of Neori-Bhonrasa and Panbihar in the Gwalior State. *Area :* 248 sq. miles. *Population :* 38,466.

Family History : The historic house of the Angrias has placed an ineffaceable seal on the pages of the Mahratta Empire since the days of Shivaji the Great. Kanhoji Angre was the naval commander of the Mahratta Empire. The Angrias fleet, the pioneer of the Indian Navy, struck terror deep into the hearts of all aggressors. During the regime of the Peshwas, the Angrias accompanied the illustrious Mahadji Scindia to Gwalior. Since then the family has been closely connected with the Ruling House of Scindia in all their conquests in North India, and in recognition of the many services rendered by the Angrias in the conquest of Mewar, Ujjain and Mandsaur, the Maharaja Scindia endowed them with the Jagirs of Neori-Bhonrasa and Panbihar.

Sardar Angre, like his ancestors, has rendered valuable services to the Scindia dynasty and the Gwalior State and to him the State owes many outstanding reforms in the fields of administration and legislation. He has brought forward many public utility schemes leading to the amelioration of the public at large during his tenure of office as Foreign & Political Minister and later as Vice-President of the Gwalior State Executive Council. His wife is the aunt of the present Ruler, Lt.-Genl. His Highness Maharaja Sir Jivaji Rao Scindia.

In recognition of his services, he has been awarded the Scindia Medal, the highest honour in the State. His activities within and outside Gwalior in fields, Political, Social, Literary and Educational, are widely known. He has organized his Jagir on progressive lines in keeping with the times by instituting such departments as Development, Revenue, Judicial and Police.

He has 3*s.* and 1*d.* His 1st son, Sambhaji Rao Angria, is studying Law. His 2nd son, Shivaji Rao Angria, is receiving higher education.

Permanent Address : Sambhaji Vilas, Lashkar, Gwalior.



BAGLA, RAI BAHADUR LALA RAMESHWAR PRASAD, belongs to the distinguished family of Baglas of Churu, Bikaner State, well known all over India and Burma. His father, Lala Dinnath Bagla, was a renowned businessman and the founder of the Marwari Intermediate College, Cawnpore, and United Provinces Chamber of Commerce.

Born : May 7, 1904 ; *Educ. :* Privately under the careful training and guidance of his father.

Took to business at a very early age and enlarged his father's business considerably ; Director and Managing Agent, Maheshwari Devi Jute Mills ; Proprietor, Messrs. Gangadhar Baijnath, Cawnpore ; Partner, Agarwal & Co. ; Managing Agents of the India United Mills Ltd., Bombay, the biggest Textile unit of India ; Director, The Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ltd., The Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd., the Discount Bank of India, Ltd., and various other prominent business concerns. Has recently acquired the Managing Agency of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills Ltd., Cawnpore, from Sir Henry Horsman and his family, for the stupendous sum of Rs. 4 crores, regarded as the biggest business deal of the year. Has certain other business propositions in hand and is contemplating a further extension of his industrial and commercial activities. Has travelled widely over Europe and developed an industrial outlook after a close study of the big industrial organisations of European countries. Member, Cawnpore Municipal Board, from 1922 to 1932 and its Chairman 1941-43 ; Hon. Secy., U.P. Chamber of Commerce, from 1931 to 1940 and its Chairman 1940-45 ; member, Executive Cttee., Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Upper India Chamber of Commerce for several years ; member, Central Assembly from constituency of U.P., from 1930 to 1934 ; Employers' Delegation to the International Labour Conference at Geneva in 1931 ; tendered evidence before the Whitley Commission, Lothian Cttee., and Joint Parliamentary Cttee. ; is connected with several other public institutions of the United Provinces.

Hobby : **Fine Arts, particularly Music.**

Address : **Bagla Cottage, Cawnpore.**



BALRAMPUR: MAHARAJA SIR PATESHWARI PRASAD SINGH SAHIB, Kt. (1941), K.C.I.E. (1946), Maharaja of Balrampur Raj; Owner of the premier taluqdari estate in Oudh, situated mainly in Gonda, Bahraich, Lucknow, Fyzabad and Partabgarh districts.

Area: About 1,500 sq. miles. *Population:* Over 6 lakhs. *Average annual income:* Rs. 35 lakhs.

Born: 2nd January, 1914. *Son of* the late Maharaja Bahadur Sir Bhagwati Prasad Singh, K.C.I.E., K.B.E., who *died* in 1921. *Grandson* of the late Maharaja Sir Digbijai Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who rendered unique loyal services to Government during the Indian Mutiny and enjoyed a salute of nine guns.

Educated: Privately and at the Chiefs' Mayo College, Ajmer. *Married:* Maharani Shrimati Raj Lakshmi Kumari Devi, daughter of H.H. the late Maharaja Sir Chundra Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., D.C.L., Prime Minister and Supreme Commander-in-Chief of Nepal, November 1932. *Invested with full administrative powers:* 22nd March, 1937. The Maharaja Saheb is a Janwar Rajput, and his ancestors migrated from Pawagarh (Gujerat) in the 16th century.

The Maharaja is a ruler of progressive views, mainly interested in administrative reforms and industrialisation of his estate. He installed a large irrigation scheme in his estate for public benefit comprising 4 electrically driven river-pumping schemes, 38 electric tube wells and 3 big storage reservoirs, commanding in all an area of 72,000 acres with 130 miles of transmission lines and 843 miles of major watercourses built at a capital cost of about Rs. 23 lakhs, a powerful generating station which provides electricity to Balrampur town and also to Gonda 26 miles and Bahraich about 40 miles off; organised Consolidation, Agriculture and Rural Development departments with 9 agricultural farms at a capital cost of about Rs. 5 to 6 lakhs and a recurring annual charge of about Rs. one lakh. About half a lakh is spent annually on Rural Development Works which include construction and repair of wells, crop protection measures, etc. There are two large sugar factories in the Raj. The Maharaja maintains 9 dispensaries including a Women's Hospital, spacious Dharamsalas and several schools.

Manager: E. A. MIDGLEY, M.B.E., I.C.S.

Address: P.O. Balrampur, District Gonda, U.P., Ry. Station, Balrampur, O. & T. Ry.



BHANDARI, K. N. RAI BAHADUR, RAJYA BHUSHAN, Millowner, Industrialist and Banker of Indore.

Born : 1888 ; *Educated :* privately.

Founder and Managing Director, The Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd. ; Proprietor, The Rai Bahadur Kanhaiyalal Bhandari Mills Ltd., and the Bhandari Iron & Steam Co. ; Chairman, Glory Insurance Co. Ltd. ; First Class Hon. Magistrate; Hon. Treasurer, Indian Red Cross Society, Holkar State Branch, and Holkar State War Relief Fund ; Member, Gyarapanch ; Vice-Pres., Indore Millowners' Assen. ; Pres., Nasik District Oswal Sabha ; Ex-Member, City Improvement Trust Board, Economic Industrial Development Board, Central Grain Advisory Cttee., Stores Purchase Cttee., Constitutional Reforms Cttee., and many other public bodies appointed by the Holkar State.

He is a recipient of high Honours of Gold Anklet, Ekori Tazim and Hathi Seropau from the Jodhpur Durbar ; his younger brother Seth Suganmal Bhandari and his nephew Bhawarsingh Bhandari received similar Honours from H.H. the Maharana Saheb Bahadur, of Udaipur. His younger nephew Narendra Singh Bhandari holds the rank of Captain bestowed on him by H.H. the Maharaja Holkar Bahadur of Indore, and the honour of Gold Anklet from the Jodhpur Durbar. His family is well known for its charity and philanthropy ; has donated about fifteen lakhs of rupees for social, educational and religious uplift. It has been running a large public High School having vocational teaching, a Boarding House and a Maternity Home which caters for the needs of the families of the labourers in Indore City free of charge. He is a good orator, a voracious reader and takes keen interest in industrial uplift and Ayurvedic and Yogic Sciences. The labour amenities provided in his Mills, are highly spoken of.

Address : Nandan Wan, 18, Tukoganj, Indore, C.I.



CHAIN SINGH, M.A., LL. B., F.R.E.S., Feudatory of Pokaran and Premier Noble, Jodhpur State, succeesor of Champaji, brother of Jodhaji, the founder of Jodhpur and Taluqdar of Oudh.

Born : 1889.

Educ.: Jaswant College, Jodhpur and Allahabad and Lucknow Universities; first Rajput Graduate of Rajputana; awarded the Victoria Jubilee Medal, the highest academic distinction at Allahabad University, and adjudged the best speaker at the Lucknow Univ. Union.

Senior Advocate of the Federal Court of India; Advocate, Allahabad High Court; joined Jodhpur State Administration, 1911; Puisne Judge, Chief Court, 1922-27; Chief Judge, 1927-29; Minister-in-charge of Justice & Education, 1929-36; Acting Chief Minister, 1934; represented Jodhpur State at the Ministers' Conference on Indian Federation at Delhi and Bombay, 1934-35; President, State Soldiers' (later Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's) Board for nearly twenty-five years during both the World Wars; his honorary work in this connection was described by the Hon. the Resident for Rajputana as "almost unique period of twenty-five years which covered the most important period of the history of the Army and that "all who have the best interests of the latter at heart have good cause to be grateful to you," granted Special Good Service Reward, 1936; President, first Representative Assembly of the State and Hon. Minister-in-charge of Reforms, 1941-44; services lent to Alwar State as Senior Minister, 1944-45.

Member, Agra University Court, 1930-36; Founder Member, Hindu University Court since 1918; Life Member, International Law Association (London); President, All-India Educational Conference, New Delhi, 1934; Leader, Indian Delegation to the World Conference of Education at Oxford, 1935; Member, All-India Public Schools Committee.

Has travelled extensively in Europe and the Near and Middle East; is interested in languages, both Eastern and Western, and has specialised in Constitutional Law. Was for some time Vice-Chairman, Servants of India Insurance Company.

Is cosmopolitan in social matters, and has for a long time been helping Harijans and other depressed classes by arranging facilities for their education, water-supply, temple entry, etc., and by engaging them in his own household service. A liberal in Politics, but owing to his connection with the administration of States with conservative traditions, his political leanings could not find their desired outlet, except in a very small measure as President of the Jodhpur State Representative Assembly, where he was very popular with the progressive elements.

Social services in connection with education, medical relief, etc., were started in his estate several decades ago. In a famous shrine dedicated to Shri Krishna's Avatar in his estate, which is visited by thousands of pilgrims every year there is no let or hindrance to the entry of Harijans at all. First to inaugurate a jointly elected and non-communal municipality in the districts of Marwar, in his estate town of Pokaran. During the period of scarcity of foodstuffs he has provided citizens with grain at specially reduced rates at his own expense. On his U. P. estate he has treated his tenants with great liberality: the rents have been uniformly kept low and the number of ejectments has been extremely small and confined to cases where there could be no reasonable alternative owing to the death or desertion of tenants or any similar mishap.

Eldest son, K. Bhawani Singh, B.A. Hons. (Cantab.), Bar-at-law, a Judge of the Jodhpur State, was educated at Trinity Hall Cambridge, where second son, K. Prithi Singh, is now studying Engineering; the third son, K. Fateh Singh, is at the Chiefs' College, Ajmer and the fourth, K. Akhey Singh, at the Doon School, Dehra Dun. The three younger sons are Zamindars in their own right, in the Sukkur Barrage area in Sind.

Publications : "Financial Implications of the Indian Federation for the States"; Presidential Address at the All-India Educational Conference, New Delhi; Papers on Pre-School Education and other educational subjects at the World Conference of Education, Oxford and various unpublished papers.

Address : The Fort, Pokaran, and Pokaran House, Jodhpur.



DALMIA, SETH RAMKRISHNA, runs a chain of Cement Factories, a Paper Mill, many Sugar factories which rank among the largest of their kind in India, Electric Companies, Chemical Works, a Plywood factory, a number of collieries, large Agricultural farms, a public Railway carrying passengers and goods, the Bharat Insurance Co., Bharat Fire & General Insurance Ltd., Bharat Bank Ltd., and many other concerns. Despite these and other notable enterprises his private life is one of rigorous simplicity and he gives away most of his income in charities.

His ancestors, for [illegible] aristocrats of the Marwari community, originally belonged to Dalma, a village in the Punjab States, from where they derived the family name Dalmia. From Punjab, his ancestors migrated to Jaipur State, and to Seth Harjimal, a scion of the Dalmia family, were born two sons, Ramkrishna and Jaidayal. Seth R. Dalmia has one son and four daughters. The eldest daughter, Shrimati Rama Devi, a highly educated and cultured lady, is married to Seth Shanti Prasad Jain, also a leading industrialist and business magnate. Seth Jai Dayal and Seth Shanti Prasad are his loyal and closest business associates who have quietly organised the Dalmia Jain group of Industries.

Seth R. Dalmia's great grandfather, who was one of the wealthiest men of his time, stripped himself of all earthly possessions and voluntarily adopted the life of a poor man, just to have a foretaste of the joys of poverty, which are ever denied to the wealthy. Ramkrishna began life at the early age of 12, being apprenticed to a firm on Rs. a month, and made a mark when he was in his teens. His schooling was desultory, but by assiduous home study, he mastered the essential principles of economics and finance. Throughout his stormy career which was full of numerous ups and downs, he has pre-eminently been a "Karmayogi", and his steadfastness and strong will-power have raised him to his present position. Besides his mastery of technicalities of finance and economics, he has also acquired a good knowledge of English, Hindi, Bengali and Gujerati, all of which he speaks well and with ease. He is well read in Hindu scriptures and his knowledge of Indian philosophy is extensive.

His industrial career commenced only fourteen years ago, and today he is one of the biggest industrial magnates in the country. Always keeping in view the best interests of the country, he forged ahead and planned industrial enterprises, which have ultimately proved of immense public benefit and utility. Not many years ago, his centres of activity

were scattered in small isolated places. To-day they have grown into self-sufficient towns, aptly named after his ancestors, Dalmianagar (Bihar), Dalmiapuram (South India), Dalmia Dadri (Punjab), and Shantinagar (Karachi-Sind) the last bearing the name of his illustrious son-in-law. These are the perfect " model-towns " well planned, with clean filtered water and electricity laid on. Large parks, picturesque lawns, green playgrounds and wide cement roads surrounding well ventilated modern factories, present a colourful spectacle.

The growth of Dalmia Cement industry, which he entered in 1937, admirably illustrates his organising capacity and perseverance. The keen competition put up by his rivals, lasted for years, but his untiring energy, patience and courage wore its edge off and the industry was set on a sound and prosperous footing.

At the end of 1942 he floated the Bharat Bank Ltd., with an authorised capital of Rs. 20 crores and an issued capital of Rs. 15 crores. The avowed aim of this enterprise is to render service to the masses of India, ultimately to help in spreading industry to every nook and corner of the country and to make crores of men and women " bank-minded " by thousands of branches operating in every city and town of India.

He also floated the Bharat Collieries Ltd. comprising three of the best Collieries in Bengal and Bihar and purchased the well known Motor Car Co. Allen Berry & Co. Ltd. Besides, he recently acquired Govan Bros. Ltd., comprising managing agencies of The Indian National Airways Ltd., The Delhi Flour Mill Ltd. The Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd., Raza Sugar Co. Ltd., Bulund Sugar Ltd., Rampur Maize Products Ltd., Rampur Engineering Co. Ltd., Rampur Distillery Ltd. Has acquired control of two cotton Mills and a woollen Mill in Bombay, viz., The Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills Ltd., The Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Co. Ltd., and The Indian Woollen Mills, and also the National Journals Ltd., Delhi. He has also taken over the controlling interest in Bennett, Coleman & Co. Ltd., Proprietors of *The Times of India*, Bombay. Has recently floated Dalmia Jain Airways Ltd. with an issued and paid-up capital of Rs. 3½ crores.

Seth Dalmia lives plainly, wears simple clothes and confines his personal expenses to the barest necessities of life. He keeps himself abreast of latest developments in world politics, trade and industry and devotes hours daily to the study of religion and philosophy. His connections are widespread and he is on terms of close friendship with eminent political leaders, commercial magnates, ruling princes, provincial governors, executive councilors and high officials.

Dalmianagar is the seat of the manufacture of diverse articles of public utility such as Cement, Sugar, Paper, Vegetable Ghee, Sulphuric Acid, Bleaching Powder, Caustic Soda, Table Salt, Distempers, Filter Paper, Playing Cards, etc. Seth Dalmia takes greater pride in the facilities Dalmianagar provides to the workers than in the magnitude of the industries it houses. He takes keen personal interest in the welfare of his employees for whose recreation special provision has been made. There are clubs, libraries, gymnasiums, playgrounds, orchestras, theatricals, study-circles and schools, which are the best of their kind in any industrial colony.

Address: Dalmianagar (Bihar) and Dalmia-Jain Nivas, New Delhi.



DALMIA, JAIDAYAL: Chairman, The Bharat Insurance Co. Ltd., Lahore.

Born: 1905, younger brother of Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia.

Educated: privately.

Married: Shrimati Krishna; 5 *ss.* and 2 *ds.*

A leading industrialist and an able executive; has wide knowledge of machinery and plant; keenly interested in mass literacy, labour problems and maternity welfare; has travelled extensively in India and Europe; has visited workshops of all important machinery manufacturers in Great Britain and the Continent and has made elaborate study of different processes of cement manufacture in Denmark and Germany; a keen student of mechanical and electrical engineering.

Managing Director of Companies comprising the Dalmia-Jain Group; supervises and controls technical sections of sugar, paper, cement and chemical factories of the Group.

Hobbies: Industrial Chemistry, Numeralogy, Tennis, Photography.

Address: Bharat Building, Lahore.



DINAJPUR: CAPTAIN MAHARAJA JAGADISH NATH RAY, F.R.S.A., of Dinajpur.

Born: December 28th, 1894.

Educated: At the Hindu School and Presidency College, Calcutta, has also had military training. Commissioned to the Indian Land Forces, January 1924, attached to 11/19th Hyderabad Regt., I.T.F. as Hon. Lieut., now Hon. Captain.

The Maharaja Saheb was for several years the Chairman of both the District Board and the Municipality of Dinajpur. He was elected a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, 1930, and nominated a member of the Council of State, 1933. His speeches are always marked by their freedom from fear or favour. He was President of the All-India Kayastha Conference representing five million Kayasthas, and a Vice-President of the British Indian Association. His voluntary monthly contribution of Rs. 100 to the War Fund since the commencement of the war and other substantial lump payments to Govt. have been greatly appreciated.

Raja Ganesh, the founder of the Dinajpur Raj, defeated the Mussalman ruler of Bengal and occupied the *musnad* in the beginning of the 15th century. The Raj descended in 1042 from the Dutta family of Ganesh to Raja Sukdev Ray, a scion of the Ghosh family. Sukdev's son Prannath was given the title of Maharaja Bahadur by Emperor Aurangzeb. His grandson Ramnath obtained it as a hereditary distinction in 1745. He owned numerous muskets and many pieces of cannon, some of which are still preserved with care. His grandson Maharaja Bahadur Radhanath's sanad was given under the hand and seal of the first British Governor-General of Bengal. Shyammohini, the talented widow of Maharaja Taraknath, received the title of Maharani, and her son Maharaja Bahadur Sir Girija Nath Ray, K.C.I.E., left the *gadi* in 1919 to his son, the present Maharaja.

The great temple of Kantanagar on the Dinajpur-Darjeeling Road—which Dr. Buchanan visited between 1807 and 1814 and declared as "by far the finest in Bengal,"—was built by the Maharaja Bahadurs Prannath and Ramnath Ray. Maharaja Jagadish Nath is a devoted Vaishnab and his financial contributions to the many religious, cultural and charitable institutions of the country are too numerous to mention.

Personal Assistant: BABU ABINASH CHANDRA ROY. *Revenue Secretary*: Rai Sahib NALINI MOHON SINHA. *Address*: Dinajpur Rajbati, B. & A. Rly. *Calcutta Office*: P 301, Pratapaditya Road, Kalighat.



GUPTA, SETH RAMRATAN. *Born:* September 21, 1906. Eldest son of late L. Beharilal, founder of the well known firm of Beharilal Ramcharan, Bankers, Millowners and Industrialists, with branches and agencies all over India.

Entered business at the age of 17, with control of all concerns of Beharilal Ramcharan especially their import, export and banking departments, rapidly built up a reputation for himself in India's industrial, commercial and national life; works hard for a comprehensive industrialisation of India on modern lines and firmly believes that the country's first line of defence is its industrial strength.

Staunch nationalist; started public life at the age of 20; joined Congress 1925 and was Vice-President of the local Congress Committee for several years; courted imprisonment during 1929 and 1931 Civil Disobedience movements; on return from jail, went on a world tour, including England, where he represented the case of Indian Commerce and Industry before a Select Committee for Indian Constitutional Reforms; elected unopposed to the Central Assembly, 1943; Pres., All-India Marwari Youth Conference 1943; visited Australia as a member of the non-official Indian Trade Delegation in Feb. 1945; Chairman, L. Beharilal Charitable Trust, *has contributed generously to various public institutions and charities*; founder of Radha Devi Free Charitable Dispensary; now organising a T.B. Sanitorium for U.P., specially Cawnpore; non-official visitor to the jails in U.P.

Chairman, Lakshmiratan Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Cawnpore; *Chairman, Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Discount Bank of India Ltd., Bombay; Adarsh Bima Ltd., Allahabad*, has an office in Australia, viz., the Hindusthan Import and Export Co. Pty Ltd., 281, Collins Streets, Melbourne. Founder of the well-known concerns —India Supplies, Northern India Trading Co., B. R. Woodwork, B. R. Synthetic & Food Products, Gwalior Traders Ltd., Gwalior India Construction Co. and the Engineering Works of India Ltd., Calcutta; promoter and for two years Pres. of the U.P. Merchants' Chamber, Cawnpore; one of the founders of Employers' Association of Northern India, Cawnpore; Director, Hurriladih Coal Co., Ltd., Calcutta; New Churulia Coal Co., Ltd., Calcutta; Gupta Brothers (Stocks and Shares), Traders Ltd., Lucknow; also connected with a number of other industrial and public concerns.

Publications: "World Before the Second Great War" in Hindi, in two volumes. "Time for Decision" and "Australia as I saw it" under print. *Recreations:* Travelling and Riding.

Address: Behari Niwas, Cawnpore.



HARKISONDASS LUKHMIDASS, J.P., Proprietor, Messrs. Harkisondass Lukhmidass, Share & Stock Brokers; Director, The Native Share & Stock Brokers' Assn., The Shree Nivas Cotton Mills Ltd., The Gwalior Paint & Chemical Industries Ltd. & The Bhopal Sugar Industries Ltd.

He set up the firm in 1932 by becoming a member of the Bombay Stock Exchange and within less than a decade earned a name for himself both on Stock Exchange and among the commercial community. He combines in himself those personal qualities which bring success in business as well as affection of those with whom he comes in contact. His personal charm and magnetism easily win for him the trust and confidence of those he meets and his absolute devotion to duty and sound business instinct strengthen the relationship so formed.

Harkisondass was born in Bombay on 31st October 1904. He was educated at the Bharda New High School and then joined his father's firm of Freight Brokers, well-known in freight line as Messrs. Aspinwall Lukhmidass & Company. Soon after, he was taken as a partner. He joined the freight business, at the early age of 18 and his association with his father's business which continued for ten years, enabled him to come in contact with many businessmen as well as shipping and export houses. Due to diversion of export trade from Bombay to other Indian ports and to general world depression, he turned his attention to the Stock Exchange in 1932. The training he had under his father combined with his own abilities helped him to bring the firm to its present position.

The firm of Messrs. Harkisondass Lukhmidass is today among the front-line firms on the Bombay Stock Exchange. It has set before itself the aim of specialising in genuine investment business for which a Stock Exchange primarily exists. For promotion of such business, correct information should be supplied to the investing public and Harkisondass has made a point of developing a statistical department which publishes from time to time wall-charts as well as special Surveys of industries.

Harkisondass has displayed a broad progressive outlook in business activities and in other walks of life as is evident from the financial assistance he has given privately to many institutions and individuals. ***Address :*** 17, Carmichael Road, Bombay.



HIRALAL, LT.-COL. RAJYA RATNA, RAJYA BHUSHAN, RAI BAHADUR, M.L.C., Indore, Millowner.

Born: Ajmer, 12th June 1898.

President, All-India Jain Mahasabha and C. I. Hindu Mahasabha; Vice-Pres., Indian Red Cross Society, Holkar State, C. I. Hockey Assen., Central Gymkhana, Indore; Mem., Red Cross Society, Indore Residency and Mhow, Economic and Industrial Development Board (H.S.), Central Grain Advisory Cttee. (H.S.), Executive Cttee., Holkar State Anti-Tuberculosis Assen. and Board of Economic Development (Gwalior State); Trustee, Indore City Improvement Board; Chairman, The Dewas Bank Ltd., Dewas Senior (C.I.), The Saurashtra Bank Ltd., Rajkot; Director, Central Cine Corporation Ltd., Bombay, The Bombay Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay, The Electronics Ltd., New Delhi, Bombay Cinetone Ltd., Bombay, Glory Insurance Co. Ltd., Indore, The Sagarmal Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Burhampur; Owner, The Tilokchand Jain High School, The Kalyanmal Nursing Home, The Kalyan Jain Hostel, The Kalyan Aoushdhalaya.

He is very enlightened and keeps himself abreast of latest developments in trade and industry. His latest venture is the Indore Plastic & Allied Industries Ltd. which will shortly start functioning and fulfil the long felt demand for plastic products in India. He is also interested in Mineralogy and is exploiting a few mines including a coal mine in Bengal. He is intimately connected with eminent political leaders, Commercial magnates, ruling princes and high officials. His war efforts and charities have been laudable.

Recreations: Tennis, Polo, Swimming. *Club:* Yeshwant, Indore; Madhav, Ujjain; The Cricket Club of India; The Turf Club, Bombay; The Roshanara and the Chelmsford, Delhi; and the Jiwaji, Gwalior.

Address: Kalyan Bhavan, Indore (C.I.).



JAIN, S. P., Managing Director, Dalmia-Jain Group of Industries.

Born : 1912.

Education : Benares Hindu University and Agra University; Graduated in Science (B.Sc.).

Married : April 1931, Shrimati Rama, daughter of Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia; has 2 sons, Ashok and Alok and a daughter, Alaka.

Possesses wide experience, extending over 12 years, of the various industrial and commercial units of the famous Dalmia-Jain Group of Industries, owning collieries, Banks, Insurance Companies and a chain of Factories producing cement, sugar, paper, chemicals, plywood, vegetable oils, paints and varnishes, spun pipes, etc. Is keenly interested in all-round extension and development of Indian industries and in raising the standard of life of Indian masses. His charities run into millions. Has specialised knowledge of finance, economics and statistics. Visited the Dutch East Indies in 1930 and also Australia in March 1945 as a member of the Indian Trade Delegation

Managing Director : Rohtas Industries Ltd.; Bharat Collieries Ltd.; Bharat Bank Ltd.; (Hony.) Dy. Managing Director, Dalmia Cement & Paper Marketing Co., Ltd.

Director : Dalmia Jain & Co., Ltd.; Shree Krishna Gyanoday Sugar Ltd.; Dalmia Cement Ltd.; South Bihar Sugar Mills Ltd.; Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway Co., Ltd.; Bharat Insurance Co. Ltd.; Universal Bank of India, Ltd.; Dalmia Investment Co. Ltd., Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd.; Dalmia Jain & Co. (Ind. States) Ltd.; Bharat Fire & General Insurance Ltd.; Rohtas Quarries Ltd.; National Safe Deposit & Cold Storage Ltd.; N. K. Jain & Co., Ltd., Dalmia Jain & Co. (Patiala), Ltd.; Patiala Biscuit Manufacturers Ltd.; Allahabad Law Journal Co., Ltd.; Allen Berry & Co., Ltd., Allen Motors Ltd.; Oxy-Acetylene Welding and Metal Cutting Co. Ltd., New Central Jute Mills Co., Ltd.; Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd. Sahu Rubbers Ltd.

President : Indian Paper Mills' Association, Bihar Chamber of Commerce; Bihar Industries Association and All-Indian Plywood Manufacturers' Association. *Ex-President :* Bihar Chamber of Commerce.

Member, Executive Committee : Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce (Representing Mining interests'); Paper Control Advisory C'ttee., Govt. of India; Post-War Reconstruction C'ttee., Govt. of Bihar.

Life Member : Indian Institute of International Affairs and Indian Council of World Affairs.

Founder : Bharatiya Gyan Pith (Academy), Benares.

Hobbies : Collection of statistics; Riding and Tennis.

Address : Dalmianagar (Bihar).



KANGUNDI: SRI SRI SRI RAJA KAMBINAYANI JAVVAJI VENKATAPATHI NAIDU BAHADUR VARU, Zemindar of Kangundi, Chittoor and North Arcot Districts.

Born: Dec. 11, 1897.

Educ.: Newington College, Madras.

Assumed charge of the Estate on Dec. 10, 1918; Silver Jubilee, Dec. 10, 1943.

Area of the Estate: About 346 sq. miles. *Revenue:* About Rs. 1,20,000. *Headquarters:* Bhattuvaripalli.

Kangundi is one of the ancient estates of Southern India, founded as far back as 1066 by one Kammi Naidu, who migrated from Pyapili, a principality of the Vijayanagar Empire. The present Raja is a direct descendant of the founder and the 28th representative in the line of succession.

An educated man with an enterprising spirit, the Raja has introduced several reforms in the estate and is keenly interested in cattle breeding and allied subjects. Has won the appreciation of the Agricultural Commission as a practical cattle breeder. Hon. Visitor, Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, for a long period. Has endowed large properties for the upkeep of many temples in his estate. During the last war he contributed Rs. 1,200 per year towards a hospital ship. In recognition of his meritorious services to his estate, Government conferred upon him the title of Rajah in 1930 as a personal distinction.

The people of his estate celebrated the Silver Jubilee of his accession to power with great rejoicings at his headquarters and other places between the 10th and 14th Dec., 1943.

Address: Bhattuvaripalli, P.O. Kuppam, Chittoor Dist.



KOTWARA: RAJA SYED SAJID HUSSAIN ZAIDI, M.A. (Edin.), M.L.A., Raja Saheb of Kotwara Raj, U.P.

Born : 1910.

Educated : La Martiniere College and Edinburgh University.

Married : 1937, Princess Selma, Sultan, grand-daughter of H. I. M. the Caliph, Sultan Murad V (died 1942).

1942, Daughter of Nawab Mohamad Hasan Khan of Moradabad.

History : Kotwara Raj was established by Rajas Gopal Singh and Saroop Singh about 200 B.C. Deobunder and Anhalwara Patan (of Somnath fame and a centre of world trade) also remained capitals. This family once ruled India from Cambay to China. In 1488 Raja Mull embraced Islam. In 1680 Raja Baz Khan lost the kingdom to Aurangzebe, but some of the lands were restored to Raja Tarbiat Khan in 1779. The male line of the 84th Raja Madar Buksh Khan (1827-57) became extinct. His daughter was married to Syed Nazar Hussain, a Prince of Yaman. Their son was the grandfather of the present Raja. Widely travelled, the present Raja is essentially liberal in his outlook. He is the founder of the Hindustani League which advocates the use of modified Roman Script as the only practical solution of suicidal Urdu-Hindi Controversy. He is a great believer in sound films as a medium of instruction—particularly in earlier stages.

Madar-ul-Mohaam : Haji Musahab Ali Khan.

Private Secretary : Krishna Kumar Srivastava B.A., LL.B. (Luck.).

Household Physician : Tagya Dutta Gupta, M.B B.S.

Deorhi Officer : Syed Sajjad Husain.

Addresses : Anhalwara Palace, Kotwara Raj and Kotwara Lodge, Lucknow, U.P.



KUREISHY: RAFIUSHAN IFTIKHARUL MULK, KHAN BAHADUR, LT.-COL., HAJI MAQBOOL HASSAN, M.A., LL.B., Ex-Home Minister, Bahawalpur Govt.; belongs to a respectable family of the Kureish of Arabia. Though hailing originally from the Meerut District, his ancestors had long settled in the State. *Born* at Bahawalpur in 1900. He received his early education in the State, and, later on, joined the Muslim University, Aligarh, where he passed his M.A., LL.B. in 1925. From his childhood he exhibited traits which gave promise of his future eminence.

His personality made itself felt in the sphere of his employment, where he won the golden opinions of his colleagues as well as the ruler under whom he served. He began his career in 1925, when he joined the personal staff of His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur of Bahawalpur as an Aide-de-Camp. But, it did not take long for the Ruler to discover that the young incumbent had in him the makings of a capable administrator. Accordingly, in 1927, less than two years from the date of his appointment, he was promoted to the rank of Assistant Military Secretary. But this was only a stepping-stone. In January 1930 he was given the combined office of Private and Military Secretary, with the additional charge of the portfolios of Education and Municipalities, and was subsequently raised to the status of Minister-in-Waiting. In 1932 he paid a visit to England and other Western countries with His Highness a visit which he repeated in 1935 and in 1936. The beautiful volume in which he has chronicled the impressions of his first itinerary is an eloquent testimony to his great powers of observation and expression. He has also been to the Near East and performed the holy pilgrimage. His services to the State were recently recognised by the Government by the grant of the title of Khan Bahadur, which is the first distinction of its kind to be conferred upon a purely Riyasti Vizier in the State. He is also the recipient of many decorations and distinctions from the State, and is His Highness's representative in the Senate of the Punjab University.

During the 18 years of his incumbency he has been in charge of several departments, and in each he has left the impress of his personality in the shape of many useful administrative reforms which he introduced from time to time. It is due mainly to his efforts that the Chief Court of Bahawalpur has been raised to the status of a High Court. He is a very capable and efficient administrator, having won the highest praise of both the ruler and the ruled by his politeness, impartiality and sympathy for the people of the State. He is very popular with all classes of His Highness's subjects. Resigned State service, Dec. 1945. Has now settled in Aligarh.



LALL, LALA GURSHARAN, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, (1946-1947).

Born : 1902, *son* of Rai Bahadur Ramchand Ram Bhadani, an eminent businessman of Bihar. Managing Dir., Bhadani Brothers Ltd., Mill-owners and Industrialists, controlling a number of industrial and commercial concerns; Gaya Sugar Mills Ltd.

Took to business at 17 and by his business acumen, hard work and integrity earned a name for himself in the Commercial and Industrial Community of India. A firm believer in a comprehensive industrialisation of India, he has made preparations for launching a number of new industrial enterprises in the post-war period. His activities in the sphere of business are large and varied. Chairman, Bhadani Bros. Ltd. *Director :* Ramchandram Nagaram Rice and Oil Mills Ltd., Ramchandram Ramcharitrah Shah Rice & Oil Mills Ltd., Sodepore Glass Works Ltd., Lac Products Ltd., Krishna Chemical Works Ltd., Bengal Cotton Mills Ltd., Bihar Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Hindusthan Coal Company Ltd Amrit Vanaspati Co., Ltd., Indian Sugar Syndicate Ltd., Great Social Life and General Insurance Co., Ltd., Indian Enamel Works Ltd., Arya Insurance Co., Ltd., Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd., Darjeeling Properties Ltd., John Patterson (India) Ltd., National Metal Industries Ltd., Goenka Commercial Bank Ltd., Bharat Vegetable Products Ltd., Electric Construction and Equipment Co., Ltd., Sri Radha Krishna Sugar Mills Ltd., Discount Bank of India Ltd., The Eastern Exchange Ltd. *Member :* All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers, All Indian Manufacturers' Assen., U.P. & Bihar Sugar Control Board, Committee of Indian Chamber of Commerce, Indian Central Sugarcane Cttee., Delhi. Panel of Sugar, Alcohol and Food Yeast, Delhi. Provincial Advisory Board, Forest Utilisation, Bihar Post-War Reconstruction Cttee. (Bihar), International Chamber of Commerce (Indian National Cttee.). Member, Mica Inquiry Cttee. and Pres., Indian Sugar Mills Assen. 1945. Trade Adviser to the Bihar Govt. 1943-45. A delegate from India to the International Chambers of Commerce Conference in 1945. Vice-Pres., Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1945 and its Pres., 1946.

Takes keen interest in school, philanthropic and other nation-building activities. Is connected with various educational and social institutions in the capacity of Pres. and member of executive committees. Pres., Board of Management of the Gaya Coll which owes its birth to his initiative, active help and guidance.

Address : 15, Clive St., Calcutta.



LALLJEE, HOOSEINBHOY ABDOOLABHOY, ex. M.L.A., Central. For 26 years elected member, Bombay Municipal Corporation. Mayor of the City of Bomboy, 1931. President, The Board of Trustees, Improvement Trust of the City of Bombay, 1931; The Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1930. For 10 years, elected member of the Bombay Legislative Council. For several years member of the Advisory Committee of Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Haj Committee, Standing Advisory Committee, Sukkur Lloyd Barrage and Bombay Reclamation Scheme

Served as member of the following Committees appointed by the Government: Excise, Prohibition, Taxation, Income Tax Protection to Industries, Indian and Foreign Banking, Indian and Foreign Industries, etc. An Associate Member, Royal Commission on Agriculture in 1928. Was member of the Central Legislative Assembly for several years. Member, the Defence Consultative Committee and the War Supply Committee, Central Legislature. Leader of the Independent Party, Central Legislative Assembly. Attended the 19th Session of the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations at Geneva as representative of the Government of India (Employers' Delegate for the whole of India). Attended the 8th Bienniel Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce on 24th June 1935 in Paris as a delegate from India.

Interviewed in 1935 the President of the French Republic, His Holiness the Pope and Signor Mussolini in Rome.

President, the International Chamber of Commerce, Indian National Committee, 1934; All Parties Shia Muslim Conference of India; the Indian and Aden Salt Manufacturers' Association and the Indian Match Manufacturers' Association; Committee of Direction of Technical Education in the Bombay Presidency and Board of Trustees, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, 1930-1935; the Khoja Shia Asna-Ashri Community and the Board of Trustees of the Khoja Shia Asna-Ashri Community's Mosque, Madrasa, Boys' and Girls' School, etc., etc. Member, Imperial Citizen Association; Hon. Member, the Africa and Overseas Merchants' Chambers of Commerce; Director of Spinning and Weaving Mills, Shipping, Insurance Companies, etc.

Address: Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.



MAHOMED HUSSAIN, KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL KADIR, C.I.E. (1st Jan. 1946), DEWAN, Junagadh State.

Born : 1890 in Shikarpur, Sind, a lineal descendant of Asifjah Nizam-ul-Mulk, the founder of the principality of Deccan through the eldest branch of Amir-ul-Umra Ghaziuddin Ferozjang II. When Amir-ul-Umra Ghaziuddin Ferozjang III was living in retirement in Surat he sent his eldest son Nawab Mir Bahawuddin Khan to Sind to obtain facilities for the British in Sind from the Kalhora Rulers. Nawab Bahawuddin Khan succeeded in his mission. Mir Muhammad Sarfraz Khan Abbassi, the Kalhora Ruler of Sind, conferred on him the jagir of Kandiaro and the title of Mian Sahib and that is how the family came to settle in Sind.

After completing his education and passing the Sind Advocate's Examination, he entered Government Service as Resident Magistrate, first class, in Sind, 1913. Promoted District Deputy Collector in 1918. Appointed Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay in 1929 and Naib Dewan of Junagadh State in 1935. Went back to Sind in 1936, and appointed Collector and District Magistrate in various districts of Sind including the Upper Sind Frontier District, where he was the first Indian to be permanent Deputy Commissioner. Again appointed Dewan and Vice-President of the State Council, Junagadh, in August 1942. Retired on superannuation pension from Bombay Govt. Service in June 1945. Is a member of the Standing Cttee. of Ministers, Chamber of Princes and of the Policy Cttee. (Trade) of the Govt. of India.

Address : Junagadh.



MALIK, SARDAR HARDIT SINGH, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., Prime Minister, Patiala State.

Born : Nov. 23, 1896 at Rawalpindi (Punjab).

Educated at Eastbourne College (public school), Eastbourne, England, 1909-1912 and passed with highest honours in classical languages (Greek and Latin). Subsequently he joined Balliol College, Oxford, 1912-1915 and graduated with Honours in modern History in 1915. Captained the Cricket Team at Eastbourne College and represented Oxford University both at cricket and golf.

After finishing his educational career, proceeded to France in 1916, and served at first with the French Army on the Western Front, then in 1917 and 1918 as a fighting Pilot in the Royal Flying Corps and subsequently in the Royal Air Force in France, Italy and in the Home Defence, United Kingdom ; was wounded in air combat in France in 1917. Later on, he entered the Indian Civil Service and served in the Punjab from 1922-1930, at first as Assistant Commissioner, then after only 18 months' service, as Deputy Commissioner in the following Districts :--Sheikhupura, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Rohtak and Sialkot. He was then appointed Deputy Trade Commissioner in the office of the High Commissioner for India in London and served there from 1931-1933 and for a short period in 1933 in Germany as Indian Trade Commissioner at Hamburg ; returned to India in 1934 and was sent to work as Deputy Secretary in the Commerce Department, Government of India, in which capacity he remained from 1934 to the beginning of 1937 ; served as Joint Secretary in the Commerce Department, Government of India in 1937 and was appointed in 1938 as the first Indian Trade Commissioner to the United States of America and Canada with headquarters at New York and held this position from July 1938 to the end of January 1944. His services were recognised by the grant of O.B.E. (1938) and C.I.E. (1941). He participated in the following International conferences as representative of the Government of India :—

International Cotton Conference, Washington, 1939 ; International Labour Conference, New York, 1941 ; The United Nations Food

Conference, Hot Springs, Virginia, U.S.A., 1943; United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Conference, Atlantic City, U.S.A., 1943.

In April 1944, the Government of India lent his services as Prime Minister to His Highness the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala.

During the short period that Sardar Hardit Singh Malik has been at the helm of affairs in Patiala State, he brought about many important reforms in the various spheres of administration and has distinguished himself as a statesman of a high order.

In view of his deep knowledge of international affairs and his successful experience as Trade Commissioner for India in the U.S.A., he was chosen to lead the Indian States Industrial delegation in which capacity he visited the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. Under his leadership the Delegation established valuable contacts with the industrial magnates of these countries and also of Canada and opened up a way for the procurement of plants and machinery for the Industrialisation of the States, which is bound before long to start in full swing if the States are to line up with the rest of India.

As a result of his home policy, the economic stability of the State has been ensured and agriculturists have been largely benefited by measures adopted to bring the prices of foodgrains up to the same level as that obtaining in the Punjab.

Appointment of a Civil Services Commission and throwing all Civil Service posts open to entry by competition, enhancement of the pays and grades of all gazetted officers, ministerial staff, inferior servants and armed forces personnel, 20% increase in the rates of dearness allowance and the extension of its scope so as to benefit all State servants drawing a pay up to Rs. 800 and also the pensioners and recipients of stipends and compassionate allowances, the creation of the Directorate of Public Relations in order to ensure more cordial relations between the Ruler and his subjects and to make the Government more responsive to public opinion, the setting up of a Constitution Committee to frame a constitution for a popular representative assembly are some of the reforms which have been inaugurated by his advice and initiative. He also took a keen interest in the formulation of Post-war Development plans and immediately the peace returned, he started working whole-heartedly for their early implementation. Already several of these schemes have been put into effect. Recently he has been selected as one of the members who are representing India on the United Nations' Economic and Social Council, London.

Address : Patiala.



MEHTA, P. N., L.T.M., A.M.S.T., Gold Medalist. One of the most successful of the students of the V. J. T. Institute from which he passed out in 1897 with the highest scholarships for the first two years, and Lord Reay Gold Medal with Honours Diploma. From 1898 to 1905 he worked as a Weaving Master in sole charge of his departments in The New Great Eastern Mills, Ltd., Bombay, the late Mr. Nansukhbhai Bhaghubai's Mills, Ahmedabad, and The Presidency Mills and The Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ltd., at Bombay, when he left for England for further studies in Textile manufacture. Was the first to obtain the Government of India State Technical Scholarship in 1905; proceeded to Manchester and obtained certificates in the Faculty of Technology of the Victoria University and Honours Diploma of the Municipal College of Technology of that City. At the City and Guilds of London Examination he obtained the highest award of the Silver Medal and Money Prize in Carding and Spinning and also first class Honours, and Bronze Medal in dyeing of Cotton Yarn and Piecegoods, and First Class Certificates in various textile manufacturing and designing subjects and in bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing of Textile fabrics. Returned to India in 1908 when he was appointed Textile Expert to the Government of Bombay to organise and conduct a survey of the hand-loom weaving industry in the Presidency. This was completed in 1909, from which period Mr. Mehta has been acting as technological expert and adviser to different cotton Mills in India; is also interested in the import of English yarns, piecegoods and textile machinery.

Since 1909, devoted his whole-hearted attention in introducing in India the weaving of fine piecegoods with fine yarns imported into India of 40 to 120 counts. Met with

considerable success and his help and assistance have been always sought by Mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Rajputana, Bengal and other parts of India.

Besides importing English yarns and piecegoods, Mr. Mehta carried on business as a Cloth Merchant, buying his requirements from local Mills till the end of the trade boom in 1920, when he closed his business as a Cloth Merchant. He has done very useful service to the country by advising and helping to introduce the spinning of fine yarns and the weaving of fine cloth all over India, and his services and advice have always been available and offered free of cost to all his clients, acquaintances and friends. He is at present doing business as : (1) Importer of cotton, spun silk and Art Silk yarns and Piecegoods from England, the Continent of Europe, China and Japan (*trade with enemy and enemy occupied countries now suspended*); (2) Importer of Textile Machinery for the Weaving, Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing of Cotton Piecegoods; (3) Cloth Selling Agent for Local Mills.

In 1935 he bought the Crescent Mills of the Currimbhoy Group with the help of his friends and converted it into a fine spinning and weaving mill complete with up-to-date Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing Machines. In 1942 he took up the Managing Agency of the Burhanpur Tapti Mills Ltd., which he is now working successfully on modern lines.

Besides his commercial and manufacturing business he takes great interest in social and public activities, specially for the benefit of the Parsee unemployed. He has made liberal contributions both privately and publicly to help various social and other institutions to relieve distress and to help those who are willing to work and improve their prospects and has donated large sums to Dr. Massina's Hospital. Has built a cheap-rent chawl for the benefit of Parsees, founded a lying-in-hospital at Udwada, and is engaged in promoting employment centres to educate and give employment to the Parsee unemployed.

He has taken over a Parsi Boarding School at Nasik to run it on the most modern lines and the total cost including purchase, renovation and expansion will come to Rs. 6,00,000.

Address : Cook's Building, 324, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.



MEHTA, SETH NANJIBHAI KALIDAS, M.B.E., Raj Ratna (Porbandar and Nawanagar States), Merchant.

Born : June 1889.

Educated : Porbandar.

Has 3 sons, 2 daughters.

Has following interests and connections in India and British East Africa :—

In India :—Managing Agent, Maharana Cotton and Silk Mills Ltd., Porbandar and the Jagdish Industries Ltd., Porbandar.

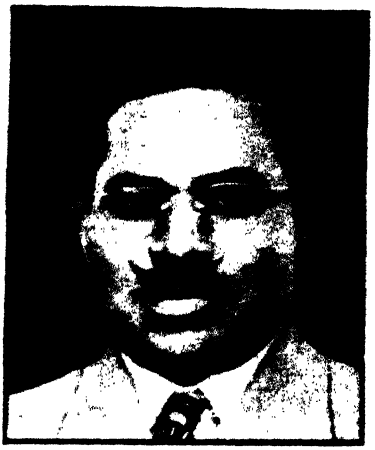
Director : Shree Sayaji Mills Ltd., Baroda State ; Hindustan Colour Chemicals and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Kathwada (Baroda State); Devkaran Nanji Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay; The Digvijay Tiles and Potteries Ltd., Jamnagar; and The Selected Satgram Collieries Ltd., Calcutta.

In British East Africa (Uganda) : He is the pioneer of the Sugar and Distilled Spirits industries in Uganda and is the Chairman and Managing Director of Uganda Sugar Factory Ltd., Lugazi (Land 15,000 acres; Sugar Plantation 10,000 acres, yearly output 30,000 tons of Sugar and 300,000 gallons of Distilled Spirit per year); Uganda Tea Estates Ltd., Lugazi (Land 1,000 acres, Tea Plantation 600 acres); and Mehta Sons (Africa) Ltd., Lugazi (Uganda).

Takes keen interest in Arya Samaj Institutions and has donated Rs. 4 lacs for establishing the Arya Kanya Gurukul in Porbandar, the only one of its kind in Kathiawar, and recently has further earmarked Rs. 5 lacs for establishing Arya Kanya Gurukuls at other places in Kathiawar. Also in Africa he has erected the King George V Public Park and Garden in Kampala. Among other charities are Asiatic Ward in Mengo Hospital, Kampala, Native Library in Uganda, Indian Library, Jinja, and various other institutions to which he has given liberal donations amounting in all to Rs. 28 lacs. In appreciation of the services of Seth Nanjibhai for the uplift of the Industries of Uganda and also of his numerous charities, the British Government conferred on him the title of M.B.E. in 1934. He has also been awarded the title of Raj Ratna by Porbandar and Jamnagar States and is held in very high esteem among all those who know him.

Publications : *My Tour of Europe* (Gujerati), being an account of his impressions of his European tour in 1929.

Address : Swastik Bhuvan, Porbandar (Kathiawar).



MODI, RAI BAHADUR SETH GUJJARMAL, belongs to the distinguished family of 'Modis' of Patiala State; Managing Director: Modi Industries, Modinagar (Meerut), U.P.

Born: August, 1901.

Educated: Privately.

Took to business at a very early age, first apprenticed as cashier and accountant in various concerns of his own and was later trained as Engineer and Miller in the big Flour Mills of his father, which gave him an insight into the principles of business and finance and mechanical working of factories.

Founded 'Modinagar,' an industrial town in Dist. Meerut, U. P.; has to his credit many inventions in the field of Engineering and Chemical Control.

Managing Director: Modi Sugar Mills Ltd., Modi Vanaspati Mfg. Co.; Modi Soap Works; Modi Food Products Co., Ltd.; Modi Biscuit Co.; Modi Tin Factory; Modi Oil Mills and other Modi Group Factories at Modinagar, and other places in the Punjab and U. P., has recently floated a company under the name of Modi Spinning & Weaving Mills Co. Ltd., which will start a big Cloth Mill at Modinagar.

Chairman, Sugar Mills Association, Western U.P.; All-India Soap Makers' Association; Modi Charitable Fund Society and R. B. Multanimal Charitable Trust; Founder & Chairman, Western U.P. Chamber of Commerce.

Member, War Technical Recruiting Committee and War Board of Meerut Division; Executive Committee of Meerut College; and Institute of British Engineers, life Member, Mechanical Engineers' Association of India.

A well-known philanthropist, his donations run into many lakhs. Has established various public welfare institutions; started at Modinagar a High School for boys with provision for industrial and technical training, a big Kanya Vidyalay and a free charitable hospital for the workers and the neighbouring rural population; has generously contributed to the various war funds and loans. He recently contributed Rs. one lakh to the Benares Hindu Univ. for construction of a Technical Research Laboratory.

Hobbies: Gardening and Building.

Address: P.O. Modinagar (Meerut), U.P.



MOHAMMADPUR LABHOWA: THAKORE ARJUN SINGH SAHAB, of Labhowa Estate.

Born : 9th April, 1913.

Educ. : privately and later joined Wadhwan Coll. (Kathiawar); after adoption by Th. Laiq Singh Sahab, owner of Labhowa Estate, continued his studies privately under the very able tutor Mr. Peter. He acquired practical training in administrative matters under the able guidance of his adoptive father Th. Laiq Singh, who was well-known for his shrewdness and administrative sagacity.

Assumed charge of the Estate on the death of his father. He is a great lover of arts and a patron of classical music. He has very ably maintained the high tradition of his father in administrative efficiency, and spares no pains to improve the lot of his subjects.

Family history : He is the son of Raja Zorawar Singhji Sahab of **Chuda** State and the younger brother of Raja Bahadur Singhji Sahab, **the present** ruling chief of that State. **He was taken in adoption** on April 3, 1924 by Th. Laiq Singh Sahab, the owner of **the Mohammadpur** Labhowa Estate, District Mainpuri (U.P.). Th. **Bhagwant Singh Sahab who** was the owner of this Estate in **the early 19th century helped** the British when they were overwhelmed by the **Marahattas.** Th. Bhagwant Singh Sahab was mentioned in the special despatch to the Governor-General H.E. Marquess of Wellesley who bestowed on him a robe of Honour along with a Sanad. The repeated attacks of the Marahattas necessitated the reduction in the status of the local Chieftains, Labhowa being the first victim. Th. Laiq Singh brought it to its present position by his administrative abilities. **He was made** life Magistrate on account of his abilities. **He took part in all Government** activities and was the most loyal Estate-holder in the District.

In the great world war, **his services were much appreciated** for his contributions in men and money. During the recent world war, Th. Arjun Singh Sahab distinguished himself by his special war efforts. He enlisted many recruits and also donated large sums of money. In lieu of his war services the Government has been pleased to award him several Medals, sanads, letters of appreciation and also a jagir.

He has seven sons, four of whom are receiving education. The present revenue of the estate which is governed by the U.P. Estate Act Part 1, is Rs. 70,000. *Area :* 20,000 acres. *Population :* About 25,000. The Railway Station is Shikohabad Junction, E.I.R.



MOHTA: DIWAN BAHADUR SETH GOPALDAS, Akola, C.P. & Berar, son of late seth Bulakidas Mohta and grandson of late Rai Saheb Seth Rekhchand Mohta of Hinganghat. A prominent industrialist, Banker and Landlord and owner of mills and mines; Chairman, R. S. Rekchand Gopaldas Mohta Spinning and Weaving Mills, Akola Oil & Rice Mills, Gin and Press Factories; Printing and Litho Works, The Laxmi Bank Ltd., and Insurance and several other companies and connected with various public bodies and institutions; elected to the C.P. & Berar Leg. Assembly by Commerce and Industries constituency (1937); Pres., C.P. & Berar Chamber of Commerce (1944), Factory Owners' Assocn. (since 1939); Member, C. P. and Berar Govt Committees of State Aid Board of Industries (since 1934); Indian Central Cotton Committee; Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry; Hoarding and Profiteering C'ttee, 1943; Standard Cloth Advisory C'ttee, 1943; and Textile Labour Enquiry C'ttee. (Jayaratnam), C.P. and Berar (1941); Electric Power Advisory C'ttee., Communication for consulting Post-War Reconstruction of Roads C'ttee.; Provincial Development Advisory C'ttee.; G. I. P. Railway Advisory C'ttee., Nagpur (1941-42); Laxminarayan Technological Institute, Nagpur; District War C'ttee, Wardha (1940-45); Berar Divisional War C'ttee.; District Price Control Advisory C'ttee., Wardha (since 1941); Municipal Councillor, Hinganghat, nominated (1925-28), elected (1928-31), again nominated (1934-38); Honorary Magistrate (1925-38); Member, Debt Conciliation Board (1935-37); Recipient of King George V Silver Jubilee and King George VI Coronation Medals; honoured by H. H the Maharaja of Bikaner. Has two sons, Ghanshyamdas and Pharsotamdas.

The Mohta family can trace its origin to a period even before Babar came to India when their ancestor Saloji accompanied Prince Bikaji who later on founded Bikaner. The Mohtas have a glorious past and have produced great warriors and equally great statesmen. They have figured prominently in several battles and have shed their blood in some of them. Famous for their courage, the women have adorned the family name by offering "Sati."

Many Jahagirs, rights and privileges have been bestowed on the Mohta family by the Ruling Princes of Bikaner in recognition of their meritorious services rendered both on the battle-field and in the administration of the State. The illustrious sons of the Mohta family have adorned the office of Prime Minister of Bikaner with dignity, distinction and statesmanship. The family can be proud of being the first amongst Marwaris to establish the cotton manufacturing industry in India.



NANPARA AND MOHAMDI RAJ: RAJA SAIYID MOHAMMAD SAADAT ALI KHAN, is the only son of the late Raja Saiyid Mohammad Ashfaq Ali Khan, and the late Rani M. Sarfaraz Begum of the Mohamdi Raj, Oudh. His father was a poet of great repute and author of numerous publications.

During the last World War the late Rani Saheba helped the British Government with men and money. The Lucknow University, the King George's Medical College as well as the Prince of Wales Zoological Gardens at Lucknow are indebted to the late Rani Saheba for her munificent and liberal donations.

The present Raja inherited Nanpara from his maternal grandfather, Raja Sir Jang Bahadur Khan, Kt., C.S.I. The title of Raja was conferred on the Nanpara House in 1763 by the Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula, the King of Oudh, and has since been recognized by the British Government as hereditary.

Born in 1904. *Educated* at the Colvin Taluqdars' College, Lucknow succeeded to the Nanpara *Gadi* in 1911. Added to his acquirement the vast experience of a traveller of broad outlook having visited the Continent, England and the Near East several times.

The Raja is well-known for his drive against illiteracy. The Saadat High School recently established at Nanpara marks the successful culmination of his efforts at liberalizing education in his Raj. The Lady Hallett Women's Hospital established recently at Nanpara conspicuously marks his humane feeling towards his subjects and his deep interest in all social and civic matters.

Recreations : Polo, Tennis, Swimming and Big Game Shooting, has bagged many tigers

Member of the most exclusive Clubs of Europe and India, and patronizes the Aero Club, United Provinces.

Member, U.P. Assembly.
Heir-Apparent, Nanpara Raj : Rajkumar Asif Saadat Ali Khan.
Heir-Apparent, Mohamdi Raj : Rajkumar Arif Saadat Ali Khan.
Dewan : Agha Mirza Saheb.
Address : Saadat Palace, Nanpara, Dist. Bahraich (U.P.).



NAWAB GANJ ALIABAD ESTATE: DR. SARDAR NAWAZISH ALI KHAN QIZILBASH OF: belongs to a noble family of the Punjab, distinguished for religious, military and administrative services.

Born: 1901. *Educ.*: At Central Model School and Forman Christian College, Lahore. Took his B.A. Hons. Degree of the Punjab University in 1923. Received his PH.D. in 1942.

Brother: Sahabzada Mohammad Hussain Khan Qizilbash.

Succeeded his uncle Khan Bahadur Nawab Mohammad Ali Khan, C.S.I., on the 2nd February 1935.

Married in 1936, the daughter of Mirza Bahadur Mirza Mohammad Sadiq Ali Khan, a premier Chief of Oudh; has two sons and two daughters.

Heir and Successor: Nawabzada Fateh Ali Khan.

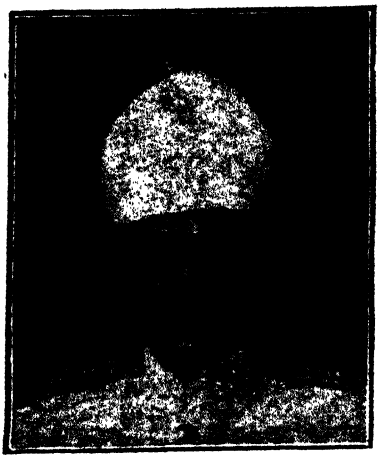
Estates: Taluqdari Estate of Nawab Ganj Aliabad Dist., Bahraich in Oudh, and Kerbala and Hoor Hosain Estates in Iraq (Arabia).

The Sardar has travelled widely in the Near and Middle East and knows English, Arabic, Persian, Punjabi and Urdu very well. He has a good taste for History, particularly Islamic History. He is deeply interested in education, social reforms, politics and estate management. Plain Living and high thinking is his motto. Director of Muslim India Insurance Co., Lahore. Trustee of Maharaj Singh High School of Bahraich. He is in charge of Zarih Procession of Lahore and other ecclesiastical activities and is an Hony. General Secretary of Madrasatul Waizeen of Lucknow, the central institution of the Immamia sect in India. Awarded Coronation Medal 1937; National War Front Medal 1943. Member, All-India Muslim League Council from U.P.; recently elected to the Provincial Assembly from Fyzabad-cum-Sitapur-cum-Bahraich urban constituency and life member of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference, Aligarh.

Hobbies: Gardening and Reading. *Recreation:* Tennis and Shooting.

History: The Sardar is a grandson of the late Nawab Sir Nawazish Ali Khan and Nawab Sir Fateh Ali Khan. The family traces its history to the days of Nadir Shah, when one of his ancestors was Governor of Kandahar. In 1839 Nawab Ali Raza Khan became a friend of the British and fought on their side at Mudki, Feroze Shah and Sobraon and raised a troop of cavalry which was later on embodied in the well-known Hodson's Horse, for which he was awarded the estate known as Nawab Ganj Aliabad Estate, Oudh, comprising 147 villages. A pension was also granted to him which was later replaced by a grant of property known as Rakh Khamba.

Address: Nawabganj Aliabad, Bahraich Oudh, and Mubarak Haveli, Lahore.



NAWAB HASAN YAR JUNG BAHADUR, MOHAMED HASNUDDIN KHAN, youngest son of Nawab Sultan-ul-Mulk Bahadur Amir-e-Paigah and grandson of late Nawab Sir Vicar-ul-Umara Bahadur, Prime Minister of Hyderabad; comes from the highest branch of the Hyderabad nobility, his grandmother, Lady Vicar-ul-Umara, being an aunt of H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar.

Born: 1st December, 1905; brought up by his grandmother under whose care he studied Urdu, Persian, riding and use of sword and other weapons.

Educ.: Nizam Collegiate School; passed matriculation in second class in 1924; joined the Osmania Univ. and subsequently the Muslim Univ., Aligarh, from where he passed the Intermediate examination in 1927; sent to England by H. E. H. the Nizam in 1931 for higher studies; joined Leeds Univ. and completed his commerce education, took keen interest in Economics, Commerce and social administration courses whilst in England; member, Royal Economic Society of London; was a playing member of the Univ. Hockey team, an active member of the Univ. International Society, and elected Pres. of the Indian Association and the Islamic Society several times; a popular member of the Leeds Univ. Union, especially among Indian students in England; travelled extensively in England and the Continent, including the U.S.S.R., and prepared notes about his impressions.

Married: a daughter of his late uncle, Nawab Wali-ud-Dowla Bahadur; has one son.

Underwent training in revenue and other administrative departments for 2 years in the different districts of the State; Special Officer, Finance Dept., since 1943; a popular member of the Jagirdar Assen. and a member of Jagirdar's College Board of Governors; an active member of several social work committees; rendered valuable help to the war effort; Persian scholar; a good public speaker; Pres., "Iqbal Society" and "Tagore Society"; awarded title of Nawab Hasan Yar Jung Bahadur by H. E. H. the Nizam in 1925.

Publications: *A history of the Paighas*; Collection of his articles on Hyderabad Commerce and Industries and of his Presidential Addresses; has contributed to newspapers and magazines.

Recreations: Hockey and hunting.

Address: Begampet, Hyderabad-Deccan.



NAWAB SIR LIAQAT HYAT KHAN, K.B.E., is the eldest surviving son of the late Hon'ble Nawab Mohammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I., of Wah in the Attock District, Punjab.

He entered the Punjab Government Service in 1909 as a Deputy Superintendent of Police and received early promotion to the Imperial Police. He held several important appointments with conspicuous success and his services were recognised by the grant of the King's Police Medal, the title of Khan Bahadur, the O.B.E., and a grant of land by the Government.

During the visit of H. R H. the Prince of Wales (now Duke of Windsor) to Lahore in 1922 he was selected by H. E. the Governor of the Punjab to take charge of the special reception arrangements in Lahore. His services in this connection received high commendation from His Royal Highness, H. E. the Viceroy and H. E. the Governor of the Punjab.

In 1923 his services were lent to H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala as Home Secretary but His Highness soon raised his status to that of Home Minister and placed under his control some of the most important departments of the State. It was as Home Minister that Sir Liaqat distinguished himself as an officer of high administrative abilities. He gave effect to several measures of reform likely to have far-reaching results in improving the condition of agriculture and industry in the State. In 1928 H. E the Viceroy conferred on him the title of "Nawab" as a personal distinction and in 1930 His late Highness appointed him as his Prime Minister.

During the inquiry into the allegations contained in the book "Indictment of Patiala" Nawab Sir Liaqat Hyat conducted the Patiala case and the meritorious services rendered by him were gratefully recognised by His late Highness.

He was closely associated with the Round Table Conferences and Federal discussions both in India and London and represented the States at the Round Table Conference and the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee.

Knighted in 1933, His late Highness conferred on him the Honorary Rank of General in 1934. H. M. the King Emperor conferred on him the Order of K.B.E. in 1939.

Sir Liaqat has been closely connected with the work of the Chamber of Princes for many years past. Appointed Political Adviser and Member of the Bhopal State Cabinet soon after his retirement from Patiala and retired in 1945.



NAWAB ZAHIR YAR JUNG BAHADUR is the son of the late Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla Bahadur, one of the three great Paigah Nobles of the Hyderabad State.

Born : in Hyderabad-Deccan in the year 1910.

He was educated at the Nizam College, and at the Osmania University, obtaining his B A degree in 1934. The Nawab has the distinction of being the first Paigah noble to graduate from the Osmania University.

Nawab Zahir Yar Jung's Paigah, or feudal estate, covers an area of 1,821 square miles and has a population of 270,533 and its annual revenue amounts to Rs. 22 lakhs He carries on the administration with the help of a Council consisting of a President and two Members.

In 1934, under the gracious orders of H E H. the Nizam, he received Settlement and Revenue training in Nizamabad District and thereafter, in 1938, in administration in C P and Berar as Assistant Commissioner at Amraoti

In 1927 he was married to the eldest daughter of the late Nawab Wali-ud-Dowla Bahadur, another member of the Paigah family and second son of the late Sir Nawab Vicar-ul Umra Bahadur, one of Hyderabad's Prime Ministers

President, All India Muslim Educational Conference, Aligarh, 1943.

A keen sportsman and shikari ; has shot a large variety of Indian game, large and small Has twice visited Europe and America with his Begum and has published a book of his memoirs

The Nawab evinces keen interest in the administration of his estate and has introduced many schemes for the amelioration of his people in the form of schools, drinking water wells, roads and health measures.

He has recently been appointed, by His Exalted Highness the Nizam, as a Member of the Executive Council. His portfolio comprises of the departments of Post, Archaeology, Govt. Printing Press, Veterinary, Observatory, Wireless Ecclesiastical and Labour.

Address : "Paigah House," Alexandra Road, Secunderabad, Deccan



NAWABZADA IMAD-UL-DAULAH YEMIN-UL-MULK RASHIDUZZAFAR KHAN, B.A., Col., younger son of the late General Nawab Mohsin-ul-mulk Obaidullah Khan, C.S.I., and nephew of His Highness the Ruler of Bhopal.

Born : November 1909.

Educated : Privately and at the Muslim Univ., Aligarh. Graduated in 1932 after a brilliant career. Was the Secretary of the Historical Society which toured many historic places all over India. Captain of the Muslim University Hockey XI in 1932.

Received administrative revenue training in Bhopal Was responsible for carrying out the colonisation scheme entrusted to him by H. H. the Ruler.

A keen lover of art and literature, he has been responsible for elevating the literary standard of Bhopal to a great height by patronising the leading Urdu poets in India.

On the outbreak of the present War the Nawabzada offered his personal services and placed all the resources of his private estates at the disposal of His Majesty's Government. He completed a course of military training in the C.I. States O.T.C. at Indore, with remarkable success. Staff Officer 'Q' Branch. Was attached to different Area and District Headquarters and the Central Command, Agra, for staff training. Since promoted 'Chief of Staff', Bhopal State Forces. He donated Rs. 10,000, and Rs. 500 per month for the duration of the War to H. E. the Viceroy's War fund, and also contributed generously to various other War Funds, which together with his brother's contributions, amounted to nearly Rs. 1 lakh He was sent by the Military Authorities on an inspection tour to the Middle East in Oct 1943, and visited Egypt, Cyprus, Syria Palestine, Iraq and Iran The Nawabzada takes a keen interest in education and generously supports many private and local charitable institutions. Together with his brother he recently donated Rs. 1,44,000 to the Muslim University, Aligarh, for the enlargement of higher Technical Education. Member of the Court, Muslim Univ., Aligarh. *Sports :* Being the Vice-President of the All-India Hockey Federation the Nawabzada takes a very keen interest in Hockey. The famous 'Bhopal Wanderers XI' owes its very existence to the Nawabzada's generous help and support. The Nawabzada owns a fine string of racehorses

He is the Founder of "The Bhopal Stud Farm", which, due to his keen interest, is rapidly progressing and is becoming an important centre of horse-breeding in India.

Other Recreations : Big game hunting, yachting, and tennis. Vice-Commodore of the Bhopal Yacht Club.

Address : Said Manzil Palace, Bhopal, C.I.



PARLAKIMEDI: CAPTAIN MAHARAJA SRI SRI SRI SIR KRISHNA CHANDRA GAJAPATHI NARAYANA DEO, K.C.I.E., The Maharaja Saheb of Parlakimedi, Ganjam Dist., Premier to the Govt. of Orissa for the 2nd time Dec. 1941-July 1944 and Member, India Defence Council, 1941-44; belongs to the "Gajapathi" Dynasty of Orissa and comes of the main branch of the illustrious Ganga Dynasty. *Born:* April 26, 1892. *Educ.:* The Madras Court-of-Wards Institution, Newington. *Married:* In 1913 the youngest sister of the Feudatory Chief of Kharswan. (Deceased). Has 2 s. and 1 d.

Assumed charge of Estates in 1913. Awarded the title of Rajah (personal) and hereditary in 1918 and 1922 respectively and Maharaja (personal) in 1930 in recognition of services to his Estate and improving its condition; holds an Honorary Commission in the Land Forces since 1918 and is now Captain; a delegate to the First Indian R.T.C., 1930 and assessor of the Orissa Boundary C'ttee; as an M.L.A. of Madras, was selected in 1933 as representative of All India Landholders' Assen. to give evidence before the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee in London; member, Royal Society of Arts, London; served on the Royal Commission on Agriculture; was nominated member of Indo-British Trade Negotiations during 1938; Honorary Adviser and Visitor to the Agricultural Coll., Coimbatore; Contributed Rs. 1 lakh to the Research Institute, Coonoor, and Rs. 20,000 for post-graduate research work in food and commercial crops; has been doing valuable public work; during the Great War, 1914-18, subscribed Rs. 3,10,000 towards War Loans and Funds and recruited men for Combatant and Non-Combatant Forces; member of several important Clubs in the Madras Presidency, such as Turf Club, M.C.C., M.U.C., Gymkhana, Cosmopolitan Club and of the East India Assen., London, Indian Red Cross Society, Royal Calcutta Turf Club; standing member, R.W.I. Turf Club, Bombay; Life Member, C.C.I.; elected President, Ganjam Dist. Board, in 1936 and on 23-1-1937 returned unopposed to the Orissa Assembly where he was called upon to form the first Ministry in Orissa M.L.A., Madras, several times. President and Leader, National War Front, Orissa; has contributed Rs. 1 lakh to the War Fund and purchased Rs. 2 lakhs worth of war bonds, besides helping in recruitment work. Contributions: £5,000 to the Orissa War Fund for purchasing a Fighter Plane and gift of his Broad-Gauge Saloon to the Army for the use of the Red Cross Society; Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 4,000 to the Ganjam Relief Cttee. and Flood Relief Cttee., Orissa; Rs 10,000 to the Amenities Fund of the Indian Army, and 15 oz. of blood to the

Orissa Blood Bank; recently contributed Rs. 25,000 to the Cuttack Hospital for a separate maternity ward to be named after his Ranee; Rs. 2,000 to the Lady Hubback Maternity and Child Welfare Fund; takes prominent part in industrial and commercial advancement of the City and owns the Parlakimedi Light Railway of 59 miles, a Salt Factory at Pundi, and large oil and rice mills at Parlakimedi; Director, Mettur Industries, Madras, Manjri Stud Farm, Poona, and Simpson & Co., Madras; takes keen interest in the advancement of learning, both Oriental and Occidental, and maintains a First Grade College, a Sanskrit College, Boys' & Girls' High Schools, and two Ele. Schools for Oriyas and Telugus; also encourages education of boys and girls by lavishly helping them with scholarships, free lodging and boarding, books, etc.; maintains many charitable institutions, takes personal interest in agriculture and horticulture, maintains a Veterinary Hospital and agricultural demonstration farms, and has started Virginia tobacco cultivation.

Hobbies : Cricket and big game hunting, has bagged many tigers, panthers, etc.; also interested in billiards, horse-riding and racing, winning many important races in India including the present King's Coronation Cup and King's Cup of 1945 at Calcutta. *Publications* : *Gopalkrishna Padyavali*, *Gopalkrishna Padyavali* (small), *Nakshtra-nirnaya*, *Brundabanchandra Bihar*, *Gaurahari Granthabali*, *Kabitakalika Part* 1, *Pracheen Utkal*.

Heir Apparent : Sri Sri Sri Ramchandra Gajapati Narayana Deo, Jubraj of Parlakimedi. *Born* 18th Feb 1916. *Educ.* : privately and at the Maharaja's College, Parlakimedi, in Madras for the Cambridge School Certificate Examination under various leading tutors, has special aptitude for literature, especially English, and cultural studies, has travelled widely in India, England and parts of Europe and visited places of historical and ethnological interest, and modern scientific and industrial concerns, a lover of Education, Culture and Fine Arts and spends a portion of his private funds for educational and charitable purposes. *Recreation* : Tennis and Shikar; has to his credit a bag of 116 tigers and panthers.



Heir-Apparent.

Second Son : Maharaj Kumar Sri Sri Sri Madhab Sundar Gajapathi Narayana Deo, B.Sc., Rajah Saheb of Delang, Balramnagar and Manikprasad Estates. *b.* 8-3-1919. *m. el. d.* of the Chief of Nilgiri, 1946. *Educ.* : Presy Coll., Madras. *Recreation* : Shikar, Tennis, Golf, Cricket and Billiards. Life Member, C.C.I.; Member, M.U.C. and Cosmopolitan Club, Madras, Golf Club, Ootacamund. *Address* : Parlakimedi; Halls Gardens, Kilpauk, Madras.



PANCHAKOTE RAJ: RAJA SRI SRI SHANKARI PRASAD SINGA DEO.

Born : 1921.

Married : The second daughter of the late Raja Bahadur Major Durganarain Singh of Tirwa, Taluqdar of U.P.

Succeeded : On the 20th December 1945 on the death of his father the late Raja Kalyani Prasad Singha Deo. Succession is by primogeniture.

Heir-Apparent : Sri Sri Bhubaneshwari Prasad Singha Deo.

The Raj is one of the most ancient in India. Founded as early as 81 A.D. by Maharaja Damodar Sekhar, a direct descendant of Bikromaditya, who came from Dhar in Central India. The Raj was originally an independent state, and first paid tribute to Mahomedan rulers in 1632-33. During the early British period it was semi-independent, until the permanent settlement of 1793 A.D. Various minor principalities, now large estates, used to be under its suzerainty and the old bond persists in sentiment. At one period of history the seat of the family, until recently a ruling family, was Panchet Hill, not far from Asansol. The present seat is Kashipur (Manbhum). Rly. Station, Adra, B.N.R., and the palace is one of the finest buildings in Bihar.

The family is known throughout India for its munificence, its extensive charitable and religious endowments, and the devotion of the tenantry to the head of the noble house.

The Raja is a good sportsman. He takes keen interest in administrative affairs, public works and development of his vast estate and also in the welfare of his tenants, particularly in the matter of education.

He maintains a free Sanskrit College and a Charitable Dispensary, and an English High School.

General Manager : Pannalal Bose, M.A. (District and Sessions Judge, Retired). *Zemindari Manager :* Pramatha Nath Das ; *Asst. Manager :* Subodh Kumar Mitra, M.Sc., B.L. and *Private Secretary and Manager, Debuttar Estates :* Lal B. N. Shah Deo, B.A.

Area : Nearly 3,000 square miles comprising extensive properties—including valuable mines—in Manbhum, Burdwan, Ranchi, Bankura, Orissa, Calcutta and Benares.



PIRPUR: RAJA SYED MOHAMAD MAHDI, B.A., M.L.A., Taluqdar of Pirpur, Dist. Fyzabad (Oudh).

Born : December 27th, 1896.

Educated : In Arabic and Persian; joined the Colvin Taluqdars' School, Lucknow, and subsequently the Canning College, Lucknow. Graduated in 1920.

Succeeded his father, the late Raja Sir Syed Abujafar, K.C.I.E., in February 1927.

Proprietor of Pirpur Estate in Fyzabad, Sultanpur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh and Ghazipur Districts. Pays a land revenue of more than Rs 1,10,000.

In November 1930 he was returned unopposed to the United Provinces Legislative Council. The British Indian Association of the Taluqdars of Oudh twice elected him as their Hon. Secretary. In 1931, when the second Round Table Conference was in session he went to England on behalf of the Taluqdars of Oudh to press for the maintenance of their rights and privileges. In 1933 the British Indian Association deputed him to give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. He was the President of the United Provinces Educational Conference held at Muzaffarnagar in November 1934. Since the beginning of the new constitution he has been a member of the United Provinces Legislative Assembly. He was President of the Enquiry Committee appointed by the Council of the All-India Muslim League in March 1938 to inquire into Muslim grievances in Congress governed Provinces. He travelled all over India in this connection and first published his report, known as "Pirpur Report", in November, 1938 which ran into a second edition the same year. He was Organizer of the All-India Industrial Exhibition held at Patna (Bihar) in 1938-39 and was Convener of the Committee appointed by the All-India Muslim League in December 1938 to examine the Wardha Scheme of Education.

Since the beginning of the War he has contributed generously towards the different War Funds.



RAKH KHAMBA ESTATE, the Hon'ble Nawab Sir Mozaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash, B.A., BAR-AT-LAW, Revenue Minister, Punjab, since 12th March, 1946. Is the Present Head of the Qizilbash Family of the Punjab. He is the 6th Nawab of the family having succeeded to the title and the family estates on the death of his late brother Nawab Nisar Ali Khan Qizilbash, in April 1944. The first Nawab and founder of the Qizilbash family in India, Ali Raza Khan came from Kabul in 1841 and since then the heads of this family have rendered valuable services to the people of the Punjab and wielded great influence with the different communities. The family is distinguished for Military, Political and Social Services.

Born : 1908, s. of late Nawab Sir Fateh Ali Khan Qizilbash, K.C.I.E. *Educ. :* Clare College, Cambridge and Lincolns Inn, London.

Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly; Senior Vice-Chairman, District Board, Lahore. Honorary E.A.C. Life President, Anjuman Islamia, Punjab.

Estate : The Rakh Khamba Estate is one of the premier estates in the Punjab. The Nawab runs his estates on modern lines and takes a keen interest in the welfare of his tenants. He has built Hospitals both for men and women, where free medical aid is being given to the tenants of the Estates and the inhabitants of the surrounding villages, he has also built a Veterinary Hospital. The estate comprises of villages in Lahore, Lyallpur, Sheikhupura, Lucknow and Bahraich Districts.

The title of Nawab is hereditary. The present Nawab was knighted in June 1945.

Brothers : Major Nawabzada Zulfqar Ali Khan Qizilbash, born in 1911, is in the Indian Army; Nawabzada Talib Ali Khan Qizilbash, B.A., born in 1913. *Games :* The Nawab is a keen sportsman. He is a member of Lahore Hunt, plays Polo, Hockey and Tennis and is keen on shooting.

Address : (1) Nawab Palace, Lahore, (2) Alirazabad, Rakh-khamba Estate, Lahore District, (3) Fairlawn, Mashobra, Simla.



SAIYEDNA, TAHER SAIFUDDIN SAHEB, H. H. SARDAR (Mullaji Saheb), High Pontiff of Dawoodi Bohra Shia Mohommedan Community and First Class Sardar of the Deccan. *Born :* At Surat on 5th Aug. 1885. *Succeeded* : 1915. Silver Jubilee of accession celebrated all over India, 1940.

Is the 51st incumbent of the pontifical office of Dai-l-Mutlaq. Derives his succession from Prophet Mohommed (peace be upon him), through his descendants the Fatemide Caliphs of Egypt. Nearly 900 years back, owing to political upheavals in Egypt, the last Fatemide Caliph Imam Saiyedna Taiyeb retired into seclusion while his Dawat was transferred to Yemen where the Dais ruled as Sultans. From Yemen the 23rd Dai transferred the seat of Dawat to India. In India, the Dais were the recipients of high honour and enjoyed special privileges from the Moghul Emperors, the Peshwas, the Holkars and the Scindias. The East India Co. counted the Saiyednas among the Indian nobility. His Holiness enjoys all the concomitant privileges, including exemption from the operation of the Arms Act and personal appearance in Civil Courts. Has 12 ss. and 8 *ds*. Heir-Apparent, Abil Qaed Johar Mohommed Burhanuddin Saheb is appointed to the Pontificate as 52nd in the line.

He wields supreme command and jurisdiction, civil and religious, over the members of his community, who owe him allegiance and are bound to obey him and abide by his decisions, which are absolute and final. Has established his own secretariat called El-Vazaarat-us-Saifiyah and under its supervision he appoints his deputies, called Amils, in every town where his followers live to maintain constant contact with them. Is a liberal Patron of Education, Arts and Industry and has established Sigha Ilmiyah, *i.e.*, an education dept. to administer the 350 Madressahs, including High Schools with attached hostels. He maintains at Surat an Arabic Coll. the El-Jaameat-us-Saifiyah, where more than 300 students are provided with free boarding and lodging. His Holiness is an eminent Arabic scholar and one of the greatest exponents of Islamic culture and literature. His annual Arabic brochures on religious and philosophical subjects, published during the month of Ramzan, are acknowledged masterpieces of Arabic literature. His charities and benevolence know no bounds. Notable examples of his munificence are the construction of Quibla in Masjid-e-Aqsa at Jerusalem, the preparation of Kiswat, *i.e.*, an artistic carpet of silver brocade for the covering of the inner walls of the Holy Kaaba, at Mecca, the presentation of Gold and Silver Zarih (sepulchres) to the Mausoleas of the Saints of Najaf and Kerbala at Iraq and the erection of Minaret outside the shrine of Moulana Hussain the Martyr of Islam.

Address : Saifi Mahal, Malabar Hill, Bombay.



SAYANA : DEWAN BAHADUR NARAYANRAO VITHAL, J. P.

Born : 2nd January 1902.

The Dewan Bahadur is the son of the late Seth Vithal Sayana, a well-known building contractor of Bombay, who built important public buildings like the Prince of Wales Museum, the General Post Office, the Royal Institute of Science, Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, and the Small Causes Court and who, during his life-time, had donated a sum of Rs.51,000 to the Maharashtra Education Society, Poona, and was well-known for his charitable disposition.

Entered the business of his father at the age of 18, and since then has executed constructional work worth many lakhs of rupees.

Donated a sum of Rs. 2½ lakhs for building the Vithal Sayana Civil Hospital at Thana, the foundation of which was laid in 1935 by the late Lord Brabourne, the then Governor of Bombay, and opened in 1936. He has been maintaining a free dispensary at Thana since 1927 in memory of his mother, Gangoobai Vithal Sayana, which is open to all without any distinction of caste or creed. He is religious and a devotee of the Deity "Dattatreya" and has built a temple at Thana dedicated to Dattatreya. He is simple, generous and kind-hearted, he helps the poor and the needy, and his annual expenses on charities alone amount to more than Rs. 15,000.

He donated Rs. 15,000 for the Vithal Sayana Telugu Gymkhana at Kamatipura and built a Pavilion which was opened in July 1940 by Sir John Beaumont, the then Chief Justice of Bombay. As Chairman of the War Gifts Committee he raised over Rs. 3,00,000 from Thana District for the War Gifts Fund. He donated Rs. 5,000 towards the cost of building of the Divecha Maternity Home, Thana; Keenly interested in social work; Member, Governing Body of the Maternity and Child Welfare Society, Member, Advisory Board of the Vithal Sayana Civil Hospital, Thana, and also of Dist. Jail, Thana; a visitor to the Mental Hospital, Thana; Hon. Treasurer, Blind Relief Assen., Pres., Rayalaseema Famine Relief Fund; Member, Governing Body of the Safety First Assen. of India; Mem., Red Cross Fund Cttee., Mg. Trustee, Vithal Sayana Gymkhana; Chairman, Thana Dist. Victory Thanksgiving Fund, Pres. and Promoter of the Dadar Vidya Mandir, Cttee. Member, Indian Red Cross Society, Bombay City branch, Trustee, Lingubai Telugu Education Fund and Telugu Free Library, Pres., Telugu Yadava Sangh and Kopleshwar Temple, Thana. A Freemason (E.C.).

Address : Vithal Sayana Building, Bombay 2.



SETH SURAJMAL GENDALAL BADJATIA, RAJYA BHUSHAN, JAIN RATNA; Millowner, Industrialist and Banker; Managing Director, Gendalal Mills Ltd., Jalgaon E. Kh.; Director, Sagarmal Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd., Burhanpur; President, Bada Sarafa Cotton Association, Indore; Chairman, Surajmal Kamal Kumar & Co., Indore, Trustee and Cashier, Shree Gandhi Bhawan Trust Fund, Indore; Managing Trustee Gendalal Badjatia Family Charitable Trust Fund, Indore; Honorary Treasurer, Peace Committee, Indore (Holkar State) and Controls over Shree Dileep Oil Mills, Bangrod, Sailana State.

Born: October 14, 1908.

Married: Has one son Kamal Kumar aged 16 studying in Daly College, Indore and a daughter Indubala aged 12.

Entered business at an early age, and at 19 was managing the Agra United Mills, which he built up to its present position; also successfully worked Cambay Mills on lease for a time.

A well-known philanthropist, generous donor to educational institutions, temples and to the poor without distinction of caste or creed; runs an Ayurvedic Dispensary; charities run into lakhs.

Recipient of the title of Rajya Bhushan from H. H. the Maharaja Holkar and of a Gold Anklet from H. H. of Sailana State.

Has generously contributed to War and Red Cross Funds and switched his Mills over to War orders.

Club: Rotary Club, Indore.

Address: 10, Kamal Villa, Tukoganj, Indore.



SINGHANIA, SIR PADAMPAT, M.L.A. (U.P.), Governing Director, J. K. Industries, Cawnpore, is the eldest son of the late Lala Kamlapat Singhania, the doyen of Indian Industries in U.P. Originally belonging to the province of Marwar, the Singhanias have made Cawnpore their home and the high position now occupied by the United Provinces in the sphere of industry is in a great measure due to their business acumen, integrity and foresight.

Born : January 1905.

Educated privately ; Sir Padampat entered into his father's business in his teens. Soon afterwards, with his father, he undertook an extensive tour of Europe. The knowledge gained during this tour enabled Sir Padampat to harness it for the betterment of Indian industries. It also enhanced his business acumen and he has spared no pains to translate into reality what he learned and saw during his tour.

Ably assisted by his two brothers, Kailashpat Singhania and Lakshmipat Singhania, Sir Padampat was able to raise what was an ordinary industry in the U.P. to a high level in a very short time. J. K. Industries, which today comprise more than forty-two different units including Textiles, Iron and Steel, Plastics, Aluminium, Glass, Food Products, Chemicals, Sugar, Ammunition, Banking and Finance, etc., are the results of Sir Padampat's strenuous efforts towards India's industrialisation.

In 1932, he founded the Merchants' Chamber of U.P. and in 1935 was honoured with the Presidentship of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. From 1941 to 1943 he was guiding the activities of the Employers' Association of Northern India.

In recognition of the valuable assistance received by the Government and of his efforts towards promoting the industrial development in India, Government were pleased to confer on him the honour of Knighthood in January 1943 at the young age of 38.

His activities in the sphere of business are large and varied. He is the Chairman of :—

The U.P. Industrial and Financing Corporation Ltd.

The Bank of Jaipur Ltd.

The Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd., and a number of other companies.

Sir Padampat was Chairman of the Government Power Alcohol Committee.

He is also a member of :

The Central Advisory Board of the Forest Utilisation,

The Indian Central Jute Committee,

The Indian Central Cotton Committee,

The Cotton Textile Panel representing U.P. Textile Mills,

The Board of U.P. Industries, etc., etc.

A noted philanthrophist, Sir Padampat has donated large sums of money to deserving causes such as Primary Schools, propagation of Hindi and to religious, social and educational institutions.

His chief hobby is to construct modern buildings of which "Kamla Tower" (where are housed the Central administration offices of the J. K. Industries), "Kamla Retreat" (the beauty spot of Cawnpore), "Ganga Kutir" (his residence), are examples. His chief recreations are riding, sports and music.

Address : **Kamla Tower,** Cawnpore.



SINGHANIA, SETH KAILASHPAT, Banker and Millowner.

Senior Director of J. K. Group of Industries.

Born : 1908, Second son of Late Seth Kamlapat Singhania, Founder of the firm Juggilal Kamlapat.

A fine head with magnificent bearing and compelling personality—a perfect blend of East and West. The year 1938-39 saw him across the Atlantic rounding off his training period for special study of modern business methods in various countries.

Now controls several major concerns of J. K. Group including J. K. Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd., J. K. Cotton Manufacturers, Eastern Chemical Co., India Bombay, Raymond Woollen Mills, The New Kaiser-i-Hind Mills, Bombay, besides guiding the administration of all affiliated concerns of J. K.

A great patron of Education, Art and Literature. Member, Faculty of Commerce, Lucknow University, Advisory Board Government Textile Institute, Cawnpore, Life Member, All-India Federation of Educational Associations and Indian Council of World Affairs, Bhatkande School of Indian Music and Photographic Society of India. Benefactor of Ganganath Jha Research Institute.

Immensely interested in public welfare, Chairman, Employers' Association of Northern India; Patron, St. John Ambulance Corps; Life Member, Indian Overseas Central Assn.

Social to the boot, himself a patron of many Clubs and institutions all over India. A keen Rotarian and staunch supporter of Free Masonry; Founder President of the Rotary Club, Cawnpore and Founder and Life Member of several Lodges, both S. C. & E. C.

Recreations : Tennis, Cricket, Swimming and Shooting; "Kamla Retreat"—his residence—is the rarest treasure-trove of valuable antiques and rare flower plants.

Private Secretary : R. N. MEHROTRA.



SINGHANIA, LALA LAKSHMIPAT, Banker and Millowner, Director, J. K. Industries, Kamla Tower, Cawnpore.

Born : 1909.

Educated : Privately in Cawnpore. Subsequently travelled widely in Europe.

Third son of late Lala Kamlapatji Singhania, founder of J. K. Industries, Cawnpore.

Director in-charge of the Aluminium Corporation of India, Ltd., and a Senior Director of the J. K Industries, chief among which are : The J. K. Cotton Spg. & Wvg Mills Co. Ltd. (Cawnpore) ; The J. K. Jute Mills Company Ltd (Cawnpore) ; The J. K. Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. (Cawnpore) ; J. K. Cotton Manufacturers Ltd. (Cawnpore) ; The Plastic Products Ltd. (Cawnpore) ; The J. K. Investment Trust Ltd. (Cawnpore) ; The New Kaiser-i-Hind Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd. (Bombay) ; The J. K. Investors (Bombay) Ltd. (Bombay) ; The Snow White Food Products Ltd. (Calcutta) ; The Reform Flour Mills Ltd. (Calcutta) ; J. K. Limited (Calcutta) ; The J. K Properties Ltd. (Calcutta) ; J. K. Eastern Industries Ltd. (Calcutta) ; The Bijoy Cotton Mills Ltd. (Calcutta) ; The Straw Products Ltd. (Bhopal), etc., etc.

Chairman, Reception Committee of the Third All-India Marwari Federation (1940) ; 24th Session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, 1943 ; the late Lala Kamlapat Primary School Building Trust which has a scheme of building many schools. A liberal philanthropist especially interested in promoting education.

President, Merchants' Chamber of U.P., Member, Coal Control Board, representing the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry ; the Indian Central Jute Committee.

Clubs : The Kamla, The Rotary, The Ganges, The Friends' Union, The Marwari and several others.

Recreations : Tennis, riding, motoring.

Residence : Ganga Kuti, 11, Cantonment, Cawnpore.



THUBE, SARDAR RAO BAHADUR VITHALRAO LAXMANRAO, Landlord, Contractor, and Second Class Sardar of the Deccan; related to the Ruling family of Kolhapur.

Born : 1883.

Member, Poona Suburban Municipality and its President 1935-40. Honorary Magistrate, First-Class, 1932-33. President, All India Maratha Educational Conference, Amraoti, 1937. Member, Local Advisory Board, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay, 1943-44. Founder and President of Shri Shivaji Smarak Mandal, founded in January 1944. Vice-Chancellor, Maratha League. Chairman, Poona District Agricultural and Cattle Show Association, Poona. Vice-Chairman, Vikram General Assurance, Ltd., Bombay. Deputy Leader of the National War Front, Poona. Member, All-India Educational Conference, Deccan Maratha Education Society, Shri Shivaji Maratha Society, Poona District War Committee, Poona District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board. Chairman of the Resettlement Committee of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Poona. Created Second Class Sardar of the Deccan on 7th December, 1944.

Donated over Rs. 3 lakhs up to now to various Educational, Social, Religious, Government and War Institutions, including the Red Cross, chief amongst which are Rs. 20,000 to Shri Shivaji Maratha High School, Poona; Rs. 11,000 to the permanent fund of the Baramati Agricultural and Cattle Show Association; Rs. 5,000 to the Shivaji Maratha High School, Amraoti; Rs. 7,000 to the Red Cross and War funds; Rs. 31,000 to the Shri Shivaji Smarak Mandal and Rs. 13,000 to educational institutions at Dhulia and Nandurbar; contributed and has substantially helped recruiting efforts besides maintaining the "Thube Health Home" for underweight recruits, at considerable cost.

Author of a big colonisation scheme known as the "Padma Nagar Colonisation Scheme", in the outskirts of Poona. Undertakes and executes large Defence, Constructional and other works of the M.E.S., in addition to civilian, Government, P.W.D. and other contracts. Standing monuments of his works on the civil side are the Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona, The City Post Office, Poona and the Shri Shivaji Maharaj Statue, also at Poona. Owns the famous "Thube Park" and "Rajaram Building" in Poona, in addition to other houses. Actively connected with many industrial and commercial concerns of the Province.

Address : 1247, Shukrawar Peth, Poona City.



VAKIL, SETH KAKALBHAI BHUDARDAS, Director, Bombay Stock Exchange.

Born : at Radhanpur, Nov. 1887.

Educ. : at Radhanpur, Patan and Bombay.

Married : Kantabai, 3 sons and 1 daughter.

Served the G. I. P. Rly. from 1906-11. Started his own firm in the name of Kakalbhai Maganlal & Co. and The International Trading Co. in 1915. Joined the Stock Exchange in 1920, visited England and the Continent, also China and Japan. Nominated member of the Stock Exchange Judicial Board, 1925-28, was Secretary of the Defaulter Committee. Member, Board of Directors of the Stock Exchange, 1929, since then successively elected member of the Governing Body except in 1930. Director, Sonawalla Land & Investment Co., Ltd., Arjan Khimji Ginning & Pressing Co., Ltd., and Supreme Industries Ltd., Anand Electric Co. Ltd., and Nadiad Electric Co. Ltd. He is associated with various Public and Charitable Institutions ; Patron, President, and Founder, Jain Yuvak Sangh , Chairman, Reception Cttee., Jain Youths' Conference, 1934 ; Trustee, Patron and Hon. Treasurer, Shri Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya ; Patron, Vice-Pres., Shri Mangrol Jain Sabha ; Trustee, Santa-Cruz Residents' Assen.; First Bombay Stock Exchange member to visit London Stock Exchange; President, Seth Devkaran Moolji *Cheap* Housing Fund for Jains. Donated Rs. 50,000 for the maintenance and education of needy Jains on the occasion of the opening of his new building at Church Gate.

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Born: On Dec. 28, 1905. *Educ.:* Princes' College, Ajmer, where he won his colours at tennis and cricket, and set up a record, being the youngest student to get a double blue (Pachranga), and this record has not yet been broken and Haileybury College, England. In 1934 he was returned unopposed to the Central Assembly from the Landholders' Constituency of the United Provinces. On the eve of the inauguration of the reforms he stood for election to the U. P. Provincial Assembly from one of the largest rural constituencies and was returned by a large majority. He has reached the coveted century and a half in tiger shooting. Appointed interim Minister of Justice of the U.P. Government under the New Act, 2nd April 1937. Member of the Court of the Benares Hindu Univ., since 1935 and of the Executive Council since 1940. He was called upon by Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor of the Univ., to accept the highest Blue-Ribbon of the Univ., as a special mark of distinction at the Convocation of 1940. President of the Andhra Mahasabha since 1941. Was unanimously elected President, 44th Session of the All-India Kshatriya Mahasabha held at Motihari (Bihar) in June 1944. The Benares Hindu Univ. at its annual Convocation in Nov. 1944, conferred upon him the Hon. Degree of Doctor of Laws.



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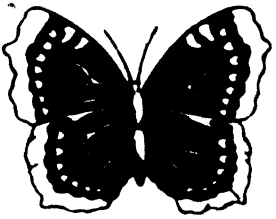
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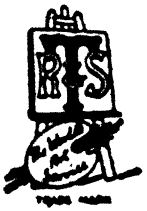


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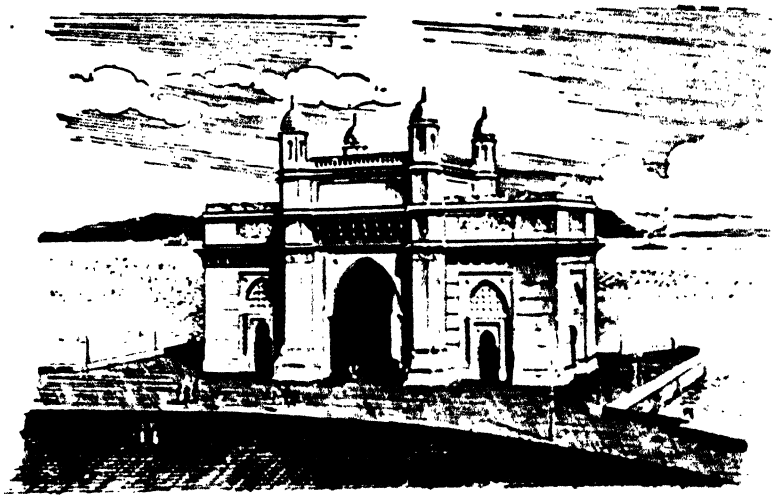
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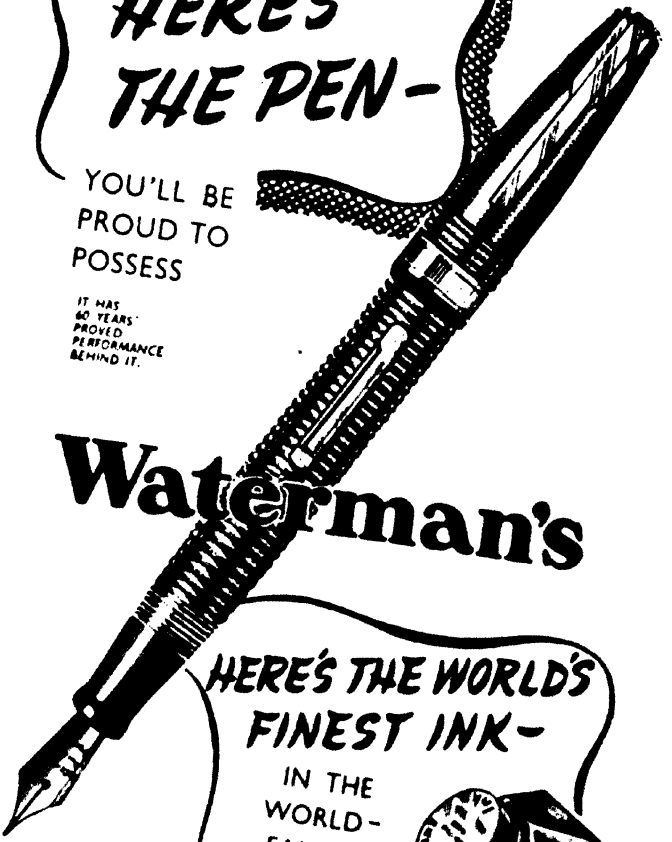
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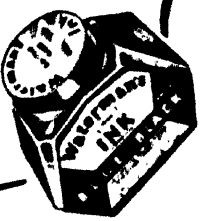
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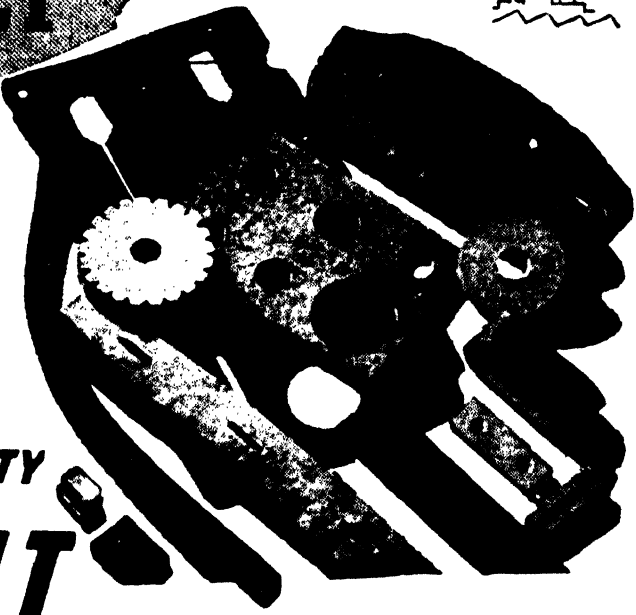
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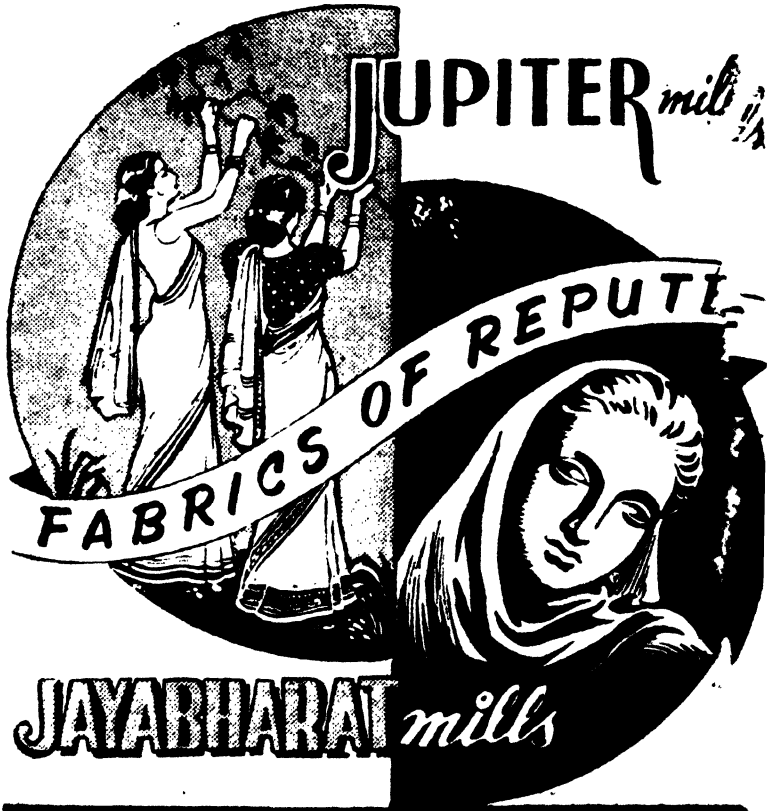
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